

**The
American
Heritage
Dictionary
of
Indo-European
Roots**

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of
Indo-European
Roots**

Revised and edited by
Calvert Watkins

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Foreword

The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots is a revised and expanded version of the Appendix of Indo-European Roots in *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* published in 1969. This material is presented here for the first time in a separate volume. The present work has been designed as a companion to *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition* and contains a complete index to all the English words whose antecedents are given in the *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots*. The wealth of information about the Indo-European origins of the English vocabulary has now been made readily accessible to scholars, students, and all those who are interested in the history and development of the English language.

Marion Severynse

Preface

In my article “The Indo-European Origin of English” in the first edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, I wrote that “a reconstructed grammar and dictionary cannot claim any sort of completeness, to be sure, and the reconstruction may be changed because of new data or better analysis.” The present revised edition of *The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* stands as eloquent testimony to the accuracy of that statement. Indo-European studies have not stood still between the 1960’s and the 1980’s, and both advances in theory and an increase in the database have made a thoroughgoing revision not merely possible but necessary. Many new roots have been added. In part, this is in order to include and extend the etymologies of words new to *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition*; in part, it is to provide a superior account of the histories of previously existing words. Advances in printing technology have now made it both feasible and economical to present in a work for the general public the sounds and forms of Proto-Indo-European in a manner consistent with current usage in the field. Few entries in the dictionary have escaped revision. Old etymologies have been revised and brought into line with current thinking, and new etymologies have been proposed where it seemed proper to do so. The introductory essay has also been revised and brought up to date.

This dictionary is designed and written for the general English-speaking public and not, needless to say, for specialists in the field of Indo-European. With the indispensable and able assistance of Marion Severynse, the staff etymologist of *The American Heritage Dictionary*, I have tried to put some order into the presentation of a vast amount of linguistic information. I have also tried to introduce only as much technical background explanation as is required without burdening the reader with unnecessary detail. The amount in fact introduced may seem overmuch to some; but human language is not simple, and a part of the fascination of the study of human language lies in the recognition of its complexity.

Calvert Watkins

Indo-European and the Indo-Europeans

The forms given in **boldface** type are Indo-European roots that are entries in this Dictionary. The words in SMALL CAPITALS are English words whose etymologies in *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition* relate them to the roots here discussed. For fuller insight into the relationships alluded to, the reader is encouraged to pursue both of these kinds of reference. An asterisk is placed before every reconstructed form (a form that is not attested in documents), except for the boldface root forms.

Speaking to the Asiatick Society in Calcutta on February 2, 1786, the English orientalist and jurist Sir William Jones uttered his famous pronouncement:

. . . the Sanskrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, yet bearing to both of them a stronger affinity, both in the roots of verbs and in the forms of grammar, than could possibly have been produced by accident; so strong, indeed, that no philologer could examine them all three, without believing them to have sprung from some common source, which, perhaps, no longer exists.

Jones was content with the assertion of a common original language, without exploring the details. Others took up the cause, notably the German philosopher Friedrich von Schlegel, to whom is principally due the popular diffusion of the long-lived misconception that the European languages were in some sense derived from Sanskrit. But it remained for another German, Franz Bopp, to found the new science of comparative grammar, with the publication in 1816 of his work *On the conjugational system of the Sanskrit language, in comparison with that of the Greek, Latin, Persian, and Germanic languages*. He was twenty-five when it appeared.

It has been rightly said that the comparatist has one fact and one hypothesis. The one fact is that certain languages present similarities among themselves which are so numerous and so precise that they cannot be attributed to chance, and which are such that they cannot be explained as borrowings or as universal features. The one hypothesis is that these languages must then be the

result of descent from a common original. Certain similarities may be accidental: the Greek verb “to breathe, blow,” has a root *pneu-*, and in the language of the Klamath Indians of Oregon the verb “to blow” is *pniw-*. Other similarities may reflect universal or near-universal features of human language: in the languages of most countries where the bird is known, the *cuckoo* has a name derived from the noise it makes. A vast number of languages around the globe have “baby-talk” words like *mama* and *papa*. Finally, languages commonly borrow words and other features from each other, in a whole gamut of ways ranging from casual or chance contact to learned coinages of the kind that English systematically makes from Latin and Greek. But where all of these possibilities must be excluded, the comparatist assumes genetic filiation: descent from a common ancestor, which, in the case of Indo-European, as Sir William Jones surmised almost two centuries ago, no longer exists.

In the early part of the 19th century, scholars set about exploring systematically the similarities observable among the principal languages spoken now or formerly in the regions from Iceland and Ireland in the west to India in the east, and from Scandinavia in the north to Italy and Greece in the south. They were able to group these languages into a *family* which they called *Indo-European* (the term first occurs in English in 1813, though in a sense slightly different from today’s). The similarities among the different Indo-European languages require us to assume that they are the continuation of a single prehistoric language, called *Indo-European* or *Proto-Indo-European*. In the words of the greatest Indo-Europeanist, the

French scholar Antoine Meillet, "we will term *Indo-European language* every language which at any time whatever, in any place whatever, and however altered, is a form taken by this ancestor language, and which thus continues by an uninterrupted tradition the usage of Indo-European."

Those dialects or branches of Indo-European still represented today by one or more languages are Indo-Iranian, Greek, Armenian, Slavic, Baltic, Albanian, Celtic, Italic, and Germanic. The present century has seen the addition of two branches to the family, neither of which has left any living trace: Hittite and other Anatolian languages, the earliest attested in the Indo-European family, spoken in what is now Turkey in the second millennium B.C.; and the two Tocharian languages, the easternmost of Indo-European dialects, spoken in Chinese Turkestan (present-day Xinjiang) in the first millennium A.D.

It should be pointed out that the Indo-European family is only one of many language families that have been identified around the world, comprising several thousand different languages. We have good reason, however, to be especially interested in the history of the Indo-European family. Our own language, English, is the most prevalent member of that family, being spoken as a native language by nearly 350 million people and being the most important second language in the world. The total number of speakers of all Indo-European languages amounts to approximately half the population of the earth.

English is thus one of many direct descendants of Indo-European. One of the dialects of the parent language became prehistoric Common Germanic, which subdivided into dialects of which one was West Germanic; this in turn broke up into further dialects, one of which emerged into documentary attestation as Old English. From Old English we can follow the development of the language directly, in texts, down to the present day. This history is our linguistic heritage; our ancestors, in a real cultural sense, are our linguistic ancestors. Only a small proportion of people in the United States can trace their biological ancestry back more than a century or two; and certainly large segments of the population had languages other than English in their backgrounds only a few generations ago. But every individual is

part of a culture, with language its external expression. That language, our language, has an ancestry, a history; indeed, languages have perhaps the longest uninterrupted histories of all the cultural phenomena that we can study.

But it must be stressed that linguistic heritage, while it may well tend to correspond with cultural continuity, does not imply genetic or biological descent. That is, there is no more reason to suppose that we, as speakers of an Indo-European language, are descended biologically from the speakers of Proto-Indo-European, than that the English-speaking population of Nigeria is Anglo-Saxon. The transmission of language by conquest, assimilation, migration, or any other ethnic movement is a complex and enigmatic process which this discussion does not propose to examine, beyond stating the general proposition that in the case of Indo-European no genetic conclusions can or should be drawn.

English, genetically a member of the Germanic branch of Indo-European and retaining much of the basic structure of its origin, has an exceptionally mixed lexicon. During the millennium of its documented history, it has borrowed very extensively from its Germanic and Romance neighbors and from Latin and Greek. At the same time it has lost the great bulk of its original Old English vocabulary. However, the inherited vocabulary, though now numerically a small proportion of the total, remains the genuine core of the language; all of the 100 words shown to be the most frequent in the Brown University *Standard Corpus of Present-Day Edited American English* are native, inherited words; and of the second 100, 83 are native. Precisely because of its propensity to borrow from ancient and modern Indo-European languages, especially those mentioned above but including nearly every other member of the family, English has in a way replaced much of the Indo-European lexicon it lost. Thus, while the distinction between native and borrowed vocabulary remains fundamentally important, more than 50 per cent of the basic roots of Indo-European as represented in Julius Pokorny's *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Bern, 1959) are represented in modern English by one means or the other. Indo-European therefore looms doubly large in the background of our language.

Linguistic History and the Comparative Method

The *comparative method* remains today the most powerful device for elucidating linguistic history. When it is carried to a successful conclusion, the comparative method leads not merely to the assumption of the previous existence of an antecedent common language, but to a reconstruction of all the salient features of that language. In the best circumstances, as with Indo-European, we can reconstruct the sounds, forms, words, even the structure of sentences—in short, both grammar and lexicon—of a language spoken before the human race had invented the art of writing. It is worth reflecting on this accomplishment. A reconstructed grammar and dictionary cannot claim any sort of completeness, to be sure, and the reconstruction may be changed because of new data or better analysis. But it remains true, as one distinguished scholar has put it, that a reconstructed proto-language is “a glorious artifact, one which is far more precious than anything an archaeologist can ever hope to unearth.”

An Example of Reconstruction

We may illustrate the comparative method by a concrete case, which will serve at the same time to indicate the high degree of preciseness that the techniques of reconstruction permit.

A number of Indo-European languages show a similar word for the kinship term “daughter-in-law”: Sanskrit *snuṣā*, Old English *snoru*, Old Church Slavonic *snŭkha* (Russian *snokhá*), Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, and Armenian *nu*. Albanian has *nuse* in the meaning “bride,” a meaning shared by the Armenian form. In a patrilocal and patriarchal society (such as most, if not all, early Indo-European-speaking societies), where the bride went to live in her husband’s father’s house, “daughter-in-law” and “bride” were equivalents.

All of these forms, spoken of as *cognates*, provide evidence for the phonetic shape of the prehistoric Indo-European word for “daughter-in-law” that is their common ancestor. Sanskrit, Germanic, and Slavic agree

in showing an Indo-European word that began with *sn-*. We know that an Indo-European *s* was lost before *n* in other words in Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Albanian, so we can confidently assume that Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, Armenian *nu*, and Albanian *nuse* go back to an Indo-European **sn-*. (Compare Latin *nix* (stem *niv-*), “snow,” with English SNOW, which preserves the *s*.) This principle is spoken of as the regularity of sound correspondences; it is basic to the sciences of etymology and comparative linguistics.

Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, Armenian, and Albanian agree in showing the first vowel as *-u-*. We know from other examples that Slavic *ŭ* regularly corresponds to Sanskrit *u* and that Germanic *o* (of Old English *snoru*) in this position has been changed from an earlier *u*. It is thus justifiable to reconstruct an Indo-European word beginning **snu-*.

For the consonant originally following **snu-*, closer analysis is required. The key is furnished first by the Sanskrit form, for we know there is a rule in Sanskrit that *s* always changes to *ṣ* (a *sh*-like sound) after the vowel *u*. Hence a Sanskrit *snuṣ-* must go back to an earlier **snus-*. In the same position, after *u*, an old *s* in Slavic changes to *kh* (like the *ch* in Scottish *loch* or German *ach*); hence the Slavic word, too, reflects **snus-*. In Latin always, and under certain conditions in Germanic, an old *-s-* between vowels became *-r-*. For this reason Latin *nurus* and Old English *snoru* may go back to older **snus-* (followed by a vowel) as well. In Greek and Armenian, on the other hand, an old *-s-* between vowels disappeared entirely, as we know from numerous instances. Greek *nuós* and Armenian *nu* (stem *nuo-*) thus regularly presuppose the same earlier form, **snus-* (followed by a vowel). Finally, that *-s-* between vowels is still preserved—almost accidentally, one might say—in Albanian *nuse*. All the comparative evidence agrees, then, on the Indo-European root form **snus-*.

For the ending, the final vowels of Sanskrit *snuṣā*, Old English *snoru*, and Slavic *snŭkha* all presuppose earlier *-ā* (**snus-ā*), which is the ordinary feminine ending of these languages. On the other hand, Latin *nurus*, Greek *nuós*, and Armenian *nu* (stem *nuo-*) all regularly presuppose the earlier ending **-os* (**snus-os*). Here is an apparent impasse, but the way out is given by the gender of the forms in Greek and Latin. They are feminine, even though most nouns in Latin *-us* and Greek *-os* are masculine.

Feminine nouns in Latin *-us* and Greek *-os*, since they are an abnormal type, cannot have been created afresh; they must have been inherited. This suggests that the original Indo-European form was **snusos*, of feminine gender. On the other hand, the commonplace freely formed ending for feminine nouns was **-ā*. It is reasonable to suggest that the three languages Sanskrit, Germanic, and Slavic replaced the peculiar feminine ending **-os* (because the ending was normally masculine) with the normal ordinary feminine ending **-ā*, and thus that the oldest form of the word was **snusos* (feminine).

One point remains to be ascertained: the accent. Four of the language groups in which the word for “daughter-in-law” is attested reflect the Indo-European accent: Sanskrit, (Balto-)Slavic, Greek, and Germanic. The first three are agreed in showing a form accented on the last syllable: *snuṣā́*, *snokhá*, *nuós*. The Germanic form is equally precise, however, since the rule is that old *-s-* became *-r-* (as in Old English *snoru*) only if the accented syllable came after the *-s-*. On this basis we may add the finishing touch to our reconstruction: the complete form of the word for “daughter-in-law” in Indo-European is **snusós*.

It is noteworthy that no single language in the family preserves this word intact. In every language, in every tradition in the Indo-European family, the word has been altered in some way from its original shape. It is the comparative method that permits us to explain the different forms in this variety of languages by the reconstruction of a unitary common prototype, a common ancestor.

Proto-Indo-European

After the initial discovery of a prehistoric language underlying the modern Indo-European family and the foundation of the science of comparative linguistics, the detailed reconstruction of Proto-Indo-European proceeded by stages still fascinating to observe. The main outlines of the reconstructed language were already seen by the end of the 1870's, but it is only in the 20th century that certain of these features have received general acceptance. Though not affecting vocabulary in any serious way, many questions remain open even today, both in reconstruction and in the histories of the individual languages.

Phonology and Morphology

The system of sounds in Proto-Indo-European was rich in stop consonants. There was an unvoiced series, *p*, *t*, *k*, *kʷ* (like the *qu* of *quick*), a voiced series, *b*, *d*, *g*, *gʷ*, and a voiced aspirate series, *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *gʷh*, pronounced like the voiced series but followed by a puff of breath. Some forms have been taken to suggest also the existence of an unvoiced aspirate series, *ph*, *th*, *kh*, as well, at least for the dialect of Indo-European from which Greek, Armenian, and Indo-Iranian came. If the language was rich in stop consonants, it was correspondingly poor in continuants, or fricatives, like English *f*, *v*, *th*, *s*, *z*, having only *s*, which was voiced to *z* before voiced stop consonants. It had as well three “laryngeals” or *h*-like sounds, all of which are here written as *ə* (equivalent notations are *H* or *h*). The sound *ə* is preserved as such (at least in part) only in Hittite and the other Anatolian languages in cuneiform documents from the second millennium B.C. Compare Hittite *pah(s)-*, “to protect,” coming directly from Indo-European **paə(s)-* (PASTOR). In all the other languages of the family, its former presence in a word can only be deduced from indirect evidence such as the contractions discussed immediately below. The elucidation of the details of these laryngeals remains one of the most interesting problems confronting Indo-Europeanists today.

Proto-Indo-European had two nasals, *m* and *n*, two liquids, *r* and *l*, and the glides *w* and *y*. A salient characteristic of Indo-European was that these sounds could function both as consonants and as vowels. Their consonantal value was as in English. As vowels, symbolized *ṃ*, *ṇ*, *ḷ*, *ṛ*, the liquids and nasals sounded much like the final syllables of English *bottom*, *button*, *bottle*, *butter*. The vocalic counterparts of *w* and *y* were the vowels *u* and *i*. The laryngeals could function both as consonants and as vowels; their consonantal value was that of *h*-like sounds, while as vowels they were varieties of schwa (*ə*), much like the final syllable of English *sofa*—hence the choice of schwa to represent laryngeals in this Dictionary.

The other vowels of Indo-European were *e*, *o*, and *a*. These, as well as *i* and *u*, occurred both long and short. Since we can distinguish chronological layers in Proto-Indo-European, it can be said that a number of the long vowels of later Indo-European resulted from

the contraction of early Indo-European short vowels with a following ə. Already in Proto-Indo-European itself, two of the three laryngeals had the property of coloring an adjacent fundamental vowel *e* to *a* and *o*, respectively, before the contractions took place. Thus the root **pā-**, “to protect,” is contracted from older **paə-*, with “*a*-coloring”; the root **dō-**, “to give,” is contracted from older **doə-*, with “*o*-coloring”; and the root **dhē-**, “to set, put,” is contracted from older **dheə-*, without coloring. The fundamental vowel in each of these roots, as in most Indo-European roots, was originally *e*. In scholarly usage it is now customary to write the non-coloring laryngeal as *ə*, (or *h*₁), thus **dheə*₁; the *a*-coloring laryngeal as *ə*₂ (or *h*₂), thus **paə*₂; and the *o*-coloring laryngeal as *ə*₃ (or *h*₃), thus **doə*₃. This rather cumbersome notation has been simplified in this Dictionary, since the vowel before the schwa is sufficient to distinguish the three in the cases of contraction to a long vowel, and in other positions in most languages other than Greek the three merge to one. No systematic notice has been taken in this Dictionary of word-initial laryngeals before vowels (amply attested in Hittite), since the root forms with initial vowel are readily convertible by the student. Thus **ap-**, “water,” from **əap-* (Hittite *happ-*, “water”); **op-**, “to work, produce in abundance,” from **əop-* (Hittite *happ-in-*, “rich”); **ed-**, “to eat,” from **əd-* (Hittite *ed-*, “to eat”).

A characteristic feature of Indo-European was the system of vocalic alternations termed *apophony* or *ablaut*. This was a set of internal vowel changes expressing different morphological functions. A clear reflex of this feature is preserved in the English strong verbs, where, for example, the vocalic alternations between *write* and *wrote*, *give* and *gave* express the present and past tenses. Ablaut in Indo-European affected the vowels *e* and *o*. The fundamental form was *e*; this *e* could appear as *o* under certain conditions, and in other conditions both *e* and *o* could disappear entirely. On this basis we speak of given forms in Indo-European as exhibiting, respectively, the *e-grade* (or *full grade*), the *o-grade*, or the *zero grade*. The *e* and the *o* might furthermore occur as long *ē* or *ō*, termed the *lengthened grade*.

To illustrate: the Indo-European root **ped-**, “foot,” appears in the *e-grade* in Latin *ped-* (PEDAL) but in the *o-grade* in Greek

pod- (PODIATRIST). Germanic **fōtuz* (FOOT) reflects the lengthened *o-grade* **pōd-*. The zero grade of the same root shows no vowel at all: **pd-*, a form attested in Sanskrit.

When the zero grade involved a root with one of the sounds *m*, *n*, *r*, *l*, *w*, *y*, (collectively termed *resonants*), the resonant would regularly appear in its vocalic function, forming a syllable. We have the *e-grade* root **seng^wh-** in English SING, the *o-grade* form **song^wh-* in SANG and SONG, and the zero-grade form **sng^wh-* in SUNG.

In the case of roots with long vowels arising from contraction with *ə*, the ablaut can be most clearly understood by referring to the older, uncontracted forms. Thus **pā-**, “to protect,” contracted from **paə-*, has a zero grade **pə-*; **dō-**, “to give,” contracted from **doə-*, has a zero grade **də-*; **dhē-**, “to place,” contracted from **dheə-*, has a zero grade **dhə-*. The fundamental vowel of the full grade disappears in the zero grade, and only the *ə* remains. Long *ū* and long *ī* could also arise from contraction: full grade **peuə-**, “to purify,” has a zero grade **puə-* contracted to **pū-* (PURE); full grade **k^weiə-**, “to value, honor,” has a zero grade **k^wiə-* contracted to **k^wī-* (TIMOCRACY).

Grammar and Syntax

Proto-Indo-European was a highly inflected language. Grammatical relationships and the syntactic function of words in the sentence were indicated primarily by variations in the endings of the words. Nouns had different endings for different cases, such as the subject and the direct object of the verb, the possessive, and many other functions, and for the different numbers, namely the singular, plural, and a special dual number for objects occurring in pairs. Verbs had different endings for the different persons (first, second, third) and numbers (singular, plural, dual), for the voices active and passive (or middle, a sort of reflexive), as well as special affixes for a rich variety of tenses, moods, and such categories as causative-transitive and stative-intransitive verbs. Practically none of this rich inflection is preserved in Modern English, but it has left its trace in many formations in Germanic and in other languages such as Latin and Greek. These are noted in the Dictionary where they are relevant.

With the exception of the numbers five to ten and a group of particles including certain conjunctions and quasi-adverbial forms, all Indo-European words underwent inflection. The structure of all inflected words, regardless of part of speech, was the same: *root* plus one or more *suffixes* plus *ending*. Thus the word **ker-wo-s*, "a stag," is composed of the root **ker-*¹, "horn," plus the noun suffix *-wo-*, plus the nominative singular ending *-s*. The root contained the basic semantic kernel, the underlying notion, which the suffix could modify in various ways. It was primarily the suffix that determined the part of speech of the word. Thus a single root like *prek-*, "to ask," could, depending on the suffix, form a verb **prk-sko-*, "to ask" (Latin *poscere*), a noun **prek-*, "prayer" (Latin *precēs*), and an adjective **prok-o-*, "asking" (underlying Latin *procus*, "suitor"). Note that **prek-*, **prok-*, and **prk-* have, respectively, *e-*, *o-*, and zero grade.

The root could undergo certain modifications, spoken of as *extensions* or *enlargements*. These did not affect the basic meaning and simply reflect formal variations between languages.

Suffixes had more specific values. There were verbal suffixes that made nouns into verbs and others that marked different types of action, like transitive and intransitive. There were nominal suffixes that made agent nouns, abstract nouns, verbal nouns and verbal adjectives, and nouns of instrument and other functions.

The root plus the suffix or suffixes constituted the *stem*. The stems represented the basic lexical stock of Indo-European, the separate words of its dictionary. Yet commonly a single root would furnish a large number of derivative stems with different suffixes, both nominal and verbal, much as English *love* is both noun and verb as well as the base of such derivatives as *lovely*, *lover*, and *beloved*. For this reason it is customary to group such collections of derivatives, in a variety of Indo-European languages, under the root on which they are built. The root entries of this Dictionary are arranged in this way, with derivatives that exhibit similar suffixes forming subgroups consisting of Indo-European stems, or words.

Indo-European made extensive use of suffixation in the formation of words but had very few prefixes. The use of such prefixes ("preverbs") as Latin *ad-*, *con-*, *de-*, *ex-* (AD-

VENT, CONVENTION, etc.) or Germanic *be-* (BECALM, BECLOUD) can be shown to be a development of the individual languages after the breakup of the common language. In Indo-European, such "compounds" represented two independent words, a situation still reflected in Hittite and the older Sanskrit of the Vedas (the sacred books of the ancient Hindus) and surviving in isolated remnants in Greek and Latin.

An important technique of word formation in Indo-European was composition, the combining of two separate words or notions into a single word. Such forms were and continue to be built on underlying simple sentences; an example in English would be "he is someone who *cuts wood*," whence "he is a *woodcutter*." It is in the area of composition that English has most faithfully preserved the ancient Indo-European patterns of word formation, by continuously forming them anew, recreating them. Thus *housewife* is immediately analyzable into *house* + *wife*, a so-called descriptive compound in which the first member modifies the second; the same elements compounded in Old English, *hūs* + *wif*, have been preserved as an indivisible unit in *HUSSY*. Modern English has many different types of compound, such as *catfish*, *housewife*, *woodcutter*, *pickpocket*, or *blue-eyed*; exactly similar types may be found in the other Germanic languages and in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, and Slavic.

The comparative study of Indo-European poetics has shown that such compounds were considered particularly apt for elevated, formal styles of discourse; they are a salient characteristic especially of Indo-European poetic language. In addition, it is amply clear that in Indo-European society the names of individual persons—at least in the priestly and ruling (or warrior) classes—were formed by such two-member compounds. Greek names like *Sophocles*, "famed for wisdom," Celtic names like *Vercingetorix*, "warrior-king," Slavic names like *Wenceslas*, "having greater glory," Old Persian names like *Xerxes*, "ruling men," Germanic names like *Bertram*, "bright raven," are all compounds. The type goes as far back as Proto-Indo-European, even if the individual names do not. English family names continue the same tradition with such types as *Cartwright* and *Shakespeare*, as do those of other languages, like Irish (*O*)*Toole*, "people's valor."

Semantics

A word of caution should be entered about the semantics of the roots. It is perhaps more hazardous to attempt to reconstruct meaning than to reconstruct linguistic form, and the meaning of a root can only be extrapolated from the meanings of its descendants. Often these diverge sharply from one another, and the scholar is reduced in practice to inferring only what seems a reasonable, or even merely possible, semantic common denominator. The result is that reconstructed words and particular roots are often assigned hazy, vague, or unspecific meanings. This is doubtless quite illusory; no human society from Proto-Indo-European times to the present day would be viable if conversation were limited to vague generalities. The apparent haziness in meaning of a given Indo-European root often simply reflects the fact that with the passage of several millennia the different words in divergent languages derived from this root have undergone semantic changes that are no longer recoverable in detail.

Lexicon and Culture

The reconstruction of a *protolanguage*—the common ancestor of a family of spoken or attested languages—has a further implication. Language is a social fact; languages are not spoken in a vacuum, but by human beings living in a society. When we have reconstructed a protolanguage, we have also necessarily established the existence of a prehistoric society, a speech community that used that protolanguage. The existence of Proto-Indo-European presupposes the existence, in some fashion, of a society of Indo-Europeans.

Language is intimately linked to culture in a complex fashion; it is at once the expression of culture and a part of it. Especially the lexicon of a language—its dictionary—is a face turned toward culture. Though by no means a perfect mirror, the lexicon of a language remains the single most effective way of approaching and understanding the culture of its speakers. As such, the contents of the Indo-European lexicon provide a remarkably clear view of the whole culture of an otherwise unknown prehistoric society.

Archaeology, archaeological evidence, is limited to material remains. But human cul-

ture is not confined to material artifacts alone. The reconstruction of vocabulary can offer a fuller, more interesting view of the culture of a prehistoric people than archaeology precisely because it includes nonmaterial culture.

Consider the case of religion. To form an idea of the religion of a people, archaeologists proceed by inference, examining temples, sanctuaries, idols, votive objects, funerary offerings, and other material remains. But these may not be forthcoming; archaeology is, for example, of little or no utility in understanding the religion of the ancient Hebrews. Yet of the Indo-European-speaking society we can reconstruct with certainty the word for “god,” **deiw-os*, and the two-word name of the chief deity of the pantheon, **dyeu-pāter-* (Latin *Jūpiter*, Greek *Zeus patēr*, Sanskrit *Dyaus pitar*, and Luvian *Tatis Tiwaz*). The forms **dyeu-* and **deiw-os* are both derivatives of a root **deiw-*, meaning “to shine,” and appearing in the word for “day” in numerous languages (Latin *diēs*; but English DAY is not related). The notion of deity was therefore linked to the notion of the bright sky.

The second element of the name of the chief god, **dyeu-pāter-*, is the general Indo-European word for FATHER, used not in the sense of father as parent, but with the meaning of the adult male who is head of the household, the sense of Latin *pater familias*. For the Indo-Europeans, the society of the gods was conceived in the image of their own society as patriarchal. The reconstructed words **deiw-os* and **dyeu-pāter-* alone tell us more about the conceptual world of the Indo-Europeans than a roomful of graven images.

The comparative method enables us to construct a basic vocabulary for the society of speakers of Proto-Indo-European that extends to virtually all aspects of their culture. This basic vocabulary is, to be sure, not uniform in its attestation. Most Indo-European words are found only in certain of the attested languages, not in all, which suggests that they may well have been formed only at a period later than the oldest common Indo-European we can reconstruct. There exist certain dialectal words that are limited in the area of their extension, as in the case of such an important sociological term as the word for tribe, *teutā-*, which is confined to the western branches Italic, Celtic, and Germanic. (It is the base of German *Deutsch* and of DUTCH and TEUTONIC.) In cases such as

these, where a word is attested in several traditions, it is still customary to call it Indo-European, even though it may not date from the remotest reconstructible time. It is in this sense, universally accepted by scholars, that the term *Indo-European* has been used in this Dictionary.

We may examine the contents of this Indo-European lexicon, which aside from its inherent interest permits us to ascertain many characteristics of Indo-European society. It is remarkable that by far the greater part of this reconstructed vocabulary is preserved in native or borrowed derivatives in Modern English.

General Terms. It is appropriate to begin with a sampling of basic terms in the lexicon, which have no special cultural value but attest to the richness of the tradition. All are widespread in the family. There are two verbs expressing existence, **es-** and **bheua-**, found in English *is*, Latin *esse*, and English *BE*, Latin *fu-turus* (FUTURE), respectively. There are verbs "to sit" (**sed-¹**), "to lie" (**leg^h-**, **kei-¹**), "to stand" (**stā-**). There are a number of verbs of motion, like **g^wā-**, "to come," **ei-¹**, "to go," **tera-²**, "to cross over," **sek^w-¹**, "to follow," **kei-³**, "to set in motion," and the variants of rolling or turning motion in **wel-³**, **wer-³**, **k^wel-¹**.

Reconstructions are by no means confined to general, imprecise meanings such as these; we have also such specific semantic values as **nes-¹**, "to return safely home" (NOSTALGIA).

The notion of carrying is represented by the widespread root **bher-¹** (BEAR¹), found in every branch except Anatolian. This root is noteworthy in that it formed a phrase **nō-men- bher-**, "to bear a name," which is reconstructible from several traditions, including English. This phrase formed a counterpart to **nō-men- dhē-**, "to give a name," with the verb **dhē-¹**, "to set, put," in Sanskrit, Greek, and Slavic tradition. The persistence of these expressions attests the importance of the name-giving ritual in Indo-European society.

For the notions of eating and drinking, the roots **ed-** and **pōi-¹** are most widespread. A root **swel-¹** is attested in Avestan and survives in English both in *SWALLOW*¹ and in as humble a word as *SWILL*. For drink, a root **srebh-** is found in some dialects (ABSORB). The metaphor in "drunk, intoxicated" seems to have been created independently a number of times in the history of the Indo-European languages; Latin *ēbrius*, "drunk"

(INEBRIATED), was without etymology until a cognate turned up in the Hittite verb meaning "to drink"; both are derived from the root **ēg^wh-**.

The verb "to live" was **g^wei-**; it formed an adjective **g^wi-wos*, "alive," which survives in English *QUICK*, whose original sense is seen in the Biblical phrase *the quick and the dead*. For the notion of begetting there are two roots, **tek-** and the extremely widely represented **gena-**, which appears not only as a verb but also in various nominal forms like **gen-os*, "race," and the prototypes of English *KIN* and *KIND*.

A number of qualitative adjectives are attested that go back to the protolanguage. Some come in semantic pairs: **sen-¹**, "old," and **newo-**, "new"; also **sen-¹**, "old," and **yeu-**, "youthful vigor"; **tenu-*, "thin" (under **ten-**), and **tegu-**, "thick"; **g^wera-²**, "heavy," and **leg^wh-**, "light." There are also the two prefixes **su-**, "good, well," and **dus-**, "bad, ill," in the Greek forms borrowed as *EU-* and *DYS-*. But normally adjectives of value judgments like *good* and *bad* are not widespread in the family and are subject to replacement; English *good*, Latin *bonus*, and Greek *agathos* have nothing to do with each other, and each is confined to its own branch of the family.

The personal pronouns belong to the very earliest layer of Indo-European that can be reached by reconstruction. The forms are unlike those of any other paradigms in the language; they have been called the "Devonian rocks" of Indo-European. The lack of any formal resemblance in English between the subject case (nominative) *I* and the object case (accusative) *ME* is a direct and faithful reflex of the same disparity in Proto-Indo-European, respectively **eg** (**egō*) and **me-¹**. The other pronouns are **tu-** (**te-*), "thou," **nes-²**, **we-**, "we," **yu-¹** "you." No pronouns for the third person were in use.

The cognate languages give evidence for demonstrative and interrogative pronouns. Both have also developed into relative pronouns in different languages. The most persistent and widespread pronominal stems are **to-** and **k^wo-**, which are preserved in the English demonstrative and interrogative-relative pronouns and adverbs beginning with *th-* (THIS, THEN) and *wh-* (WHO, WHICH, WHEN).

All the languages of the family show some or all of the Indo-European numerals. The language had a decimal system. There is

complete agreement on the numerals from two to ten: **dwo-** (**duwō*), **trei-** (**treyes*), **k^wetwer-** (**k^wetwores*), **penk^we**, **s(w)eks**, **septm**, **oktō(u)**, **newn**, **dek^m**. For the numeral "one" the dialects vary. We have a root **sem-**¹ in some derivatives, while the western Indo-European languages Germanic, Celtic, and Latin share the form **oi-no-**. The word for "hundred," formed from **dek^m**, "ten," was *(*d*)**knitom**. No common form for "thousand" or any other higher number can be reconstructed for the protolanguage.

Man and His Physical Environment. A large number of terms relating to time, weather, seasons, and natural surroundings can be reconstructed from the daughter languages, some of which permit certain inferences about the homeland of the Indo-European-speaking people before the period of migrations took them to the different localities where they historically appear.

There are several words for "year," words that relate to differing conceptions of the passage of time. Such are **yēr-** (YEAR), related to words denoting activity; **wet-**², the year as a measure of the growth of a domestic animal (WETHER, basically "yearling"); and **at-** in Latin *annus* (ANNUAL), from a verb meaning "to go," referring to the year as passage. The seasons were distinguished in Indo-European: **ghei-**², "winter," **esr-*, "spring," **sem-**², "summer," and **esen-**, "fall, harvest," the latter plausibly reflected in Germanic *aznōn*, "to earn," referring to harvest labor in an agricultural society.

The lunar month was a unit of time. The word for "month" (**mēns-*) is in some languages identical with the word for "moon," in others a derivative of it, as in Germanic **mēnōth-* from **mēnōn-*. "Moon/month" in Indo-European is a derivative of the verb "to measure," **mē-**². The adjective **sen-**¹ (**seno-*), "old," was also used for the waning of the moon, on the evidence of several languages.

The other celestial bodies recognized were the sun, **sāwel-**, and the stars, **ster-**³. There is evidence from several traditions for similar designations of the constellation Ursa Major, though these may not go back to the earliest Indo-European times. The movement of the sun dictated the names for the points of the compass. EAST is derived from a verbal root **aus-**¹, "to shine," as is the word for "dawn" (Latin *Aurora*), divinized since Indo-European times on the evidence of Greek, Lithuanian, and Sanskrit. The setting sun furnished the word for "evening" and "west":

wes-pero-. The Indo-Europeans oriented themselves by facing east. Therefore the root **deks-**, "right," could also denote "south." "Right" was considered lucky; the terms for "left" vary from language to language (one Indo-European term is **laiwo-**) and were evidently subject to taboo.

The most widespread of the words for "night" was **nek^w-t-**. Words for "day" include **āmer-** and **agh-**² and such dialectal creations as Latin *diēs*; **ayer-** refers to the morning. The old word for "darkness," **reg^wes-**, shows up in Greek as a term for the underworld.

The Indo-Europeans knew snow in their homeland; the word **sneig^wh-** is nearly ubiquitous. Curiously enough the word for "rain," however, varies among the different branches; we have words of differing distribution like **seuə-**², **ombh-ro-** and **reg-**².

Conceptions of the sky, heaven, were varied in the different dialects. As we have seen, the root **dei^w-** occurs widely as the divinized bright sky. On the other hand, certain languages viewed the heavens as basically cloudy; **nebh-** is "sky" in Balto-Slavic and Iranian, but "cloud" elsewhere. Another divinized natural phenomenon is illustrated by the root (**s**)**tenə-**, "thunder," and the name of the Germanic god THOR.

A word for the earth can be reconstructed as **dhghem-** (**dheghom*). Other terms of lesser distribution designated forest or uncultivated land, like **kaito-** and **welt-** (WILD). Swampy or boggy terrain was apparently also familiar, from the evidence of the roots **sel-es-**, **pelə-**¹, and **māno-*. But since none of these runs through the whole family, it would not be justifiable to infer anything from them regarding the terrain of a hypothetical original homeland of the Indo-Europeans.

On the other hand, from the absence of a general word for "sea" we may deduce that the Indo-Europeans were originally an inland people. A root **mori-** is attested dialectally (MERE), but it may well have referred to a lake or other smaller body of water. Transportation by or across water was, however, known to the Indo-Europeans, since most of the languages attest an old word for boat or ship, **nāu-**², probably propelled by oars or a pole (**erə-**¹, "to row").

The names for a number of different trees are widely enough attested to be viewed as Proto-Indo-European in date. The general term for tree and wood was **deru**. The original meaning of the root was doubtless "to be

firm, solid," and from it is derived not only the family of English TREE but also that of English TRUE. Note that the semantic evolution has here been from the general to the particular, from "solid" to "tree" (and even "oak" in some dialects), and not the other way around.

There are very widely represented words for the beech tree, **bhāgo-**, and the birch, **bherəg-**. These formerly played a significant role in attempts to locate the original homeland of the Indo-Europeans, since their distribution is geographically distinct. But their ranges may have changed over several millennia, and, more important, the same word may have been applied to entirely different species of tree. Thus the Greek and Latin cognates of BEECH designate a kind of oak found in the Mediterranean lands.

Of fruit trees in the usual sense, only the apple (**abel-**) and the cherry (**ker-⁶**) were known. Wine was made in the Mediterranean basin before the arrival of the Indo-Europeans, and the pear and the olive, as well as the grape, were cultivated. As immigrants into Greece and Italy the Indo-Europeans adopted the names along with the fruits, and both were later widely diffused.

Indo-European had a generic term for "wild animal," **ghwer-** (**FERAL**). The wolf was known and evidently feared; its name is subject to taboo deformation (conscious alteration of the form of a tabooed word, as in English *gol-derned*, *dad-burned*). The variant forms **wlk^o-**, ***lupo-**, and **wlp-** (also "fox"), are all found. The name of the bear was likewise subject to a hunter's taboo: the animal could not be mentioned by its real name on the hunt. The southern Indo-European languages have the original form, **rtko-** (Latin *ursus*, Greek *arktos*), but all the northern languages have a substitute term. In Slavic the bear is the "honey-eater," in Germanic the "brown one" (**BEAR**, and note also **BRUIN**).

The **BEAVER** was evidently known (***bhi-bhru-**, from **bher-³**), at least in Europe, and the **MOUSE** (**mūs-**) then as now was ubiquitous. The **HARE**, probably named from its color (**kas-**, "gray"), is also widespread. Domesticated animals are discussed below.

A generic term for "fish" existed, **dhghū-** (also **peisk-** in Europe). The salmon (**laks-**) and the eel (**ang^{hi}-**) were known, the latter also in the meaning "snake." Several birds were known, including the crane (**gera-²**), the eagle (**or-**), the **THRUSH** (**trozdo-**), the **STAR-**

LING (**storo-**), and, at least in some dialects, the **SPARROW** (**sper-³**), **FINCH** (**sping-**), and woodpecker (**(s)peik-**). The generic term for "bird" was **awi-** (Latin *avis*), and from this was derived the well-represented word for egg, ***ōwyo-**.

The names for a number of insects can be reconstructed in the protolanguage, including the **WASP** (**wopsā**), the hornet (***krəs-ro-**, a derivative of **ker-¹**, "head," from the shape of the insect), and the fly (**mu-²**). The **BEE** (**bhei-¹**) was particularly important as the producer of honey, for which we have the common Indo-European name **melit-**. Honey was the only source of sugar and sweetness (**swād-**, "sweet," is ancient), and notably was the base of the only certain Indo-European alcoholic beverage, **MEAD**, **medhu-**, meaning in different dialects both "mead" ("wine" in Greece) and "honey." The Germanic languages have innovated, perhaps from a taboo on speaking the name while gathering wild honey; the common Germanic English word **HONEY** is from an old color adjective for "yellow," **k(e)nəko-**.

The Indo-Europeans were clearly also troubled by more "personal" insect pests. A root **sker-¹** is the base of a word ***kori-**, attested in different languages as either "bedbug" or "moth." English **NIT** faithfully continues Indo-European **knid-**, "louse, louse egg," attested in many branches of the family. And **lūs-**, "louse," has rhymed with **mūs-**, "mouse," since Indo-European times.

Man and Society. For man himself, a number of terms were employed, with different nuances of meaning. The general terms for "man" and "woman" are **wī-ro-** (**VIRILE**) and ***g^wenā-** from **g^wen-** (**GYNECOLOGY**). For man as a human being, the oldest word was apparently ***manu-** (**man-¹**), as preserved in English **MAN** and in Slavic and Sanskrit. In other dialects we find interesting metaphorical expressions, which attest a set of religious concepts opposing the gods as immortal and celestial to mankind as mortal and terrestrial. Man is either ***mortos**, "mortal" (**mer-²**, "to die"), or ***dhghomyo-**, "earthling" (**dhghem-**, "earth").

The parts of the body belong to the basic layer of vocabulary and are for the most part faithfully preserved in Indo-European languages. Such are **ker-¹**, "head" (also **kaput** in dialects, doubtless a more colloquial word), **genu-²**, "chin, jaw," **dent-**, "tooth," **ok^w-**, "to see," whence "eye," **ous-**, "ear," **nas-**, "nose," **leb-²**, "lip," **bhrū-**, "brow," **ōs-**, "mouth,"

dnghū, “tongue,” and **mon-**, “neck.” The word for “foot” is attested everywhere (**ped-**¹), while that for the hand differs according to dialect.

Internal organs were also named in Indo-European times, including the womb (**g^uelbh-**), gall (**ghel-**²), brain (**mregh-mno-**, confined to Low German and Greek), spleen (**spelgh-**), and liver (**yek^ur**). The male sexual organs, **pes-** and **ergh-**, are common patrimony, as is **ors-**, “backside.”

A large number of kinship terms have been reconstructed. They are agreed in pointing to a society that was patriarchal, patrilocal (the bride leaving her household to join that of her husband's family), and patrilineal (descent reckoned by the male line). “Father” and “head of the household” are one: **pāter-**, with his spouse, the **māter-**. These terms are ultimately derived from the baby-talk syllables *pa(pa)* and *ma(ma)*, but they had a sociological significance in the Indo-European family over and above this, which is marked by the kinship-term suffix **-ter-**. Related terms are found for the grandfather (**awo-**) and the maternal uncle (***awon-**), and correspondingly the term **nepōt-** (feminine ***nepti-**) applied to both grandson (perhaps originally daughter's son) and nephew (sister's son). English SON and DAUGHTER clearly reflect Indo-European ***sūnu-** (from **seua-**¹) and **dhughāter-**.

Male blood relations were designated as **bhrāter-** (BROTHER), which doubtless extended beyond those with a common father or mother; the Greek cognate means “fellow member of a clan-like group.” The female counterpart was **swesor-** (SISTER), probably literally “the female member of the kin group,” with a feminine suffix ***-sor-** and the root **s(w)e-**, designating the self, one's own group.

While there exist many special terms for relatives by marriage on the husband's side, like **daiwer-**, “husband's brother,” fewer corresponding terms on the wife's side can be reconstructed for the protolanguage. The terms vary from dialect to dialect, providing good evidence for the patrilocal character of marriage.

The root **deme-**¹ denoted both the house (Latin *domus*) and the household as a social unit. The father of the family (Latin *pater familias*) was the “master of the house” (Greek *despotes*) or simply “he of the house” (Latin *dominus*). A larger unit was the village, designated by the word **weik-**¹. The

community may have been grouped into divisions by location; this seems to be the basic meaning of the ***dā-mo-** (from **dā-**) in Greek *dēmos*, people (DEMOCRACY).

A root designating a human settlement is **sel-**¹. These establishments were frequently built on the top of high places fortified for defense, a practice taken by Indo-European migrants into Central and Western Europe, and Italy and Greece, as confirmed by archaeological finds. Words for such fortified high places vary; there are **pela-**³, variant ***poli-** (ACROPOLIS), ***ark-**, **dhūno-** (TOWN), and **bhergh-**² (**-burg** in place names).

Economic Life and Technology. A characteristic of Indo-European and other archaic societies was the principle of exchange and reciprocal gift-giving. The presentation of a gift entailed the obligation of a counter-gift, and the acts of giving and receiving were equivalent. They were simply facets of a single process of generalized exchange, which assured the circulation of wealth throughout the society.

This principle has left clear traces in the Indo-European vocabulary. The root **dō-** of Latin *dōnāre* means “to give” in most dialects but in Hittite means “to take.” The root **nem-** is “to distribute” in Greek (NEMESIS), but in German it means “to take,” and the cognate of English GIVE (**ghabh-**) has the meaning “to take” in Irish. The notion of exchange predominates in the roots **skamb-** and **gher-**⁵. The root **dap-** means “to apportion in exchange,” which may also carry a bad sense; Latin *damnum* is “damage entailing liability.” The GUEST (**ghos-ti-**) in Indo-European times was the person with whom one had mutual obligations of hospitality. But he was also the stranger, and the stranger in an uncertain and warring tribal society may well be hostile; the Latin cognate *hostis* means “enemy.”

The Indo-Europeans practiced agriculture and the cultivation of cereals. We have several terms of Indo-European antiquity for grain: **gr̥a-no-** (CORN), **yewo-**, and **pūro-**, which may have designated wheat or spelt. Others of more restricted distribution are **wrughyo-**, “rye,” and **bhares-**, “barley.” Two roots for grinding are attested, **al-**⁴ and **melā-** (MEAL², MILL). The latter is confined to the European branches of the family. Another European term is **sē-**¹, “to sow,” not found in Greek, Armenian, or Indo-Iranian. The verb “to plow” is **arə-**, again a common European term, with the name of the plow, ***arə-trom**.

Terms for the furrow are **perk**⁻² and **selk**-; **wog^wh-ni**- designated the wedge-shaped plowshare. Other related roots are **yeug**-, "to yoke," **serp**⁻¹, "sickle, hook," and **kerp**-, "to gather, pluck" (HARVEST). The root **g^werə**⁻², "heavy," is the probable base of ***g^werə-nā**-, "hand mill" (QUERN). The term is found throughout the Indo-European-speaking world, including India.

Stockbreeding and animal husbandry were an important part of Indo-European economic life. The names for all the familiar domesticated animals are present throughout the family: **g^wou**-, "cow and bull," **owi**-, "sheep," **ag^wh-no**-, "lamb," **aig**- and **ghaido**-, "goat," **sū**-, "swine," and **porko**-, "farrow." The domestic dog was ancient (**kwon**-); its name may underlie the common Indo-European word for horse, **ekwo**-. The expansion and migration of the Indo-European-speaking peoples in the later third and early second millennia B.C. is intimately bound up with the diffusion of the horse. The verbal root **demə**⁻², "to force," acquired the special sense of "to tame horses," whence English TAME. Stock was a source and measure of wealth; the original sense of **peku**- was probably "wealth, riches," as in Latin *pecunia*, whence "wealth in cattle" and finally "cattle" proper. The same evolution from the general to the particular may be observed in the root **neud**-, "to make use of," whence English NEAT².

The verbal roots **pā**-, "to protect," and **k^wel**⁻¹, "to revolve, move around," are widely used for the notion of herding or watching over stock, and it is interesting to note that the metaphor of the god or priest watching over mankind like a shepherd (Latin *pāstor*) over his flock occurs in many Indo-European dialects.

Roots indicating a number of technical operations are attested in most of the languages of the family. One such is **teks**-, which in some dialects means "to fabricate, especially by working with an ax," but in others means "to weave" (TEXTILE). A root **dheigh**-, meaning "to mold, shape," is applied both to bread (DOUGH) and to mud or clay, whence words for both pottery and mud walls (Iranian **pari-daiza*, "walled around," borrowed into Greek as the word that became English PARADISE).

The house (**demə**⁻¹) included a **dhwer**- (DOOR), which probably referred originally to the gateway into the enclosure of the household. The house would have had a central

hearth, denoted in some languages by **aidh**- (properly a verb, "to burn"). Fire itself was known by two words, one of animate gender (**egni**-, Latin *ignis*), and one neuter (**pūr**-, Greek *pur*).

Indo-European had a verb "to cook" (**pek**^w-, also having the notion "to ripen") and an adjective "raw" (**om**-). Another operation is denoted by **peis**⁻¹, "to crush." Meat (**mēms**-) was an established item of diet, and some sort of sauce or broth is indicated by the term **yeuə**- (***yū-s**-, JUICE, from Latin). Other household activities included spinning (**(s)nē**⁻¹), weaving, (**webh**-) and sewing (**syū**-). The verb **wes**⁻⁴ (WEAR) is ancient and everywhere attested. The Indo-European garment was probably belted: **yōs**-, "to gird."

The Indo-Europeans knew metal and metallurgy, to judge from the presence of the word **ayes**- in Sanskrit, Germanic, and Latin. The term designated copper and perhaps bronze. Iron is a latecomer, technologically, and the terms for it vary from dialect to dialect. Latin has *ferrum*, while the Germanic and Celtic term was ***isarno**-, properly "holy (metal)," doubtless so called because the first iron was derived from small meteorites. Gold was known from ancient times, though the names for it vary; **ghel**⁻², probably "yellow (metal)," and **aurum** (***aus**-, Latin *aurum*), are widespread. Silver was **arg**-, with various suffixes, doubtless meaning "white (metal)."

It was probably not long before the dispersal of the Proto-Indo-European community that the use of the wheel and wheeled transport was adopted. Despite the existence of widespread word families, most terms relating to wheeled vehicles seem to be metaphors formed from already existing words; they are not primitives or primary vocables. So the word for AXLE (**aks**-) may mean simply "a pivotlike juncture"; the NAVE or hub of the wheel (**nobh**-) is the same word as NAVE. This is clearly the case with WHEEL itself, where the widespread ***k^w(e)-k^wl-o**- is an expressive derivative of a verb (**k^wel**⁻¹) meaning "to revolve or go around." Other words for "wheel" are dialectal and again derivative, like Latin *rota* from a verbal root **ret**-, "to run." A root **wegh**-, "to go, transport in a vehicle" (WAGON), is attested quite early, though not in Hittite. This evidence for the late appearance of the wheel agrees with archaeological findings that date the distribution of the wheel in Europe to the latter

part of the fifth millennium B.C., the latest possible date for the community of Proto-Indo-European proper.

Ideology. We pointed out earlier that the great advantage of the lexicon as an approach to culture and history is that it is not confined to material remains. Words exist for natural phenomena, objects, and things that can be found in nature or identified from their material remains. But words also exist for ideas, abstractions, and relations. The Indo-European protolanguage is particularly rich in such vocabulary items.

A number of verbs denoting mental activity are found. The most widespread is **men-¹**, preserved in English MIND. Other derivatives refer to remembering, warning (putting in mind), and thinking in general. A root notable for the diversity of its derivatives is **med-**, which may be defined as "to take the appropriate measures." Reflexes of this verb range in meaning from "rule," through "measure" (MODICUM, from Latin), to "physician" (Latin *medicus*).

The notion of government and sovereignty was well represented. The presence of the old word for tribal king, ***reg-** (**reg-¹**), only in the extreme east (RAJAH) and the extreme west (Latin *rēx*, Celtic *-rīx*) virtually guarantees its presence in the earliest Indo-European society. (Here is an example of the phenomenon of marginal or peripheral conservation of a form lost in the central innovating area). Roman tradition well attests the sacral character of kingship among the Indo-Europeans. The functions of king and priest were different aspects of a single function of sovereignty. It is this which is symbolized by the divine name ***dyeu-pāter-** (**deiū-**), the chief of the gods.

Indo-European is particularly rich in religious vocabulary. An important form, which is also found only in the peripheral languages Sanskrit, Latin, and Celtic, is the two-word metaphoric phrase ***kred-dhā-**, literally "to put (**dhē-¹**) heart (**kerd-¹**). The two words have been joined together in the western languages, as in Latin *crēdō*, "I believe." Here a term of the most ancient pagan religion has been taken over by Christianity. A common word for religious form (**bhlag-men-**) may be preserved in BRAHMIN, a member of the priestly class, from Sanskrit.

Oral prayers, request of the deity, and other ritual utterances must have played a significant role in Indo-European religion. We have the roots **weg^h-**, "to preach," and

seng^h-, "to prophesy, sing, make incantations," now secularized in SING. Another is **g^werā-³**, "to praise aloud," which in Latin *grātia* (GRACE) has had a considerable fortune in Christianity.

Several words apparently denoted specific ritual actions, like **ghow-ē-**, "to honor, worship," and ***sep-el-yo-** (**sep-**), with the specific notion "to venerate the dead," found in the Latin verb *sepelīre*, meaning "to bury." The root **spend-** has the basic meaning of "to make an offering or perform a rite," whence "to engage oneself by a ritual act." Its Latin derivative *spondēre* means "to promise" (SPOUSE).

A hint of Indo-European metaphysics appears in the word **aiw-**, "vital force," whence "long life, the eternal recreation of life, eternity" (EON). It is noteworthy that the idea of "holy" is intimately bound up with that of "whole, healthy" in a number of forms: **kailo-** (WHOLE and HOLY), **swento-** (SOUND²), and **solā-**, whence Latin *salvus* (SALVATION). An ancient root relating solely to religion is **sak-** (SACRED).

Another aspect of the function of sovereignty is the sphere of the law. There is an old word, **yewes-**, probably for "religious law," in Latin *jūs*. Latin *lēx* is also ancient (**leg-¹**), though the details of its etymology are uncertain. In a society that emphasized the principle of exchange and reciprocity, it is scarcely surprising that the notion of contractual obligation should be well represented. Several roots specify the notion of "bond": **bhendh-**, **ned-**, **leig-¹**, all of which have derivatives with technical legal meanings in various languages. The word for "a pledge," **wadh-¹**, exists in western Indo-European, whence the English verb for making a particular kind of contract, WED. An oath then as now was important: the roots ***serk-** and **oito-** are found in Celtic and Germanic. The verb **k^wei-¹** meant "to pay compensation for an injury." Its derivative noun, ***k^woinā**, was borrowed from Doric Greek into the most ancient Roman law as Latin *poena*, *pūnīre*, whence English PUNISH and a host of legal terms. The Greek word for justice, *dikē*, is derived from the notion of "boundary marker" (**deik-**; compare also **ter-**, ***termen-**).

In conclusion we may add that poetry and a tradition of poetics are also common patrimony in most of the Indo-European traditions. The hymns of the Rig-Veda are composed in meters related to those used by

the Greek poets, and the earliest verse forms found among the Celts and the Slavs go back to the same Indo-European source. Many, perhaps most, of the stylistic figures and embellishments of poetic language which we associate with "Classical" poetics and rhetoric can be shown, by the comparative method, to have their roots in Indo-European poetics itself.

A number of metaphorical expressions appear to be creations of ancient, even Indo-European date. Thus the verb **dheg^wh-**, "to burn, warm," forms derivatives in Latin and Celtic which mean "to keep warm, cherish," and refer especially to the duties of the pious son toward his aged parent. Latin *terra*, "earth" (TERRAN), is historically a transferred epithet, "dry (land)," from **ters-**, "to dry." One securely reconstructible Indo-European place name rests squarely on a metaphor: **Piwer-iā* in Greek *Pieria* (PIERIAN SPRING) and *Īwer-ion-*, the prehistoric Celtic name for Ireland (Gaelic *Éire*, *Érin*), both continue an Indo-European feminine adjective **pīwer-iā*, "fat," metaphorically "fertile," from **peīā-**, the same root which gives English **FAT**.

Most interesting are the cases where from two or more traditions (usually including Homer and the Rig-Veda) it is possible to reconstruct a poetic phrase or formula consisting of two members. Such are the expressions "imperishable fame," **klewos ṇdhg^whitom* (**kleu**⁻¹, **dhg^whei**-); "holy (mental) force," **isərom menos* (**eis**⁻¹, **men**⁻¹); and the "weaver (or crafter) of words," the Indo-European poet himself, **wek^wōm teks-on* (**wek^w**, **teks-**). The immortality of the gods (**n-mrto-*, from **mer**⁻²) is emphasized anew by the vivid verb phrase **nek**⁻¹ **tera**⁻², "to overcome death," appearing in the Greek word *nektar*, the drink of the gods. And at least one three-member formula (in the sense of the word in traditional oral poetry) can be reconstructed for the poetic language of prayer, on the combined evidence of four languages, Latin, Umbrian, Avestan, and Sanskrit: "Protect, keep safe, man and cattle!" (**pā-** **wī-ro** **peku**).

Conclusion

This survey has touched on only a representative sample of the available reconstructed Indo-European lexicon and has made no attempt to cite the mass of evidence

in all the languages of the family, ancient and modern, for these reconstructions.

For this essay, we have given only the information about Indo-European culture that could be derived from language and lexicon alone. Other disciplines serve to fill out and complete the picture to be gathered from the study of vocabulary: archaeology, prehistory, comparative religion, and the history of institutions.

Archaeologists have not in fact succeeded in locating the Indo-Europeans. An artifact other than a written record is silent on the language of its user, and prehistoric Eurasia offers an abundant choice of culture areas. Archaeologists are generally agreed that the so-called Kurgan peoples, named after the Russian word for their characteristic "barrow" or "tumulus" grave structure, spoke an Indo-European language. Some time around the middle of the fifth millennium B.C., these people expanded from the steppe zone north of the Black Sea and beyond the Volga into the Balkans and adjacent areas. These Kurgan peoples bore a new mobile and aggressive culture into Neolithic Europe, and it is not unreasonable to associate them with the coming of the Indo-Europeans. But the Kurgan peoples' movement into Europe took place in distinct waves from the fifth to the third millennium B.C. The earliest so far discovered might be compatible with a reasonable date for Proto-Indo-European, that is, a date sufficiently long ago for a single language to develop into forms as divergent as Mycenaean Greek and Hittite as they are historically attested by the middle of the second millennium B.C. But the later Kurgan immigrations after 4,000 B.C. are too late to be regarded as incursions of speakers of undifferentiated Proto-Indo-European. The archaeological evidence for the later waves of Kurgan migrations points to their having had an Indo-European culture, but the languages spoken by the later Kurgan peoples must have been already differentiated Indo-European dialects, some of which would doubtless evolve into some of the historical branches of the family tree. We must be content to recognize the Kurgan peoples as speakers of certain Indo-European languages and as sharing a common Indo-European cultural patrimony. The ultimate "cradle" of the Indo-Europeans may well never be known, and language remains the best and fullest evidence for prehistoric Indo-European society.

Guide to the Dictionary

The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots carries the etymology of the English language to its logical and natural conclusion, for if the documentary history of words is of interest and value, so is their reconstructed prehistory. The historical component is given in the etymologies in *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition*. This Dictionary supplies the prehistoric component.

The form given in **boldface** type at the head of each entry is, unless otherwise identified, an Indo-European root in its basic form, which may be followed by one or more variants, also in the boldface type. The basic meaning or meanings of the root are given immediately after the entry form and its variants (but see the caution under "Semantics" in the preceding essay). Meanings that are different parts of speech are separated by a semicolon:

kagh-. To catch, seize; wickerwork, fence.

pela-². Flat; to spread.

mu-¹. Imitative of inarticulate sounds.

After the basic meaning there may appear further information about the phonological shape or nature of the root:

dhreg-. To draw, glide. Variant form of **dhrag-**.

temp-. To stretch. Extension of **ten-**.

tauro-. Bull. Derivative of **stā-**, but an independent word in Indo-European.

dail-. To divide. Northern Indo-European root.

pipp-. To peep. Imitative root.

pā-. To protect, feed. Contracted from **pa-*.

kak-². A round object, disk. Germanic root.

mas. Male, Latin adjective of unknown origin.

Most, but not all, of the additional information is self-explanatory. In the first three examples, the boldface forms **dhrag-**, **stā-**, and **ten-** are cross-references to those roots, which are main entries in this Dictionary.

Every boldface form appearing in the text of an entry is such a cross-reference. In the example **pā-** the form **pa-* represents an older root form; the nature of these contractions is explained in the preceding essay under "Phonology and Morphology." The entries **kak-**² and **mas** are not strictly speaking Indo-European, since they are represented in only one branch of the family. There is a relatively small number of such entries in this Dictionary; they are included because of the number of English words among their descendants. Boldface brackets are placed around these entries, and they are explicitly identified.

The text of each entry describes in detail the development of Modern English words from the root. In some cases no semantic or morphological development needs to be explained, and the *lemma* (the historically attested representative of the root) is immediately given:

kaiko-. One-eyed. Latin *caecus*, blind . . .

Much more commonly, however, intermediate developments require explanation. These intermediate stages are reconstructions representing a word stem in Indo-European that is necessary to explain the lemma following it (see the section "Grammar and Syntax" in the preceding essay). The reconstructed forms are not historically attested; they are preceded by an asterisk (*) to note this fact. Sometimes earlier or later developments of the intermediate forms are given in parentheses, as in the example of **stā-** below. In these cases the symbol < is used to mean "derived from" and the symbol > is used to mean "developed into." The systematic presentation of these reconstructed forms is a feature unique to *The American Heritage Dictionary of Indo-European Roots*. The following terms are used to describe typical morphological processes of Indo-European:

full-grade form. A form with *e*-vocalism (the basic form); so identified for descriptive contrast.

o-grade form. A form with *o*-vocalism.

nek^w-t-. *O*-grade form **nok^w-t-* . . .

zero-grade form. A form with zero-vocalism.

men⁻¹. I. Zero-grade form **mŋ-* . . .

lengthened-grade form. A form with lengthened vocalism.

ghers-. 2. Lengthened-grade form **ghēr(s)-* . . .

secondary full-grade form. A new full-grade form created by inserting the fundamental vowel *e* in the zero-grade form of an extended root.

stā-. V. Zero-grade extended root **stū-* (< **stuə*) . . . VI. Secondary full-grade form **steuə-* . . .

basic form. The unchanged root; so identified for descriptive contrast.

suffixed form. A form with one or more suffixes, written with an internal hyphen.

mut-. Suffixed form **mut-il-* . . .

āpero. Suffixed form **āper-yo-* . . .

mel⁻⁴. 1. Suffixed (comparative) form **mel-yos-* . . .

prefixed form. A form with a prefix, written with an internal hyphen.

op⁻¹. 6. Prefixed form **co-op-* . . .

extended form. A form with an extension or enlargement, written solid.

pel⁻⁶. II. Extended form **pelə-* . . .

nasalized form. A form with a nasal infix, written with internal hyphens.

tag-. 1. Nasalized form **ta-n-g-* . . .

reduplicated form. A form prefixed by its own initial consonant followed by a vowel.

segh-. 5. Reduplicated form **si-sgh-* . . .

expressive form. A form with “expressive gemination” (doubling of the final consonant), written solid.

gal⁻². 3. Expressive form **gall-* . . .

compound form. A form compounded with a form of another root, written with internal hyphens.

demā⁻¹. 2. Compound form **dems-pot-* . . .

shortened form. A form with shortened vocalism.

syū-. 5. Shortened form **syu-* . . .

reduced form. A form with phonological loss of one or more sounds.

konəmo-. Reduced form **kommo-* . . .

oldest root form. A root form showing a laryngeal (ə) in a position, typically at the beginning of a word, where it is preserved in only a few Indo-European languages, such as Greek or Hittite.

ster⁻³. 3. Oldest root from **aster-* in Greek *astēr* . . .

variant form. A form altered in any way other than in the above categories.

deru. 2. Variant form **dreu-* . . .

These terms can be combined freely to describe in as much detail as necessary the development from the root to the lemma. The Modern English words derived from the lemma follow in small capitals. The simple (uncompounded) derivatives are listed first; the compounds follow, separated from the first list by a semicolon.

dhē(i)-. 1. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-mnā-* in Latin *fēmina*, woman (< “she who suckles”): FEMALE, FEMININE; EFFEMINATE.

peig⁻². 3. Suffixed *o*-grade form **poik-yos* in Germanic **faigjaz* in Old English *fæge*, fated to die: FEY.

petə-. 2. Suffixed (stative) variant zero-grade form **pat-ē-* in Latin *patēre*, to be open: PATENT, PATULOUS.

stebh-. 2. Germanic nasalized form **stamp-* in: a. Middle English *stampen*, to pound, stamp: STAMP . . .

In order to emphasize the fact that English belongs to the Germanic branch of Indo-European and to give precedence to directly inherited words in contrast to words borrowed from other branches, the intermediate stages in Germanic etymologies are covered in fuller detail. The Common or Proto-Germanic (called simply Germanic) forms

underlying English words are always given. Where no other considerations intervene, Germanic is given first of the Indo-European groups, and Old English is given first within Germanic, although this precedence is not rigidly applied.

The final item in most entries of the *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* is an abbreviated reference to Julius Pokorny's *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (Bern, 1959). This, the standard work of reference and synthesis in the Indo-European field, carries a full range of the actual comparative material on which the roots are reconstructed. This Dictionary presents only those aspects of the material that are directly relevant to English. For example, the English word **MANY** is found at the root **menegh-**, "copious." This entry describes the transition of the Indo-European form through Germanic **managa-* to Old English *manig*, *mænig*, "many." It does not cite the evidence on which this assertion is based, but it refers to [Pok. *men(e)gh-* 730]. The entry *men(e)gh-* on page 730 in Pokorny's dictionary cites, in addition to the Old English word, the forms attested in Sanskrit, Celtic, Gothic, Old High German, Old Norse, Slavic, and Lithuanian,

from which the reconstruction of the root was made. These references should serve as a reminder that the information given in this Dictionary is assertive rather than expository, and that the evidence and evaluation upon which its assertions are based are not presented here.

The alphabetical listing of roots is followed by a complete index of English derivatives, indicating the root or roots where each English word appears. Every English word in the index is also a main entry in *The American Heritage Dictionary: Second College Edition*, but not every entry in *The American Heritage Dictionary* that is of Indo-European ancestry is included in the *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots*. Many etymologies are cross-referred to the etymologies at other entries, and although some such words are included in the *Dictionary of Indo-European Roots* (appearing in parentheses), in general the words with the fullest etymologies—that is, with etymologies taken back to the earliest historical form—are included. The cross-references between etymologies in *The American Heritage Dictionary* do, however, enable a user of that Dictionary to find the Indo-European root of any English word of Indo-European derivation.

Symbols: * unattested; > developed into; < derived from.

Indo-European Roots

abel-. Apple. Germanic **ap(a)laz* in Old English *æppel*, apple: APPLE. [Pok. *abel-* 1.]

ad-. To, near, at. 1. Germanic **at* in Old English *æt* (> Middle English *at*), near, by, at: ADO, AT. 2. Latin *ad*, to, toward: AD-, -AD; (ADJUVANT), AID, AMOUNT, (PARAMOUNT). [Pok. 1. *ad-* 3.]

ag-. To drive. 1. Latin *agere*, to do, act, drive, conduct, lead: ACT, AGENDUM, AGENT, AGILE, AGITATE; (ALLEGE), AMBAGE, AMBIGUOUS, (ASSAY), (CACHE), COAGULUM, COGENT, ESSAY, EXACT, (EXAMINE), (EXIGENT), FUMIGATE, INTRANSIGENT, LEVIGATE, LITIGATE, NAVIGATE, OBJURGATE, PRODIGAL, RETROACTIVE, SQUAT, TRANSACT. 2. Greek *agein*, to drive, lead: -AGOGUE, AGONY; ANAGOGUE, (ANTAGONIZE), CHORAGUS, DEMAGOGUE, EPACT, GLUCAGON, HYPNAGOGIC, MYSTAGOGUE, PEDAGOGUE, PROTAGONIST, STRATAGEM, SYNAGOGUE. 3. Suffixed form **ag-to-* in Celtic **amb(i)-ag-to-*, "one sent around" (**ambi*, around; see *ambhl*), in Latin *ambactus*, servant (> Medieval Latin *ambactia*, office): AMBASSADOR, EMBASSAGE, (EMBASSY). 4. Suffixed form **ag-men* in Latin *agmen*, a train, a moving forward, a marching column, group: AGMINATE. 5. Suffixed form **ag-ti-*, "weighing" (Greek *agein*, "to lead," has a sense "to weigh"), whence adjective **ag-ty-o-*, "weighty," in Greek *axios*, worth, worthy, of like value, weighing as much: AXIOM; AXIOLOGY, CHRONAXY. 6. Possibly suffixed form **ag-ro-*, driving, pursuing, grabbing, in Greek *agra*, a seizing: PELLAGRA, PODAGRA. Derivative *agro-*. [Pok. *ag-* 4.]

ag-es-. Fault, guilt. Possibly Old English *acan*, to ache (perhaps < "to cause mental pain"): ACHE. [Pok. *agos-* 8.]

agh-¹. To be depressed, be afraid. 1. Suffixed form **agh-lo-* in Old English *eglan*, *eglian*, to trouble, afflict: AIL. 2. Suffixed form **agh-es-* in Old Norse *agi*, frightened: AWE. [Pok. *agh-* 7.]

agh-². A day (considered as a span of time). Germanic **dagaz* (with initial *d-* of obscure origin), day, in: a. Old English *dæg*, day: DAY; (DAISY), TODAY; b. Old English denominative *dagian*, to dawn: DAWN. [Pok. *agher-* 7.]

agro-. Field. Derivative of *ag-*, "to drive" (< "place to which cattle are driven"). 1. Germanic **akraz* in Old English *æcer*, field, acre: ACRE. 2. Latin *ager* (genitive *agri*), district, property, field: AGRARIAN, AGRESTAL; AGRICULTURE, PEREGRINE, (PILGRIM). 3. Greek *agros*, field, and *agrios*, wild: AGRIA, AGRO-; AGRIOECOLOGY, AGRIOLOGY, AGROSTOLOGY, ONAGER, STAVESACRE. [In Pok. *ag-* 4.]

agwesi. Ax. Germanic **akwesī*, **akusjō-* in Old English *æx*, ax: AX. [Pok. *agw(e)si* 9.]

agw-th-no-. Lamb. Germanic **aun-* in verb **aunōn* in Old English *ēanian*, to bring forth young: YEAN. [Pok. *agw-th-no-s* 9.]

ai-¹. To give, allot. 1. Suffixed form **ai-t-yā* in Greek *aitia*, cause, responsibility: ETIOLOGY. 2. Suffixed form **ai-tā-* in Greek *diāitan*, to decide, lead one's life: DIET¹. [Pok. 3. *ai-* 10.]

ai-². An utterance. Suffixed form **ai-no-* in Greek *ainos*, tale: ENIGMA. [Pok. 5. *ai-* 11.]

aith-. To burn. 1. Suffixed form **aith-sto-* in: a. Germanic **aistaz* in Old English *āst*, kiln: OAST; b. Latin *aestās* (stem *aestāt-* for earlier **aestotāt-*), heat, summer: AESTIVAL. 2. Suffixed form **aith-lo-* perhaps in Germanic **ail-* in Old English *āil*, fire: ANNEAL. 3. Suffixed form **aith-i-* in Latin *aedēs*, *aedis*, building, house (<

"hearth"): AEDILE; EDIFICE, (EDIFY), MAZAEDIMUM. 4. Suffixed form **aith-stu-* in Latin *aestus*, heat, swell, surge, tide: ESTUARY. 5. Suffixed form **aith-er-* in Greek *aithēr*, air: AETHER, ETHER. [Pok. *ai-dh-* 11.]

aig-. Goat. Greek *aigis*, goatskin (shield of Athena): AEGIS. [Pok. 3. *aig-* 13.]

ais-. To wish, desire. Suffixed form **ais-sk-* in Germanic **aiskōn* in Old English *āscian*, *ācsian*, to ask, seek: ASK. [Pok. 1. *ais-* 16.]

aiw-. Vital force, life, long life, eternity; also "endowed with the acme of vital force, young." 1. Extended form in Germanic **aiwi* in: a. Old English *ā*, ever: NOT; b. Germanic **aiwi* + **wiht*, "ever a thing, anything" (**wiht*-, thing; see *wekti-*), in Old English *āwih*, *āuht*, anything, "ever a creature": AUGHT¹; c. Old English *æfre* (second element obscure), ever: EVER; EVERY, NEVER; d. Old Norse *ei*, ever: AYE²; NAY. 2. Suffixed form **ai-wo-* in: a. Latin *aevum*, age, eternity: COEVAL, LONGEVITY, MEDIEVAL, PRIMEVAL; b. suffixed form **aiwo-tāt-* in Latin *aetās* (stem *aetāt-*), age: AGE; COETANEOUS; c. suffixed form **aiwo-terno-* in Latin *aeternus*, eternal: ETERNAL; SEMPITERNAL. 3. Suffixed form **aiw-en-* in Greek *aiōn*, age, vital force: EON. See also **yuwen-* under *yeu-*. [Pok. *aiw-* 17.]

ak-. Sharp. 1. Suffixed form **ak-yā-* in: a. Germanic **akjō* in Old English *ecg*, sharp side: EDGE; b. Germanic **akjan* in Old Norse *eggja*, to incite, goad: EGG². 2. Suffixed form **ak-u-* in: a. Germanic **ahuz* in Old English *ēar*, *ær*, *æhher*, spike, ear of grain: EAR²; ACROSPIRE; b. Latin *acus*, needle: ACICULA, (ACUITY), ACUMEN, ACUTE, AGLET, EGLANTINE. 3. Suffixed form **ak-men*, stone, sharp stone used as a tool, with metathetic variant **ka-men*, with variants: a. **ka-mer-* in Germanic **hamaraz* in Old English *hamor*, hammer: HAMMER; b. **ke-men-* (probable variant) in Germanic **hūmin-*, in dissimilated form **hibin-*, "the stony vault of heaven," in Old English *heofon*, *hefn*, heaven: HEAVEN. 4. Suffixed form **ak-onā-* in Germanic **aganō* in Old Norse *ōgn*, chaff: AWN. 5. Suffixed lengthened form **āk-ri-* in Latin *ācer*, sharp, bitter: ACERATE, ACRID, ACRIMONY, EAGER¹; CARVACROL, VINEGAR. 6. Suffixed form **ak-ri-bhwo-* in Latin *acerbus*, bitter, sharp, tart: ACERB; EXACERBATE. 7. Suffixed (stative) form **ak-ē-* in Latin *acēre*, to be sharp: ACID. 8. Suffixed form **ak-ēto-* in Latin *acētum*, vinegar: ACETABULUM, (ACETIC), ACETUM; ESTER. 9. Greek *akantha* (second element of Mediterranean origin), thorn, thorny plant: ACANTHO-, ACANTHUS; COELACANTH, PYRACANTHA, TRAGACANTH. 10. Suffixed form **ak-mā-* in Greek *akmē*, point: ACME, ACNE. 11. Suffixed form **ak-ro-* in Greek *akros*, topmost: ACRO-; (ACROBAT), ACROMION. 12. Variant suffixed form **ok-su-* in Greek *oxus*, sharp, sour: AMPHIOXUS, OXALIS, OXYGEN, OXYURIASIS, PAROXYSM. [Pok. 2. *ak-* 18, 3. *kem-* 556.]

aks-. Axis. 1. Suffixed form **aks-lo-* in Old Norse *ōxull*, axle: AXLE. 2. Suffixed form **aks-i-* in: a. Latin *axis*, axle, pivot: AXIS; b. Latin diminutive *axilla*, armpit (< "axis point of the arm and shoulder"): AXILLA. 3. Suffixed form **aks-lā-* in Latin *āla* (< **axla*), wing, upper arm (see *axilla* in 2. b. for semantic transition): AISLE, ALA, ALAR, ALARY, ALATE, ALULA; ALIFORM. 4. Suffixed form **aks-on-* in Greek *axōn*, axis: AXON; MONAXON. [In Pok. *ag-* 4.]

akwā-. Water. 1. Germanic **agwājō* becoming **aujō*, "thing on the water," in Old English *ig*, *ieg*, island, and

igland, iegland (land, land; see *tendh*-²), island: ISLAND. 2. Latin *aqua*, water: AQUA, AQUARELLE, AQUARIUM, AQUATIC, AQUI-, EWER, GOUACHE; SEWER¹. [Pok. *akwa* 23.]

al-¹. Beyond. 1. Variant **ol-*, "beyond," in: a. suffixed forms **ol-se-*, **ol-so-* in Old Latin *ollus* in Latin *ille* (feminine *illa*); "yonder," that: ALARM, ALERT, ALLIGATOR; b. suffixed forms **ol-s-*, **ol-tero-* in Latin *uls*, **ulter*, *ultrā*; beyond: OUTRÉ, ULTERIOR, ULTIMATE, ULTRA-, UTTERANCE². 2. Suffixed form **al-tero-*, "other of two," in: a. Latin *alter*, other, other of two: ALTER, ALTERCATE, ALTERNATE, ALTRUISM; SUBALTERN; b. Latin *adulter*, "one who approaches another (unlawfully), an adulterer" (*ad-*, to; see *ad-*), hence *adulterāre*, to commit adultery with, pollute: ADULTERATE, ADULTERINE, ADULTERY. 3. Extended form **alyo-*, "other of more than two," in: a. Germanic **aljaz* (with adverbial suffix) in Old English *elles*, else, otherwise: ELSE; b. Latin *alius*, other of more than two: ALIAS, ALIEN; ALIBI, ALIQUOT, HIDALGO; c. Greek *allos*, other: AGIO, ALLO-; ALLEGORY, ALLELUMORPH, MORPHALLAXIS, PARALLAX, PARALLEL, TROPHALLAXIS. [Pok. 1. *al-* 24.]

al-². To wander. 1. Latin *ambulāre*, to go about, walk (*ambi-*, around; see *ambhi*): ALLEY¹, AMBULATE; FUNAMBULIST, PREAMBLE. 2. Latin *exsul*, *exul*, wanderer, exile (*ex-*, out; see *eghs*): EXILE. [Pok. 3. *al-* 27.]

al-³. To grow, nourish. I. Suffixed (participial) form **al-to-*, "grown," in: 1. Germanic **alda-* in: a. Old English *eald*, *ald*, old: ALDERMAN, OLD; b. Old English (comparative) *ieldra*, *eldra*, older, elder: ELDER¹; c. Old English (superlative) *ieldesta*, *eldesta*, eldest: ELDEST; d. Germanic compound **wer-ald-*, "life or age of man" (see *wi-ro-*). 2. Latin *altus*, high, deep: ALT, ALTIMETER, ALTO, HAUGHTY, HAWSER; ALTITUDE, ALTOCUMULUS, ALTOSTRATUS, ENHANCE, EXALT, HAUTOBOY. II. Latin *alere*, to nourish: ADOLESCENT, (ADULT), ALIBLE, ALIMENT, ALIMONY, ALTRICIAL, ALUMNUS; COALESCE. III. Suffixed (causative) form **ol-eye-* in Latin *abolere*, to retard the growth of, abolish (*ab-*, from; see *apo-*): ABOLISH. IV. Compound form **pro-al-* (*pro-*, forth; see *per*¹) in Latin *prōles*, offspring: PROLAN, PROLETARIAN, PROLIFEROUS, PROLIFIC. V. Extended form **aldh-* in Greek *althein*, *althainein*, to get well: ALTHEA. [Pok. 2. *al-* 26.]

al-⁴. To grind, mill. Suffixed form **al-euro-* in Greek *aleuron*, meal, flour: ALEURONE. [Pok. 5. *al-* 28.]

[al-⁵. All. Germanic root. Suffixed form **al-na-* in Germanic **allaz* in Old English *all*, *eall*, *eal-*, *al-*, all: ALL; ALSO.]

albho-. White. 1. Possibly Germanic **albiz*, **albaz*, if meaning "white ghostlike apparitions," in: a. Old English *ælf*, elf: ELF; b. Old Norse *alfr*, elf: OAF; c. Old High German *Alberich*, "elf-ruler," akin to the source of Old French *Auberon*: OBERON. 2. Latin *albus*, white (> Old Spanish *alba*, dawn): ABELE, ALB, ALBEDO, ALBESCENT, ALBINO, ALBITE, ALBUM, ALBUMEN, ALBURNUM, AUBADE, AUBURN; DAUB. 3. Greek *alphos*, dull-white leprosy: ALPHOSIS. [Pok. *albho-* 30.]

alek-. To ward off, protect. Earlier form **alek-*. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **alk-ā-* in Greek *alkē*, strength: ANALCIME. 2. Extended form **aleks-* in Greek *alexein*, to protect: ALEXIPHARMIC. [Pok. *aleq-* 32.]

alg^h-. To earn, be worth. Sanskrit *arhati*, he is worthy: ARHAT. [Pok. *alg^h-* 32.]

alu-. In words related to sorcery, magic, possession, and intoxication. Suffixed form **alu-t-* in Germanic **aluth-* in Old English (*e)alu*, ale: ALE. [Pok. *alu-* 33.]

ambhi. Also *mbhi*. Around. Probably derived from *ant-*. 1. Reduced form **bhi* in Germanic **bi*, **bi-* (intensive prefix) in: a. Old English *bī*, *bi*, *be*, by: BY¹; b. Old English *bī-*, *be-*, on all sides, *be*, also intensive prefix: BE-; c. Middle Dutch *bie*, by: BILANDER; d. Old High German *bi* (> German *bei*), by, at: BIVOUAC. 2. Germanic **umbi* in: a. Old English *ymbe*, around: EMBER DAY;

b. Old Norse *um(b)*, about, around: OMBUDSMAN; c. Old High German *umbi*, around: UMLAUT. 3. Latin *ambi-*, around, about: AMBI-. 4. Greek *amphi*, around, about: AMPHI-. 5. Celtic **ambi* (see *ag-*). [Pok. *ambhi* 34.]

ambhō. Both. 1. Reduced form **bhō* in Germanic **bō-*, **bā* in Old Norse *bāthir*, both: BOTH. 2. Latin *ambō*, both: AMBSACE. 3. Greek *amphō*, both: AMPHOTERIC. [In Pok. *ambhi* 34.]

āmer-. Day. Suffixed form **āmer-ā* in Greek *hēmera*, day: EPHEMERAL, HEMERALOPIA. [Pok. *āmer-* 35.]

ames-. Blackbird. 1. Suffixed variant form **ams-ol-* in Old English *ōsle*, blackbird: OUZEL. 2. Suffixed variant forms **mes-olā*, **mes-olo-* in Latin *merula*, *merulus*, merle, blackbird: MERLE, MERLON. [Pok. *ames-* 35.]

[amma. Various nursery words. Latin root. 1. Medieval Latin *amma*, mother: AMAH. 2. Reduced form **am-* in: a. Latin *amāre*, to love: AMATEUR, AMATIVE, AMATORY, AMORETTO, AMOUR; ENAMOR, INAMORATA, PARAMOUR; b. Latin *amita*, aunt: AUNT; c. Latin *amicus*, friend: AMICABLE, AMIGO, AMITY; ENEMY, INIMICAL.]

an¹. On. Extended form **ana*. 1. Germanic **ana*, *anō* in: a. Old English *an*, *on*, *a*, on: ON; b. Old Norse *ā*, in, on: ALOFT; c. Old High German *an* (> Middle High German *ane*), on: ANLAGE; d. Middle Dutch *aan*, on: ON-SLAUGHT. 2. Greek *ana*, on, up, at the rate of: ANA², ANA-. [Pok. 4. *an* 39.]

an². Demonstrative particle. Suffixed form **an-tero-*, "other (of two)" (compare **al-tero-* under *al-¹*) in Germanic **anharaz* in Old English *ōther*, other: OTHER. [Pok. 2. *an* 37.]

an-¹. Old woman, ancestor (nursery word). Latin *anus*, old woman: ANILE. [Pok. 1. *an-* 36.]

an-². To pour, draw water. Suffixed form **an-tlo-* in Greek *antlos*, bilge water, bucket: ANTLIA. [In Pok. 1. *sem-* 901.]

andh-. Bloom. Suffixed form **andh-es-* in Greek *anthos*, flower: ANTHEMION, ANTHEM, ANTHESIS, ANTHO-, -ANTHOS; AGAPANTHUS, CHRYSANTHEMUM, DIANTHUS, EXANTHEMA, HYDRANTH, (MONANTHOS), STROPHANTHIN. [Pok. *andh-* 40.]

andho-. Blind, dark. Suffixed variant form **ondh-ro-* perhaps in Latin *umbra*, shadow: UMBEL, UMBRA, UMBRELLA; ADUMBRATE. [Pok. *andho-* 41.]

ane-. To breathe. Suffixed form **ana-mo-* in: a. Latin *animus*, reason, mind, and *anima*, soul, spirit, life, breath: ANIMA, ANIMADVERT, ANIMAL, ANIMATE, (ANIMATO), ANIMISM, ANIMOSITY, ANIMUS; EQUANIMITY, LONGANIMITY, MAGNANIMOUS, PUSILLANIMOUS, UNANIMOUS; b. Greek *anemos*, wind: ANEMO-. [Pok. 3. *an(a)-* 38.]

anetā. Doorjamb. Latin *antae* (plural), a pair of pillars on the opposite sides of a door: ANTA. [Pok. *anetā-* 42.]

[angelos. Messenger. Greek noun, akin to Greek *angaros*, mounted courier, both from an unknown Oriental source. 1. Greek *angelos*, messenger: ANGEL, (ANGELIC), ANGELICA, (ANGELUS); ARCHANGEL, EVANGEL. 2. Greek *angaros*, mounted courier: ANGARY.]

angh-. Tight, painfully constricted, painful. 1. Germanic **ang-*, compressed, hard, painful, in Old English *angnægl*, "painful spike (in the flesh)," corn, excrescence (*nægl*, spike; see *nogh-*): AGNAIL. 2. Suffixed form **angh-os-* in Germanic **angaz* in Old Norse *angr*, sorrow, grief: ANGER. 3. Suffixed form **angh-os-ti-* in Germanic **angusti-* in Old High German *angust* (> German *Angst*), anxiety: ANGST. 4. Latin *angere*, to strangle, draw tight: ANXIOUS. 5. Suffixed form **angh-os-to-* in Latin *angustus*, narrow: ANGUISH. 6. Greek *ankhein*, to squeeze, embrace: QUINSY. 7. Greek *ankhonē*, a strangling: ANGINA. [Pok. *angh-* 42.]

ang^{hi}-. Snake, eel. 1. Latin *anguis*, snake: ANGUINE; ANGUILLIFORM. 2. Taboo deformation or separate root **og^{hi}-* in Greek *ophis*, snake, serpent: OPHIDIAN, OPHITE; OPHIOLOGY, OPHIUCHUS. 3. Taboo deformation or separate root **eghi-* in Greek *ekhis*, snake, in deriva-

tives: **a.** *ekhnos*, hedgehog (< "snake-eater"): ECHINO-, ECHINUS; **b.** *ekhidna*, snake, viper: ECHIDNA. [Pok. *angw(h)i-* 43.]

ank-. Also **ang-**. To bend. I. Germanic **ank-* in Old Norse **ankula* and Middle English *ankle*, ankle: ANKLE. II. Suffixed form **ank-ulo-*. 1. Germanic **ang-ul-* in: **a.** Old English *angul*, *angel*, fishhook: ANGLE¹; **b.** probably Latin *Angli*, the Angles: ANGLE. 2. Greek *ankulos*, crooked, bent: ANKYLOSIS; ANCYLOSTOMIASIS. III. Greek *ankura*, anchor: ANCHOR. IV. Greek *ankōn*, elbow: ANCON. V. Sanskrit *anka*, hook, *aṅcati*, he bends: PALANQUIN. VI. Suffixed variant form **ank-o-* in Latin *uncus*, hooked, bent: UNCINARIA, UNCINATE, UNCINUS, UNCUS; UNCIFORM. VII. Suffixed form **ang-olo-* in Latin *angulus*, angle, corner: ANGLE². [Pok. 2. *ank-*, *ang-* 45.]

āno-. Ring. 1. Latin *ānus*, ring, anus: ANUS; ANILINGUS. 2. Latin diminutive *annulus*, ring, signet ring: ANNULAR, ANNULET, ANNULUS. [Pok. *āno-* 47.]

ans-. Loop, handle. Latin *ānsa*, handle: ANSATE. [Pok. *ansa* 48.]

ansu-. Spirit, demon. 1. Germanic **ansu-* in Old Norse *áss*, god: AESIR. 2. Suffixed reduced form **nsu-ro-* in Avestan *ahura*, spirit: AHURA MAZDA, ORMAZD. [Pok. *ansu-* 48.]

ant-. Front, forehead. I. Inflected form (locative singular) **anti*, "against," with derivatives meaning in front of, before; also end. 1. Germanic **andī-* in Old English *and-*, indicating opposition: UN-²; ALONG. 2. Germanic **andja-* in Old English *ende*, end: END. 3. Latin *ante*, before, in front of, against: ANCIENT¹, ANTE, ANTE-, ANTERIOR; ADVANCE. 4. Greek *anti*, against, in *enantios*, opposite: ANTI-; ENANTIOMER, ENANTIOMORPH. 5. Compound form **anti-akw-*, "appearing before, having prior aspect" (**akw-*, appearance; see *okw-*), in Latin *antiquus*, former, antique: ANTIC, ANTIQUE. 6. Reduced form **nti-* in Germanic **und-* in Old Norse *und* (> Middle English *un-*), until, unto: UNTIL. 7. Variant form **anto-* in Sanskrit *antah*, end, in *Vedantah*, essence of the Veda: VEDANTA. II. Probable inflected form (locative plural) **antbhi*, "on both sides of," whence **ambhi*. See *ambhi*. [Pok. *ant-* 48.]

ap-¹. To take, reach. 1. Latin *apere*, to attach, join, tie to: APT, (APTITUDE), ATTITUDE; (INEPT). 2. Latin *apisci*, to attain: ADEPT. 3. Latin *apex*, top, summit (< "something reached"): APEX. 4. Prefixed form **co-ap-* (co-, together; see *kom*) in Latin *cōpula*, bond, tie, link: COPULA, COPULATE, COUPLE. 5. Perhaps Latin *ammentum*, *āmentum* (< **ap-mentum*, "something tied"), thong, strap: AMENT¹. [Pok. 1. *ap-* 50.]

ap-². Water, river. Iranian *ap-* in Persian *āb*, water: JULEP. [Pok. 2. *ap-* 51.]

āpero-. Shore. Perhaps a derivative of **ap-²**. Suffixed form **āper-yo-* in Greek *ēpeiros*, land, mainland, continent: EPEIROGENY. [Pok. *āpero-* 53.]

apo-. Also **ap-**. Off, away. 1. Germanic **af* in: **a.** Old English *of*, *æf* (> Middle English *of*, *of-*), off: OF, OFF, OFFAL; **b.** Old English *ebba*, low tide: EBB; **c.** Old High German *aba*, off, away from: ABLAUT; **d.** Germanic **aftan-* in Old English *æftan*, behind: ABAFT. 2. Latin *ab*, *ab-*, away from: AB-¹. 3. Greek *apo*, away from, from: APO-. 4. Suffixed (comparative) form **ap(o)-tero-* in Germanic **aftar-* in Old English *æfter*, after, behind: AFTER. 5. Suffixed form **ap-t-is-* in Germanic **aftiz* in Old English *eft*, again: EFTSOONS. 6. Suffixed form **apu-ko-* in Germanic *afug-* in Old Norse *öfugr*, turned backward: AWKWARD. 7. Possible root **po(s)*, on, in: **a.** Russian *po*, at, by, next to: POGROM; **b.** Latin *post*, behind, back, afterward: POST-, POSTERIOR; POST-MORTEM, PREPOSTEROUS, PUISNE, (PUNY); **c.** Latin *pōnere*, to put, place, from **po-sinere* (*sinere*, to leave, let; of obscure origin): APOSITE, (APPOSITION), COMPONENT, (COMPOSE), (COMPOSITE), (COMPOSITION), (COMPOUND), DEPONE, DEPOSIT, DISPOSE, EXPOUND, IMPONE, IMPOSE, INTERPOSE, OPPOSE, POSITION, POSITIVE, POST², POST³,

POSTICHE, POSTURE, PREPOSITION, PROPOSE, PROVOST, REPOSIT, SUPPOSE. [Pok. *apo-* 53.]

apsā. Aspen. Germanic *aspōn-* in Old English *æspe*, aspen: ASPEN. [Pok. *apsā* 55.]

ar-. Also **arō-**. To fit together. I. Basic form **ar-*. 1. Suffixed form **ar(a)-mo-* in: **a.** Germanic *armaz* in Old English *earm*, arm: ARM¹; **b.** Latin *arma*, tools, arms: ARM², ARMADA, ARMADILLO, ARMATURE, ARMOIRE, ARMY; ALARM, DISARM; **c.** Latin *armus*, upper arm: ARMILLARY SPHERE. 2. Suffixed form **ar(a)-smo-* in Greek *harmos*, joint, shoulder: HARMONY. 3. Suffixed form **ar(a)-ti-* in: **a.** Latin *ars* (stem *art-*), art, skill, craft: ART¹, ARTEL, ARTISAN, ARTIST; INERT, (INERTIA); **b.** further suffixed form **ar(a)-ti-o-* in Greek *artios*, fitting, even: ARTIODACTYL. 4. Suffixed form **ar(a)-tu-* in Latin *artus*, joint: ARTICLE. 5. Suffixed form **ar(a)-to-* in Latin *artus*, tight: COARCTATE. 6. Suffixed form **ar(a)-dhro-* in Greek *arthron*, joint: ARTHRO-; ANARTHROUS, DIARTHROSIS, ENARTHROSIS, SYNARTHROSIS. 7. Suffixed (superlative) form **ar(a)-isto-* in Greek *aristos*, best: ARISTOCRACY. II. Possibly suffixed variant form (or separate root) **ōr-dh-*. 1. Latin *ōrdō*, order (originally a row of threads in a loom): ORDAIN, ORDER, ORDINAL, ORDINANCE, ORDINARY, ORDINATE, ORDO; COORDINATION, INORDINATE, SUBORDINATE. 2. Latin *ōrdiri*, to begin to weave: EXORDIUM, PRIMORDIAL. 3. Latin *ōrnāre*, to adorn: ORNAMENT, ORNATE; ADORN, SUBORN. III. Variant or separate root **rē-* (< **re-*). 1. Latin *rēri* (past participle *ratus*), to consider, confirm, ratify: RATE¹, RATIO, REASON; (ARRAIGN). 2. Suffixed form **rē-dh-* in: **a.** Germanic **rēdan* in (i) Old English *rēdan*, to advise: READ, REDE (ii) Old English *ræden*, condition: HATRED, KINDRED; **b.** Germanic **rēdaz* in (i) Old High German *rāt* (> German *Rat*), counsel: BUNDESRAT, RATHSKELLER (ii) Old English *rædels(e)*, opinion, riddle: RIDDLE². 3. Zero-grade form **r-* in Germanic **radam*, number (see *dekṃ*). IV. Variant (or separate root) **rī-*. 1. Suffixed form **rī-tu-* in Latin *ritus*, rite, custom, usage: RITE. 2. Suffixed form **a(r)-dhmo-* in Greek *arithmos*, number, amount: ARITHMETIC, LOGARITHM. [Pok. 1. *ar-* 55.]

arek-. To hold, contain, guard. Variant **ark-*. 1. Latin *arca*, chest, box: ARCANES, ARK. 2. Latin *arcēre*, to enclose, confine, contain, ward off: COERCE, EXERCISE. 3. Greek *arkein*, to ward off, suffice: AUTARKY. [Pok. *areq-* 65.]

arō-. To plow. Latin *arāre*, to plow: ARABLE. [Pok. *ar(a)-* 62.]

arg-. To shine; white; the shining or white metal, silver. 1. Suffixed form **arg-ent-* in Latin *argentum*, silver: ARGENT, ARGENTINE. 2. Suffixed form **arg-i-ly-* in Greek *argillos*, white clay: ARGIL. 3. Suffixed form **arg-u-ro-* in Greek *arguros*, silver: LITHARGE, PYRARGYRITE. 4. Suffixed form **arg-i-n-* in Greek *arginoeis*, brilliant, bright-shining: ARGININE. 5. Extended form **argu-*, brilliance, clarity, in Latin denominative *arguere*, to make clear, demonstrate: ARGUE. 6. Suffixed form **arg-ro-* in Greek *argos* (< **argros*), white (see *pel-2*). [Pok. *ar(e)g-* 64.]

[arkhein]. To begin, rule, command. Greek verb of unknown origin; with derivatives *arkhē*, rule, beginning, and *arkhos*, ruler. (ARCH-), -ARCH, ARCHAEO-, ARCHAIC, ARCHI-, ARCHIVES, ARCHON, (-ARCHY); AUTARCHY, EXARCH, MENARCHE.]

arku-. Bow and arrow (uncertain which, perhaps both as a unit). 1. Germanic **arhwō* in Old English *ar(e)we*, *earh*, and Old Norse **aru-*, arrow: ARROW. 2. Latin *arcus*, bow: ARC, ARCADE, ARCH¹, ARCHER; ARBALEST, ARCHIVOLT, (ARCIFORM), ARCUATE. [Pok. *arqu-* 67.]

aryo-. Lord, ruler; self-designation of the Indo-Iranians and perhaps of the Indo-Europeans. Lengthened-grade form **āryo-* in Sanskrit *ārya*, noble, Aryan: ARYAN. [Pok. *ario-* 67.]

as-. To burn, glow. 1. Extended form **asg-* in Germanic

*askōn- in Old English *æsce*, *asce*, ash: ASH¹. 2. Suffixed form *ās-ā- in Latin *āra*, altar, hearth: ARA. 3. Suffixed (stative) form *ās-ē- in: a. Latin *ārēre*, to be dry, hence *āridus*, dry, parched: ARID; b. Latin *ardēre*, to burn, be on fire, from *āridus*, parched: ARDENT, ARDOR, ARSON. 4. Extended form *asd- in: a. Greek *azein*, to dry: ZAMIA; b. Greek *azaleos*, dry: AZALEA. [Pok. as- 68.]

[**asinus**. Ass. Latin noun, akin to Greek *onos*, probably ultimately from the same source as Sumerian *anše*. 1. Latin *asinus*, ass: ASININE, EASEL. 2. Greek *onos*, ass: ONAGER.]

at-. To go; with Germanic and Latin derivatives meaning a year (conceived as "the period gone through, the revolving year"). Suffixed form *at-no- in Latin *annus*, year: ANNALS, ANNUAL, ANNUITY; ANNIVERSARY, BIENNIAL, DECENNIAL, MILLENNIUM, OCTENNIAL, PERENNIAL, QUADRENNIAL, QUINDECENNIAL, QUINQUENNIAL, SEPTENNIAL, SEXENNIAL, SUPERANNUATED, TRIENNIAL, VICENNIAL. [Pok. at- 69.]

āter-. Fire. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form *ātr-o- in Latin *āter* (feminine *ātra*), black (< "blackened by fire"): ATRABILIOUS. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form *ātr-yo- in Latin *ātrium*, forecourt, hall, atrium (perhaps originally the place where the smoke from the hearth escaped through a hole in the roof): ATRIUM. 3. Compound shortened zero-grade form *atro-əkʷ- (*əkʷ-, "-looking"; see okʷ-) in Latin *ātrōx*, "black-looking", frightful: ATROCIOUS. [Pok. āt(e)r- 69.]

[**athal-**. Race, family. Germanic root, possibly related to Greek *atallein*, to foster. 1. Germanic **athal-* in Old English *ætheling*, prince: ATHELING. 2. Variant Germanic **ōthel-* in Old High German *edili*, noble: EDELWEISS. [In Pok. atos 71.]]

atto-. Father (nursery word). Possibly Latin *atta*, father: ATAVISM. [In Pok. atos 71.]

au-¹. To stay the night, dwell. Suffixed form *au-lā- in Greek *aulē*, court, dwelling: AULIC. [Pok. 2. au- 72.]

au-². Pronominal base appearing in particles and adverbs. Suffixed form *au-ge in Germanic **auke* in Old English *ēac*, *ēc*, also: EKE². [Pok. 4. au- 73.]

au-³. Off, away. 1. Old Russian *u-*, away, in Russian *ukazat'*, to order: UKASE. 2. Sanskrit *ava*, off, down: AVATAR. [Pok. 3. au- 72.]

au-⁴. To weave. Extended form *wedh- (< **wedh-*). 1. Germanic **wēdiz* in Old English *wæd*, *wæde*, garment, cloth: WEED². 2. Germanic **wadlaz* in Old English *watol*, *uatul*, wattle: WATTLE. [Pok. 5. au- 75.]

au-⁵. To perceive. Compound forms *aw-dh-, *awis-dh-, "to place perception" (see dhē-¹). 1. Suffixed form *awisdh-yo- or *awdh-yo- in Latin *audire*, to hear: AUDIBLE, AUDIENCE, AUDIENT, AUDILE, AUDING, AUDIO-, AUDIT, AUDITOR, AUDITORIUM, AUDITORY, OYEZ; OBEY, SUBAUDITION. 2. Greek *aisthanesthai*, to feel: ANESTHETIC; ANESTHESIA. [Pok. 8. au- 78.]

aug-¹. To increase. Variant *(a)weg- (< **weg-*). 1. Germanic **aukan* in: a. Old English *ēacan*, *ēcan*, to increase: EKE¹; b. Old English *ēaca*, an addition: NICKNAME. 2. Variant extended forms *uogs-, *wegs- in Germanic **wahsan* in Old English *weaxan*, to grow: WAX². 3. Form *aug-ē- in: Latin *augere*, to increase: AUCTION, AUGEND, AUGMENT, AUTHOR, (AUTHORIZE), (OCTROI). 4. Latin *augur*, diviner (< "he who obtains favorable presage" < "divine favor, increase"): AUGUR; INAUGURATE. 5. Latin *augustus*, majestic, august: AUGUST. 6. Suffixed form *aug-s- in: a. Latin *auxilium*, aid, support, assistance: AUXILIARY; b. Greek *auxein*, to increase: AUXIN; c. Greek *auxanein*, to increase: AUXESIS. [Pok. aug- 84.]

aug-². To shine. Suffixed form *aug-ā- in Greek *augē*, light, ray: AUGITE. [Pok. aug- 87.]

aukʷ-. Cooking pot. 1. Germanic suffixed form *uhw-na- in **ufna-* in Old English *ofen*, furnace, oven: OVEN. 2. Suffixed form *aukʷ-slā- in Latin *aulla*, *aula*, olla, pot, jar: OLLA. [Pok. aukʷ(h)- 88.]

aulo-. Hole, cavity. 1. Metathetic form *alwo- in Latin

alvus, the belly, stomach: ALVEOLUS. 2. Greek *aulos*, pipe, flute, hollow tube: CAROL, HYDRAULIC. [Pok. au-lo-s 88.]

[**aurum**. Gold. Latin noun with preform *aus-o- probably from a root *aus-. Latin *aurum* (> French *or*), gold: AUREATE, AUREOLE, AURIC; AURIFEROUS, DORY², EYRIR, OR³, ÖRE, ORIFLAMME, ORIOLE, ORMOLU, OROIDE, ORPHREY, ORPIMENT.]

aus-¹. To shine. 1. Germanic **aust-* in: a. Old English *ēast*, east (< "the direction of the sunrise"): EAST; b. Old High German *ōstan*, east: OSTMARK. 2. Germanic **aust-* in: a. Old English *ēasterne*, eastern: EASTERN; b. Late Latin *ostro-*, eastern: OSTROGOTH. 3. Germanic **aust-rōn-*, a dawn-goddess whose holiday was celebrated at the vernal equinox, in Old English *ēastre*, Easter: EASTER. 4. Probably suffixed form *ausōs-, dawn, also Indo-European goddess of the dawn, in: a. Latin *aurōra*, dawn: AURORA; b. Greek *ēōs*, dawn: EO-, EOS; EOSIN. [Pok. ayes- 86.]

aus-². To draw water. Suffixed form *aus-yo- in Latin *haurire*, to draw up: EXHAUST, HAUSTELLUM, HAUSTORIUM. [Pok. aus- 90.]

awi-. Bird. I. 1. Latin *avis*, bird: AVIAN, AVIARY, AVIATION; AVICULTURE, AVIFAUNA, BUSTARD, OCARINA, OSPREY, OSTRICH. 2. Compound **awi-spek-*, "observer of birds" (**spek-*, to see; see *spek-*), in Latin *auspex*, augur: AUSPICE. II. Possible derivatives are the Indo-European words for egg, **ōuyō-*, **ēyo-*. 1. Germanic **ajja(m)* in: a. Old English *æg*, egg: COCKNEY; b. Old Norse *egg*, egg: EGG¹. 2. Latin *ōvum*, egg: OVAL, OVARY, OVATE, OVI-, OVOLO, OVULE, OVUM. 3. Greek *ōion*, egg: OO-. [Pok. awei- 86.]

awo-. An adult male relative other than one's father. 1. Latin *avus*, grandfather: ATAVISM. 2. Latin *avunculus*, maternal uncle: AVUNCULAR, UNCLE. 3. Latin *avia*, grandmother: AYAH. [Pok. ayo-s 89.]

ayer-. Day, morning. 1. Germanic **airiz* in: a. Old English *ær*, before: EARLY, ERE; b. Old Norse *ær*, before: OR². 2. Germanic (superlative) **airistaz* in Old English *ærest*, earliest: ERST. [Pok. aier- 12.]

ayes-. A metal, copper or bronze. Latin *aes*, bronze, money: AENEUS, ERA. [Pok. aios- 15.]

baba-. Root imitative of unarticulated or indistinct speech; also a child's nursery word for a baby and for various relatives. 1. Middle English *bablen*, to babble: BABBLE. 2. Middle English *babe*, *babi*, baby: BABE, BABY. 3. Italian *bambo*, child, simpleton: BAMBINO. 4. Polish *baba* (diminutive *babka*), old woman: BABA, BABKA. 5. Russian *baba*, old woman: BABUSHKA. 6. Russian *balalaika*, balalaika (imitative of the sound): BALALAICA. 7. Latin *balbus*, stuttering, stammering: BOOBY. 8. Greek *barbaros*, non-Greek, foreign, rude (< "one who speaks incomprehensibly"): (BARBARIAN), BARBARISM, BARBAROUS. 9. Hindi *bābū*, father: BABU. [Pok. baba- 91.]

badyo-. Yellow, brown. A Western Indo-European word. Latin *badius*, chestnut brown (used only of horses): BAY³. [Pok. badios 92.]

bak-. Staff used for support. 1. Probably Middle Dutch *pegge* (> Middle English *pegge*), pin, peg: PEG. 2. Latin *baculum*, rod, walking stick: BACILLUS, BAGUETTE; BACULIFORM, DEBACLE, IMBECILE. 3. Greek *baktron*, staff: BACTERIUM; (CORYNEBACTERIUM). [Pok. bak- 93.]

bamb-. Word imitative of dull or rumbling sounds. Greek *bombos*, a booming, humming: BOMB, (BOMBARD), BOUND¹. [Pok. ba²mb- 93.]

band-. A drop. Possibly Irish *bainne*, milk: BONNYCLABBER. [Pok. band- 95.]

[**bassus**. Low. Late Latin adjective (> Medieval Latin *bassus*, Old French *bas*, and Middle English *bas*), possibly from Oscan: BASE², BASS², BASSET¹, BASSO; ABASE, BAS-RELIEF, (DEBASE).]

[**bat-**. Yawning. Latin root of unknown origin; probably imitative. 1. Latin **batāre* (> Old French *ba(y)er*), to

yawn, gape: BAY², BEVEL; ABASH, ABEYANCE. 2. Possibly Vulgar Latin **abbaiāre* (> Old French *(a)baier*), to bay: BAY¹.]

[**battuere**. To beat. Latin verb of unknown origin. (BATE²), BATTER¹, (BATTER³), (BATTERY), BATTLE; ABATE, COMBAT, DEBATE, (RABBET), (REBATE¹), (REBATO).]

bel-. Strong. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **bol-iyō-* in Russian *bol'shoi*, large: BOLSHEVIK. 2. Prefixed form **dē-bel-i-* (*dē-*, privative prefix; see *de-*), "without strength," in Latin *dēbilis*, weak: DEBILITATE, DEBILITY. [Pok. 2. *bel-* 96.]

bend-. Protruding point. 1. Germanic **pannja-*, "structure of stakes," in Old English *penn*, pen for cattle: PEN². 2. Germanic **pund-* possibly in Old English *pund-* (> Middle English *pound*), *pundfald*, enclosure for stray animals: POND, POUND²; IMPOUND, PINFOLD. 3. Germanic **pin-* in Old English *pintel*, penis: PINTLE. [Pok. *bend-* 96.]

beu-. Also **bheu-**. Appears in words loosely associated with the notion "to swell." I. Root form **beu-*. 1. Germanic **puk-* in: a. Old English *poc*, pustule: POCK; b. Old French *po(u)che* and Old North French *poke*, bag: POACH¹, POCKET, POKE³, POUCH, (PUCKER). 2. Old English *pyffan*, to blow out: PUFF. 3. Old English *-pūte*, "fish with large head" (in *aele-pūte*, eelpout): POUT². II. Root form **bheu-* with various Germanic derivatives. 1. Old English *bōsm*, bosom: BOSOM. 2. Old English *būc*, belly, pitcher: BUCKBOARD. 3. Frankish **būk* (> Old French *buc*), trunk of the body: TREBUCHET. 4. Old English *býl(e)*, pustule: BOIL². 5. German dialectal *baustern*, to swell, akin to the source of Middle English *bost*, a bragging: BOAST¹. III. Root form **beu-*. 1. Latin *bullā*, bubble, round object, amulet (> Old French *boule* and Spanish *bola*, ball): BILL¹, BILLET¹, BOLA, BOULE², BOWL², (BULL²), BULLA, BULLATE, BULLE¹, (BULLETIN); BOULEVERSEMENT. 2. Latin *bullire* (> French *bouiller*), to bubble, boil: BOIL¹, BOUILLON, BUDGE¹, (BULLION), BULLY²; BOUILLABaisse, EBULLIENCE, GARBOIL, PARBOIL. 3. Possibly Latin *bucca* (> Old French *boucle*, buckle, curl, and Spanish *boca*, mouth), (inflated) cheek: BOCACCIO, BOUCLE, BUCCAL, BUCKLE¹, BUCKLE²; DEBOUCH, DISEMBOGUE, EMBOUCHURE. 4. Greek *boubōn*, groin, swollen gland: BUBO. [Pok. 2. *beu-* 98.]

beu-. Root imitative of muffled sounds. 1. Latin *būtīō* (perhaps > Old French *butor*), bittern: BITTERN¹. 2. Latin *būtēō*, a kind of hawk: BUZZARD. [Pok. 1. *b(e)u-* 97.]

bhā-. To shine. Contracted from **bha-*. 1. Germanic **baukna-*, beacon, signal, in: a. Old English *bēac(e)n*, beacon: BEACON; b. Old English denominative *bēcnan*, *bēcnan*, to make a sign, beckon: BECKON. 2. Perhaps Germanic **bazja-*, berry (< "bright-colored fruit"), in Old English *berie*, *berige*, berry: BERRY. 3. Germanic **bandwa-*, "identifying sign," banner, standard, sash, also "company united under a (particular) banner," in: a. Spanish *banda*, sash: BANDOLEER; b. Late Latin *bandum*, banner, standard: BANNER, (BANNERET). 4. Suffixed form **bhau-es-* in Greek *phōs* (stem *phōt-*), light: PHOS-, PHOT, PHOTO-; PHOSPHORUS. 5. Extended and suffixed form **bhan-yo-* in Greek *phainein*, "to bring to light," cause to appear, show, and *phainesthai* (passive), "to be brought to light," appear: FANTASY, (PANT), PHANTASM, (PHANTOM), PHASE, PHENO-, PHENOMENON; DIAPHANOUS, EMPHASIS, EPIPHANY, HIEROPHANT, PHANEROGAM, (PHANTASMAGORIA), PHOSPHENE, SYCOPHANT, THEOPHANY, (TIFFANY). [Pok. 1. *bhā-* 104.]

bhā-. To speak. Contracted from **bha-*. 1. Latin *fāri*, to speak: FATE; AFFABLE, (FANTOCCINI), INEFFABLE, INFANT, (INFANTRY), PREFACE. 2. Greek *phanai*, to speak: -PHASIA; PROPHET. 3. Suffixed form in Germanic **ban-wan*, **bannan*, to speak publicly (used of particular kinds of proclamation in feudal or prefeudal custom; "to proclaim under penalty, summon to the levy, declare

outlaw"), in: a. Old English *bannan*, to summon, proclaim, and Old Norse *banna*, to prohibit, curse: BAN¹; b. Old French *ban*, feudal jurisdiction, summons to military service, proclamation, Old French *bandon*, power, and Old English *gebann*, proclamation: BANAL, BANNS; ABANDON; c. Old French *banir*, to banish: BANISH; d. Late Latin *bannus*, *bannum*, proclamation: CONTRABAND; e. Italian *bandire*, to muster, band together (< "to have been summoned"): BANDIT. 4. Suffixed form **bhā-ni* in Germanic **bōni-* in Old Norse *bōn*, prayer, request: BOON¹. 5. Suffixed form **bhā-ma* in: a. Latin *fāma*, talk, reputation, fame: FAME, FAMOUS; DEFAME, INFAMOUS; b. Greek *phēmē*, saying, speech: EUPHEMISM. 6. Suffixed o-grade form **bhō-nā* in Greek *phōnē*, voice, sound, and *phōnein*, to speak: PHONE¹, -PHONE, PHONEME, PHONETIC, PHONO-, -PHONY; ANTHEM, (ANTI-PHON), APHONIA, CACOPHONOUS, EUPHONY, SYMPHONY. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhā-to-* in Latin *fatēri*, to acknowledge, admit: CONFESS, PROFESS. 8. Greek *blas-phēmos*, evil-speaking, blasphemous (first element obscure): (BLAME), (BLASPHEME), BLASPHEMOUS. [Pok. 2. *bhā-* 105.]

bha-bhā-. Broad bean. 1. Latin *faba*, broad bean: FAVA BEAN. 2. Variant form **bha-un-* in Germanic **baunō* in Old English *bēan*, broad bean, bean of any kind: BEAN. [Pok. *bhabhā* 106.]

bhad-. Good. 1. Germanic (comparative) **batizō* in Old English *betera*, better: BETTER. 2. Germanic (superlative) **batistaz* in Old English *bet(e)st*, best: BEST. 3. Germanic noun **bōtō* in Old English *bōt*, remedy, aid: BOOT². 4. Germanic verb **batnan*, to become better, in Old Norse *batna*, to improve: BATTEN¹. [Pok. *bhād-* 106.]

bhag-. To share out, apportion, also to get a share. 1. Greek *phagein*, to eat (< "to have a share of food"): -PHAGE, -PHAGIA, PHAGO-, -PHAGOUS. 2. Extended form **bhags-* in Avestan *baksh-* in Persian *bakshshidan*, to give: BAKSHEESH, (BUCKSHEE). [Pok. 1. *bhag-* 107.]

bhag-. Sharp. Suffixed form **bhag-ro-* in Greek *phagros*, whetstone, also a name for the sea bream: PORGY. [Pok. 2. *bhag-* 107.]

bhāghu-. Arm. Germanic **bōguz* in Old English *bōg*, *bōh*, bough: BOUGH. [Pok. *bhāghu-*s 108.]

bhāgo-. Beech tree. 1. Germanic **bōkō*, beech, also "beech staff for carving runes on" (an early Germanic graphic device), in: a. Old English *bōc*, written document, composition: BOOK; b. Middle Dutch *boek*, beech: BUCKWHEAT. 2. Germanic **bōkjōn-* in Old English *bēce*, beech: BEECH. [Pok. *bhāgo-*s 107.]

bhar-. Also **bhor-**. Projection, bristle, point. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **bhor-so-* in Germanic **barsaz* in Old English *bærs*, perch, bass (a fish that has a spiny dorsal fin): BASS¹. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhr-sti-* in Germanic **bursti-* in Old English *byrst* (> Middle English *bristle*), bristle: BRISTLE. 3. Extended zero-grade form **bhṛs-* in: a. Germanic **bur-* in Swedish *borre*, bur, perhaps akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *burre*, bur: BUR¹; b. suffixed form **bhṛs-dh-* in Germanic **bruzd-*, point, needle, in Old Norse *broddr*, spike: BRAD; c. suffixed form **bhṛs-ti-* in Latin *fastigium*, summit, top, extremity: FASTIGIATE, FASTIGIUM; d. possibly suffixed form **bhṛs-tu-* in Latin *fastus*, *fastidium*, disdain (from the notion of prickliness): FASTIDIOUS; e. suffixed form **bhṛs-tio-* in Russian *borshch*, cow parsley: BORSCHT. [Pok. *bhar-* 108.]

bhardhā. Beard. Possibly related to *bhar-*. 1. Germanic **bardaz* in Old English *beard*, beard: BEARD. 2. Germanic **bardō*, beard, also hatchet, broadax (the association of beard and ax is attested elsewhere in the Indo-European family; both were symbols of patriarchal authority), in Old High German *barta*, beard, ax: HALBERD. 3. Latin *barba*, beard: BARB¹, BARBEL, BARBEL-LATE, BARBER, BARBETTE, BARBICEL, BARBULE; REBARBATIVE. [Pok. *bhardhā* 110.]

bhares-. Also **bhars-**. Barley. 1. Germanic **barz-* in Old

English *bere*, *bære*, *bærlic*, barley: BARLEY; BARN. 2. Latin *far* (stem *farr-*), spelt, grain: FARINA, (FARINACEOUS), FARRAGINOUS, FARRAGO. [Pok. *bhares-* 111.]

bhasko-. Band, bundle. 1. Latin *fascis*, bundle (as of rods, twigs, or straw), also crowd of people: FASCES, FASCICLE, FASCINE, FASCISM. 2. Latin *fascia*, band, fillet, bandage: FASCIA, FESS. 3. Probably Latin *fascinum*, *fascinus*, an amulet in the shape of a phallus, hence a bewitching: FASCINATE. [Pok. *bhasko-* 111.]

bhau-. To strike. 1. Germanic **bautan* in: a. Old English *bēatan*, to beat: BEAT; b. German *bosseln*, to do odd jobs: BUSHEL². 2. Germanic **bautilaz*, hammer, in Old English *biētel*, hammer, mallet: BEETLE³. 3. Germanic **būta* in Old English diminutive *butuc*, end, strip of land: BUTTOCK. 4. Germanic **butt-*, name for a flatfish, in Middle Dutch *butte*, flatfish: HALIBUT. 5. Germanic **buttan* in Old French *boūter*, to strike, push (> French *bouton*, button): BOUTON, BUTT¹, BUTTON, BUTTRESS; ABUT, REBUT, SACKBUT. 6. Variant form **bhūt-* in: a. Latin *confūtāre*, to check, suppress, restrain (com-, intensive prefix; see *kom-*): CONFUTE; b. Latin *refūtāre*, to drive back, rebut (*re-*, back; see *re-*): REFUTE. [Pok. 1. *bhau-* 112.]

bhē-. To warm. Contracted from **bheō*. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhā-to-* in Germanic **batham* in Old English *bæth*, a bath, and its denominative *bathian*, to bathe: BATH¹, BATHE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhā-g-* in: a. Germanic **bakan* in Old English *bacan*, to bake: BAKE; b. Germanic **bakkan* in German *backen*, to bake: ZWIEBACK. [Pok. *bhē-* 113.]

bhedh-. To dig. 1. Germanic **badjam*, garden plot, also sleeping place, in Old English *bed(d)*, bed: BED. 2. O-grade form **bhodh-* in: a. Latin *fodere*, to dig: FOSSA, (FOSSE), FOSSIL, FOSSORIAL; b. perhaps Greek *bothros*, pit: BOTHRIUM. [Pok. 1. *bhedh-* 113.]

bheg-. To break. Akin to *bhreg-*. Possibly in various Germanic forms. 1. Germanic nasalized form **bang-* in: a. Old Norse *bang*, a hammering, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of English BANG¹; b. Swedish dialectal *bangla*, to work inefficiently, akin to the possible Scandinavian source of English BUNGLE. 2. Possibly Germanic nasalized forms **bankiz* and **bankōn-*, bank of earth (possibly < “feature where the contour of the ground is broken,” escarpment, riverbank, possibly also associated with “manmade earthwork”), later also bench, table, in: a. Old English *benc*, bench: BENCH; b. Old Danish *banke*, sandbank, akin to the Scandinavian source of BANK¹; c. Old High German *bank*, bench, moneychanger's table (> Italian *banca*): BANK², BANTLING, BUNCO; BANKRUPT; d. Old French *banc*, bench: BANK³, BANQUET; e. Provençal *banca*, bench: BANQUETTE. [Pok. *bheg-* 115.]

bheg⁻. To run away. 1. Germanic **bakjaz*, a stream, in Old Norse *bekkr*, a stream: BECK². 2. Greek *phebesthai*, to flee in terror, forming *phobos*, panic, flight, fear: -PHOBE, -PHOBIA. [Pok. *bheg⁻* 116.]

bhei⁻¹. A bee. Germanic suffixed form **bīōn-* in Old English *bēo*, a bee: BEE¹. [Pok. *bhei-* 116.]

bhei⁻². To strike. 1. Germanic suffixed form **bīli-* in Old English *bīle*, bird's beak: BILL². 2. Germanic suffixed form **bīlja-* in Old English *bīl(l)*, sharp weapon: BILL³. [Pok. *bhei(a)-* 117.]

bheid-. To split; with Germanic derivatives referring to biting (hence also to eating and to hunting) and wood-working. 1. Germanic **bitan* in Old English **bitan*, to bite: BEETLE¹, BITE. 2. Zero-grade form **bhīd-* in: a. Germanic **bitiz* in Old English *bīte*, a bite, sting: BIT²; b. Germanic **bitōn-* in Old English *bīta*, a piece bitten off, morsel: BIT¹; c. Suffixed form **bhīd-ro-* in Old English *bit(t)er*, “biting,” sharp, bitter: BITTER. 3. O-grade form **bhoid-* in Germanic **baitjan* in: a. Old Norse *beita* (verb), to hunt with dogs, and *beita* (noun), pasture, food: BAIT¹; b. Old French *beter*, to harass with dogs: ABET. 4. Germanic **bait-*, a boat (< “dugout

canoe” or “split planking”), in Old English *bāt*, boat, and Old Norse *bátr*, boat: BATEAU, BOAT; (BOATSWAIN). 5. Nasalized zero-grade form **bhi-n-d-* in Latin *findere* (past participle *fissus*), to split: -FID, FISSI-, (FISSILE), FISSION, (FISSURE). [Pok. *bheid-* 116.]

bheidh-. To persuade, compel, confide. 1. Probably Germanic **bīdan*, to await (< “to await trustingly, expect, trust”), in Old English *bīdan*, to wait, stay: BIDE; ABIDE, (ABODE). 2. Latin *fīdere*, to trust, confide, and *fīdus*, faithful: FIANCÉ, FIDUCIAL, (FIDUCIARY); AFFIANCE, (AFFIANT), (AFFIDAVIT), (CONFIDANT), CONFIDE, (CONFIDENT), (DEFIANCE), DEFY, DIFFIDENT. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **bhoidh-es-* in Latin *foedus* (stem *foeder-*), treaty, league: FEDERAL, FEDERATE; CONFEDERATE. 4. Zero-grade form **bhīdh-* in Latin *fīdēs*, faith, trust: FAITH, FEALTY, FIDELITY; INFIDEL, PERFIDY. [Pok. *bheidh-* 117.]

bheig⁻. To shine. An uncertain but plausible root. Greek *phoibos*, shining: PHOEBE, PHOEBUS. [Pok. *bheig⁻* 118.]

bhel⁻¹. To shine, flash, burn; shining white and various bright colors. I. 1. Russian *byelii*, white: BELUGA. 2. Greek *phalaros*, having a white spot (> *phalaris*, coat): PHALAROPE. II. 1. Suffixed variant form **bhlē-wo-* in Germanic **blēwaz*, blue, in Old French *bleu*: BLUE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlz-wo-* in Latin *flāvus*, golden or reddish yellow: FLAVESCENT, FLAVO-; (FLAVIN), (FLAVONE), (FLAVOPROTEIN). III. Various extended Germanic forms. 1. **blaiķjan*, to make white, in Old English *blācan*, to bleach: BLEACH. 2. **blaiķaz*, shining, white, in: a. Old Norse *bleikr*, shining, white: BLEAK¹; b. Old English *blāc*, bright: BLEAK². 3. Germanic **blikkatjan* in Old High German *blēcchazzen*, to flash, lighten (> German *blitz*, lightning): BLITZKRIEG. 4. **blas-*, shining, white, in: a. Old English *blāse*, torch, bright fire: BLAZE¹; b. Middle Dutch *bles*, white spot: BLESBOK; c. Old French *blesmir*, to make pale: BLEMISH. 5. **blend-*, **bland-*, to shine, dazzle, blind, confuse, in: a. Old English *blind*, blind: BLIND; (BLINDFOLD), (PURBLIND); b. Old High German *blentan*, to blind, deceive: BLENDE; c. Old English *blandan*, to mingle: BLEND; d. Old French *blond*, blond: BLOND. 6. **blenk-*, **blank-*, to shine, dazzle, blind, in: a. Old English *blencan*, to deceive: BLENCH¹; b. Old French *blanc*, white: BLANCH, BLANK, BLANKET; BLANCMANGE. 7. **blisk-*, to shine, burn, in Old English *blyscan*, to glow red: BLUSH. IV. Extended form **bhleg-*, to shine, flash, burn. 1. Germanic **blakaz*, burned, in Old English *blæc*, black: BLACK. 2. Zero-grade form **bhlz-* in: a. Latin *fulgere*, to flash, shine: FULGENT, FULGURATE; EFFULGENT, FOU-DROYANT, REFULGENT; b. Latin *fulmen* (< **ful-men*), lightning, thunderbolt: FULMINATE. 3. a. Latin *flagrāre*, to blaze: FLAGRANT; CONFLAGRANT, CONFLAGRATION, DEFLAGRATE; b. Latin *flamma* (< **flag-ma*), a flame: FLAMBE, FLAMBEAU, FLAMBOYANT, FLAME, FLAMINGO, FLAMMABLE; INFLAME. 4. Greek *phlegein*, to burn: PHLEGM, PHLEGMATIC, PHLEGETHON. 5. Greek *phlox*, a flame, also a wallflower: PHLOGISTON, PHLOX; PHLOGO-PITE. [Pok. 1. *bhel-* 118, *bheleg-* 124, *bhleu-(k)-* 159.]

bhel⁻². To blow, swell; with derivatives referring to various round objects and to the notion of tumescent masculinity. 1. Zero-grade form **bhl-* in Germanic **bul-* in: a. Old English *bolla* (> Middle English *bol*), pot, bowl: BOLL, BOWL¹; b. Old Norse *bolr*, tree trunk: BOLE¹; c. Old Norse *bulki*, cargo (< “rolled-up load”): BULK¹; d. Old High German *bolla*, ball: ROCAMBOLE; e. Middle High German *bole*, beam, plank: (BOULEVARD), BULWARK; f. Middle Dutch *bolle*, round object: BOLL; g. Middle Dutch *bille*, buttock: BILTONG; h. Swedish **bullen*, “round object,” in *bullersten*, “rounded stone,” boulder, akin to the Scandinavian source of English BOULDER; i. possibly obsolete Swedish *bulde*, a swelling (see *wer-*). 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhl-n-* in: a. Germanic **bullōn-*, bull, in Old Norse *boli*, bull: BULL¹; b. Greek *phallos*, phallus: PHALLUS; ITHYPHALLIC.

3. O-grade form **bhol-* in Germanic **ball-* in: a. Old English *beallucas*, testicles: BOLLIX; b. Old Norse *bóltr*, ball: BALL¹; c. Danish *bolle*, round roll, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of BILBERRY; d. Middle High German *balle* (> Italian *balla*, *palla*), ball: BALLOON, BALLOT; PALL-MALL; e. French *balle*, ball: BALLOTTEMENT; f. Old French *bale*, rolled-up bundle: BALE¹. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-to-* possibly in Germanic **balthaz*, bold, in: a. Old English *bald*, *beald*, bold: BOLD; b. Old High German *bald*, bold: BAWD. 5. Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-n-* in Latin *follicis*, bellows, inflated ball: FOLLICLE, FOOL¹; (FOLLICULITIS). 6. Possibly Greek *phall(h)aina*, whale: BALEEN. 7. Conceivably (but more likely unrelated) Greek *phellos*, cork, cork oak: PHELEM; PHELLODERM, PHELLOGEN. (The following derivatives of this root are entered separately: *bhel-³*, *bhelgh-*, *bhlei-*, *bhleu-*.) [Pok. 3. *bhel-* 120.]

bhel-³. To thrive, bloom. Possibly from *bhel-²*. I. Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-yo-*, leaf. 1. Latin *folium*, leaf: FOIL², FOLIAGE, FOLIO, FOLIUM; CINQUEFOIL, DEFOLIATE, EXFOLIATE, FEUILLETON, FOLICOLOUS, MILFOIL, PORTFOLIO, TREFOIL. 2. Greek *phullon*, leaf: (-PHYLL), PHYLLO-, -PHYLLOUS; GILLYFLOWER, PODOPHYLLIN. II. Extended form **bhlē-* (< **bhlē-*). 1. O-grade form **bhlō-* in: a. suffixed form **bhlō-w-* in Germanic **blō-w-* in Old English *blōwan*, to flower: BLOW³; b. Germanic suffixed form **blō-mōn-* in (i) Old Norse *blóm*, *blömi*, flower, blossom: BLOOM¹ (ii) Old English *blōma*, a hammered ingot of iron (semantic development obscure): BLOOM²; c. Germanic suffixed form **blō-s-* in Old English *blōstm*, *blōstma*, flower, blossom: BLOSSOM; d. Latin *flōs* (stem *flōr-*), flower: FERRET², (FLORA), FLORA, (FLORAL), FLORIATED, FLORID, FLORIN, FLORIST, -FLOROUS, FLOSCULUS, FLOUR, FLOURISH, FLOWER; CAULIFLOWER, DEFLOWER, EFFLORESCE, ENFLEURAGE, FLORIGEN. 2. Germanic suffixed form **blē-do-* in Medieval Latin *bladium*, produce of the land: EMBLEMENTS. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlb-to-* in Germanic **bladaz* in Old English *blæd*, leaf, blade: BLADE. [Pok. 4. *bhel-* 122.]

bhel-⁴. To cry out, yell. Germanic **bell-* in: a. Old English *bellan*, to bellow, bark, roar: BELL²; b. Old English *belle*, a bell: BELL¹; c. Old English *belgan*, *bylgan*, to become enraged: BELLOW; d. perhaps Old English *bealcan*, **b(e)lcan*, to utter, belch forth: BELCH; e. Middle High German *buldern*, *boldern*, to make noise: POLTERGEIST; f. Icelandic *baula*, to low, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *baulen*, to howl: BAWL. [Pok. 6. *bhel-* 123.]

bheld-¹. To knock, strike. Zero-grade form **bhld-* in Germanic **bult-*, missile, in Old English *bolt*, heavy arrow, bolt: BOLT¹. [Pok. *bheld-* 124.]

bhelg-. Also *bhelk-*. A plank, beam. 1. Germanic **balku-* in Old English *balc(a)*, ridge: BALK. 2. Germanic **balkōn-* in: a. Old French *bauch*, beam: DEBAUCH; b. Old Italian *balcone*, scaffold: BALCONY. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlk-yo-* in Latin *fulcire*, to prop up, support: FULCRUM. 4. Possibly Greek *phalanx*, beam, finger bone, line of battle: PHALANGE, PHALANX. [Pok. 5. *bhel-* 123.]

bhelgh-. To swell. Extension of *bhel-²*. 1. Germanic **balgiz* in Old English *bel(g)*, *bælg*, purse, bellows: BELLOWS, BELLY. 2. Germanic **bulgjan* in Old Norse *bylgja*, a wave: BILLOW. 3. Germanic **bolgstraz* in Old English *bolster*, cushion: BOLSTER. 4. Celtic **bolg-* in Latin *bulga*, leather sack: BUDGET, BULGE. [Pok. *bhelgh-* 125.]

bhelu-. To harm. Germanic **balwaz* in Old English *bealo*, *b(e)alu*, harm, ruin, bale: BALE². [Pok. *bheleu-* 125.]

bhendh-. To bind. 1. Germanic **bindan* in Old English *bindan*, to bind: BIND; WOODBINE. 2. O-grade form **bhondh-* in Germanic **band-* in: a. Old English *bend*, band, ribbon, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *bende*, band: BEND²; b. Old English *bendan*, to bend: BEND¹; c. Old Norse *band*, band, fetter: BAND¹, BOND; d. Old French *bande*, bond, tie, link: BAND¹. 3. Zero-

grade form **bhndh-* in Germanic **bund-* in: a. Middle High German *bunt*, league: BUND²; b. Middle Dutch *bonde*, sheaf of papers, bundle: BUNDLE. 4. Suffixed form **bhendh-nā-*, "tied structure" (as of wicker), in Celtic **benna*, manger, in Old English *bin(e)*, manger: BIN. 5. Persian *band*, band, bandage, also a river levee: BUND¹; CUMMERBUND. 6. Sanskrit *badhnāti* (Sanskrit root *bandh-*), he ties: BANDANNA. [Pok. *bhendh-* 127.] **bhengh-**. Thick, fat. Extended zero-grade form **bhghu-* in Greek *pakhus*, thick, fat: PACHYDERM, PACHYSANDRA. [Pok. *bhengh-* 127.]

bher-¹. To carry; also to bear children. 1. a. Germanic **beran* in (i) Old English *beran*, to carry: BEAR¹ (ii) Old English *forberan*, to bear, endure (*for-*, *for-*; see *per*¹): FORBEAR; b. Germanic **bērō* in Old English *bēr*, *bær*, bier: BIER; c. Germanic **bēr-* in Old Norse *bāra*, wave, billow: BORE³. 2. a. Germanic **barnam* in Old English *bearn*, child: BAIRN; b. Germanic **barwōn-* in Old English *bearn*, basket, wheelbarrow: BARROW¹. 3. a. Germanic **burthinja* in Old English *byrthen*, burden: BURDEN¹; b. Germanic **burthiz* in Old Norse *burdhr*, birth, akin to the source of BIRTH; c. Germanic **burja* perhaps in Old Norse *byrr*, favorable wind: BIRK¹. 4. Compound root **bhrenk-*, to bring (< **bher-* + **enk-*, to reach; see *nek-²*), in Germanic **bregan* in Old English *bringan*, to bring: BRING. 5. Latin *ferre*, to carry: -FER, FERTILE; AFFERENT, CONFER, DEFER¹, DEFER², DIFFER, EFFERENT, INFER, OFFER, PREFER, PROFFER, REFER, SUFFER, TRANSFER, VOCIFERATE. 6. Latin *probrum*, a reproach (< **pro-bhr-o-*, "something brought before one"; *pro-*, before; see *per*¹): OPPROBRIUM. 7. Lengthened o-grade form **bhōr-* probably in Latin *fūr*, thief: FERRET¹, FURTIVE, FURUNCLE; (FURUNCULOSIS). 8. Greek *pherein*, to carry: -PHORE, -PHORESIS, -PHOROUS; AMPHORA, ANAPHORA, DIAPHORESIS, EUPHORIA, METAPHOR, PERIPHERY, PHEROMONE, TELPHER, TOCOPHEROL. 9. Greek *phernē*, dowry ("something brought by a bride"): PARAPHERNALIA. [Pok. 1. *bher-* 128.]

bher-². To cut, pierce, bore. 1. Germanic **borōn* in Old English *borian*, to bore: BORE¹. 2. Germanic **baru-ga-*, castrated pig, in Old English *bearg*, *barg*, castrated pig: BARROW³. 3. Germanic **bor-*, perhaps in French *burin*, burin: BURIN. 4. O-grade form **bhor-ā-* in Latin *forāre*, to pierce, bore: FORAMEN; BIFORATE, PERFORATE. 5. Perhaps Greek *pharunx*, throat (< "a cutting, cleft, passage"): PHARYNX. 6. Slavic **bor-* in Russian *borot*, to overcome: DUKHOBOR. See extension *bhreū-¹*. [Pok. 3. *bher-* 133.]

bher-³. Bright, brown. 1. Suffixed variant form **bhrū-no-* in Germanic **brūnaz* in: a. Old English *brūn*, brown: BROWN; b. Middle Dutch *bruun* (> Dutch *bruin*), brown: BRUIN; c. Old French *brun*, shining, brown: BRUNET, BURNET, BURNISH. 2. Reduplicated form **bhibhru-*, **bhebhru-*, "the brown animal," beaver, in Germanic **bebruz* in Old English *be(o)for*, beaver: BEAVER¹. 3. Germanic **berō*, "the brown animal," bear, in Old English *bera*, bear: BEAR². 4. Germanic **bernuz* in Old Norse *björn* (stem *ber-*), bear: BERSERKER. [Pok. 5. *bher-* 136.]

bher-⁴. To cook, bake. Extended root form **bhrig-* in Latin *frigere*, to roast, fry: FRY¹. [Pok. 6. *bher-* 137.]

bherdh-. To cut. 1. Zero-grade form **bhrdh-* in Germanic **burd-*, plank, board, table, in: a. Old English *bord*, board: BOARD; STARBOARD; b. Old Norse *bordh* (> Swedish *bord*), board, table: SMORGASBORD; c. Old French *borde*, hut, and *bort*, border: BORDELLO, BORDER. 2. Possibly Latin *forfex*, a pair of scissors: FORFICATE. [Pok. *bheredh-* 138.]

bheræg-. To shine; bright, white. Compare the by-form *bherək-*. 1. Germanic **berhtaz*, bright, in Old English *beorht*, bright: BRIGHT. 2. "The white tree," the birch (also the ash): a. Germanic **birkjōn-* in Old English *birc(e)*, birch: BIRCH; b. suffixed zero-grade form **bhrag-s-* probably in Latin *fraxinus*, ash tree: FRAXINELLA. [Pok. *bheræg-* 139.]

bherək-. To shine, glitter. A by-form of **bheræg-**. Variant form **bhrek-*, possible root of various Germanic forms. 1. Germanic **bregdan*, to move jerkily (> "to shimmer"), in Old English *bregdan*, to move quickly, weave, throw, braid: BRAID; UPBRAID. 2. Derivative West Germanic **brigidil-*, bridle (referring to the movements of a horse's head), in: a. Old English *bridel*, bridle: BRIDLE; b. Middle High German *bridel*, bridle, rein: BRIDE². 3. Germanic **brēhuō*, eyelid, eyelash, in Old Norse *brā*, eyelash: BRAE. 4. Germanic **breh(w)an*, to shine, forming West Germanic **brehsmo*, a beam, in Old French *bre(s)me*, a beam: BREAM¹. [Pok. *bherək-* 141.]

bherg-. To buzz, growl. Germanic **berk-* in Old English *beorcan*, to bark: BARK¹. [Pok. *bherg-* 138.]

bhergh-¹. To hide, protect. 1. Germanic **bergan* in: a. compound **h(w)als-berg-*, "neck-protector," gorget (**h(w)alsaz*, neck; see **wel-*); b. compound **skēr-berg-*, "sword-protector," scabbard (**skēr-*, sword; see **sker-*). 2. Zero-grade form **bhrgh-* in: a. Germanic **burgjan* in Old English *byrgan*, to bury: BURY; b. Germanic derivative **burgisl-* in Old English *byrgels*, burial: BURIAL. 3. a. Germanic **borgēn*, to borrow (? < "to take care of one's own interests, entrust, pledge, lend, loan"), in Old English *borgian*, to borrow: BORROW; b. Germanic derivative **borganjan* in Old French *bargaignier*, to haggle (> *bargaine*, haggling): BARGAIN. [Pok. *bhergh-* 145.]

bhergh-². High; with derivatives referring to hills and hill-forts. 1. Germanic **bergaz*, hill, mountain, in: a. Old English *beorg*, hill: BARROW²; b. Old Norse *berg* (> Danish and Norwegian *berg*), mountain: ICEBERG. 2. Compound **harja-bergaz*, "army-hill," hill-fort (**harjaz*, army; see **koro-*). 3. Compound **berg-frij-*, "high place of safety," tower (**frij-*, peace, safety; see **pri-*), in Old French *berfrei*, tower: BELFRY. 4. Zero-grade form **bhrgh-* in Germanic **burgs*, hill-fort, in: a. Old English *burg*, *burh*, *byrig*, (fortified) town: BOROUGH, BURG; b. Old High German *burg*, fortress: BURGHER; c. Middle Dutch *burch*, town: BURGOMASTER; d. Late Latin *burgus*, fortified place (> *burgensis*, city dweller): BOURG, (BOURGEOIS), BURGESS, BURGLAR; FAUBOURG. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrgh-to-* possibly in Latin *fortis*, strong (but this is also possibly from *dher-²*): FORCE, FORT, FORTALICE, FORTE¹, FORTE², FORTIS, (FORTISSIMO), FORTITUDE, FORTRESS; COMFORT, DEFORCE, EFFORT, ENFORCE, FORTIFY, (PIANOFORTE), REINFORCE. [Pok. *bhergh-* 140.]

bhers-. Quick. Latin *festināre* (< **fers-ti-*), to hasten: FESTINATE. [Pok. *bheres-* 143.]

bhes-¹. To rub. 1. Zero-grade form with unclear suffix (**bh(s)-amadh-*, sand (in Greek *psamathos*), in Germanic **sam(a)dam*, **sandam* in Old English *sand*, sand: SAND. 2. Suffixed form **bh(s)-abh-* in the further suffixed form **sabh-lo-* in Latin *sabulum*, coarse sand: SABULOUS. 3. Suffixed form **bhs-ā-* in (i) Greek *psēn*, to rub, scrape: PALIMPSEST (ii) Greek *psēphos*, ballot, pebble: PSEPHOLOGY. 4. Perhaps suffixed form **bhs-ilo-* in Greek *psilos*, smooth, simple: EPSILON, PSILOMELANE, UPSILON. [Pok. *bhes-* 145.]

bhes-². To breathe. Probably imitative. Zero-grade form **bhs-* in Greek *psukhein* (< **bhs-ū-kh-*), to breathe, hence *psukhē*, spirit, soul: PSYCHE, PSYCHIC, PSYCHO-; METEMPSYCHOSIS. [Pok. 2. *bhes-* 146.]

bheudh-. To be aware, to make aware. 1. Germanic **(for)beudan* (**for*, before; see **per-*) in: a. Old English *bēodan*, to proclaim: BID; b. Old English *forbēodan*, to forbid: FORBID; c. Old High German *farbiotān*, to forbid: VERBOTEN. 2. Germanic **budōn-* in Old English *boda*, messenger, hence *bodian*, to announce: BODE¹. 3. Germanic **budilaz*, herald, in Old English *bydel*, herald, messenger: BEADLE. 4. Germanic **budam* in Old Norse *bodh*, command: OMBUDSMAN. 5. Sanskrit *bodhati*, he awakes, is enlightened, becomes aware, and *bodhih*, perfect knowledge: BUDDHA; BODHISATTVA, BO TREE. [Pok. *bheudh-* 150.]

bheue-. Also **bheu-**. To be, exist, grow. I. Extended forms **bhuiy(o)-*, **bhui-*. 1. Germanic **biju* in Old English *bēon*, to be: BE. 2. Latin *fiert*, to become (third person singular present subjunctive *fiat*): FIAT. 3. Possibly suffixed form **bhwi-lyo-* in Latin *filius*, son; but this is possibly from *dhē(i)-*. II. Lengthened o-grade form **bhōw-* in Germanic **bōwan* in: a. Old Norse *būa*, to live, prepare (present participle *bondi*): BONDAGE, BOUND; HUSBAND; b. Middle Dutch *bouwen*, to cultivate: BOWERY; c. Old Danish *bōth*, dwelling, stall, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *bothe*, market stall: BOOTH. III. Zero-grade form **bhu-*. 1. Germanic **buthla* in: a. Old English *bold*, dwelling, house, hence *byldan*, to build: BUILD; b. alternate Germanic form **bōthla* in Middle Dutch *bōdel*, riches, property: BOODLE. 2. Greek *phuein*, to bring forth, make grow, *phutos*, a plant, and *phusis*, growth, nature: PHYSIC, PHYSIO-, PHYSIQUE, -PHYTE, PHYTO-, PHYTON; DIAPHYSIS, DIPHYODONT, EPIPHYSIS, HYPOPHYSIS, IMP, MONOPHYSITE, NEOPHYTE, PERIPHYTON, SYMPHYSIS, TRACHEOPHYTE. 3. Suffixed form **bhu-tā-* in Welsh *bod*, to be: EISTEDDFOD. 4. Suffixed form **bhu-tu-* in Latin *futūrus*, "that is to be," future: FUTURE. IV. Zero-grade form **bhū-* (< **bhū-*). 1. Germanic **būram*, dweller, especially farmer, in: a. Old English *būr*, "dwelling space," bower, room: BOWER¹; b. Old English *gebūr*, dweller (*ge-*, collective prefix; see **kom-*): NEIGHBOR; c. Middle Dutch *gheboer*, *ghebuer*, peasant: BOER, BOOR. 2. Germanic **būrjam*, dwelling, in Old English *byre*, stall, hut: BYRE. 3. Suffixed form **bhū-lo-* in Greek *phulon*, tribe, class, race, and *phulē*, tribe, clan: PHYLE, PHYLETIC, PHYLUM; PHYLOGENY. V. Suffixal forms in Latin. 1. **du-bhu-io-*, "being two," in Latin *dubius*, doubtful, and *dubitāre*, to doubt (see *dwo-*). 2. **pro-bhu-o-*, "growing well or straightforward" (see **per-*). 3. **super-bhu-o-*, "being above," in Latin *superbus*, superior, proud (see **uper-*). VI. Possibly Germanic **baumaz* (and **bagmaz*), tree (? < "growing thing"), in: a. Old English *bēam*, tree, beam: BEAM; b. Middle Dutch *boom*, tree: BOOM². [Pok. *bheu-* 146.]

bheug-¹. To flee. 1. Zero-grade form **bhug-* in Latin *fugere*, to flee: FUGACIOUS, FUGITIVE; CENTRIFUGAL, FEVERFEW, REFUGE, SUBTERFUGE. 2. Extended form **bhugā* in: a. Latin *fuga*, flight (> *fugāre*, to drive away): -FUGE, FUGUE; FEBRIFUGE; b. Greek *phugē*, flight: APOPHYGE. [Pok. 1. *bheug-* 152.]

bheug-². To enjoy. Nasalized zero-grade form **bhu-n-g-* in Latin *fungi*, to discharge, perform: FUNCTION, FUNGIBLE; DEFUNCT, PERFUNCTORY. [Pok. 4. *bheug-* 153.]

bheug-³. To bend; with derivatives referring to bent, pliable, or curved objects. 1. Germanic **baugaz* in: a. Old English *bēag*, a ring: BEE²; b. Old High German *boug*, a ring: BAGEL. 2. Germanic **bugōn-* in: a. Old English *boga*, a bow, arch: BOW³; b. compound **alino-bugōn-*, "bend of the forearm," elbow (**alino-*, forearm; see *el-*). 3. Germanic **būgan* in Old English *būgan*, to bend: BOW², BUXOM. 4. Germanic causative form **baugjan* in Old Norse *beyla*, a swelling, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *baile*, *baill*, a handle: BAIL³. 5. Germanic **buhtiz* in Old English *byht*, a bend, angle: BIGHT. 6. Celtic **buggo-*, "flexible, malleable," in Scottish and Irish Gaelic *bog*, soft: BOG. [Pok. 3. *bheug-* 152.]

bhilo-. Dear, familiar. Possible source of Greek *philos*, dear, loving (> *philein*, to love): -PHILE, -PHILIA, PHILO-, -PHILOUS, PHILTER; PAM. [Pok. *bhili-* 153.]

bhlād-. To worship. Suffixed form **bhlād-(s)men-* in Latin *flāmen*, priest (of a particular deity): FLAMEN. [In Pok. *bhlag-men-* 154.]

bhlag-. To strike. 1. Germanic **blak-*, perhaps in the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *bakke*, bat: BAT². 2. Latin *flagrum*, a whip (> *flagellum*, little whip): FLAGELLATE, FLAGELLUM, FLAIL, FLOG. 3. Latin

flāgitāre, to demand importunately: FLAGITIOUS. [Pok. *bhlag-* 154.]

bhlagh-men-. Form, ritual form. Sanskrit *brahmā*, *brahmān-*, priest, and *brahma*, *brāhman-*, prayer: BRAHMA¹, BRAHMAN, (BRAHMIN). [Pok. *bhlagh-men-* 154.]

bhlē-¹. To howl. Probably imitative. 1. Germanic suffixed form **blē-t-* in Old English *blētan*, to bleat: BLEAT. 2. Germanic suffixed form **blē-r-* in Middle English *bleren*, to roar: BLARE. 3. Latin *flēre*, to weep: FEEBLE. [Pok. *bhlē-* 154.]

bhlē-². Also **bhlā-**. To blow. 1. Germanic suffixed form **blē-u-* in Old English *blāwan*, to blow: BLOW¹. 2. Germanic suffixed form **blē-dram*, "something blown up," in: a. Old English *blēdre*, blister, bladder: BLADDER; b. Old Norse *bladhra* (noun), bladder, and *bladhra* (verb), to prattle: BLATHER. 3. Germanic extended form **blēs-* in: a. Old English *blāst*, a blowing, blast: BLAST; b. Middle Dutch *blas(e)*, a bladder: ISINGLASS. 4. Variant form **bhlā-* in Latin *flāre*, to blow (> *flabellum*, fan): FLABELLUM, FLATUS, FLAVOR; AFFLATUS, CONFLATE, (DEFLATE), INFLATE, SOUFFLÉ. [In Pok. 3. *bhel-* 120.]

bhleī-. To blow, swell. Extension of *bhel-²*. 1. Germanic **blajjōn-*, a swelling, in Old English *blegen*, a boil, blister: BLAIN. 2. Perhaps in the Germanic source of Old French *blestre*, a blister: BLISTER. [Pok. 2. *bhleī-* 156.]

bhleu-. To swell, well up, overflow. Extension of *bhel-²*. 1. Possibly Germanic **blaut-* in Old Norse *blautr*, soft, wet: BLOAT. 2. Extended form *bhleug-* in Latin *fluere*, to flow, and *-fluus*, flowing: FLUCTUATE, FLUENT, FLUERIC, FLUID, FLUME, FLUOR, (FLUORO-), (FLUSH²), FLUVIAL, FLUX; AFFLUENT, CONFLUENT, EFFLUENT, (EFFLUVIUM), (EFFLUX), (FLUORIDE), FLUVIOMARINE, INFLUENCE, (INFLUENZA), MELLIFLUOUS, REFLUX, SUPERFLUOUS. 3. Zero-grade form **bhlū-* in Greek *phluein*, *phluzein*, to boil over: PHLYCTENA. 4. Possibly Greek *phloos*, *phloios*, tree bark (< "swelling with growth"): PHLOEM. [Pok. *bhleu-* 158.]

bhlig-. To strike. Latin *fligere*, to strike: AFFLICT, CONFLICT, INFLICT, PROFLIGATE. [Pok. *bhlig-* 160.]

bhosō-. Naked. Germanic **bazaz* in: a. Old English *bær*, bare: BARE¹; b. Old Swedish and Old Danish *bar*, bare: BALLAST. [Pok. *bhosō-* 163.]

bhrag-. To smell. 1. Germanic **brak-* in Old High German *bracc(h)o*, dog that hunts game by scent: BRACH. 2. Suffixed form **bhrag-ro-* in Latin *fragrāre*, to smell: FLAIR, FRAGRANT. [Pok. *bhrag-* 163.]

bhrāter-. Brother, male agnate. 1. Germanic **brōthar-* in Old English *brōthor*, brother: BROTHER. 2. Latin *frāter*, brother: FRA, FRATERNAL, FRIAR; CONFRERE, FRATRICIDE. 3. Greek *phratēr*, fellow member of a clan: PHRATRY. 4. Sanskrit *bhratā*, *bhrātar-*, brother: PAL. [Pok. *bhrāter-* 163.]

bhreg-. To break. 1. Germanic **brekan* in: a. Old English *brecan*, to break: BREAK; b. Old English *brēc*, a breaking: BREACH; c. Old High German *brehhan*, to break, akin to the Germanic source of Italian *breccia*, breccia: BRECCIA; d. Old French *breier*, to break: BRAY²; e. Old French *brier* (dialectal) and *broyer*, to knead: BRIOCHE. 2. Germanic **brak-*, bushes (< "that which impedes motion"), in Old Norse **brakni*, undergrowth, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *brake(n)*, bracken: BRACKEN, BRAKE³, BRAKE⁴. 3. Nasalized zero-grade form **bhr-n-g-* in Latin *frangere*, to break: (FRACTED), FRACTION, (FRACTIOUS), FRACTURE, FRAGILE, FRAGMENT, FRAIL¹, FRANGIBLE; ANFRACTUOUS, CHAMFER, DIFFRACTION, (INFRACT), INFRANGIBLE, INFRINGE, OSSIFRAGE, REFRACT, (REFRAIN²), (REFRINGENT), SAXIFRAGE, SEPTIFRAGAL. 4. Latin *suffragāri*, to vote for (? < "to use a broken piece of tile as a ballot"), hence *suffragium*, the right to vote: SUFFRAGAN, SUFFRAGE. [Pok. 1. *bhreg-* 165.]

bhrēi-. Also **bhrī-**. To cut, break. 1. Possibly Latin *fricāre* (> French *frotter*), to rub: FRAY², FRICATIVE, FRICTION, FROTTAGE; AFFRICATE, DENTIFRICE. 2. Possi-

bly Latin *frīāre*, to crumble: FRIABLE. 3. In the Celtic source of Vulgar Latin **brisāre*, the source of Old French *brisier* and French *briser*, to break: BRISANCE; DEBRIS. [Pok. *bhrēi-* 166.]

bhrek-. To cram together. 1. Probably Latin *frequens*, frequent, crowded: FREQUENT. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrk-w-yo-* in: a. Latin *farcire*, to cram, stuff: FARCE, FARCI, FARCY; INFARCT; b. Greek *phrassein*, to fence in, enclose, block up: DIAPHRAGM. [Pok. *bharek-* 110.]

bhrem-¹. To growl. 1. Latin *fremere*, to growl, roar: FREMITUS. 2. Perhaps variant **brem-* in Greek *brontē*, thunder: BRONTOSAUR. [Pok. 2. *bherem-* 142.]

bhrem-². To project; a point, spike; an edge. 1. Germanic **brēma-*, name of prickly shrubs, in: a. Old English *brōm*, broom: BROOM; b. Old English diminutive *bremel*, *brēm-bel*, bramble: BRAMBLE. 2. Germanic **berm-*, **brem-*, in: a. Middle English *brimme*, edge: BRIM; b. Middle Dutch *berme*, *barm*, edge of a dike: BERM. [Pok. 1. *bherem-* 142.]

bhres-. To burst. Germanic **brest-* in Old English *berstan*, to burst: BURST. [Pok. *bhres-* 169.]

bhreū-¹. To cut, break up. Extension of *bher-²*. 1. Suffixed form **bhreū-d-* in Germanic **breutan*, to break up, in Middle English *britel*, brittle: BRITTLE. 2. Suffixed form **bhreū-t-* in Germanic **breuthan*, to be broken up, in Old English *brēothan*, to deteriorate: BROTHEL. [Pok. 1. *bhreū-* 169.]

bhreū-². To boil, bubble, effervesce, burn; with derivatives referring to cooking and brewing. I. 1. Germanic **breuwan*, to brew, in Old English *brēowan*, to brew: BREW. 2. Germanic **braudam*, (cooked) food, (leavened) bread, in Old English *brēad*, piece of food, bread: BREAD. 3. Germanic **brudam*, broth, in: a. Old English *broth*, broth: BROTH; b. Old French *breu*, broth (diminutive *brouet*): BREWIS; IMBRUE. II. Variant form **bhrē-* in Germanic **brēdan*, to warm, with derivatives. 1. **brōd-ō*, "a warming," hatching, rearing of young, in: a. Old English *brōd*, offspring, brood: BROOD; b. denominative **brōdjan*, to rear young, in Old English *brēdan*, to beget or cherish offspring, breed: BREED. 2. Germanic **brēdōn-*, roast flesh, in: a. Old High German *brāt*, *brāto* (> German *Braten*), roast meat: BRATWURST, SAUERBRATEN; b. Old French *braon*, meat: BRAWN. 3. Perhaps distantly related is the Germanic source of Old French *brese*, burning coal, ember (> French *braise*): BRAISE, BRAZE², BRAZIER², BREEZE². III. Reduced form **bher-*, especially in derivatives referring to fermentation. 1. Suffixed form **bher-men-*, yeast, in: a. Germanic **bermōn-* in Old English *beorma*, yeast: BARM, (BARMY); b. further suffixed form **bhermen-to-* in Latin *fermentum*, yeast: FERMENT. 2. Extended form **bheru-* in Latin *fervere*, to be boiling or fermenting: FERVENT, FERVID, (FERVOR); DEFERVESCENCE, EFFERVESCE. IV. As a very archaic word for a spring. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrū-n(e)n-* in Germanic **brunnōn-* in Old English *burn*, *burna*, spring, stream: BOURN¹, BURN². 2. Suffixed form **bhrēw-r* in Greek *phrear*, spring: PHREATIC. [Pok. *bh(e)reu-* 143, 2. *bher-* 132.]

bhreus-¹. To swell. 1. Suffixed form **bhreus-t-* in Germanic **breustam*, "swelling," breast, in Old English *brēost*, breast: BREAST. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrus-t-* in Germanic **brust-*, bud, shoot, in Old French *broust*, *brost*, shoot, twig: BROWSE. [Pok. 1. *bhreus-* 170.]

bhreus-². To break. 1. Germanic **brūsjan*, to crush, in Old English *brȳsan*, to crush, pound: BRUISE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhrus-to-*, fragment, in Latin *frustum*, piece: FRUSTULE, FRUSTUM. [Pok. 2. *bhreus-* 171.]

bhrū-. Eyebrow. Contracted from **bhrus-*. 1. Germanic **brūs* in Old English *brū*, eyebrow, eyelid, eyelash: BROW. 2. Possibly in the sense of a beam of wood, and perhaps a log bridge, found in Germanic **brugjō* (with cognates in Celtic and Slavic) in Old English *brycg(e)*, bridge: BRIDGE¹. [Pok. 1. *bhrū-* 172, 2. *bhrū-* 173.]

bhrüg-. Agricultural produce; also to enjoy (results,

produce). 1. Germanic **brūkan* in Old English *brūcan*, to enjoy, use: BROOK². 2. Latin *frūx* (stem *frūg-*), fruit: FRUGAL; FRUGIVOROUS. 3. Suffixed form **bhrūg-wo-* in Latin *frui*, to enjoy, and *fructus*, enjoyment, produce, results: FRUIT, FRUITION, FRUMENTACEOUS, FRUMENTY; FRUCTIFY. [Pok. *bhrūg-* 173.]

bhudh-. Bottom, base. (The precise preforms of the words listed below are obscure.) 1. Old English *botm*, bottom: BOTTOM. 2. Dutch *bodem*, (ship's) bottom: BOTTOMRY. 3. Latin *fundus*, bottom, base: FOND², FOUND¹, FOUNDER, FUND, FUNDAMENT, FUNDUS; LATIFUNDIUM, PROFOUND. [Pok. *bhudh-* 174.]

bhugo-. Male animal of various kinds; stag, ram, he-goat. 1. Germanic **bukkaz* (possibly borrowed from the Celtic form in 2. below) in: a. Old English *buc*, *bucca*, stag, he-goat: BUCK¹; b. Middle Dutch *boc*, *bok*, buck: BLESBOK, BONTEBOK, SPRINGBOK, STEENBOK; c. Old High German *boc*, buck: GEMSBOK. 2. Celtic **bukkos*, he-goat, in Old French *boc*, buck: BUTCHER. [Pok. *bhugo-s* 174.]

[brāk-]. Trousers. A northern European word, only in Celtic and Germanic. 1. Germanic **brōks* in Old English *brōc* (plural *brēc*), breeches: BREECH, (BREEKS). 2. Gaulish **brāka* in Latin *brāca*, trousers (plural *brācae*): BRACKET, BRAIL.]

[bursa]. Hide, wineskin. Greek noun of unknown origin. (BOURSE), BURSA, (BURSAR), BURSE, PURSE; DISBURSE, REIMBURSE, SPORRAN.]

[busk-]. A bush. Germanic root, possibly connected with the root *bheue-*. 1. Old French *bosc*, forest: BOSCADE, BOUQUET. 2. Old French *bois*, wood: HAUTOBOY, (OBOE). 3. Italian *busco*, splinter: BUSK¹. 4. Latin *buscus*, forest: (AMBUSCADE), AMBUSH.]

[carcer]. Enclosure, prison, barrier. Latin noun, probably borrowed from an unidentified source. 1. Latin *carcer* (representing reduplicated form **kar-kr-o-*): INCARCERATE. 2. Latin *cancer* (representing a dissimilated form **rankro-*), lattice: CANCEL, CHANCEL, (CHANCELLOR).]

[caupō]. Small trader. Latin noun of unknown origin. CHEAP; (CHAP²), CHAPMAN.]

[cūra]. Care. Latin noun of unknown origin (earliest form Old Latin *coisa-*). Derived verb *cūrāre*, to care for. CURATE, CURATOR, CURE, CURETTE, (CURIO), CURIOUS; ACCURATE, (ASSURE), (ENSURE), (INSURE), MANICURE, PEDICURE, POCOCURANTE, (PROCTOR), PROCURATOR, PROCURE, (PROXY), SCOUR¹, SECURE, SINECURE, SURE.]

dā-. To divide. Contracted from **da-*. Variant **dai-* from extended root **dai-*. 1. Root form **dai-* in Greek *daies-thai*, to divide: GEODESY. 2. Suffixed variant form **dī-ti-* in Germanic **tīdiz*, division of time, in: a. Old English *tīd*, time, season: TIDE¹; EVENTIDE; b. Old English denominative *tīdan*, to happen (< "to occur in time"): TIDE²; c. Old Norse *tíðr*, occurring: TIDINGS. 3. Suffixed variant form **dī-mon* in Germanic **tīmōn-* in Old English *tīma*, time, period: TIME. 4. Suffixed form **dā-mo-*, perhaps "division of society," in Greek *dēmos*, people, land: DEME, DEMOS, DEMOTIC; DEMAGOGUE, DEMIURGE, DEMOCRACY, DEMOPHOBIA, ENDEMIC, EPIDEMIC, PANDEMIC. 5. Suffixed form **dai-mon-*, divider, provider, in Greek *daimōn*, divinity: DEMON. [Pok. *dā-* 175.]

dail-. To divide. Northern Indo-European root. 1. Germanic **dailjan* in Old English *dēlan*, to share: DEAL¹. 2. Germanic **dailaz* in Old English *dāl*, portion, lot: DOLE¹. 3. Germanic prefixed form **uz-dailjam*, "a portioning out," judgment (**uz-*, out; see *ud-*), in Old English *ordāl*, lot, apportionment: ORDEAL. [In Pok. *dā-* 175.]

daiwer-. Husband's brother. Latin *lēvir*, husband's brother: LEVIRATE. [Pok. *daiyur* 179.]

dakru-. Tear. 1. Germanic **tahr-*, **tagr-* in: a. Old English *tēar*, *tehher*, tear: TEAR²; b. Middle Low German *trān*, tear, drop: TRAIN OIL. 2. Suffixed form **dakru-mā* in Latin *lacrima* (Old Latin *dacruma*), tear: LACHRYMAL. [Pok. *dakru-* 179.]

[dan-]. Low ground. Germanic root. Suffixed form **dan-jam* in: a. Old English *denn*, lair of a wild beast: DEN; b. possibly Old English *Dene* (genitive plural *Dena*), the Danes, and Old Norse *Danr*, Dane: DANE, DANISH; DANELAW. [In Pok. 2. *dhen-* 249.]]

dap-. To apportion (in exchange). Suffixed form **dap-no-* in Latin *damnum*, damage entailing liability (for reparation), harm: DAMAGE, DAMN; CONDEMN, DAMNIFY, INDEMNIFY, (INDEMNITY). [In Pok. *dā-* 175.]

de-. Demonstrative stem, base of prepositions and adverbs. 1. Germanic **tō* in Old English *tō*, to: TO, TOO. 2. Perhaps Latin *dē*, *dē-*, from: DE-. 3. Latin *dēterior*, worse: DETERIORATE. 4. Latin *dēbilis*, weak (see *bel-*). [Pok. *de-*, *do-* 181.]

dē-. To bind. Contracted from **de-*. Greek *dein*, to bind: DESMID; ANADEM, ASYNDETON, DIADEM, PLASMODESMA, (SYNDESMOSIS), SYNETIC. [Pok. *dē-* 183.]

deigh-. Insect. Possibly in Germanic **tīk-ō*, *tīk-ō* in Middle English *teke*, tick: TICK². [Pok. *deigh-* 187.]

deik-. To show, pronounce solemnly; also in derivatives referring to the directing of words or objects. I. Variant **deig-*. 1. O-grade form *doig-* in: a. Germanic **taikjan*, to show, in Old English *tēcan*, to show, instruct: TEACH; b. Germanic **taiknam* in (i) Old English *tācen*, *tācn*, sign, mark: TOKEN (ii) Old English *tācnian*, to signify: BETOKEN (iii) Gothic *taikns*, sign: TETCHY (iv) Old French *tache*, *teche*, mark, stain: TACHISM. 2. Latin *digitus*, finger (< "pointer," "indicator"): DIGIT. II. Basic form **deik-*. 1. O-grade form **doik-* possibly in Germanic **taihuō* in Old English *tā*, *tahe*, toe: TOE. 2. Basic form **deik-* in Latin *dicere*, to say, tell: DICTATE, DICTION, DICTUM, DITTO, DITTY; ADDICT, BENEDICTION, CONDITION, CONTRADICT, EDICT, FATIDIC, (INDICT), INDITE, INTERDICT, JURIDICAL, JURISDICTION, MALEDICT, PREDICT, VALEDICTION, VERDICT, VERIDICAL. 3. Zero-grade form **dik-ā-* in Latin *dicāre*, to proclaim: ABDICATE, DEDICATE, PREACH, PREDICATE. 4. Agential suffix **-dik-* in: a. Latin *index*, indicator, forefinger (*in-*, toward; see *en*): INDEX, INDICATE; b. Latin *jūdex* (< **yewes-dik-*), judge, "one who shows or pronounces the law" (*jūs*, law; see *yewes-*): JUDGE, JUDICIAL; PREJUDICE; c. Latin *vindex* (first element obscure), claimant, avenger: (VENDETTA), VINDICATE; (AVENGE), REVENGE. 5. Greek *deik-nunai*, to show: DEICTIC; APODICTIC, PARADIGM, POLICY². 6. Zero-grade form **dik-* in Greek *dikein*, to throw (< "to direct an object"): DISK. 7. Form **dikā* in Greek *dikē*, justice, right, court case: DICAST; EURYDICE, SYNDIC, THEODICY. [Pok. *deik-* 188.]

deiw-. To shine (and in many derivatives, "sky, heaven, god"). I. Noun **deiwos*, god. 1. Germanic **Tiwaz* in: a. Old English *Tīw* (genitive *Tīwes*), god of war and sky: TīU, (TUESDAY); b. Old Norse *Týr*, sky god: TYR. 2. Latin *deus*, god: DEISM, DEITY, JOSS; ADIEU, DEICIDE, DEIFIC. 3. Latin *divus*, divine, god: DIVA, DIVINE¹, (DIVINE²). 4. Latin *dīves*, rich (< "fortunate, blessed, divine"): DIVES. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **diw-yo-*, heavenly, in Latin *Diāna*, moon goddess: DIANA. 6. Sanskrit *devaḥ*, god, and *deva-*, divine: DEVI; DEODAR, DEVANAGARI. II. Variant **dyeu-*, Jove, the name of the god of the bright sky, head of the Indo-European pantheon. 1. Latin *Jovis*, Jupiter (> Italian *Giove*): JOVE, JOVIAL. 2. Derivative **jou-il-* in Latin *Jūlius*, "descended from Jupiter" (name of a Roman gens): JULY. 3. Vocative compound **dyeu-pāter-* (**pāter-*, father; see *pāter-*), "O father Jove," in Latin *Juppiter*, *Jūpiter*, head of the Roman pantheon: JUPITER. 4. Greek *Zeus*, Zeus: ZEUS; (DIOSCURI). III. Variant **dyē-* (< **dyea-*) in Latin *dies*, day (> Late Latin *diurnum*, day): DIAL, DIARY, DIET², DISMAL, DIURNAL; ADJOURN, CIRCADIAN, (JOURNAL), (JOURNEY), MERIDIAN, QUOTIDIAN, (POSTMERIDIAN), SOJOURN. IV. Variant **deia-* in Greek *dēlos* (< **dēyalos*), clear: PSYCHEDELIC. [Pok. 1. *dei-* 183.]

dek-1. To take, accept. 1. Suffixed (stative) form **dek-ē-* in Latin *decere*, to be fitting (< "to be acceptable"):

DECENT. 2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **dok-eye-* in: a. Latin *docēre*, to teach (< "to cause to accept"): DOCENT, DOCILE, DOCTOR, DOCTRINE, DOCUMENT; b. Greek *dokein*, to appear, seem, think (< "to cause to accept or be accepted"): DOGMA, (DOGMATIC); DOCETISM, DOXOLOGY, HETERODOX, ORTHODOX, PARADOX. 3. Suffixed form **dek-es-* in: a. Latin *decus*, grace, ornament: (DECOR), DECORATE; b. Latin *decor*, seemliness, elegance, beauty: DECOROUS. 4. Suffixed form **dek-no-* in Latin *dignus*, worthy, deserving, fitting: DAINTY, DEIGN, DIGNITY; CONDIGN, DIGNIFY, DISDAIN, INDIGN, INDIGNANT, INDIGNATION. 5. Reduplicated form **di-dk-ske-* in Latin *discere*, to learn: DISCIPLE, (DISCIPLINE). 6. Greek *dekh-esthai*, to accept: PANDECT, SYNECOCHE. 7. Greek *dokos*, beam, support: DIPLODOCUS. [Pok. 1. *dek-* 189.]

dek-2. Referring to such things as a fringe, lock of hair, horsetail. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dok-lo-* in Germanic **taglaz* in Old English *tag(e)l*, tail: TAIL¹. 2. Perhaps Germanic **tag-* in: a. Swedish *tagg*, prickle, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *tagge*, pendent piece: TAG¹; b. Middle High German *zacke*, nail (> German *Zacken*, point): SHAKO; c. Old French *tache*, fastening, nail: TACHE, TACK¹. [Pok. 2. *dek-* 191.]

dekṃ. Ten. I. Basic form **dekṃ*. 1. Germanic **tehun* in: a. Old English *tien*, ten: TEN; b. Old Norse *tjan*, ten (see *oktō(u)*). 2. Latin *decem*, ten: DECEMBER, DECEMVIS, DECI-, DECIMAL, DECIMATE, DECUPE, DICKER, DIME; (DECENARY), DECENNIUM, DECUSSATE, DOZEN, DUODECIMAL, OCTODECIMO, SEXTODECIMO. 3. Irregular Latin distributive *dēni*, by tens, ten each (formed by analogy with *nōni*, nine each): (DENARIUS), DENARY, (DENIER²). 4. Greek *deka*, ten: DEAN, DECA-, DECADE, (DECANAL), (DOYEN); DECAgon, DODECAGON. II. Extended form **dekmt-* in Germanic **-tig* in Old English *-tig*, ten (see *dwō-*). III. Ordinal number **dekmtō-* in Germanic **teguntha-* in Old English *teogotha*, *tēotha*, tenth: TENTH, (TITHE). IV. Suffixed zero-grade form **-dkm-tā*, reduced to **-kmtā*, and lengthened o-grade form **-dkōm-tā*, reduced to **-kontā*. 1. Latin *gintā*, ten times: NONAGENARIAN, OCTOGENARIAN, SEPTUAGINT, SEXAGENARY. 2. Greek **-konta*, ten times: PENTECOST. V. Suffixed zero-grade form **dkm-tom*, hundred, reduced to *kmtom*. 1. Germanic **hundam*, hundred, in Old English *hundred*, hundred (-red, from Germanic **radam*, number; see *ar-*): HUNDRED. 2. Germanic **thūs-hundi*, "swollen hundred," thousand (see *teu-*). 3. Latin *centum*, hundred: CENT, CENTAL, CENTAVO, (CENTENARIAN), CENTENARY, CENTESIMAL, CENTI-, CENTIME, (CENTNER), CENTUM, CENTURY; CENTENNIAL, PER CENT, QUATROCENTO, SEICENTO, (SEN¹), (SEN²), (SENITI), SEXCENTENARY, TRECENTO. 4. Greek *hekatōn*, a hundred (? dissimilated from **hem-katon*, one hundred; see *sem-*): HECATOMB, HECTO-. 5. Avestan *satəm*, hundred: SATEM. See also compound root *wikṃti*. [Pok. *dekṃ* 191.]

deks- Right (opposite left); hence, with an eastward orientation, south. Suffixed form **deks(i)-tero-* in Latin *dexter*, right, on the right side: DESTRIER, DEXTER, DEXTERITY, DEXTRO-; AMBIDEXTROUS. Compare *ner-* I. [In Pok. 1. *dek-* 189.]

del-1. Long. Probably extended and suffixed zero-grade form **dlon-gho-*. 1. Germanic **langaz*, long, in: a. Old English *lang*, long, long (comparative *lengra*): LINGER, LONG¹; b. Old High German *lang* (> German *lang*), long: LANGLAUF; c. Old English denominative *langian*, to grow longer, yearn for: LONG²; d. Latin compound *Longobardus*, *Langobardus* (with Germanic ethnic name **Bardi*): LOMBARD. 2. Germanic abstract noun **lang-ithō* in: a. Old English *lengthu*, length: LENGTH; b. West Germanic **langitinaz*, lengthening of day, in Old English *lengten*, *lencten*, spring, Lent: LENT; c. Dutch *lenghe*, *linghe*, "long one," akin to the Low German source of Middle English *lenghe*, *ling*, ling: LING¹. 3. Latin *longus* (> French *long*), long: LONGERON, LONGITUDE; ELOIGN, ELONGATE, LONGEVITY, LUNGE, OBLONG, PROLONG, PUR-

LOIN. 4. Possibly suffixed variant **dlb-gho-* in Greek *dolikhos*, long: DOLICHOCEPHALIC, DOLICHOCRANIAL. [Pok. 5. *del-* 196.]

del-2. To recount, count. 1. Germanic **taljan* in Old English *tellan*, to count, recount: TELL. 2. Germanic **talō* in: a. Old English *talū*, story: TALE; b. Middle Dutch *tāle*, speech, language: TAAL. 3. Old English denominative *talian*, to tell, relate, probably akin to the source of Middle English *talken*, to talk: TALK. 4. Perhaps Greek *dolos*, ruse, snare: DOLERITE. [Pok. 1. *del-* 193.]

del-3. To split, carve, cut. 1. Suffixed form **del-to-* in Germanic **teldam*, "thing spread out," in Old English *teld*, awning, tent: TILT². 2. Germanic extended form **telg-* in Old English *telgor*, *telgra*, twig, branch: TILLER³. 3. Perhaps o-grade form **dol-ē-* in Latin *dolēre*, to suffer (? < "to be beaten"): DOLE², DOLOR; CONDOLE, INDOLENT. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **dolā-dhrā* in Latin *dolābra*, a heavy chopping tool (< *dolāre*, to chisel, hew): DOLABRIFORM. [Pok. 3. *del-* 194.]

del-4. To drip. Perhaps suffixed (stative) o-grade form **dol-* in Germanic **talgaz* in Middle Low German *talg*, *talch*, tallow (< "dripping fat"), perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *talow*, tallow: TALLOW. [Pok. 4. *del-* 196.]

deme-1. Also *dem-*. House, household. 1. Suffixed reduced o-grade form **dom-o-*, *dom-u-*, house, in: a. Latin *domus*, house: DOME, DOMESTIC, DOMICILE; MAJORDOMO; b. suffixed form **dom-o-no-* in Latin *dominus*, master of a household (feminine *domina* > Old French *dame*, lady): DAME, DAN², DANGER, DOM, DOMAIN, DOMINATE, DOMINICAL, DOMINIE, DOMINION, DOMINO¹, (DOMINO²), DUENNA, DUNGEON; (MADAM), MADAME, MADMOISELLE, MADONNA, PREDOMINATE. 2. Compound **dems-pot-*, "house-master" (**-pot-*, powerful; see *potl-*), in Greek *despotēs*, master, lord: DESPOT. 3. Root form **dem(a)-*, to build (possibly a separate root), in: a. Germanic **timram* in Old English *timber*, building material, lumber: TIMBER; b. Germanic **tumftō* in Old Norse *topt*, homestead: TOFT. [Pok. *dem-* 198.]

deme-2. To constrain, force, especially to break in (horses). 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dom-o-* in Germanic **tamaz* in Old English *tam*, domesticated: TAME. 2. O-grade form **doms-* in Latin *domāre*, to tame, subdue: DAUNT; INDOMITABLE. 3. Zero-grade form **dms-* in Greek *daman*, to tame (> *adamas*, unconquerable): ADAMANT, DIAMOND. [Pok. (*dems-*), *doms-* 199.]

denk- To bite. 1. Germanic **tanhuz* in Old English *tōh*, tenacious, sticky (< "holding fast"): TOUGH. 2. Germanic **tanguz* in Old English *tange*(*e*), *tong(e)*, pincers, tongs: TONGS. 3. Germanic **tang-* in Old Norse *tangi*, a point, sting, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *tonge*, *tange*, point, tang: TANG¹. 4. Germanic **teng-* in Old High German *zinko*, spike, prong: ZINC. [Pok. *denk-* 201.]

dens-1. To use mental force. Reduplicated and suffixed zero-grade form **di-dns-sko-* in Greek *didaskein*, to teach: DIDACTIC. [Pok. 1. *dens-* 201.]

dens-2. Dense, thick. 1. Suffixed form **dens-o-* or **dns-o-* in Latin *densus*, thick: DENSE; CONDENSE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **dns-u-* in Greek *dasus*, hairy, shaggy: DASYURE. [Pok. 2. *dens-* 202.]

dent- Tooth. (Originally participle of *ed-* in the earlier meaning "to bite.") 1. O-grade form **dont-* in Germanic **tanhuz* in Old English *tōth*, tooth: TOOTH. 2. Zero-grade form **dnt-* perhaps in Germanic **tunth-sk-* in Old English *tūsc*, *tūx*, canine tooth: TUSK. 3. Full-grade form **dent-* in Latin *dēns* (stem *dent-*), tooth: DENTAL, DENTATE, DENTI-, DENTICLE; (BIDENTATE), DANDELION, EDENTATE, INDENT¹, (INDENTURE), TRIDENT. 4. O-grade variant form **(o)dont-* in Greek *odōn*, *odous*, tooth: -ODON, -ODONT, ODONTO-; CERATODUS. [In Pok. *ed-* 287.]

deph- To stamp. 1. Suffixed form **deph-s-ter-* in Greek

diphthera, prepared hide, leather (used to write on): DIPHTHERIA. 2. Latin *littera*, letter (possibly borrowed from Greek *diphthera* in the sense of "tablet" via Etruscan): LETTER, LITERAL, LITERARY, LITERATE, LITERATIM; (ALLITERATE), ALLITERATION, (ILLITERATE), OBLITERATE, TRANSLITERATE. [Pok. *deph-* 203.]

der-¹. Assumed base of roots meaning "to run, walk, step." 1. Zero-grade form **dr-* in extended Germanic form **tred-* in: a. Old English *tredan*, to step: TREAD, TREADLE; b. Middle Low German *trade*, course, track: TRADE. 2. Extended form **dreþ-* in Germanic **trep-*, "something on or into which one steps," in: a. Old English *træppe*, *trappe*, snare: TRAP¹; b. Middle Low German *trappe*, stair: TRAP³. c. Middle Dutch *trappe*, stair: WENTLETRAP; d. Old French *trap(pe)*, snare: ENTRAP; e. Middle Dutch *trippen*, to stamp, trample: TRIP. 3. Nasalized Germanic root **tremþ-* in: a. Middle Low German *trampen*, to stamp, tread: TRAMP; b. Italian *trampoli*, stilts: TRAMPOLINE. 4. Germanic **trott-* (expressive derivative of **tred-*) in Old French *trotter*, to trot: TROT. 5. Root form **drā-* possibly in reduplicated Germanic form **ti-trā-* in Old Norse *titra*, to tremble: TEETER. 6. Root form **drem-* in suffixed o-grade form **drom-o-* in: a. Greek *dromos*, a running, race, race-course: -DROME, DROMOND, -DROMOUS; ANADROMOUS, LOXODROMIC, PALINDROME, PRODROME; b. Greek *dromas*, running: DROMEDARY. [Pok. 3. (*der-*) 204.]

der-². To split, peel, flay; with derivatives referring to skin and leather. 1. Germanic **teran* in Old English *teran*, to tear: TEAR¹. 2. Germanic **ter-t-* in Old English *teart*, sharp, severe: TART¹. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dr-tom*, "something separated or discarded," in Germanic **turdam*, turd, in Old English *tord*, turd: TURD. 4. Reduplicated form **de-dr-u-* in Old English *tet(e)r*, eruption, skin disease: TETTER. 5. Greek *derris*, leather covering: DERRIS. 6. Suffixed form **der-mn-* in Greek *derma*, skin: -DERM, DERMA¹, -DERMA, DERMATO-; EPI- DERMIS. 7. Perhaps extended root **dreþ-* in the Celtic source (itself borrowed) of Late Latin *drappus*, cloth (> Old French *drap*): (DRAB¹), DRAPE, TRAP². [Pok. 4. *der-* 206.]

derbh-. To wind, compress. Zero-grade form **drbh-* in Germanic **turb-* in: a. Old English *turf*, slab of sod or peat: TURF; b. Medieval Latin *turba*, turf: TURBARY. [Pok. *derbh-* 211.]

derə-. To work. Variant form **drā-* (< **draə-*) in Greek *dran*, to do: DRAMA, DRASTIC. [Pok. *derə-* 212.]

dergh-. To grasp. 1. Perhaps Germanic **targ-* in Old French *targe*, shield: (TARGE), TARGET. 2. Perhaps zero-grade form **drgh-* in Greek *drassesthai*, to grab (> *drakhmē*, "handful," drachma): DRACHMA. [Pok. *dergh-* 212.]

derk-. To see. Suffixed zero-grade form **drk-on(t)-* in Greek *drakōn* (> Latin *dracō*), serpent, dragon (< "monster with the evil eye"): DRAGON, (DRAGOON), (DRAKE)², RANKLE. [Pok. *derk-* 213.]

deru-. Also **dreu-**. To be firm, solid, steadfast; hence specialized senses "wood," "tree," and derivatives referring to objects made of wood. 1. Suffixed variant form **drew-o-* in: a. Germanic **trewam* in Old English *trēow*, tree: TREE; b. Germanic **trewō* in Old English *trēow*, pledge: TRUCE. 2. Variant form **dreu-* in Germanic **trewwaz* in: a. Old English *trēowe*, firm, true; TRUE; b. Old English *trēowian*, *trūwian*, to trust: TROW; c. Old Norse *tryggr*, firm, true: TRIG¹; d. Germanic abstract noun **trewithō* in Old English *trēowth* (> Middle English *tro(u)the*), faith, loyalty, truth: TROTH, TRUTH; BETROTH; e. Germanic abstract noun **traustam* in Old Norse *traust*, confidence, firmness: TRUST; f. Old Norse denominative *treysta*, to trust, make firm, akin to the probable source of Old French *triste*, waiting place (< "place where one waits trustingly"): TRYST. 3. Variant form **drou-* in Germanic **trawjam* in Old English *træg*, wooden board: TRAY. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form

dru-ko-* in Germanic **trugaz* in Old English *trog*, wooden vessel, tray: TROUGH. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **dru-mo-* in Germanic **trum-* in Old English *trum*, firm, strong (> *trymman*, to strengthen, arrange): TRIM. 6. Variant form **derw-* in Germanic **terw-* in Old English *te(o)ru*, resin, pitch (obtained from the pine tree): TAR¹. 7. Suffixed variant form **drū-ro-* in Latin *dūrus*, hard (of whose English derivatives many represent a semantic cross with Latin *dūrāre*, to last long; see **deuə-): DOUR, DURAMEN, DURESS, DURUM; (DURA MATTER), ENDURE, INDURATE, OBDURATE. 8. Lengthened zero-grade form **drū-* in Greek *drus*, oak: DRUPE, DRYAD; GERMANDER, HAMADRYAD. 9. Reduplicated form **der-drew-*, dissimilated with suffix in **den-drew-* in Greek *dendron*, tree: DENDRO-, DENDRON; PHILODENDRON, RHODODENDRON. 10. Celtic compound **dru-wid-*, "knower of trees" (**wid-*, to know; see **weld-**), the Celtic priestly caste, associated with a tree-cult, probable source of Latin *druides*, druids: DRUID. 11. O-grade form **doru-* in Sanskrit *dāru*, wood, timber: DEODAR. [Pok. *deru-* 214.]

deu-¹. To lack, be wanting. 1. Possibly suffixed form **deu-s-* in: a. Germanic **teuzōn* in Old English *tēorian*, *tyrian*, to fail, tire (< "to fall behind"): TIRE¹; b. Greek *dein*, to lack, want: DEONTOLOGY. 2. Suffixed form **deu-tero-* in Greek *deuteros*, "missing," next, second: DEUTERO-; DEUTERAGONIST, (DEUTERIUM), DEUTERONOMY. (For suffixed zero-grade form **du-s-*, combining form of **dew-es-*, a lack, see **du-s-**.) [Pok. 3. *deu-* 219.]

deu-². To do, perform, show favor, revere. 1. Suffixed form **dw-enos* in Latin *bonus* (> Old French *bon*, feminine *bonne*), good (< "useful, efficient, working"): BONANZA, BONBON, BONITO, BONNE, BONUS, BOON², BOUNTY; BONHOMIE, DEBONAIRE. 2. Adverbial form **dw-enē* in Latin *bene*, well: BENEFACTION, (BENEFAC-TOR), BENEFIC, (BENEFICENCE), BENEFIT, BENEVOLENT, BENIGN, (HERB BENNET). 3. Diminutive **du-ene-lo-* in Latin *bellus* (> Italian *bello*, feminine *bella*), handsome, pretty, fine: BEAU, BEAUTY, BELLE; BELDAM, BELLADONNA, BELVEDERE, EMBELLISH. 4. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **dw-eye-* in Latin *beāre*, to make blessed: BEATITUDE; BEATIFIC, BEATIFY. 5. Possible (but unlikely for formal and semantic reasons) suffixed zero-grade form **du-nə-* in Greek *dunasthai*, to be able: DYNAMIC, DYNAMITE, DYNAST, (DYNASTY); AERODYNE. [Pok. 2. *deu-* 218.]

deu-³. To burn, hurt. Germanic suffixed form **teu-nō* in Old English *tēona*, injury: TEEN². [Pok. *dāu-* 179.]

deuə-. Also **dwəə-**. Long (in duration). Suffixed zero-grade form **dū-ro-* (< **duə-ro-*) in Latin *dūrāre*, to last: DURABLE, DURANCE, DURATION, DURING; PERDURABLE, THERMODURIC. [In Pok. 3. *deu-* 219.]

deuk-. To lead. 1. Germanic **teuhan* in Old English *tēon* (> Middle English *tuggen*), to pull, draw, lead: TUG; WANTON. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **duk-ā-* in Germanic **tugōn* in Old English *togian*, to draw, drag: TOW¹. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **douk-eyo-* in Old English **tiēgan*, *tīgan*, to bind: TIE. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **douk-mo-* in Germanic **tauh)maz* in Old English *tēam*, descendant, family, race, brood: TEAM. 5. Germanic denominative **tauh)mjan* in Old English *tēman*, *tiēman*, to beget: TEEM¹. 6. Basic form **deuk-* in Latin *dūcere*, to lead: DOCK¹, DOGE, DOUCHE, (DUCAL), (DUCAT), (DUC-ESS), (DUCHY), DUCT, DUCTILE, DUKE; (ABDUCENS), ABDUCT, ADDUCE, CIRCUMDUCTION, CON³, (CONDOTTIERE), CONDUCE, CONDUCT, DEDUCE, (DEDUCT), EDUCE, (EN-DUCE), INDUCE, INTRODUCE, PRODUCE, REDOUBT, REDUCE, SEDUCE, SUBDUCTION, SUBDUE, TRADUCE, TRANSDUCER. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **duk-ā-* in Latin *educāre*, to lead out, bring up (*ē-* < *ex-*, out; see **eghs-**): EDUCATE. [Pok. *deuk-* 220.]

dhabh-. To fit together. 1. Germanic **dab-*, to be fitting, in participial adjective **gadaftaz*, fitting, becoming (**ga-*, collective prefix; see **kōm-**), in Old English *gedæfte*,

mild, gentle: DAFT. 2. Probably suffixed form **dhabh-ro*- in Latin *faber*, artisan (< "he who fits together"): FABRIC, (FABRICATE), FORGE! [Pok. 2. *dhabh*- 233.]

dhal-. To bloom. Suffixed form **dhal-yo*- in Greek *thallein*, to flourish, bloom, sprout (> *thallos*, a shoot): THALIA, THALLUS; PROTHALLUS. [Pok. *dhāl*- 234.]

dhē-¹. To set, put. Contracted from **dhēo*-. 1. O-grade form **dhō*- in Germanic **dōn* in Old English *dōn*, to do; DO; FORDO. 2. Suffixed form **dhē-ti*-, "thing laid down or done, law, deed," in Germanic **dēdiz* in Old English *dēd*, doing, deed: DEED. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-mo*- in Germanic **dōmaz* in: a. Old English *dōm*, judgment (< "thing set or put down"): DOOM; b. Old English *-dōm*, abstract suffix indicating state, condition, or power: -DOM; c. Old Norse *-dōmr*, condition (see *kā*-); d. Gothic *dōms*, judgment, akin to the Germanic source of Russian *Duma*, Duma: DUMA; e. Germanic denominative **dōmjan* in Old English *dēman*, to judge: DEEM. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-t*- in Latin agential suffix *-dōs* in Latin *sacerdōs*, priest, "performer of sacred rites" (see *sak*-). 5. Zero-grade form **dh-* in: a. prefixed form **kom-dh-* in Latin *condere*, to put together, establish, preserve (**kom*, together; see *kom*): CONDIMENT; ABSCOND, INCONDITE, RECONDITE, SCONCE; b. compound **kred-dh-* (see *kred*-). 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **dh-* in: a. Latin *facere* (< **fak-yo*-), to do, make (> French *faire*, to do), and Latin combining form *-fex* (< **fak-s*-), "maker": -FACIENT, FACT, FACTION, FACTITIOUS, FACTOR, FASHION, FEASIBLE, FEAT¹, FEATURE, (FETISH), -FIC, (-FY); AFFAIR, AFFECT¹, (AFFECT²), (AFFECTION), AMPLIFY, ARTIFACT, ARTIFICE, BEATIFIC, BENEFACTION, BENEFIC, (BENEFICE), (BENEFICIENCY), BENEFIT, CHAFE, COMFIT, CONFECT, (CONFETTI), COUNTERFEIT, (DEFEASANCE), DEFEAT, DEFECT, (DEFICIENT), (DISCOMFIT), EDIFICE, (EDIFY), EFFECT, (EFFICACIOUS), (EFFICIENT), FACSIMILE, FACTOTUM, FORFEIT, HACIENDA, INFECT, JUSTIFY, MALEFACTOR, MALFEASANCE, MANUFACTURE, MISFEASANCE, MODIFY, MOLLIFY, NIDIFY, NOTIFY, NULLIFY, OFFICIAL, PERFECT, PETRIFY, (PLUPERFECT), PONTIFEX, PREFECT, (PROFICIENT), PROFIT, PUTREFY, QUALIFY, RAREFY, RECTIFY, REFECT, (REFECTORY), RUBEFACIENT, SACRIFICE, SCIRE FACIAS, SPINIFEX, SUFFICE, (SUFFICIENT), SURFEIT, TUBIFEX, TUMEFACIENT, VIVIFY; b. Latin derivative *faciēs*, shape, face (< "form imposed on something"): FAÇADE, FACE, (FACET), (FACIAL), FACIES; (DEFACE), EFFACE, PRIMA FACIE, (SURFACE); c. Latin compound *officium* (< **opi-fici-om*), service, duty, business, performance of work (**opi*-, work; see *op*-): OFFICE; d. further suffixed form **dh-* in Latin *facilis* (< Old Latin *facul*), feasible, easy: FACILE, (FACILITY), FACULTY; DIFFICULTY. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **dh-* in Latin *fās*, divine law, right: NEFARIOUS. 8. Possibly Latin *-fārius*, -doing: MULTIFARIOUS, OMNIFARIOUS. 9. Reduplicated form **dhi-dhē*- in Greek *tithe-nai*, to put: THESIS, THETIC; ANATHEMA, ANTITHESIS, APOTHECARY, (APOTHECIUM), BODEGA, BOUTIQUE, DIATHESIS, EPENTHESIS, EPITHET, HYPOTHESIS, METATHE-SIS, PARENTHESIS, PROSTHESIS, PROTHESIS. 10. Suffixed form **dhē-k-* in Greek *thēkē*, receptacle: THECA, TICK³; AMPHITHECIUM, BIBLIOTHECA, CLEISTOTHECIUM, ENDOTHECIUM, PERITHECIUM. 11. Suffixed zero-grade form **dh-* in Greek *thema*, "thing placed," proposition: (THEMATIC), THEME. 12. Reduplicated form **dhe-dhē*- in Sanskrit *dadhāti*, he places: SANDHI. 13. Reduced form **dh-* (see *aw*-²). [Pok. 2. *dhē*- 235.]

dhē-². To vanish. Contracted from **dhēo*-. 1. Possibly Old Norse *dæsa*, to languish, decay: DASTARD. 2. Possibly Old Norse **dasa*, to tire out (attested only in reflexive form *dasask*, to become exhausted), akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *dasen*, to stun: DAZE. [Pok. 3. *dhē*- 239.]

dheb-. Dense, firm, compressed. Germanic suffixed form **dap-ra*- in Middle Dutch and Middle Low German

dapper, heavy, strong; later quick, nimble: DAPPER. [Pok. *dheb*- 239.]

dheg^h-. To burn, warm. Suffixed o-grade form **dhog^h-* in Latin *fovere*, to warm, cherish, foment (> *fomentare*, to foment, and *fōmes*, tinder): FOMENT, FOMITE. [Pok. *dheg^h-* 240.]

dhē(i)-. To suck. Contracted from **dhē(i)-*. 1. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-mnā*- in Latin *fēmina*, woman (< "she who suckles"): FEMALE, FEMININE; EFFEMINATE. 2. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-to*- in Latin *fētus*, pregnancy, childbearing, offspring: FAWN², (FETAL), FETUS; EFFETE, (FETICIDE), SUPERFETATE. 3. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-kundo*- in Latin *fēcundus*, fruitful: FECUND. 4. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-no*- in Latin *fēnum*, *faenum*, hay (< "produce"): FENNEL, FINOCHIO; (FENUGREEK), SAINFOIN. 5. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **dhi-lyo*- (< **dhi-lyo*-) in Latin *filius*, son, and *filia*, daughter (but these are equally possibly from the root *bheue*-): FILIAL, FILIATE; AFFILIATE, HIDALGO. 6. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-lo*- in Latin *fellāre*, to suck: FELLATIO. 7. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-l-ik*- in Latin *fēlix*, fruitful, fertile, lucky, happy: FELICITATE, FELICITY; FELICIFIC, INFELICITY. 8. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-lā*- in Greek *thēlē*, nipple: ENDOTHELIUM, EPITHELIUM, (MESOTHELIUM). 9. Suffixed reduced form **dhē-l-u*- in Greek *thēlus*, female: THEELIN. [Pok. *dhē(i)-* 241.]

dheio-. To see, look. Variant form **dhya*- (< **dhya-*) in: a. suffixed form **dhya-m*- in Greek *sēmeion* and *sēma* (stem *sēmat*-), sign: SEMANTIC, SEMATIC; SEMAPHORE, SEMASIOLOGY, SEMEME, SEMIOLOGY, SEMIOTIC; b. Sanskrit *dhya*ti, he meditates (< "he observes mentally"): ZEN BUDDHISM. [Pok. *dheio*- 243.]

dheigh-. To form, build. 1. Germanic **daigjōn* in Old English *dæge*, bread kneader: DAIRY. 2. Germanic **-dig-* in Old English compound *hlāfdige*, mistress of a household (< "bread kneader"; *hlāf*, bread, loaf): LADY. 3. Extended o-grade form **dhoigho*- in Germanic **daigaz* in: a. Old English *dāg*, dough: DOUGH; b. Old High German *teic*, dough: TEIGLACH. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhigh-ūrā*, in Latin *figūra*, form, shape (< "result of kneading"): FIGURE; CONFIGURATION, DISFIGURE, PREFIGURE, TRANSFIGURE. 5. Nasalized zero-grade form **dhi-n-gh-* in Latin *ingere*, to shape: (FAINT), FEIGN, (FEINT), FICTILE, FICTION, FIGMENT; EFFIGY. 6. Nasalized zero-grade form **dhi-n-g(h)-* in Greek *thinganein*, to touch: THIGMOTAXIS, THIXOTROPY. 7. Suffixed o-grade form **dhoigh-o*- in Avestan *daēza*-, wall (originally made of clay or mud bricks): PARADISE. [Pok. *dheigh*- 244.]

dhel-. A hollow. 1. Germanic **daljo* in Old English *dell*, valley: DELL. 2. Germanic **dalam* in Old English *dæl*, valley: DALE. 3. Germanic **del*- in Old Norse *dæla*, wooden gutter on a ship: DALLES. [Pok. 1. *dhel*- 245.]

dhelbh-. To dig, excavate. Germanic **delban* in Old English *delfan*, to dig: DELVE. [Pok. *dhelbh*- 246.]

dhembh-. To bury. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhmbh-o*- in Greek *taphos* (< **thaphos*), tomb: CENOTAPH, EPITAPH. [Pok. (dhembh-), *dhmbh*- 248.]

dhen-¹. To run, flow. Suffixed o-grade form **dhon-ti*- in Latin *fons* (stem *font*-), spring, fountain: FONT¹, FOUNTAIN. [Pok. 1. *dhen*- 249.]

dhen-². Palm of the hand. Suffixed form **dhen-r* in Greek *thénar*, palm of the hand: THENAR. [Pok. 2. *dhen*- 249.]

dher-¹. To make muddy; darkness. 1. Suffixed form **dher-g-* in Germanic **derk-* in Old English *deorc*, dark: DARK. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhr-egh-* in: a. Germanic suffixed form **drah-sta-* in Old English *drōs*, dregs: DROSS; b. Germanic **dragjo* in Old Norse *dregg*, dregs: DREGS. 3. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhr-bh-* in Germanic **drab-* in: a. Old English *dreflian*, to drivel: DRIVEL; b. probably Low German *drabbelen*, to paddle in water or mire, draggle, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *drabelen*, to draggle: DRABBLE; c. Middle Irish *drab*, dregs, probably akin to the Celtic source of DRAB². 4. Suffixed extended

zero-grade form **dhro-gh-* in: **a.** Greek *tarassein* (Attic *tarattein*), to confuse, disturb: ATARACTIC; **b.** Greek *trakhus*, rough: TRACHEA, TRACHOMA, TRACHYTE. [Pok. 1. *dher-* 251.]

dher-². To hold firmly, support. 1. Suffixed form **dher-mo-* in Latin *firmus*, firm, strong: FARM, FERMATA, FIRM, FIRMAMENT; AFFIRM, CONFIRM, INFIRM, (INFIRMARY). 2. Extended form **dhergh-* possibly in Latin *fortis*, strong (but this is also possibly from *bhergh-*²). 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhr-ono-* in Greek *thronos*, seat, throne (< "support"): THRONE. 4. Suffixed form **dher-mn-* in Sanskrit *dharma*, statute, law (< "that which is established firmly"): DHARMA. 5. Old Persian *dar-*, to hold (whence Persian *dār*, "-holder"): SIRDAR, TAHSILDAR, ZAMINDAR. [Pok. 2. *dher-* 252.]

dher-³. To drone, murmur, buzz. Extended zero-grade form **dhren-* in: **a.** Germanic **drēn-* in Old English *drān*, *dræn*, male honeybee: DRONE!; **b.** Greek *thrēnos*, dirge, lament: THRENODY. [Pok. 3. *dher-* 255.]

dhers-. To venture, be bold. 1. O-grade form **dhors-* and zero-grade form **dhrs-* respectively in Germanic **ders-* and **durs-* in Old English *dearr* and *durst*, first and third person singular present and past indicative of *durran*, to venture: DARE, (DURST). 2. Possibly Latin *-festus* in: **a.** *infestus*, hostile (? < "directed against"); *in-*, into, against; see **en**); INFEST; **b.** *manifestus*, palpable, evident (< "caught red-handed, grasped by the hand"; *manus*, hand; see **man-**²): MANIFEST. [Pok. *dhers-* 259.]

dhēs-. Root of words in religious concepts. Possibly an extension of **dhē-**¹. 1. Suffixed form **dhēs-yā* in Latin *feriae* (Old Latin *fēsiae*), holidays: FAIR², FERIA. 2. Suffixed form **dhēs-to-* in Latin *fēstus*, festive (> German *Fest*, festival): FEAST, (-FEST), (FESTAL), FESTIVAL, FESTIVE, FESTOON, (FETE), FIESTA; (GABFEST), OKTOBERFEST. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhās-no-* in Latin *fānum*, temple: FANATIC; PROFANE. 4. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **dhās-o-* becoming **dhēs-o-* in Greek *theos* (< **thes-os*), god: THEO-; APOTHEOSIS, ATHEISM, ENTHUSIASM, PANTHEON, POLYTHEISM. [Pok. *dhēs-* 259.]

dheu-¹. Also **dheuō-**. The base of a wide variety of derivatives meaning "to rise in a cloud," as dust, vapor, or smoke, and related to semantic notions of breath, various color adjectives, and forms denoting defective perception or wits. 1. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhū-mo-* (< **dhū-mo-*), smoke, in: **a.** Latin *fūmus*, smoke: FUMAROLE, FUMATORIUM, FUMATORY, FUME; FUMARIC ACID, FUMIGATE, FUMITORY, PERFUME; **b.** Greek *thumos*, soul, spirit: -THYMIA; ENTHYMEME; **c.** Greek *thumon*, *thumos*, thyme (< "plant having a strong smell"): THYME. 2. Suffixed lengthened zero-grade form **dhū-lī-* in Latin *fūlgō*, soot: FULIGINOUS. 3. Extended form **dheus-* possibly in Germanic **dus-* in: **a.** Old English *dysig*, foolish (< "stupefied," "confused"): DIZZY; **b.** Danish *døse*, to make drowsy, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of DOZE. 4. Suffixed extended form **dheus-o-* in Germanic **deuzam*, breathing creature, animal, in: **a.** Old English *dēor*, animal: DEER; **b.** Old Norse *dýr*, animal, deer: REINDEER. 5. Suffixed o-grade form **dhous-o-* in Slavic **dukh-* in Russian *dukh*, breath, spirit: DUKHOBOR. 6. Variant extended form **dhues-* in nasalized form **dhwens-* in Germanic **duns-*, dust, meal, in: **a.** Germanic suffixed form **duns-to-* in Old English *dūst*, dust: DUST; **b.** Old Norse *dūnn*, bird's down (< "fine like dust"): DOWN², DUVETYN; (EIDER-DOWN). 7. Extended zero-grade form **dhus-* in Greek *thuos*, burnt sacrifice, incense (> Latin *thus*, incense), and *thua*, cedar: THUJA, THURIBLE; (THURIFER). 8. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhus-ko-* in: **a.** Germanic *duskaz* in Old English *dox*, twilight: DUSK; **b.** Latin *fuscus*, dark, dusky: OBFUSCATE. 9. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhus-no-* in Welsh *dwn*, dull brown color, whence Old English *dun(n)*, dark-brown: DUN². 10. Zero-grade extended form **dhubh-* in Greek *tuphein* (< **tuphein*), to make smoke, and *tuphos*,

blind: TYPHUS; TYPHLOSOLE. 11. Extended form **dheubh-*, "beclouded in the senses," in suffixed o-grade form **dhoubh-o-* in: **a.** Germanic **daubaz* in Old English *dēaf*, deaf: DEAF; **b.** nasalized form **dhu-m-bho-* in Germanic **dumbaz* in Old English *dumb*, dumb: DUMB; **c.** Germanic **dūbōn-* in Old English **dūfe*, dove (< "dark-colored bird"): DOVE¹. 12. Extended zero-grade form **dhwel-* in: **a.** Germanic **dwelan*, to go or lead astray, in Old English *duellan*, to deceive (but influenced in sense by cognate Old Norse *duelja*, to tarry): DWELL; **b.** Germanic **dulaz* in (i) Old English *dol*, dull: DOLDRUMS (ii) Middle Low German *dul*, dull: (DOLT), DULL. 13. Extended zero-grade form **dhwes-* in Greek suffixed form **th(w)es-es-*, smoke, whence Greek **th(w)es-es-yon-*, becoming *theion*, brimstone, sulfur: THIO-, THION-. 14. Perhaps Old English *docce*, dock (< "dark-colored plant"): DOCK¹. 15. Perhaps Irish *dūd*, pipe: DUDEEN. [Pok. 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dheu-². To flow. Germanic **dauwaz*, dew, in: **a.** Old English *dēaw*, dew: DEW; **b.** compound **melīth-dauwaz*, "honeydew" (see **melit-**). [Pok. 1. *dheu-* 259.]

dheu-³. To become exhausted, die. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dhōu-to-* in Germanic **daudaz* in Old English *dēad*, dead: DEAD. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **dhōu-tu-* in Germanic **dauthuz* in Old English *dēath*, death: DEATH. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhōu-yo-* in Old Norse *deyja*, to die: DIE¹. 4. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **dhwi-no-* in Germanic **dwīnan* in Old English *dwīnan*, to diminish, languish: DWINDLE. [Pok. 2. *dheu-* 260.]

dheub-. Deep, hollow. 1. Germanic **deupaz* in Old English *dēop*, deep: DEEP, DEPTH. 2. Germanic expressive denominative **duppan* in Old English *dyppan*, to immerse, dip: DIP. 3. Parallel root form **dheubh-* in Germanic **deub-*, **dub-* in verb **dūbjan* in Old English *dýfan*, to dip, and *dūfan*, to sink, dive: DIVE. [Pok. *dheu-b-* 267.]

dheubh-. Wedge, peg, plug. Germanic **dub-* in: **a.** Old English *dubbjan*, to tap, strike (with a sword): DUB; **b.** Low German *dubben*, to hit: DUB²; **c.** Germanic diminutive **dub-ila-* in Middle Low German *dövel*, peg: DOWEL. [Pok. *dheubh-* 268.]

dheugh-. To produce something of utility. 1. Germanic extended form **duht-* in Old English *dyhtig*, *dohtig*, strong (< "useful"): DOUGHTY. 2. Suffixed form **dheugh-os-* in Greek *teukhos* (< **theukhos*), gear, anything produced, tool: HEPTATEUCH, HEXATEUCH, PENTATEUCH. [Pok. *dheugh-* 271.]

dhghem-. Earth. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form *(*dhghm-on-*, "earthling," in Germanic **gumōn-* in Old English *guma*, man: BRIDEGROOM. 2. O-grade form **dhghōm-* in Greek *kthōn*, earth: CHTHONIC; AUTOCHTHON. 3. Zero-grade form **dhghm-* in Greek *khamai*, on the ground: CHAMAEPHYTE, CHAMELEON, CHAMOMILE, GERMANDER. 4. Suffixed o-grade form *(*dhghom-o-* in Latin *humus*, earth: HUMBLE, (HUMILIATE), (HUMILITY), HUMUS; EXHUME, INHUME, TRANSHUMANCE. 5. Suffixed o-grade form *(*dhghom-on-*, "earthling," in: **a.** Latin *homō*, human being, man: HOMAGE, HOMBRE¹, HOMINID, HOMO¹, HOMUNCULUS, OMBRE; BONHOMIE, HOMICIDE; **b.** (in part) Latin *hūmānus*, human, kind, humane: HUMAN, (HUMANE). 6. Suffixed form *(*dhghem-ya* in Russian *zemlya*, land, earth: SIEROZEM, ZEMSTVO. 7. Full-grade form *(*dhghem-* in Persian *zamīn*, earth, land: ZAMINDAR. [Pok. *ghdhem-* 414.]

dhghū-. Fish. Greek *ikhthus*, fish: ICHTHYO-. [Pok. *ghdhū-* 416.]

dhgh(yes-. Yesterday. Suffixed (comparative) form *(*dhghes-ter-* in Germanic **ges-ter-* in Old English *geostran*, *giestran*, "yester-": YESTER-, (YESTERDAY). [Pok. *ghdhies* 416.]

dhg*hei-. To perish, die away. Zero-grade form **dhgwhi-* in Greek *phthinein*, to die away: PHTHISIS. [Pok. *ghdhei(a)-* 487.]

dhg*her-. To run. Perhaps Greek *phtheir*, louse: (ICH), PHTHIRIASIS. [Pok. *gwhdher-* 487.]

dhig*-. To stick, fix. 1. Germanic **dik-* in: a. Old English *dīc*, trench, moat: DIKE, DITCH; b. Old French *digue*, trench, perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *diggen*, to dig: DIG. 2. Latin *figere*, to fasten, fix: FIBULA, FICHU, FIX, (FIXATE), (FIXITY), (FIXTURE); AFFIX, ANTEFIX, CRUCIFY, INFIX, MICROFICHE, PREFIX, SUFFIX, TRANSFIX. [Pok. *dhēig*-* 243.]

dhragh-. To draw, drag on the ground. Rhyming variant **tragh-**. 1. Germanic **dragan* in: a. Old English *dragan*, to draw, pull: DRAW; b. Old Norse *draga*, to draw, pull (or Old English *dragan*): DRAG; c. Old English *dræge*, dragnet: DRAY; d. Old Norse **drāhttr*, *drātr*, act of drawing, akin to the source of Middle English *draught*, a pull: DRAFT. 2. Russian *drogi*, a wagon: DROSHKY. See also variant form **dhreg-**. [Pok. *deragh-* 257.]

dhreg-. To draw, glide. Variant form of **dhragh-**. 1. Nasalized Germanic form **drinkan*, to draw into the mouth, drink, in Old English *drincan*, to drink: DRINK. 2. Nasalized Germanic form **drankjan*, "to cause to drink," in: a. Old English *drencan*, to soak: DRENCH; b. Scandinavian **drunkna*, *drugna*, to drown, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *drounen*, to drown: DROWN. [Pok. *dhreg-* 273.]

dhregh-. To run. 1. Greek *trekhein* (< **threkhein*), to run (> *trokhos*, wheel): TROCHAL, TROCHANTER, TROCHE, TROCREE, TROCHOPHORE. 2. O-grade form **dhrogh-* in Greek *trokhileia*, *trokhilia*, system of pulleys, roller of a windlass: TROCHLEA, TRUCK¹, (TRUCKLE). [Pok. 1. *dhregh-* 273.]

dhreibh-. To drive, push; snow. 1. Germanic **driban* in Old English *drifan*, to drive, rush: DRIVE, DROVE². 2. Germanic noun form **driftiz* in Old Norse *drift*, snow-drift, and Middle Dutch *drift*, herd, both akin to Middle English *drift*, drove, herd: DRIFT. [Pok. *dhreibh-* 274.]

dhreu-. To fall, flow, drip, droop. 1. Extended form **dhreus-* in Germanic **dreusan* in Old English *drēosan*, to fall: DRIZZLE. 2. Extended o-grade form **dhrous-* in: a. Germanic **drauzaz* in Old English *drēor*, flowing blood: DREARY; b. Germanic **drūsjan* in Old English *drūsian*, to be sluggish: DROWSE. 3. Extended zero-grade form **dhruh-* in: a. Germanic **drupan* in Old English *dropa*, drop: DROP; b. Germanic **drūpan*, to let fall, in Old Norse *drūpa*, to hang down: DROOP; c. Germanic **drupjan* in Old English *dryppan*, to drip: DRIP. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhruh-yo-* in Greek *thruptein*, to crumble: LITHOTRITY. [Pok. *dhreu-* 274.]

dhreugh-. To deceive. Germanic suffixed form **draug(ma-* in Old English *drēam*, vision, illusion, dream (but attested only in the senses of "joy," "music"): DREAM. [Pok. 2. *dhreugh-* 276.]

dhughōter-. Daughter. Germanic **dohtēr* in Old English *dohtor*, daughter: DAUGHTER. [Pok. *dhughōter* 277.]

dhūno-. Fortified, enclosed place. (Only in Celtic and Germanic.) 1. Possibly Germanic **dūnaz*, hill, in: a. Old English *dūn*, hill: DOWN¹, DOWN²; b. Middle Dutch *dūne*, sandy hill: DUNE. 2. Celtic **dūn-o-*, hill, stronghold, borrowed into Germanic as **tūnaz*, fortified place, in Old English *tūn*, enclosed place, homestead, village: TOWN. [In Pok. 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dhwen-. To make noise. Germanic **duniz* in Old English *dyne*, noise: DIN. [Pok. *dhwen-* 277.]

dhwenō-. To disappear, die. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhwenā-tos* in Greek *thanatos*, death: THANATOS; EUTHANASIA, TANSY. [In Pok. 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dhwer-. Door, doorway (usually in plural). Originally an apophonic noun **dhwor-*, **dhur-*, in the plural, designating the entrance to the enclosure (**dhwor-o-*) surrounding the house proper. 1. Zero-grade form **dhur-* in suffixed forms **dhur-ns* (accusative plural) and **dhur-o-* (neuter) respectively in Germanic **durunz* and **duram* in Old English *duru*, door (feminine, originally plural), and *dor*, door (neuter): DOOR. 2. Suffixed o-grade form

**dhwor-āns* (accusative plural) in Latin *forās*, (toward) out of doors, outside: FOREIGN. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-ois* (locative plural) in Latin *fortis*, (being) out of doors: FOREST; (AFFOREST), FAUBOURG, FORECLOSE, FORFEIT. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-o-* in Latin *forum*, marketplace (originally the enclosed space around a home): FORENSIC, FORUM. 5. Zero-grade form **dhur-* in Greek *thura*, door (> *thureos*, shield): THYROID. 6. Persian *dar*, door, gate: DURBAR. [Pok. *dhūr-* 278.]

digh-. She-goat. Germanic **tigon* (with expressive consonantism) in Old Norse *tik*, bitch: TYKE. [Pok. *digh-* 222.]

dlk-u-. Sweet. 1. Suffixed form **dlkw-i-* in Latin *dulcis* (> French *doux*), sweet: DOLCE, DOUCEUR, DULCET; BILLET-DOUX, DULCIFY. 2. Basic form **dlku-* (with **dl-* dissimilated to **gl-* in Greek because of the following *k*) in: a. Greek *glukus*, sweet: LICORICE; b. Greek *glukeros* (with suffix **-ero-*), sweet: GLYCERIN; c. Greek *gleukos* (with suffix *-es-*), must, sweet wine: GLUCOSE. [Pok. *dlku-* 222.]

dnghū-. Tongue. 1. Germanic **tungōn-* in: a. Old English *tunge*, tongue: TONGUE; b. Middle Dutch *tonghe*, tongue: BILTONG. 2. Latin *lingua* (< Old Latin *dingua*), tongue, language: LANGUAGE, LANGUET, LIGULE, LINGO, LINGUA, LINGUIST; (BILINGUAL). [Pok. *dnghū* 223.]

dō-. To give. Contracted from **dō-*. 1. Zero-grade form **dō-* in Latin *dare*, to give: DADO, DATE, DATIVE, DATUM, DIE²; ADD, BETRAY, EDITION, PERDITION, RENDER, (RENT¹), (SURRENDER), TRADITION, (TRAITOR), (TREASON), VEND. 2. Suffixed form **dō-no-* in Latin *dōnum*, gift (> *dōnāre*, to present, forgive): DONATION, DONATIVE, DONOR; CONDONE, PARDON. 3. Suffixed form **dō-t(i)-* in: a. Latin *dōs* (genitive *dōtis*), dowry: DOT², DOWAGER, DOWER, (DOWRY); ENDOW; b. Slavic **datja* in Russian *dacha*, gift: DACHA; c. Russian *dat'*, to give, in *izdat'*, to publish: SAMIZDAT. 4. Reduplicated form **di-dō-* in Greek *didonai*, to give: DOSE; ANECDOTE, ANTIDOTE, APODOSIS, EPIDOTE. [Pok. *dō-* 223.]

[dorsum]. The back. Latin noun of unknown origin. DORSAL, DORSO-, DORSUM, DOSS, (DOSSAL), DOSSER, DOSSIER; ENDORSE, INTRADOS, REREDOS.]

drem-. To sleep. Suffixed zero-grade form **dr̥m-yo-* in Latin *dormire*, to sleep: DORMANT, DORMER, DORMITORY. [Pok. *drē-* 226.]

[drug-]. Dry. Germanic root. 1. Old English *drūgoth*, *drūgath*, dryness, drought: DROUGHT. 2. Suffixed form **drūg-iz* in Old English *drýge*, dry: DRY. 3. Suffixed variant form **draug-n-* in Old English *dræahnian*, to strain, drain: DRAIN.]

[dub-]. Also **dup-**. To drop, dip. Germanic imitative root. 1. Old English *-doppa*, a kind of bird (< "one that dips"): DIDAPPER. 2. Dutch *doopen*, to dip: DOPE. 3. Old English **dympe* (diminutive with nasal infix), pool, dimple (> Middle English *dimpel*): DIMPLE. 4. Norwegian *dumpa*, to fall suddenly, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *dumpen*, to dump: DUMP. [In Pok. *dheu-b-* 267.]]

[dud-]. To shake, deceive. Germanic root. 1. Norwegian *dudra*, to quiver, akin to: a. Middle English *daderen*, to tremble: DODDER¹; b. Middle English *doder*, vine (< "that which quivers in the wind"): DODDER². 2. Middle English *doten*, to be foolish: DOTE. [In Pok. 4. *dheu-* 261.]]

[duellum]. War. Latin noun (later form *bellum*) of unknown origin. BELLICOSE, BELLONA, DUEL; ANTEBELLUM, BELLIGERENT, POSTBELLUM, REBEL, (REVEL).]

dus-. Bad, evil; mis- (used as a prefix). Derivative of *deu-*. 1. Greek *dus-*, bad: DYS-. [Pok. *dus-* 227.]

dwei-. To fear. 1. Suffixed form **dwei-ro-* in Latin *dīrus*, fearful, horrible (originally a dialectal form): DIRE. 2. Suffixed form **dwey-eno-* in Greek *deinos*, fearful, monstrous: DINOSAUR, DINOTHERE. (This root originally meant "to be in doubt, be of two minds," and is related to **dwo-**.) [Pok. *dwei-* 227.]

dwo-. Two. I. Variant form *duwo*. 1. Germanic **twa*, two,

in: **a.** Old English *twā*, two (nominative feminine and neuter): TWO; **b.** Old English *twēgen*, two (nominative and accusative masculine): TWAIN. 2. Germanic compound **twā-lif-*, "two left (over from ten)," twelve (**-lif-*, left; see *leik**), in Old English *twelf*, twelve, and *twelfta*, twelfth: TWELFTH, TWELVE. II. Adverbial form **dwi-* and combining form **dwi-*. 1. Germanic **twi-* in: **a.** Old English *twi-* (> Middle English *twi-*), two: TWIBIL, TWILIGHT; **b.** Old High German *zwi-* (> German *zwie-*), twice: ZWIEBACK, ZWITTERION. 2. Latin *bis* (combining form *bi-*), twice: BI-, BIS; BAROUCHE, BISCUIT. 3. Greek *dis* (combining form *di-*), twice: DI-¹. 4. Germanic **twis* in Middle English *twisten*, to twist: TWIST. 5. Germanic **twiyes* in Old English *twige*, *twiga*, twice: TWICE. 6. Germanic compound **twēgentig*, "twice ten" (**-tig*, ten; see *dek**), in Old English *twēntig*, twenty: TWENTY. 7. Germanic **twihna*, double thread, twisted thread, in Old English *twīn*, double thread: TWINE. 8. Germanic compounds **bi-twihna* and **bi-twisk*, "at the middle point of two" (**bi*, at, by; see *ambhl*), in Old English *betwēonum* and *betweohs*, *betwix*, between: BETWEEN, BETWIXT, (TWIXT). 9. Germanic compound **twilic-*, "two-threaded fabric" in Old English *twilic*, woven of double thread: TWILL. 10. Suffixed form **dwi-no-* in: **a.** Germanic **twisnaz*, double, in Old English *twinn*, *getwinn*, two by two, twin: TWIN; **b.** Latin *bīnī*, two by two, two each: BINAL, BINARY; COMBINE. 11. Suffixed form **dwi-ko-* in Germanic **twig(g)a*, a fork, in Old English *twigge*, a branch: TWIG¹. 12. Compound **dwi-plo-*, twofold (**-plo-*, -fold; see *pel-*), in Greek *diploos*, *diplous*, twofold: DIPLO-, DIPLOE, DIPLOMA; ANADIPLOSIS. 13. Suffixed reduplicated form **dwi-du-mo-* in Greek *didumos*, double, the testicles: (DIDYMIUM), DIDYMOUS; EPIDIDYMIS, TETRADYMIUM. 14. Suffixed form **dwi-kha* in Greek *dikha*, in two: DICHASMIUM, DICHOM-. III. Inflected form **duwō*. 1. Latin *duo*, two: DEUCE¹, DOZEN, DUAL, DUET, DUO-; DUODECIMAL. 2. Greek *duo*, *duō*, two: DUAD, DYAD; DODECAGON, HENDIADYS. IV. Variant form **du-*. 1. Compound **du-plo-*, twofold (**-plo-*, -fold; see *pel-*), in Latin *duplus*, double: DOUBLE, (DOUBLET), (DOUBLOON), (DOUBLURE), DUPE. 2. Compound **du-plek-* (**-plek-*, -fold; see *plek-*), twofold, in Latin *duplex*, double: DUPLEX, DUPLICATE, (DUPLICITY); CONDUPLICATE. 3. Suffixed form **du-bhw-io-* in Latin *dubius*, doubtful (< "hesitating between two alternatives"), and *dubitāre*, to be in doubt: DOUBT, DUBIOUS; (REDOUBTABLE). [Pok. *duō(u)*- 228.] **ē**. Adverbial particle. Germanic **ē* in Old English *ā*-, *æ*-, away, off: OAKUM. [Pok. *ē* 280.] **ed-**. To eat; original meaning "to bite." See *dent-*. 1. Germanic **etan* in: **a.** Old English *etan*, to eat: EAT; **b.** Old High German *ezzen*, to feed on, eat: ETCH; **c.** Middle Dutch *eten*, to eat: ORT; **d.** Germanic compound **fra-etan*, to eat up (**fra-*, completely; see *per*), in Old English *fretan*, to devour: FRET¹. 2. Latin *edere*, to eat: EDACIOUS, EDIBLE, ESCAROLE, ESCULENT, ESURIENT; COMEDO, COMESTIBLE, OBESE. 3. Zero-grade form **d-* in Latin compound *prandium* (< **pram-d-ium*), "first meal," lunch (**pram-*, first; see *per*), PRANDIAL. 4. Suffixed form **ed-un-ā* in Greek *odunē*, pain (< "gnawing care"): ANODYNE. [Pok. *ed-* 287.] **eg**. I. Nominative form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. For oblique forms see *me*-¹. 1. Germanic **ek* in Old English *ic*, I: I. 2. Extended form **egō* in Latin *ego*, I: EGO, EGOIST, (EGOTISM). [Pok. *eg-* 291.] **eg-**. To lack. Suffixed (stative) form **eg-ē-* in Latin *egēre*, to lack, be in want: INDIGENT. [Pok. *eg-* 290.] **ēg-**. To speak. Suffixed zero-grade form **ēg-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *adagium*, saying, proverb, "a speaking to" (*ad-*, to; see *ad-*): ADAGE; **b.** Latin *prōdigium*, a portent, "a foretelling" (*prōd-*, variant of *prō-*, before; see *per*), PRODIGY. [Pok. *ēg-* 290.] **eghero-**. Lake. Possibly a suffixed variant form **agher-*

ont- in Greek *Akherōn*, a river in Hades: ACHERON. [Pok. *eghero-* 291.]

eghs. Out. 1. Variant **eks* in: **a.** Latin *ex*, *ex-*, out of, away from: EX¹, EX-; **b.** Greek *ex*, *ek*, out of, from: ECTO-, EXO-, EXOTERIC, EXOTIC; SYNECDOCHE. 2. Suffixed (comparative) variant form **eks-tero-* in Latin *exterus*, outward (feminine ablative *extra*, *extrā*, on the outside): EXTERIOR, EXTERNAL, EXTRA-, STRANGE. 3. Suffixed (superlative) form in Latin *extrēmus*, outermost (**-mo-*, superlative suffix): EXTREME. 4. Suffixed form **eghs-ko-* in Greek *eskhatos*, outermost, last: ESCHATOLOGY. [Pok. *eghs* 292.]

egni-. Also **ogni-**. Fire. 1. Latin *ignis*, fire: IGNEOUS, IGNITE; GELIGNITE, IGNITRON. 2. Sanskrit *agniḥ*, fire: AGNI. [Pok. *egnis* 293.]

ēgʰh-. To drink. Suffixed form **ēgʰh-r-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *ēbrius*, drunk: INEBRIATE; **b.** Latin compound *sōbrius* (*sē-*, without; see *s(w)e-*).

ei-¹. To go. 1. Full-grade form **ei-* in: **a.** Latin *īre*, to go: ADIT, AMBIENT, (AMBITION), CIRCUIT, COITUS, COMITIA, EXIT¹, EXIT², INTROIT, ISSUE, OBITUARY, PERISH, PRAETOR, PRETERIT, SEDITION, SUBITO, SUDDEN, (TRANSE), TRANSIENT, (TRANSIT), (TRANSITIVE); **b.** Greek *ienai*, to go: ION; ANION, CATION, DYSPROSIUM. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **i-t-* in: **a.** further suffixed form **i-t-yo-* in Latin *initium*, entrance, beginning (*in-*, in; see *en*): COMMENCE, INITIAL, (INITIATE); **b.** Latin *comes* (stem *comit-*), companion (< "one who goes with another"; *com-*, with; see *kom*): COUNT²; CONCOMITANT, CONSTABLE, (VISCOUNT). 3. Suffixed form **i-ter* in Latin *iter*, journey (> Late Latin *itinerāre*, to travel): (ERRANT), EYRE, ITINERANT, ITINERARY. 4. Extended form **yā-* (< **yā-*) in suffixed forms **yā-no-*, *yā-nu-* in: **a.** Latin *jānus*, archway, and *Jānus*, god of doors and of the beginning of a year: JANITOR, JANUARY, JANUS; **b.** Sanskrit *yānam*, way (in Buddhism, "mode of knowledge," "vehicle"): HINAYANA, MAHAYANA. [Pok. 1. *ei-* 293.]

ei-². Reddish, motley; yew. Suffixed form **ei-wo-* in Germanic **iūwaz*, yew, in Old English *iū*, yew: YEW. [Pok. 3. *ei-* 297.]

ēik-. To be master of, possess. 1. Germanic **aigan*, to possess, in Old English *āgan*, to possess: OUGHT¹, OWE. 2. Germanic participial form **aiganaz*, possessed, owned, in Old English *āgen*, one's own: OWN. 3. Germanic prefixed form **fra-aihtiz*, absolute possession, property (**fra-*, intensive prefix; see *per*), in Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *vrecht*, *vracht*, "earnings," hire for a ship, freight: FRAUGHT, FREIGHT. [Pok. *ēik-* 289.]

eis-¹. In words denoting passion. 1. Suffixed form **eis-ā-* in Latin *ira*, anger: IRASCIBLE, IRATE, IRE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **is-(ə)ro-*, powerful, holy, in Greek *hieros*, "filled with the divine," holy: HIERATIC, HIERO-; HIERARCH, (HIERARCHY), HIEROGLYPHIC, HIEROPHANT. 3. Germanic **isarno-*, "holy metal" (possibly from Celtic), in Old English *īse(r)n*, *īren*, iron: IRON. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **ois-tro-*, madness, in Greek *oistros*, gadfly, goad, anything causing madness: ESTRUS; (ESTRONE). [Pok. 1. *eis-* 299.]

eis-². Ice, frost. Germanic **is-* in Old English *īs*, ice: ICE; ICICLE. [Pok. 2. *ei-s-* 301.]

ekwo-. Horse. Possibly originally derived from **kwon-*. 1. Latin *equus*, horse: EQUESTRIAN, EQUINE, EQUITANT, (EQUITATION); EQUESTUM. 2. Greek *hippos*, horse: EOHIPPUS, HIPPOCAMPUS, HIPPOGRIFF, HIPPOPOTAMUS. [Pok. *ekyo-s* 301.]

el-¹. Elbow, forearm. Extended o-grade form **olinā*, elbow, in: **a.** Germanic **alinō* in Old English *eln*, forearm, cubit: ELL²; **b.** Germanic compound **alino-bugōn-*, "bend of the forearm," elbow (**bugōn-*, bend, bow; see *bheug-*), in Old English *elnboga*, elbow: ELBOW; **c.** Latin *ulna*, forearm: ULNA; **d.** lengthened variant form **ōlenā* in Greek *ōlenē*, elbow: OLECRANON. [Pok. 8. *el-* 307.]

el-². Red, brown (forming animal and tree names). 1. Ex-

tended form **elmo-* in Germanic **elmo-*, **almo-* in Old English *elm*, *elm*: ELM. 2. Germanic extended form **aliza*, *alder*, in Old English *alor*, *alder*: ALDER. 3. Possibly Old English *ellen*, *ellern*, the elder: ELDER. 4. Extended o-grade form **olki-* in Germanic **alkiz*, *elk*, in Old Norse *elgr*, *elk*, akin to Old English *eolh*, *elk*: ELK. 5. Perhaps Germanic extended form **alk-* in Old Norse *alka*, *auk*: AUK. 6. Extended form **elno-* in Greek *ellos*, *hellos*, *fawn*: HELLEBORE. 7. Extended form **elani-* in Lithuanian *ėlnis*, *stag*: ELAND. [Pok. 1. *el-* 302.]

el-³. To go. Suffixed extended form **ela-un-yo-* in Greek *elaunein*, to drive (< "to cause to go"): ELASTIC, ELATER, ELATERITE; ELASMOBRANCH. [Pok. 6. *el-* 306.]

[*elaia*. Olive. Greek noun (earlier form *elaiwā*) of Mediterranean origin. OIL, (-OLE), OLEAGINOUS, OLEASTER, OLEO-, OLIVE; (AIOLI), (ANELE), (PETROLEUM).]

elk-es-. Wound. Latin *ulcus* (stem *ulcer-*), a sore: ULCER. [Pok. *elkos-* 310.]

em-. To take, distribute. 1. Latin *emere*, to obtain, buy (> *demere*, to take away): ADEPTION, EXAMPLE, (EXEMPLARY), (EXEMPLIFY), EXEMPLUM, (EXEMPT), (IMPROMPTU), PEREMPTORY, PREEMPTION, PREMIUM, PROMPT, (RANSOM), REDEEM, (REDEMPTION), (SAMPLE), VINTAGE. 2. Latin *sūmere* (< **sus(ē)m-*), to take, obtain, buy (*sus-*, variant of *sub-*, up from under; see *upo*): SUMPTUARY, (SUMPTUOUS); ASSUME, CONSUME, PRESUME, RESUME, SUBSUME. [Pok. *em-* 310.]

en. In. 1. Germanic **in* in: a. Old English *in*, in: IN; b. Germanic (comparative) **inn(e)ra* in Old English *innra*, farther in, inner: INNER; c. Germanic **innan* in Old English *binnan*, within (*be*, *by*; see *ambhi* + *innan*, in, within): BEN¹. 2. Latin *in*, *in-*, in, into: EN-¹, IN-². 3. Greek *en*, *en-*, in: EN-²; ENKEPHALIN, PARENCHYMA, PARENTHESIS. 4. Suffixed form **en-(t)e-ro-* in: a. Latin *intrō*, inward, within: INTRO-; INTRODUCE, INTROIT, INTROMIT, INTROSORE, INTROSPECT; b. Latin *intrā*, inside, within: ENTER, INTRA-; INTRADOS, INTRINSIC. 5. Suffixed form **en-ter* in Latin *inter*, *inter-*, between, among: ENTRAILS, INTER-, INTERIM, INTERIOR, INTERNAL. 6. Latin (superlative) *intimus* (**-mo-*, superlative suffix), innermost: INTIMA, INTIMATE. 7. Old Latin *endo*, Latin *indu-*, within, in *industria*, diligence, activity (**stru-*, to construct; see *ster-*): INDUSTRY. 8. Suffixed form **entos* in: a. Latin *intus*, within, inside: DEDANS, INTESTINE, INTINE, INTUSSUSCEPTION; b. Greek *entos*, within: ENTO-. 9. Suffixed form **en-tero-* in Greek *enteron*, entrails: ENTERIC, ENTERO-, ENTERON; DYSENTERY, MESENTERY. 10. Extended form **ens* in: a. Greek *eis*, into: EPISODE; b. suffixed form **ens-ō* in Greek *esō*, within: ESOTERIC. 11. Suffixed zero-grade form **n-dha* possibly in Germanic **anda*, **unda* in Old English *and*, and: AND. [Pok. 1. *en* 311.]

en-. Year. Zero-grade form **n-* in compound **per-n-yo-*, of last year (see *per*). [Pok. 2. *en-* 314.]

en-es-. Burden. Latin *onus* (stem *oner-*), burden: ONEROUS, ONUS; EXONERATE. [Pok. *enos-* 321.]

engw-. Groin, internal organ. Suffixed zero-grade form **ngw-en-* in: a. Latin *inguen*, groin: INGUINAL; b. Greek *adēn*, gland, gut: ADENO-; LYMPHADENITIS, SIALADENITIS. [Pok. *engw-* 319.]

epi. Also *opi*. Near, at, against. 1. Latin *ob*, *ob-*, before, to, against: OB-. 2. Greek *epi*, on, over, at: EPI-. 3. Greek *opisthen*, behind, at the back: OPISTHOBRANCH, OPISTHOGNATHOUS. 4. Zero-grade **pi-*, on, in Greek *piezein*, to press tight (see *sed-*). 5. Old Church Slavonic *ob*, on, in Russian *oblast'*, oblast: OBLAST. 6. Prefix **op-* in **op-ye-yo-*, to cover over (see *wer-*). [Pok. *epi* 323.]

er-¹. To move, set in motion. 1. Probably Germanic **ar-*, **or-*, **art(a)*, to be, exist, in Old English *eart* and *aron*, second person singular and plural present of *bēon*, to be: ARE¹, ARE². 2. Perhaps in Germanic suffixed form **er-n-os-ti-* in Old English *eornoste*, zealous, serious: EARN-EST. 3. Suffixed form **or-yo-* in Latin *oriri*, to arise,

appear, be born: ORIENT, ORIGIN, ORIGINAL; ABORT. [Pok. 3. *er-* 326; *ergh-* 339.]

er-². Earth, ground. Extended form **ert-* in Germanic **erthō* in: a. Old English *eorthe*, earth: EARTH; b. Middle Dutch *aerde*, *eerde*, earth (> Afrikaans *aarde*): AARDVARK, AARDWOLF. [Pok. 4. *er-* 332.]

er-³. Base of designations of various domestic horned animals. Extended form **eri-* in Latin *ariēs*, ram: ARIES. [Pok. 2. *er-* 326.]

erō-¹. To row. 1. Variant form **rē-* (< **rē-*) in: a. Germanic **rō-* in Old English *rōwan*, to row: ROW. 2. Suffixed form **rō-thra-* in Germanic **rōthra*, rudder, in Old English *rōther*, steering oar: RUDDER; c. suffixed form **rē-smo-* in Latin *rēmus*, oar: BIREME, REMEX, TRIREME. 2. Oldest variant form **ərə-* becoming **erē-* in Greek *triērēs*, trireme: TRIERARCH. [Pok. 1. *er-* 338.]

erō-². To separate. Variant **rē-*, contracted from **rē-*. 1. Suffixed variant form **rā-ro-* in Latin *rārus*, "having intervals between," "full of empty spaces," rare: RARE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **rō-ti-* in Latin *ratis*, raft (< "grating," "lattice-work"): RATITE. 3. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **rē-ti-* in Latin *rēte*, *rētis*, a net: RÊ-SEAU, RETE, RETIARY, RETICLE, RETICULE, RETINA; RETIFORM. 4. Suffixed form **erē-mo-* in Greek *erēmos*, empty, desolate, bereft: EREMIT, HERMIT; EREMURUS. [Pok. 5. *er-* 332.]

erōd-. High. Suffixed zero-grade form **rōd-wo-* in Latin *arduus*, high, steep: ARDUOUS. [Pok. *erōd-* 339.]

ergh-. To mount. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **orgh-i-* in Greek *orkhus*, testicle: ORCHID. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **orgh-eyo-* in Greek *orkheisthai*, to dance: ORCHESTRA. [Pok. *orgh-* 782, *ergh-* 339.]

erkw-. To radiate, beam, praise. Sanskrit *ṛc*, *ṛk*, "brightness," praise, poem: RIG-VEDA. [Pok. *erkw-* 340.]

ers-¹. To be in motion. 1. Variant form **rēs-* in Germanic **rēs-* in Old Norse *rās*, rushing: RACE. 2. Form *ers-ā-* in Latin *errāre*, to wander: ERR, ERRATIC, ERRATUM, ERRO-NEOUS, ERROR; ABERRATION. [Pok. 2. *ere-s-* 336.]

ers-². To be wet. Variant form **ros-* in Latin *rōs*, dew: ROSEMARY. [Pok. 2. *ere-s-* 336.]

es-. To be. 1. Athematic first person singular form **es-mi* in Germanic **izm(i)* in Old English *eam*, *eom*, am: AM. 2. Athematic third person singular form **es-ti* in: a. Germanic **ist(i)* in Old English *is*, is: IS; b. Sanskrit *asti*, is: SWASTIKA. 3. Optative stem **sī-* in Germanic **sijai-* in Old English *sīe*, may it be (so) in *gēse* (*gēa*, *yea*; see *i-* + *sīe*), yes: YES. 4. Participial form **sont-*, being, existing, hence real, true, in: a. Germanic **santhaz* in Old English *sōth*, true: SOOTH, SOOTHE; b. suffixed (collective) zero-grade form **snt-yā*, "that which is," in Germanic **sun(d)jō*, sin (< "it is true," "the sin is real"), in Old English *synn*, sin: SIN; c. Sanskrit *sat-*, *sant-*, existing, true, virtuous: SUTTEE; BODHISATTVA, SATYAGRAHA. 5. Basic form **es-* in Latin *esse*, to be: ENTITY, ESSENCE; ABSENT, (IMPROVE), INTEREST, PRESENT¹, (PRESENT²), PROUD, (QUINTESSENCE), (REPRESENT). 6. Basic form **es-* in Greek *einai* (present participle *ont-*, being), to be (in *pareinai*, to be present): -ONT, ONTO-; (BJONT), HOMOIIOUSIAN, PAROUSIA, (SCHIZONT). See extension *esu-*. [Pok. *es-* 340.]

esen-. Harvest, fall. O-grade form **osn-* in Germanic **aznōn*, to do harvest work, serve, in Old English *earnian*, to serve, gain as wages: EARN. [Pok. *es-en-* 343.]

esu-. Good. Extension of *es-*. Greek *eus*, good, combining form *eu-*, well: EU-. [Pok. *esu-s-* 342.]

eti. Above, beyond. 1. Germanic **ith-* in Old Norse *idha*, whirlpool: EDDY. 2. Latin *et*, and (< "furthermore"): ET CETERA. [Pok. *eti* 344.]

ēti-. Eider duck. A probable root. Germanic **ēthī* in North Germanic **āthī* in Old Norse *ædhr*, eider: EIDER. [Pok. *ēti-* 345.]

ētmēn-. Breath. Sanskrit *ātman*, breath, soul: ATMAN; MAHATMA. [Pok. *ēt-men-* 345.]

eu-¹. To dress. 1. Latin *induere*, to don (*ind-*, variant of

in-, *in*, *on*; see **en**): ENDUE. 2. Latin *exuere*, to doff (*ex-*, off; see **eghs**): EXUVIAE. 3. Latin *reduvia*, fragment (*red-*, back, in reverse; see **re-**): REDUVIID. See extension **wes**-4. [Pok. 2. eu- 346.]

eu-². Lacking, empty. Extended forms **eu-*, **wā-*, **wā-*. 1. Suffixed form **wā-no-* in: a. Germanic **wanēn* in Old English *wanian*, to lessen, and *wana*, lack: WANE; b. North Germanic **wanatōn* in Old Norse *vanta*, to lack: WANT. 2. Suffixed form **wā-no-* in Latin *vānus*, empty: VAIN, VANITY, VAUNT; EVANESCE, VANISH. 3. Extended form **wāk-* in Latin *vacāre* (variant *vocāre*), to be empty: VACANT, VACATE, VACATION, (VACUITY), VACUUM, VOID; (AVOID), (DEVOID), EVACUATE. 4. Extended and suffixed form **wās-to-* in Latin *vāstus*, empty, waste (> *vāstāre*, to make desolate): WASTE; DEVASTATE. [Pok. 1. eu- 345.]

euadh-. Udder. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ūdh-r* in Germanic **ūdr-* in Old English *ūder*, udder: UDDER. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **oudh-r* in Latin *ūber*, "breast," with derivative adjective *ūber*, fertile: (EXUBERANT), EXUBERATE. [Pok. *ēudh*- 347.]

euk-. To become accustomed. Zero-grade form **uk-* in: a. suffixed (feminine) form **uk-sor-* in Latin *uxor*, wife (< "she who gets accustomed to the new household" after patrilineal marriage): UXORIAL, UXORIOUS; UXORICIDE; b. nasalized form **u-n-k-* in Old Irish *to-ucc*, to understand, "get accustomed to" (> Irish Gaelic *tuigim*, I understand): TWIG². [Pok. *euk*- 347.]

eus-. To burn. 1. Latin *ūrere*, to burn: UREDO; ADUST, COMBUSTION. 2. Zero-grade form **us-* in: Germanic **uzjōn*, to burn, in compound **aim-uzjōn-*, ashes (**aim-*, ashes, ember), in Old English *æmurge*, ember: EMBER. 3. Possibly in the non-Greek source of Greek *Euros*, the east wind: EURUS. [Pok. *eus*- 347.]

[ferrum]. Iron. Latin noun, possibly borrowed (via Etruscan) from the same obscure source as Old English *bræs*, brass. 1. Latin *ferrum*: FARRIER, FERRI-, FERRO-, (FERROUS), FERRUGINOUS; FER-DE-LANCE. 2. Old English *bræs*: BRASS, BRAZEN, (BRAZIER¹).]

[Frankon-]. Frank (member of a Germanic tribe), "javelin." Germanic root. 1. Frankish **Frank-*, Frank, borrowed into Late Latin as *Francus*, Frank: (FRANK¹), FRANK. 2. Derivative adjective **frankiskaz*, of the Franks, in Old English *frēncisc*, French: FRENCH.]

[gagina]. Also **gagana**. Against. Germanic root. 1. Old English *gegn-*, against: GAINSAY. 2. Germanic **ana-gagina* (**ana*, toward; see **an**¹), in the opposite direction, in Old English *onægagn*, *onægān*, against, back, again: AGAIN, AGAINST. 3. Old Norse *gegn*, straight, direct, helpful: GAINLY; (UNGAINLY). 4. Old High German *gegin*, *gagan*, against: GEGENSCHNEID.]

gal-¹. Bald, naked. Suffixed form **gal-wo-* in Germanic **kalwaz* in Old English *calu*, bare, bald: CALLOW. [Pok. 1. gal- 349.]

gal-². To call, shout. 1. Germanic expressive form **kall-* in Old Norse *kalla*, to call: CALL. 2. Germanic **klat-* in Old English **clatrian* (> Middle English *clateren*), to clatter: CLATTER. 3. Expressive form **gall-* in Latin *gallus*, cock (< "the calling bird"; but probably also associated with *Gallus*, Gallic, as if to mean "the bird of Gaul," the cock being archaeologically attested as an important symbol in the iconography of Roman and pre-Roman Gaul): GALLINACEOUS, (GALLINULE). [Pok. 2. gal- 350.]

gal-³. To be able, to have power. Gallo-Roman **galia*, strength, power, in Old French *galliart*, lively: GALLIARD. [Pok. 3. gal- 351.]

gar-. To call, cry. Expressive root. 1. Germanic **karō*, lament, hence grief, care, in: a. Old English *cearu*, care: CARE; b. adjective **karagaz*, sorrowful, in Old English *cearig*, sorrowful: CHARY. 2. Celtic suffixed form **gar-(s)m̥* in Gaelic *gairm*, shout, cry, call: SLOGAN. 3. Suffixed form (with expressive gemination) **gar-tyo-* in Latin *garrīre*, to chatter: GARRULOUS. [Pok. *gar*- 352.]

[garwian]. To make, prepare, equip. Germanic verb. 1. Old Norse *gera*, to make, do: GAR². 2. Form **garwi-*, equipment, adornment, in Italian *garbo*, grace, elegance of dress: GARB. 3. Form **garwa-*, prepared, in Old English *gearu*, *gearu*, ready: YARE. 4. Form **garwīn-* in Old Norse *gervit*, equipment, gear: GEAR.]

gāu-. To rejoice; also to have religious fear or awe. Contracted from **gau-*. 1. Suffixed form **gau-d-ē-* in Latin *gaudēre*, to rejoice: GAUD, (GAUDY¹), GAUDY², JOY; ENJOY, REJOICE. 2. Form (with nasal infix) **gō-n-u-* in Greek *ganusthai*, to rejoice (> *ganos*, brightness, gladness): GANOID. [Pok. *gāu*- 353.]

[gē]. Also **gaia**. The earth. Greek noun of unknown origin. GAIA, GEO-; APOGEE, EPIGEAL, (GEANTICLINE), GEODE, (GEORGIC), HYPOGEAL, NEOGAEA, PERIGEE.]

gēi-¹. To sprout, split open. Contracted from **gei-*. Zero-grade form **gi-* (< **gi-*) in: a. Germanic **ki-nan* in Old English *cine*, *cinu*, cleft, ravine cut by a stream: CHINK¹; b. Germanic **ki-dōn-* in Frankish **kid-*, sprout, young shoot, in Old French *cion*, shoot: SCION. [Pok. *gēi*- 355.]

gēi-². To sing. Contracted from **gei-*. Zero-grade form **gi-* (< **gi-*) in Sanskrit *gītā*, song: BHAGAVAD-GITA. [Pok. *gēi*- 355.]

gel-¹. To form into a ball; conventional base of loosely connected derivatives referring to a compact mass or coagulated lump, and to the qualities of viscosity and adhesiveness. I. Words meaning a mass or lump. 1. Germanic **klamp-* in Middle Low German *klumpe*, compact group of trees: CLUMP. 2. Germanic **klub(b)-* in Old Norse *klubba*, a lump of wood, club: CLUB¹. 3. Germanic **klīw-* in Old English *cliewan*, a ball, ball of wool: CLEW¹, (CLUE). 4. Germanic **klūd-* in: a. Old English *clūd*, hill, rock: CLOUD; b. Old English *clott*, lump: CLOD, CLOT, (CLUTTER); c. Middle High German *kloz*, block, lump: KLUTZ. 5. Germanic **klūt-* in Old English *clūt*, patch (< "lump, piece of stuff, piece of cloth"): CLOUT. 6. Germanic **klaut-* in Old English **clēat*, lump, wedge: CLEAT. 7. Extended form **glob-* perhaps in Latin *globus*, ball, globe: GLOBE, (GLOBULE); CONGLOBATE. 8. Extended form **glom-* in Latin *glomus* (stem *glomer-*), ball: GLOMERATE, GLOMERULE; AGGLOMERATE, CONGLOMERATE. 9. Extended form **glēb-* in Latin *glēba*, lump, clod of earth, soil, land: GLEBE. 10. Extended form **gleu-* in Greek *gloutos*, buttock: GLUTEUS. 11. Reduplicated form **gal-gl-* dissimilated in Greek *ganglion*, cystlike tumor, hence nerve-bundle: GANGLION. II. Words meaning to stick, cling. 1. Germanic **klupjan* (< **gleb-*) in Old English *cluppan*, to embrace, fasten: CLIP². 2. Germanic **klīmban* (< **gle-m-bh-*), to hold fast, hold on in climbing, in Old English *climbān*, to climb: CLIMB. 3. Germanic **klam-* in: a. Old English *clamm*, bond, fetter: (CLAM¹), CLAM²; b. Middle Low German *klam*, stickiness: CLAMMY. 4. Germanic **klamp-* in Middle Dutch *klampe*, metal clasp: CLAMP. 5. Germanic **kleb-* (< **glebh-*) in: a. Old English *cleofian*, to stick, cleave: CLEAVE²; b. Old English *clife*, goosegrass (a plant with hooked prickles on the stem): CLEAVERS. 6. Germanic **klīng-* in: a. Old English *clingan*, to cling: CLING; b. Old English *beclencan*, to hold fast (*be-*, on all sides; see **ambhi**): CLENCH, (CLINCH). 7. Germanic **kluk-* in Old English *clycan*, to clutch: CLUTCH¹. 8. Germanic *klēwō*, remade to **klawō*, in Old English *clawu*, a claw: CLAW. III. Words meaning "sticky material." 1. Extended form **glei-* in: a. Germanic **klajjō-*, clay, in Old English *clæg*, clay: CLAY; b. probably Medieval Greek *glia*, *glōia*, glue: GLIADIN; MESOGLEA, NEUROGLIA, ZOOGLOEA; c. Russian *glei*, clay: GLEY. 2. Germanic **kleg-* in Danish *klagge*, mud, akin to the Scandinavian source of English dialectal *clag*, to daub with mud: CLAG. 3. Extended form **gleu-* in Latin *glūten*, glue: GLUE, GLUTEN, GLUTINOUS; AGGLUTINATE, CONGLUTINATE, DEGLUTINATE. 4. Extended form **glit-* possibly in Latin *glittus*, sticky: GLEET. [Pok. 1. gel- 357.]

gel-². Bright. 1. Extended form **glei-* in Germanic

**klai-ni-*, bright, pure, in: a. Old English *clēne*, pure, clean: CLEAN; b. Old English *clēnsian*, to purify, cleanse: CLEANSE. 2. Extended and suffixed zero-grade form **gl̥-nā* in Greek *glēnē*, eyeball: EUGLENA. [Pok. *gel-* 366.]

gel-³. Cold; to freeze. 1. Germanic **kaliz*, coldness, in Old English *cīfele*, chill: CHILL. 2. Germanic **kaldaz*, cold, in Old English *ceald*, cold: COLD. 3. Germanic **kōl-*, cool, in: a. Old English *cōl*, cold, cool: COOL; b. Germanic **kōljan*, to cool, in Old English *cēlan*, to cool: KEEL³. 4. Suffixed form **gel-ā-* in Latin *gelāre*, to freeze: GELATIN, GELATION, JELLY; CONGEAL. 5. Suffixed form **gel-u-* in Latin *gelu*, frost, cold: GELID. 6. Probably suffixed zero-grade form **gl̥-k-* in Latin *glaciēs*, ice: GLACÉ, GLACIAL, GLACIATE, GLACIER, GLACIS. [Pok. 3. *gel(ə)*-365.]

gembh-. Tooth, nail. I. Suffixed o-grade form **gombh-o-*. 1. Germanic **kambaz*, comb, in: a. Old English *camb*, comb: COMB, KAME; b. Old High German *kamb*, comb: CAM; c. Germanic denominative **kambjan*, to comb, in Old English *cemban*, to comb: OAKUM, UNKEMPT. 2. Greek *gomphos*, tooth, peg, bolt: COMPHOSIS. II. Perhaps Germanic **kimb-* in Old English *cim-*, *cimb-*, rim (only in compounds): CHIME². III. Possibly suffixed form **gembh-mā* in Latin *gemma*, bud, hence gem: GEM, GEMMA, GEMMATE, GEMMULE. [Pok. *gembh-* 369.]

geme-. To marry. Suffixed zero-grade form **gm̥-o-* in Greek *gamos*, marriage: GAMETE, GAMO-, -GAMOUS, -GAMY; GAMOSEPALOUS. [Pok. *gemy(e)-* 369.]

gen-. To compress into a ball. Hypothetical Indo-European base of a range of Germanic words referring to compact, knobby bodies and projections, sharp blows. 1. Germanic **kn-a-pp-* in: a. Old English *cnæpp*, hilltop: KNAP²; b. Middle Dutch *cnoppen*, to snap, and Low German *knappen*, to snap, hence "to have a bite," akin to Middle English *knappen*, to strike sharply, snap: KNAP¹; KNAPSACK; c. Old English *cnop*, knob: KNOP. 2. Germanic **kn-a-k-* in Middle High German *knacken*, to crack: KNACKWURST. 3. Germanic **kn-a-r-* in: a. Norwegian *knart*, knot in wood, akin to the source of Middle English *knarre*, knob: KNAR; b. Middle English *knor*, a swelling: KNUR. 4. Germanic **kn-u-b-* in Middle Low German *knobbe*, *knubbe*, knot in wood, knob: KNOB, NUB. 5. Germanic **kn-u-k-* in: a. Old English *cnocian*, to knock: KNOCK; b. Italian *gnocco*, *nocchio*, knot in wood: GNOCCHI; c. Middle Low German *knökel*, knuckle, akin to Middle English *knakel*, knuckle: KNUCKLE. 6. Germanic **kn-u-l-* in: a. Old English *cnyllan*, to strike: KNELL, KNOLL²; b. Old English *cnoll*, a knoll: KNOLL¹. 7. Germanic **kn-u-p-* in Middle Dutch *cnoppe*, knob, bud: KNOBKERRIE. 8. Germanic **kn-u-t-* in: a. Old English *cnryten*, to tie in a knot, knit: KNIT; b. Old English *cnotta*, knot in cord: KNOT¹; c. Old Norse *knútr*, knot in cord: KNOT. 9. Germanic **kn-u-th-* in Old High German *knodo*, knob, knot (> French *quenelle*): QUENELLE. 10. Germanic **kn-i-b-* in Old English *cnif*, knife: KNIFE. 11. Germanic **kn-e-th-* in Old English *cnedan*, to knead: KNEAD. [Pok. *gen-* 370.]

gen̥-. Also **gen-**. To give birth, beget; with derivatives referring to aspects and results of procreation and to familial and tribal groups. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **gn̥-yo-* in Germanic **kunjam*, family, in: a. Old English *cynd(n)*, race, family, kin: KIN; KINDRED; b. **kuningaz*, king (< "son of the royal kin"), in Old English *cyning*, king: KING. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **gn̥-ti-* in: a. Germanic **kundjaz*, family, race, in Old English *cynd*, *gecynde*, origin, birth, race, family, kind: KIND¹; b. Germanic **kundiz*, natural, native, in Old English *gecynde* (*ge-*, collective prefix; see *korn*), natural, native, fitting: KIND²; c. Germanic variant **kinth-* in Old High German *kind*, child: KINDERGARTEN, KRISS KRINGLE; d. Latin *gens* (stem *gent-*), race, clan (> French *gens*, men): GENS, GENTEEL, GENTILE, GENTLE; GENDARME. 3. Suffixed full-grade form **gen-es-* in: a. Latin *genus* (stem *gener-*), race, kind: GENDER, GENERAL, GENERATE, (GENERA-

TION), GENERIC, GENEROUS, GENRE, GENUS; CONGENER, (CONGENIAL), DEGENERATE, (ENGENDER), MISCEGENATION; b. Greek *genos* and *genea*, race, family: GENEALOGY, GENOCIDE, GENOTYPE, HETEROGENEOUS; c. Greek suffix *-genēs*, "-born": -GEN, -GENY. 4. Suffixed full-grade form **gen-yo-* in: a. Latin *genius*, procreative divinity, inborn tutelary spirit, innate quality: GENIAL¹, GENIUS; b. Latin *ingenium* (*in-*, in; see *en*), inborn character: ENGINE, INGENIOUS. 5. Suffixed full-grade form **gen-ā-* in Latin *indigena* (*indu-*, within; see *en*), born in (a place), indigenous: INDIGEN, (INDIGENOUS). 6. Suffixed full-grade form **genā-wo-* in Latin *ingenuus* (*in-*, in; see *en*), born in (a place), native, natural, freeborn: INGENUOUS. 7. Suffixed full-grade form **genmen-* dissimilated in Latin *germen*, shoot, bud, embryo, germ: GERM, GERMAN², (GERMANE), GERMINAL, GERMIMATE. 8. Suffixed full-grade form **genā-ti-* in Greek *genesis*, birth, beginning: GENESIS, -GENESIS. 9. Reduplicated form **gi-gn-* in: a. Latin *gignere* (past participle *genitus*), to beget: GENITAL, GENITIVE, GENITOR, GENT¹, (GINGERLY); CONGENITAL, PRIMOGENITURE, PROGENITOR, (PROGENY); b. Greek *gignesthai*, to be born: EPIGENE. 10. Suffixed zero-grade form **gn-o-* in Latin *benignus* (*bene*, well; see *deu-2*), good-natured, kindly, and *malignus* (*male*, ill; see *mel-5*), evil-natured, malevolent: BENIGN, MALIGN. 11. Zero-grade form **gnā-* becoming **gnā-* in Latin *prægnās* (*præ-*, before; see *per-1*), pregnant: PREGNANT¹. 12. Suffixed zero-grade form **gnā-sko-* becoming **gnā-sko-* in Latin *gnāscī*, *nāscī* (present participle *nāscēns*, past participle *gnātus*, *nātus*), to be born: NAIVE, NASCENT, NATAL, NATION, NATIVE, NATURE, NÉE, NOËL; (ADNATE), AGNATE, COGNATE, CONNATE, ENATE, INNATE, NEONATE, PUISNE, (PUNY), RENAISSANCE. 13. Suffixed o-grade form **gon-o-* in Greek *gonos* (combining form *-gonos*), child, procreation, seed: GONAD, GONO; ARCHEGONIUM, EPIGONE. 14. Zero-grade form **gn-* in Sanskrit *ja-* in *kṛmi-ja-*, "produced by worms" (see *kṛmi-*). [Pok. 1. *gen-* 373.]

genu-¹. Knee; also angle. 1. Variant form **gneu-* in: a. Germanic **knewam* in Old English *cnēo*, knee: KNEE; b. Germanic **knewljan* in Old English *cnēowlian*, to kneel: KNEEL. 2. Basic form **genu-* in Latin *genū*, knee: GENUCLATE, GENUFLECT. 3. Suffixed variant form **gōn-ya-* in Greek *gōnia*, angle, corner: -GON, GONION; AMBLYGONITE, DIAGONAL, GONIOMETER, GONIOMETRY, ORTHOGONAL. [Pok. 1. *genu-* 380.]

genu-². Jawbone, chin. 1. Form **genw-* in Germanic **kinnuz* in Old English *cin(n)*, chin: CHIN. 2. Basic form **genu-* in Greek *genus*, chin: GENIAL². 3. Suffixed variant form **gnā-dho-* in Greek *gnathos*, jaw: GNATHIC, -GNATHOUS; CHAETOGNATH. 4. Variant form **(h)genu-* in Sanskrit *hanu*, jaw: HANUMAN. [Pok. 2. *genu-* 381.]

geph(h)-. Also **gebh-**. Jaw, mouth. 1. Probably Germanic **kaf-*, to gnaw, chew, in Old English *ceaf*, husks, chaff: CHAFF¹. 2. Germanic **kabraz*, "gnawer," in Old English *ceafor*, *ceafes*, beetle: CHAFER; (COCKCHAFER). 3. Germanic **kēfalaz* in Old English *cēafl*, jaw, cheek: JOWL¹. [Pok. *geph-*, *gebh-* 382.]

ger-¹. To gather. 1. Extended form **grem-* in Germanic **kram-* in Old English *crammian*, to stuff, cram: CRAM. 2. Reduplicated form **gre-g-* in Latin *grex* (stem *greg-*), herd, flock: GREGARIOUS; AGGREGATE, CONGREGATE, EGREGIOUS, SEGREGATE. 3. Earliest forms **ager-*, **agor-ā-*, in Greek *ageirein*, to assemble, and *aguris*, *agora*, marketplace (> *agoreuein*, to speak): AGORA¹; (AGORAPHOBIA), ALLEGORY, CATEGORY, PANEGYRIC. [Pok. 1. *ger-* 382.]

ger-². Curving, crooked; hypothetical Indo-European base for a variety of Germanic words with initial *kr-*. I. Words meaning to bend, curl; bent, crooked, hooked; something bent or hooked. 1. Germanic **kräppōn-*, a hook, especially one used in harvesting grapes, in: a. Old High German *kräpfo*, a hook: AGRAFFE; b. Old French *graper*, to harvest grapes, hence (back-formation) *grape*,

vine, grape: GRAPE; c. Old French *grapon*, grapnel: GRAPNEL; d. Old French *grape*, a hook: GRAPPLE; e. Italian dialectal *grappa*, vine stem, brandy: GRAPPA. 2. Old English *crump*, *crumb*, crooked, bent, stooping: CRUMMIE, CRUMPET, (CRUMPLE). 3. Low German *krampen*, to wrinkle: CRIMP¹. 4. Middle Dutch *crampe*, hook, and Frankish **kramp*, hook: CRAMP². 5. Old High German *krampfo*, a cramp, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *crampe*, cramp: CRAMP¹. 6. Old English *crypel*, a cripple: CRIPPLE. 7. Germanic **kreupan* in Old English *crēopan*, to creep: CREEP. 8. Middle Low German *krink*, a ring: CRINGLE. 9. Germanic **krengan* in Old English *cringan*, to yield: CRINGE. 10. Middle Dutch *crinkelen*, akin to Middle English *crinkelen*, to make kinks in: CRINKLE. 11. Old Norse *krík*, a bend, nook: CREEK. 12. Old Norse *krōkr*, a hook: CROOK. 13. Frankish **krōk* (> Old French *croc*), a hook: CROCHET, (CROCKET), (CROQUET), (CROUCH); ENCROACH. 14. Old English *crycc*, (bent) staff, crutch: CRUTCH. 15. Old French *crosse*, crook: CROSIER, LACROSSE. 16. Middle Dutch *crulle*, curly: CRULLER, CURL. 17. Old English *cranc*-(*stæf*), a weaving implement: CRANK¹. 18. Norwegian *krake*, a sickly beast, akin to the source of Middle English *crok*, an old ewe: CROCK³. 19. Old Norse *karpa*, to boast: CARP¹. 20. Middle Dutch *kroes*, curled, akin to the source of Old French *grosele*, gooseberry: GROSSULARITE. II. Words meaning "a rounded mass, collection; a round object, vessel, container." 1. Old English *cruma*, a fragment: CRUMB. 2. Frankish **kruppa*, rump, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *croup*, rump: CROUP², (CROUPIER), CRUPPER. 3. Old English *cropp*, cluster, bunch, ear of corn: CROP. 4. Italian *gruppo*, an assemblage: GROUP. 5. Old English *crocc*, pot: CROCK¹. 6. Middle Dutch *cruyse*, pot: CRUSE. 7. Old English *cribb*, manger: CRIB. 8. Old English *cradel*, cradle: CRADLE. 9. Frankish **kripja*, cradle, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *cre(s)che*, crib: CRÈCHE. 10. Old English *cræt* and Old Norse *kartr*, wagon: CART. 11. Old English *croft*, small enclosed field: CROFT. [Pok. 3. *ger*- 385.]

gerbh-. To scratch. 1. Germanic **kerban* in Old English *ceorfan*, to cut: CARVE. 2. Zero-grade Germanic form **kurbiz* in Old English *cyrf*, a cutting (off): KERF. 3. Variant form **grebh-* in: a. Germanic **krab(b)-* in Old English *crabba*, a crab: CRAB¹; b. Germanic **krabiz-* in Old French *crevisse*, crayfish: CRAYFISH; c. perhaps Germanic **krab-* in Old Norse *krafla*, to crawl: CRAWL¹. 4. Zero-grade form **grbh-* in Greek *graphein*, to scratch, draw, write, and *gramma* (< **grbh-mn*), a picture, written letter, piece of writing, and *grammē*, a line: GRAFFITO, GRAM¹, -GRAM, GRAMMAR, GRAPH, -GRAPH, -GRAPHER, GRAPHIC, -GRAPHY; AGRAPHIA, AGRAPHIA, DIAGRAM, EPIGRAM, (EPIGRAPH), GRAPHITE, ICONOGRAPHY, PARAGRAPH, PROGRAM, PSEUDEPIGRAPHIA, TETRAGRAMMATON, TOPOGRAPHY. [Pok. *gerebh-* 392.]

[gerere]. To carry, carry on, act, do. Latin verb of unknown origin. Oldest form *ges-*, past participle *gestus*. GERENT, GERUND, (GEST), GESTATION, (GESTICULATE), GESTURE, JEST; ARMIGER, BELLIGERENT, (CONGERIES), CONGEST, DIGEST, EGEST, INGEST, REGISTER, SUGGEST, VELIGER.]

gerē-¹. To grow old. 1. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **gērā-s-* in Greek *gēras*, old age: AGERATUM, CALOYER, GERIATRICS. 2. Suffixed form **gerā-ont-* in Greek *gerōn* (stem *geront-*), old man: GERONTO-. [Pok. *ger-* 390.]

gerē-². To cry hoarsely; also the name of the crane. I. Words meaning "to cry hoarsely"; also words denoting the crow. 1. Germanic **krē-* in: a. Old English *crāwe*, a crow: CROW¹; b. Old English *crāwan*, to crow: CROW²; c. Old English *cracian*, to resound: CRACK; d. Middle Dutch *krāken*, to crack: CRACKNEL; e. Old Norse *krāka*, a crow: CRAKE. f. Middle Dutch *krōnen*, to groan, lament: CROON. 2. Possibly (but more likely imitative) Germanic **kur(r)-* in Old Norse *kurra*, to growl, akin to Middle English *curre*, cur: CUR. II. Words denoting a

crane. 1. Germanic **kran-*, crane, in: a. Old English *cran*, crane: CRANE; b. Middle Low German *kran*, crane: CRANBERRY. 2. Extended form **grū-* in Latin *grūs*, crane: GRUS; PEDIGREE. 3. Suffixed variant form **grā-k-* in Latin *grāculus*, jackdaw: GRACKLE. 4. Suffixed extended form **gerā-no-* in Greek *geranos*, crane: GERANIUM. [Pok. 2. *ger-* 383.]

gēu-. To bend. Proposed by some as the root of Greek *guros*, ring (which is more likely of unknown origin): GYRE, GYRO², GYRO-; AUTOGIRO. [Pok. *gēu-* 393.]

geue-. To hasten. Possibly the base of Germanic **kaurjan* in Old Norse *keyra*, to drive: SKIJORING. [Pok. *geu-* 399.]

g(e)u-lo-. A glowing coal. Germanic **kulam*, **kolam* in: a. Old English *col*, a glowing coal: COAL, (COLLIE), (COLLIER); b. probably dialectal Old French *cholle*, round lump, head: CHOLLA. [Pok. *g(e)u-lo-* 399.]

geus-. To taste, choose. 1. Germanic **keusan* in: a. Old English *cēosan*, *ceōsan*, to choose: CHOOSE. b. Gothic **kausjan*, to choose: CHOICE. 2. Zero-grade **gus-* in Germanic **kuz-*, becoming **kur-* in Old Norse *Valkyrja*, "chooser of the slain," Valkyrie (*valr*, the slain; see *wela*-²). 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **gus-tu-* in: a. Latin *gustus*, taste: (GUST²), GUSTO; DISGUST, RAGOUT; b. Latin *gustāre*, to taste: DEGUST. [Pok. *geus-* 399.]

ghabh-. Also **ghebh-**. To give or receive. 1. Form **ghebh-* in Germanic **geban* in: a. Old English *giefan*, to give: GIVE; b. compound **far-geban* (**far-*, away; see *per*¹), to give away, in Old English *forġe*(*ġe*)*fan*, to give, give up, leave off (anger), remit, forgive: FORGIVE. 2. Suffixed form **ghebh-ti-*, something given (or received), in Germanic **giftiz* in Old Norse *gipt*, *gift*, a gift: GIFT. 3. O-grade form **ghobh-* in Germanic **gab-ulam*, something paid (or received), in Old English *gafol*, tribute, tax, debt: GAVEL². 4. Form **ghabh-ē-* in: a. Latin *habēre*, to hold, possess, have, handle (> *habītāre*, to dwell): ABLE, BINNACLE, HABILE, HABIT, HABITABLE, (HABITANT), (HABITAT); (COHABIT), EXHIBIT, INHABIT, INHIBIT, PREBEND, PROHIBIT, (PROVENDER); b. Latin *dēbēre* (*dē-*, away from; see *de-*; third person plural present passive *debentur*, to owe: DEBENTURE, (DEBIT), DEBT, DEVOIR, DUE, (DUTY); (ENDEAVOR). Compare *kap-*. [Pok. *ghebh-* 407.]

ghabholo-. A fork, branch of a tree. Celtic **gablakko* probably in Old French *javelot*, a throwing spear: JAVELIN. [Pok. *ghabolo-* 409.]

ghāi-. To yawn, gape. Contracted from **ghazi-*. 1. Variant form **ghyā-* (< **ghyaz-*) in: a. nasalized form **ghi-n-ā-* in Germanic **ginōn* in Old English *ginan*, *ginian*, *geonian*, to yawn: YAWN; b. Latin *hiāre*, to gape, be open: HIATUS; DEHISCE. 2. Suffixed variant form **ghā-smū-* in Greek *khasma*, yawning gulf, chasm: CHASM. 3. Suffixed variant form **ghā-n-yo-* in Greek *khainein*, to gape: ACHENE. 4. Labial extensions: a. Old Norse *gap*, chasm: GAP; b. Old Norse *gapa*, to open the mouth: GAPE; c. Old Norse *geispa*, to yawn: GASP. 5. Germanic **gil-* in Old Norse *gil*, ravine, chasm: GILL³. 6. Germanic **gīr-*, vulture (< "voracious or yawning bird"), in Old High German *gīr*, vulture (> German *Geier*): LAMMER-GEIER. [Pok. 2. *ghē-* 419.]

ghaido-. A goat. Germanic **gaitaz* in Old English *gāt*, goat: GOAT. [Pok. *ghaido-* 409.]

ghais-. To adhere, hesitate. Form **ghais-ē-* in Latin *haerēre*, to stick, cling: HESITATE; ADHERE, COHERE, INHERE. [Pok. *ghais-* 410.]

ghaiso-. A stick, spear. 1. Germanic **gaizaz* in: a. Old English *gār*, spear: GORE¹; (GARFISH), GARLIC; b. compound **nabō-gaizaz*, tool for piercing wheel hubs (**nabō*, hub; see *nobh-*); c. Old Norse *geirr*, spear (in *geirfalki*, gyrfalcon, akin to the source of Old French *girfaut*): GYRFALCON. 2. Germanic **gaizō* in Old English *gāra*, corner, point of land: GORE². [Pok. *ghaiso-* 410.]

ghait-. Curly or wavy hair. Possible root. Suffixed form

**ghait-ā* in Greek *khaitē*, long hair: CHAETA; (CHAETOG-NATH). [Pok. *ghait-ā* 410.]

ghalgh-. Branch, rod. Germanic **galgōn-* in: a. Old English *g(e)alga*, cross, gallows: GALLOW; b. Old North French *gauge*, gauge: GAUGE. [Pok. *ghalgh-* 411.]

ghans-. Goose. 1. Germanic **gans-* (nominative plural **gansiz*) in: a. Old English *gōs* (nominative plural *gēs*), goose: GOOSE; (GOSHAWK); b. Old Norse *gās*, goose, diminutive *gæslingr*, gosling: GOSLING. 2. Germanic **ganr-* in Old English *ganra*, *gandra*, gander: GANDER. 3. Germanic **ganōtōn-* in Old English *ganot*, gannet: GANNET. 4. Suffixed form **ghans-er-* in Latin *ānser* (< **hanser*), goose: ANSERINE; MERGANSER. 5. Basic form **ghans-* in Greek *khēn*, goose: CHENOPOD. [Pok. *ghans-* 412.]

ghasto-. Rod, staff. 1. Variant form **ghazdh-* in Germanic **gazdaz* in: a. Old English *gierd*, *gerd*, staff, twig, measuring rod: YARD; b. Old Norse *gaddr*, rod, goad, spike: GAD. 2. Form **ghast-ā* in Latin *hasta*, spear: HASLET, HASTATE. [Pok. 1. *ghasto-* 412.]

ghē-. To release, let go; (in the middle voice) to be released, go. Contracted from **ghēo-*. 1. Germanic variant form **gaian* in Old English *gān*, to go: GO; AGO, FOREGO, FORGO. 2. Suffixed form **ghē-ro-* in Latin *hērēs*, heir (? < "orphan" < "bereft"): HEIR, HEREDITAMENT, HEREDITY, HERITAGE; INHERIT. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **ghō-ro-*, "empty space," possibly in: a. Greek *khōros*, place, country, particular spot: CHOROGRAPHY; b. Greek denominative *khōrein*, to move, go, spread about, make room for: -CHORE; ANCHORITE. 4. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **ghā-l-* in Greek *khalan*, to slacken, let down (but this is more likely of unknown origin): CALANDO, CHALONE; ACHALASIA. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghā-t(w)ā-* in Germanic **gatuōn-*, a going, in Old Norse *gata*, path, street: GAIT. [Pok. *ghē-* 418.]

ghebh-el-. Head. 1. Germanic **gablaz*, top of a pitched roof, in Old Norse *gafl*, gable: GABLE. 2. Dissimilated form **khephel-* in Greek *kephalē*, head: CEPHALIC, CEPHALO-, -CEPHALOUS; ENCEPHALO-, ENKEPHALIN, HYDROCEPHALUS. [Pok. *ghebh-el-* 423.]

ghedh-. To unite, join, fit. 1. Lengthened o-grade form **ghōdh-* in Germanic **gōdaz*, "fitting, suitable," in Old English *gōd*, good: GOOD. 2. Germanic **gadurt*, "in a body," in Old English *tōgædere* (*tō*, to; see *de-*), together: TOGETHER. 3. Germanic **gadurōn*, "to come or bring together," in Old English *gad(e)rian*, to gather: GATHER. [Pok. *ghedh-* 423.]

ghei-1. To propel, prick. 1. Suffixed and extended o-grade form **ghoidh-ā* in Germanic **gaidō*, goad, spear, in Old English *gād*, goad: GOAD. 2. Suffixed form **ghei-s-* perhaps in nasalized zero-grade form **ghī-n-s-* in Sanskrit *himsati*, he injures: AHIMSA. [Pok. 1. *ghei-* 424.]

ghei-2. Theoretical base of **ghyem-*, **ghiem-*, winter. 1. Form **ghiem-* in Latin *hiems*, winter: HIEMAL. 2. Suffixed variant form **gheim-ri-no-* in Latin *hibernus*, pertaining to winter: HIBERNACULUM, HIBERNATE. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghim-ar-ya*, "female animal one year (winter) old," in Greek *khimaira*, she-goat: CHIMERA. [Pok. 2. *ghei-* 425.]

gheis-. Used of the emotion of fear or amazement (original part of speech uncertain). Suffixed o-grade form **ghois-do-* in Germanic **gaistaz*, a ghost, in: a. Old English *gāst*, ghost: GHOST; AGHAST; b. Old High German *geist*, ghost: POLTERGEIST; c. Germanic denominative **gaistan* in Old English *gæstan*, to scare: GAST. [Pok. *gheis-* 427.]

ghel-1. To call. 1. Germanic **gel-*, **gal-*, in: a. Old English *gellan*, *giellan*, to sound, shout: YELL; b. Old English *gielpian*, to boast, exult: YELP; c. Old English *galan*, to sing: NIGHTINGALE. 2. Reduplicated form **ghi-ghl-* in Greek *kikhlē*, thrush, later also the name for a kind of wrasse (a sea fish that has bright colors and jagged waving fins, reminiscent of the plumage of a bird):

CICHLID. 3. Greek *khelidwōn*, *khelidōn*, the swallow: CELANDINE. [Pok. *ghel-* 428.]

ghel-2. To shine; with derivatives referring to colors, bright materials (probably "yellow metal"), and bile or gall. I. Words denoting colors. 1. Suffixed form **ghel-wo-* in Germanic **geluaz* in Old English *gealu*, yellow: YELLOW. 2. Suffixed variant form **ghlō-ro-* in Greek *khloros*, green, greenish yellow: CHLORO-; CHLORITE. 3. Suffixed variant form **ghlo-wo-* in Greek *khloos* (< **khlo-wo-s*), green color: CHLOASMA. 4. O-grade form **ghol-* in Russian *zola*, ashes (from their color): PODZOL. II. Words denoting gold. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghl-to-* in Germanic **gultham*, gold, in: a. Old English *gold*, gold: GOLD; b. denominative verb **gulthjan* in Old English *gyldan*, to gild: GILD; c. Middle Dutch *gulden*, golden: GUILDER, GULDEN; d. Old Norse *gulinn*, golden, akin to the possible source of Middle English *gollan*, yellow flower: GOWAN. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-to-* in Polish *zloto*, gold: ZLOTY. 3. Suffixed full-grade form **ghel-i-* in the unknown Iranian source of Syriac *zarnikā*, orpiment: ARSENIC. III. Words denoting bile. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-no-* in Germanic **gallōn-*, bile, in Old English *gealla*, gall: GALL. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-ā* in Greek *khōlē*, bile: CHOLE-, CHOLER, (CHOLERA); ACHOLIA, MELANCHOLY. 3. Suffixed full-grade form **ghel-n-* in Latin *fel*, bile: FELON. IV. A range of Germanic words (where no preforms are given, the words are late creations). 1. Germanic **glaimiz* in Old English *glēm*, bright light, gleam: GLEAM. 2. Middle High German *glimsen*, to gleam, akin to the source of Middle English *glimsen*, to glimpse: GLIMPSE. 3. Swedish dialectal *glinta*, to shine, akin to the source of Middle English *glent*, a glint: GLINT. 4. Swedish *glimra*, akin to the source of Middle English *glimeren*, to glimmer: GLIMMER. 5. Old Norse *glitra*, to shine: GLITTER. 6. Old English *glisnian*, to shine: GLISTEN. 7. Middle Dutch *glisteren*, to shine: GLISTER. 8. Germanic **glasam*, glass, in Old English *glæs*, glass: GLASS, GLAZE. 9. Germanic **glaz-* in Middle Low German *glaren*, to glisten, akin to the source of Middle English *glaren*, to glitter, stare: GLARE. 10. Icelandic *glossi*, a spark, perhaps akin to the source of GLOSS. 11. Old High German *glanz*, bright: GLANCE. 12. Old Norse *glōggr*, clear-sighted: GLEG. 13. Germanic **gladaz* in Old English *glæd*, shining, joyful: GLAD. 14. Germanic **gleuam* in Old English *glēo*, sport, merriment: GLEE. 15. Old English *glēd*, ember: GLEED. 16. Germanic **glō-* in: a. Old English *glōwan*, to glow: GLOW; b. Norwegian dialectal *glora*, to gleam, stare, akin to the probable source of Middle English *gloren*, to gleam, stare: GLOWER; c. Old Norse *glotta*, to smile (scornfully), perhaps akin to the source of GLOAT. 17. Germanic **glō-m-* in Old English *glōm*, twilight: GLOAMING. 18. Possibly distantly related is Germanic **glīdan*, to glide, in: a. Old English *glīdan*, to slip, glide: GLIDE; b. Old French *glīer*, to glide: GLISSADE; c. Old High German *glītan*, to glide: GLITCH; d. derivative Germanic **glidōn-* in Old English *glīda*, kite (< "gliding, hovering bird"): GLEDE. 19. Middle Low German *glībberich*, slippery, possibly akin to the source of GLIB. [Pok. 1. *ghel-* 429.]

ghel-3. To cut. 1. Germanic **galdjan*, to castrate, in Old Norse *gelda*, to castrate, and *geldingr*, a castrated animal: GELD, (GELDING). 2. Germanic **gulti-* in Old Norse *gyltr*, a sow (< "castrated pig"): GILT. [Pok. 2. *ghel-* 434.]

gheldh-. To pay. Only in Germanic and Slavic. 1. Germanic **geldam*, payment, in: a. Old English *geld*, *gield*, payment, service: GELD; DANEGELD, WERGELD; b. Old High German *gelt*, payment, reward: GELT. 2. Germanic **geldan*, to pay, in Old English *gieldan*, to pay, yield: YIELD. 3. Germanic **geldjam*, payment, contribution, hence an association founded on contributions, a craftsmen's guild, in Old Norse *gildi*, guild: GUILD. [Pok. *ghel-tō* 436.]

ghelegh-. A metal. Possible root of Greek *khalkos*,

copper; which, however, is more likely borrowed from an unknown source: CHALCID, CHALCOCITE; CHALCOPYRITE, CHALCOSIS. [Pok. *ghelegh-* 435.]

gheləd-. Hail. Zero-grade form **ghlād-* in Greek *khalaza* (< **khalad-ya*), a hailstone, hard lump, also a small cyst: CHALAZA, CHALAZION. [Pok. *gheləd-* 435.]

ghelū-. Tortoise. Suffixed form **ghel-ōnā* in Greek *khe-lōnē*, tortoise: CHELONIAN. [Pok. *ghel-ōu-* 435.]

ghel-unā. Jaw. 1. Germanic **geliz* in Old Norse **gil*, gill of a fish, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *gile*, gill: GILL¹. 2. Suffixed variant form **ghel-wo-* in Greek *kheilōs*, lip: CHEILOSIOS, CHILOPOD. [Pok. *ghelunā* 436.]

ghen-. To gnaw. Hypothetical base of various Germanic forms. 1. Germanic **gnagan* in: a. Old English *gnagan*, to gnaw: GNAW; b. Old Norse *gnaga*, to bite, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of NAG¹. 2. Suffixed Germanic form **gnag-sk-* in *(g)naskōn* in Old High German *nascon*, to nibble: NOSH. 3. Perhaps related is Germanic **gnatt-*, "biting insect," in Old English *gnæt*, gnat: GNAT. [Pok. *ghen-* 436.]

ghend-. Also **ghed-**. To seize, take. 1. Germanic **getan* in: a. Old Norse *geta*, to get: GET; b. compound **bigetan* (**bi-*, intensive prefix; see **ambhi**), to acquire, in Old English *begietan*, to get, beget: BEGET; c. compound **fer-getan* (**fer-*, prefix denoting rejection; see **per**¹), "to lose one's hold," forget, in Old English *forg(i)etan*, to forget: FORGET. 2. Germanic **getisōn*, "to try to get," aim at, in Old Swedish *gissa*, to guess, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *gessen*, to guess: GUESS. 3. Basic form **ghend-* in Latin *prendere*, *prehendere* (*pre-*, *prae-*, before; see **per**¹), to get hold of, seize, grasp: PREHENSILE, PREHENSION, PRISON, PRIZE², (PRIZE³), (PRY²); APPREHEND, (APPRENTICE), (APPRISE), COMPREHEND, COMPRISE, EMPRISE, ENTERPRISE, (ENTREPRENEUR), MISPRISON, PREGNABLE, REPREHEND, (REPRISAL), (REPRISE), SURPRISE. 4. Form **ghed-* in Latin *praeda*, booty (< **prai-heda*, "something seized before"; *prai-*, *prae-*, before; see **per**¹): PREDATORY, PREY, SPREE; DEPREDATE, OSPREY. [Pok. *ghend-* 437.]

ghendh-. Abscess, boil. Zero-grade form **ghndh-* in Germanic **gund-* in Old English *gund*, pus: GROUNDSEL¹. [Pok. *ghendh-* 438.]

ghengh-. To go, walk. 1. Germanic **gang-*, a going, in: a. Old English *gang*, a going: GANG¹; b. Old High German *gang*, a going: GANGUE. 2. Germanic **gangan*, to go, walk, in Old English *gangan*, to go: GANGLING. [Pok. *ghengh-* 438.]

gher-¹. To grasp, enclose; with derivatives meaning "enclosure." 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr-dh-* in: a. Germanic **gurdjan* in Old English *gyrdan*, to gird: GIRD; b. Old English *gyrdel*, girdle: GIRDLE; c. Old Norse *gjörðh*, girdle, girth: GIRTH. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **ghor-dho-* (in Germanic) or **ghor-to-*, an enclosure, in: a. Germanic **gardaz* in *(i)* Old English *geard*, enclosure, garden, yard: YARD²; ORCHARD *(ii)* Old Norse *gardhr*, garden, yard: GARTH *(iii)* Old High German *garto*, garden: KINDERGARTEN *(iv)* Old North French *gardin*, garden: GARDEN *(v)* compound **midja-gardaz*, "middle zone," earth (see **medhyo-**); b. Latin *hortus*, garden: HORTICULTURE, ORCHARD, ORTOLAN. 3. Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **ko(m)-ghr-ti-* (**ko(m)-*, collective prefix, "together"; see **kom**) in Latin *cohors* (stem *cohort-*), enclosed yard, company of soldiers, multitude: COHORT, CORTEGE, COURT, COURTEOUS, COURTESAN, (COURTESY), COURTIER, (CURTILAGE), (CURTSY). 4. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **ghor-o-* in Greek *khōros*, dancing ground (? perhaps originally a special enclosure for dancing), dance, dramatic chorus: (CHOIR), (CHORAL), (CHORALE), CHORIC, (CHORISTER), CHORUS; CHORAGUS, TERPSICHORE. [Pok. 4. *gher-* 442, *gherd-* 444.]

gher-². To call out. Extended root **ghrēd-*. Germanic **grōtjan* in Old English *grētan*, to speak to, greet: GREET. [Pok. 1. *gher-* 439.]

gher-³. To shine, glow; gray. Hypothetical base of various Germanic forms. 1. Germanic **grēwaz*, gray, in: a. Old English *græg*, gray: GRAY; b. probably Old English *grighund*, greyhound: GREYHOUND. 2. Germanic **grīs-jaz*, gray, in: a. Old French *gris* (> French *gris*), gray: GRISAILLE, (GRISSETTE), (GRISON), GRIZZLE; AMBERGRIS; b. Medieval Latin *griseus*, gray, grayish: GRISEOUS. [Pok. 3. *gher-* 441.]

gher-⁴. To scrape, scratch. 1. Extended zero-grade form **ghr(a)-k-* in: a. Greek *kharax*, a pointed stake, also a kind of sea bream: CHARACIN; b. Greek *kharassein*, to sharpen, notch, carve, cut: CHARACTER, GASH. 2. Extended form **ghers-* in suffixed zero-grade form **ghrs-to-* perhaps (but unlikely) in Sanskrit *ghaṭṭah*, ghat: GHAT. See also extensions **ghrēi-** and **ghrēu-**. [Pok. 2. *gher-* 439.]

gher-⁵. To like, want. 1. Suffixed form **gher-n-* in Germanic **gernjan* in Old English *giernan*, *gyrnan*, to strive, desire, yearn: YEARN. 2. Extended form **ghrē-* possibly in: a. Germanic **grēduz*, hunger, forming **grēdagaz*, hungry, in Old English *grēdig*, hungry, covetous, greedy: GREEDY; b. Greek *khre*, it is necessary, whence *krēsthai*, to lack, want, use: CATACHRESIS, CHRESARD, CHRESTOMATHY. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr-tā-* in Latin *hortari*, to urge on, encourage (< "to cause to strive or desire"): HORTATIVE; EXHORT. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr-i-* in Greek *kharis*, grace, favor: CHARISMA; EUCHARIST. [Pok. 1. *gher-* 440.]

gher-. Gut, entrail. 1. Suffixed form **gher-no-* in Germanic **garnō*, string, in Old English *gearn*, yarn: YARN. 2. Suffixed form **gher-n-* in Latin *hernia*, "protruded viscus," rupture, hernia: HERNIA. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **ghor-d-* in Greek *khordē*, gut, string: (CHORD²), CORD, (CORDON); HARPSICORD, TETRACHORD. 4. O-grade form **ghor-* in Greek *khōrion*, intestinal membrane, afterbirth: CHORION. 5. Possible suffixed zero-grade form **ghr-u-* in Latin *haruspex* (-*spex*, "he who sees" < **spek*, "to see"; see **spek-**), "he who inspects entrails," diviner (but perhaps borrowed from Etruscan): HARUSPEX. [Pok. 5. *gher-* 443.]

ghers-. To bristle. 1. Extended zero-grade form **ghrzd-*, prickly plant, in: a. Germanic **gorst-* in Old English *gorst*, furze, gorse: GORSE; b. Latin *hordeum*, barley: ORGEAT. 2. Lengthened-grade form **ghēr(s)-* in Latin *hēr*, *ēr*, hedgehog: URCHIN. 3. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **ghēr(s)-ūkā* in Latin *ērūca*, caterpillar: ROCKET². 4. Suffixed full-grade form **gher-tu-*, remade to **hirsu-* in Latin *hirsutus*, bristly, shaggy, hairy: HIRSUTE. 5. Suffixed full-grade form **ghers-kwo-* in Latin *hispidus* (probably a dialectal borrowing), bristly, shaggy, prickly: HISPID. 6. Suffixed o-grade form **ghors-eyo-* in Latin *horrere*, to bristle, shudder, be terrified, look frightful: HORROR; ABHOR, ORDURE. 7. Suffixed full-grade form **ghers-o-* in Greek *khersos*, dry land: CHERSENESE. [Pok. *ghers-* 445.]

gheslo-. Seen by some as a base for words meaning "thousand." 1. Suffixed form **ghesl-yo-* in Greek *khilioi*, thousand: CHILIAD, KILO-. 2. Latin *mille*, thousand, which has been analyzed as **smī-*, "one" + a form **ghslī-*, is of obscure origin: MIL¹, MIL², MILE, MILLE-NARY, MILLESIMAL, MILLI-, MILLIEME, MILLION; MIL-FOIL, MILLENNIUM, MILLEPORE, MILLIARY, MILLIPEDE. [Pok. *gheslo-* 446.]

ghesor-. Hand. Reduced form **ghesr-* in Greek *kheir*, hand: CHIRO-; (CHIRURGEON), ENCHIRIDION, (SURGEON), SURGERY. [Pok. 1. *ghesor-* 447.]

gheu-. To pour, pour a libation. 1. Extended form **ghud-*. 1. Zero-grade form **ghud-* in Germanic **gut-* in Old English *guttas*, intestines: GUT. 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **ghu-n-d-* in Latin *fundere*, to pour: FOISON, FONDANT, FONDUE, FONT², FOUND², FUNNEL, FUSE², FUSILE, FUSION; AFFUSION, CIRCUMFUSE, CONFOUND, CONFUSE, DIFFUSE, EFFUSE, INFUSE, PERFUSE, PROFUSE, REFUND¹, (REFUSE¹), (REFUSE²), SUFFUSE,

TRANSFUSE. II. Extended form **gheus-*. 1. Germanic zero-grade form **gus-* in: a. suffixed form **gustiz* in Old Norse *gustr*, a cold blast of wind: GUST¹; b. Icelandic *gusa*, to gush, perhaps akin to Middle English *gushen*, to gush: GUSH. 2. Germanic suffixed o-grade form **gausjan* in Old Norse *geysa*, to gush: GEYSER. III. Suffixed form **gheu-ti-* in Latin *fūtīlis*, "(of a vessel) easily emptied, leaky," hence untrustworthy, useless: FUTILE. IV. Basic form **gheu-* in Greek *khein*, to pour: CHOANA, CHYLE, (CHYME); CHOANOCYTE, ECCHYMOSIS, PARENCHYMA. [Pok. *gheu-* 447.]

ghêu-. To yawn, gape. Compare **ghâi-**. 1. Germanic suffixed form *gō-ma-* in Old English *gōma*, palate, jaw: GUM². 2. Variant form **ghau-* in Greek *khaos*, chasm, empty space, chaos: CHAOS, GAS. [Pok. *ghêu-* 449.]

gheu(●)-. To call, invoke. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghu-to-*, "the invoked," god, in Germanic **gudam*, god, in: a. Old English *god*, god: GOD; b. Germanic **gud-igaz*, possessed by a god, in Old English *gydig*, *gidig*, possessed, insane: GIDDY. [Pok. *ghau-* 413.]

ghô-. Behind, after. Slavic **za* in Russian *za*, by, to: SASTRUGA. [Pok. *ghô* 451.]

ghos-ti-. Stranger, guest, host; properly "someone with whom one has reciprocal duties of hospitality." 1. Basic form **ghos-ti-* in: a. Germanic **gastiz* in Old Norse *gestr*, guest: GUEST; b. Latin *hostis*, enemy (< stranger): HOST², (HOSTILE). 2. Compound **ghos-pot-*, **ghos-po(d)-*, "guest-master," one who symbolizes the relationship of reciprocal obligation (**pot-*, master; see *poti-*), in Latin *hospes* (stem *hospit-*), host, guest, stranger: (HOSPICE), (HOSPITAL), (HOSPITALITY), HOST¹, (HOSTAGE), (HOSTEL), (HOSTLER). See also *xenos*. [Pok. *ghosti-s* 453.]

ghow-ê-. To honor, revere, worship. 1. Germanic **gawōn* in Old Norse *gā*, to heed: CAWK. 2. Basic form **ghow-ê-* in Latin *favēre*, to favor, be favorable: FAVOR, (FAVORITE). [Pok. *ghow-ê-* 453.]

ghrê-. To grow, become green. Contracted from **ghrea-*. 1. O-grade form **ghrō-* in Germanic **grō(w)an* in Old English *grōwan*, to grow: GROW. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **ghrō-nyo-* in Germanic **grōnjaz*, green, in Old English *grēne*, green: GREEN. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghrā-so-* in Germanic **grasam*, grass, in Old English *græs*, grass: GRASS. [Pok. *ghrê-* 454.]

ghrebh-¹. To seize, reach. 1. Zero-grade form **ghrbh-* in Sanskrit *grbhñāti*, *grbhñāti*, he seizes: SATYAGRAHA. 2. Parallel (imitative) Germanic creations with base **grab-*, **grap-* in: a. Middle English *grasp*, to grasp: GRASP; b. Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *graben*, to seize: GRAB¹. [Pok. 1. *ghrebh-* 455.]

ghrebh-². To dig, bury, scratch. 1. O-grade form **ghrobh-* in: a. Germanic **graban* in (i) Old English *grafan*, to dig, engrave, scratch, carve: GRAVE³; (EN-GRAVE) (ii) Old High German *graban*, to dig: GRABEN (iii) Old French *graver*, to engrave: GRAVURE; b. Germanic **grabam* in Old English *græf*, trench, grave: GRAVE¹. 2. Germanic **grub(b)jan* (with secondary ablaut) in Old English **grybban* (> Middle English *grubben*), to dig: GRUB. 3. Germanic **grōbō* in Middle Dutch *groeve*, ditch: GROOVE. 4. Perhaps Germanic **greub-* in Low German *greven*, fibrous refuse of tallow: GREAVES. [Pok. 2. *ghrebh-* 455.]

ghredh-. To walk, go. Suffixed zero-grade form *ghrdh-yo-* in: a. Latin *gradī* (past participle *gressus*), to walk, go: GRESSORIAL; AGGRESS, CONGRESS, DEGRESSION, DIGRESS, EGRESS, INGRESS, PLANTIGRADE, PROGRESS, REGRESS, RETROGRESS, TRANSGRESS; b. Latin *gradus* (< deverbative **grad-u-*), step, stage, degree, rank: GRADE; CENTIGRADE, DEGRADE, DEGREE, RETROGRADE. [Pok. *ghredh-* 456.]

ghrêi-. To rub. A derivative of *gher-⁴*. 1. Germanic **gris-*, to frighten (< "to grate on the mind"), in Old English *grislic*, terrifying: GRISLY. 2. Germanic **grīm-*, smear, in Middle Dutch *grīme*, grime, akin to the source of Middle English *grime*, grime: GRIME. 3. Extended form **ghrīs-*

in Greek *khriein*, to anoint: CHRISM, CHRIST, CHRISTEN, (CHRISTIAN); (CHRISTMAS). [Pok. *ghrêi-* 457.]

ghreib-. To grip. 1. Germanic **grip-* in Old English *gripe*, grasp, and *gripa*, handful: GRIP¹. 2. Germanic **gripan* in: a. Old English *gripan*, to grasp: GRIPE; b. Old French *gripper*, to seize: GRIPPE. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **ghroib-eyo-* in Germanic **graiþjan* in Old English *grāþian*, to feel for, grope: GROPE. [Pok. *ghreib-* 457.]

ghrem-. Angry. 1. Germanic **grimmaz* in: a. Old English *grin(m)*, fierce, severe: GRIM; b. Old French *grimace*, a grimace: GRIMACE. 2. Germanic **grum-* in Middle Dutch *grommen*, to mutter angrily, probably akin to Middle English *grummen*, to grumble: GRUMBLE. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **ghrom-o-* in Russian *grom*, thunder: PO-GROM. [Pok. 2. *ghrem-* 458.]

ghrendh-. To grind. 1. Germanic **grindan* in Old English *grindan*, to grind: GRIND. 2. Germanic **grinst-*, a grinding, in Old English *grist*, the action of grinding: GRIST. 3. Latin *frēnum* (< *frēndere*, to grind), horse's bit (on which its teeth grind), bridle: FRENULUM, FRENUM; REFRAIN¹. 4. Variant form **ghrend-* is sometimes but improbably regarded as the root of Greek *khondros*, granule, groats, hence cartilage: CHONDRO-; HYPOCHONDRIA, MITOCHONDRION. [Pok. *ghren-* 459.]

ghrêu-. To rub, grind. Extension of *gher-⁴*. 1. Germanic **greut-* in Old English *grēot*, sand, gravel: GRIT. 2. Germanic **grut-* in Old English *grotan*, pieces of hulled grain, groats: GROATS. 3. Germanic **grūt-* in: a. Old English *grūt*, coarse meal: GROUT; b. Old French *gruel*, porridge: GRUEL. 4. Germanic **grautaz*, coarse, thick (< "coarsely ground"), in: a. Old English *grēat*, coarse, thick, bulky, large: GREAT; b. Middle Dutch *groot*, thick: GROOT. 5. Germanic **grūw-*, to recoil from (< "to be offended, be grated on by"), in Middle Dutch *grūwen*, to abhor, akin to Middle English *grue*, horrible: GRUESOME. 6. Variant form **ghrow-* in Greek *khros*, skin (< "rough surface" ?), hence flesh, complexion, color: RHODOCHRO-SITE. 7. Suffixed variant form **ghrō-mn* in Greek *khroma*, skin, complexion, color (semantic development as in 6. above): CHROMA, CHROMATIC, CHROMATO-, CHROME, -CHROME, (CHROMIUM), CHROMO-; ACHROMATIC. 8. Probably Celtic **graw-* in Old French *grave*, *greve*, coarse sand, gravel: GRAVEL. 9. Probably Latin **grau-*, to touch, graze, in *con-gruere*, to agree (*com-*, together; see *kom*): CONGRUENT. [Pok. 2. *ghrêu-* 460.]

ghwer-. Wild beast. 1. Suffixed form **ghwer-o-* in Latin *ferus*, wild: FERAL, FIERCE. 2. Compound **ghwero-akw-*, "of wild aspect" (**akw-*, "-looking"; see *okw-*), in Latin *ferōx* (stem *ferōc-*), fierce: FEROCIOUS. 3. Lengthened-grade form **ghwēr-* in Greek *thēr*, wild beast: TREACLE; THEROPOD. [Pok. *ghwēr-* 493.]

gladh-. Smooth. Suffixed form **gladh-ro-* in Latin *glaber*, smooth, bald: GABRO, (GLABELLA), GLABROUS.

gleubh-. To cut, cleave. 1. Germanic **kleuban* in Old English *clēofan*, to split, cleave: CLEAVE¹. 2. Germanic **klub-*, a splitting, in: a. Old English *clufu*, clove (of garlic): CLOVE²; b. Middle Dutch *clove*, a cleft: KLOOF. 3. Germanic **klaubri-* in: a. Old Norse *kleyfr*, easy to split, perhaps akin to Middle English *cliver*, "expert in seizing," skillful: CLEVER; b. Old Norse *klofi*, a cleft, akin to English *clevi*, "cleft instrument," clevis: CLEVIS. 4. Zero-grade form **glubh-* in Greek *gluphein*, to carve: GLYPH, GLYPHIC; ANAGLYPH, HIEROGLYPHIC. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **glubh-mā-* in Latin *glūma*, husk of grain: GLUME. [Pok. *gleubh-* 401.]

glôgh-. Thorn, point. 1. Suffixed form **glôgh-i-* in Greek *glôkhis*, barb of an arrow: GLOCHIDIUM. 2. Suffixed form **glôgh-ya* in Greek *glôssa*, *glôtta*, tongue, hence also language: GLOSS², (GLOSSARY), GLOTTIS; BUGLOSS, GLOSSALALIA, ISOGLOSS, POLYGLOT, PROGLOTTID. [Pok. *glôgh-* 402.]

gnô-. To know. Contracted from **gnō-*. 1. Variant form **gnê-* in Germanic **knē(w)-* in Old English *cnāwan*, to know: KNOW. 2. Zero-grade form **gnā-* in: a. Germanic

kunnan* in Old English *cunnan*, to know, know how to, be able to (Old English first and third singular *can* from Germanic **kann* from o-grade **gonā*): CAN¹, CON², CUNNING; **b. Germanic causative verb **kannjan*, to make known, in Old English *cennan*, to declare, and Old Norse *kenna*, to name (in a formal poetic metaphor): KEN, KENNING; **c.** Germanic **kunthaz* in Old English *cūth*, known, well-known, usual, excellent, familiar: (COUTH); UNCOUTH; **d.** Germanic **kunthithō* in Old English *cýth(the)*, *cýththu*, knowledge, acquaintance, friendship, kinfolk: KITH. **3.** Suffixed form **gnō-sko-* in Latin (*g*)*nō-scere*, *cognōscere*, to get to know, get acquainted with: NOTICE, NOTIFY, NOTION, NOTORIOUS; (ACQUAINT), COGNITION, (COGNIZANCE), (CONNOISSEUR), (QUAINT), RECOGNIZE. **4.** Suffixed form **gnō-ro-* in Latin *ignōrāre*, not to know, to disregard (*i-* for *in-*, not; see **ne**): IGNORANT, IGNORE. **5.** Suffixed form **gnō-dhli-* in Latin *nōbilis*, knowable, known, famous, noble: NOBLE. **6.** Reduplicated and suffixed form **gi-gnō-sko-* in Greek *gignō-skein*, to know, think, judge (and **gnō-* in *gnōmōn*, a judge, interpreter): GNOME², GNOMON, GNOSIS; AGNOSIA, DIAGNOSIS, PATHOGNOMIC, PHYSIOGNOMY, PROGNOSIS. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gnā-ro-* in Latin *gnārus*, knowing, expert, whence *narrāre* (< **gnarrāre*), to tell, relate: NARRATE. **(8.)** Traditionally but improbably referred here are: **a.** Latin *nota*, a mark, note, sign, cipher, shorthand character: NOTE; ANNOTATE, CONNOTE, PROTHONOTARY; **b.** Latin *norma*, carpenter's square, rule, pattern, precept: NORM, NORMA, NORMAL; ABNORMAL, ENORMOUS.) [Pok. 2. *gen-* 376.]

gras-. To devour. **1.** Germanic **krasjōn-*, fodder, in Old English *cresse*, *cærse*, cress: CRESS. **2.** Suffixed form **gras-men* in Latin *grāmen*, "fodder," grass: GRAMA, GRAMINEOUS. **3.** Suffixed form **gras-ter-*, "the devourer," dissimilated in Greek *gastēr*, stomach, belly: (GASTRIC), GASTRO-, GASTRULA; EPIGASTRIUM. **4.** Reduplicated form **gar-gr-* dissimilated in Greek *gangraina*, gangrene: GANGRENE. [Pok. *gras-* 404.]

[grat-]. Also **krat-**. To scratch. Germanic root. **1.** Germanic **krattōn* in Middle Dutch *cratsen*, to scrape: SCRATCH. **2.** Germanic **grat-* in Old French *grater*, to scrape: GRATE¹; REGRATE. [Pok. *gred-* 405.]

[gravo-]. Also **grāfo-**. A designation of rank, later corresponding with the feudal title of count. West Germanic noun. Middle Dutch *grave*, count: MARGRAVE, PALSGRAVE.]

greut-. To compress, push. **1.** Germanic **krūdan* in Old English *crūdan*, to press, hasten: CROWD¹. **2.** Germanic **krudam* in Old English *crod*, a squeezing (> Middle English *crud*, *crudde*): CRUD, CURD. [Pok. *greut-* 406.]

gre-no-. Grain. **1.** Germanic **kornam* in: **a.** Old English *corn*, grain: CORN¹; **b.** Old English derivative noun *cyrnel*, seed, pip: KERNEL; **c.** Old High German *korn*, grain: EINKORN. **2.** Latin *grānum*, grain: GARNER, GRAIN, GRAM², GRANADILLA, GRANARY, GRANGE, GRANITE, GRANULE, GRENADE; FILIGREE. [In Pok. *ger-* 390.]

gru-. To grunt. Imitative. **1.** Germanic **grun-* in Old English *grunnian*, to grunt, probably akin to Old English *grunettan*, to grunt: GRUNT. **2.** Germanic intensive form **grunnatjan* in Old High German *grunnizōn*, to grunt: GRUDGE. **3.** Latin *grunnire*, *grundire*, to grunt: GRUNION. [Pok. *gru-* 406.]

g*ā-. Also **g*em-**. To go, come. **1.** Germanic **kuman* in: **a.** Old English *cuman*, to come: COME; **b.** Germanic **kumōn-*, he who comes, a guest, in compound **wil-kumōn-*, a desirable guest (**wil-*, desirable; see **wel-**²), in Old English *wilcuma*, a welcome guest, and *wilcume*, the greeting of welcome: WELCOME; **c.** compound **bi-kuman*, to arrive, come to be (**bi-*, intensive prefix; see **ambhi**), in Old English *becuman*, to become: BECOME. **2.** Suffixed form **gw(e)m-yo-* in Latin *venire*, to come: VENIRE, VENUE; ADVENT, (ADVENTITIOUS), (ADVENTURE), (AVENUE), CIRCUMVENT, CONTRAVENE, CONVENE, (CONVENT), (CONVENT), (CONVENTICLE), (CONVENTION),

(COVEN), (COVENANT), EVENT, INTERVENE, INVENT, MISADVENTURE, PARVENU, PREVENT, PREVENT, PROVENANCE, (PROVENIENCE), REVENANT, REVENUE, SOUVENIR, SUBVENTION, SUPERVENE. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gwm-yo-* in Greek *bainein*, to go, walk, step, with *basis* (< **gwm-ti-*), a stepping, tread, base, and -*batēs* (< **gwā-to-*, zero-grade of *gwā-*, contraction of **gwā-*), agential suffix, "one that goes or treads, one that is based": BASE¹, BASIS; ABASIA, ACROBAT, ADIABATIC, AMPHISBAENA, ANABAENA, DIABASE, DIABETES, STEREOBATE, STYLOBATE. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gw(ə)-u-* in compound form **pres-gwu-*, "going before" (see **per**¹). **5.** Basic form **gwā-* in Greek *bēma*, step, seat, raised platform: BEMA. **6.** Sanskrit *jigāti*, he goes: JUGGERNAUT. [Pok. *gwā-* 463.]

g*adh-. To sink. Possible root. **1.** Suffixed form **g*adh-u-* in Greek *bathus*, deep (> *bathos*, depth): BATHOS, BATHY-. **2.** Greek *benthos*, depth, may be formed on *bathus* by analogy with *penthos*, grief, and *pathos*, passion, suffering (or it may be from an unrelated root **gw(e)ndh-*): BENTHOS. **3.** Suffixed variant form **gudh-yo-* in Greek *bussos*, bottom of the sea: ABYSS. [Pok. *gwādh-* 465.]

g*ēbh-¹. To dip, sink. Suffixed zero-grade form **gwābh-yo-* in Greek *baptēin*, to dip: (BAPTIST), BAPTIZE; ANABAPTIST. [Pok. *gwēbh-* 465.]

g*ēbh-². Hypothetical base of some Germanic words associated with the notion of sliminess. **1.** Middle Dutch *quac-*, unguent, liquid, in obsolete Dutch *quacksalver*, quacksalver: QUACKSALVER. **2.** Low German *quabbeln*, to shake like jelly, tremble, akin to Middle English *quaven*, to tremble: QUAYER. [Pok. 2. *gwēbh-* 466.]

g*ei-. Also **g*eiə-**. To live. **I.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gwi-wo-*, **gwi-wo-* (< **gwia-wo-*), living. **1.** Germanic **kwi(k)waz* in: **a.** Old English *cwic*, *cwicu*, living, alive: QUICK, QUICKSILVER; **b.** as a name for couch grass (from its rapid growth), in Old English *cwice*, couch grass: (COUCH GRASS), QUITCH GRASS. **2.** **a.** Latin *vivus*, living, alive: VIVIFY, VIVIPAROUS; **b.** Latin denominative *vivere*, to live: VIAND, VICTUAL, VIVA, VIVACIOUS, VIVID; CONVIVIAL, REVIVE, SURVIVE. **3.** Further suffixed form **gwi-wo-tā* in Latin *vita*, life: VIABLE, VITAL; LIGNUM VITAE, VITAMIN. **II.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gwia-o-* in Greek *bios*, life (> *biotē*, way of life): BIO-, BIOTA, BIOTIC; AEROBE, AMPHIBIOUS, ANABIOSIS, CENOBITE, MICROBE, RHIZOBIUM, SAPROBE, SYMBIOSIS. **III.** Variant form **gwyō-* (< **gwyō-*). **1.** Greek *zoē*, life: AZO-, (DIAZO). **2.** Suffixed form **gwyō-yo-* in Greek *zōon*, *zōion*, living being, animal: (-ZOA), -ZOIC, ZOO-, ZOON, -ZOON. **IV.** Prefixed and suffixed form **su-gwia-es-* (**su-*, well; see **su-**), "living in good condition," in Greek *hugiēs*, healthy: HYGEIA, HYGIENE. [Pok. 3. *gwei-* 467.]

g*eiə-. To press down, conquer. Sanskrit *jayati*, he conquers: JAIN. [Pok. *gwei-* 469.]

g*el-¹. To pierce. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **g*ol-eyo-* in Germanic **kwaljan* in Old English *cwellan*, to kill, destroy: QUELL. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gwēl-yo-* in Germanic **kuljan* in Old English **cyllan*, to kill, perhaps the source of Middle English *killen*, to kill: KILL¹. **3.** Full-grade form **g*el-* in Greek *belonē*, needle: BELONEPHOBIA. [Pok. 1. *g*el-* 470.]

g*el-². To fly; a wing. Possibly in Latin *volāre*, to fly: VOLANT, VOLATILE, VOLE², VOLITANT, VOLLEY.

g*el-³. To swallow. Dissimilated to **gel-*. **1.** Germanic **kel-* in Old English *ceolu*, throat, dewlap, perhaps akin to Middle English *cholle*, throat: JOWL². **2.** Germanic **keluz* in Old Norse *kjöltr*, keel: KEEL¹. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **gul-* in Latin *gulus*, gullet, throat, palate: GOLIARD, GULAR, GULES, GULLET. **4.** Extended (expressive) form **glutt-* in: **a.** Latin *gluttire*, *glūtire*, to swallow: GLUT; DEGLUTITION; **b.** Latin *gluttu*, a glutton: GLUTTON. [In Pok. 2. *gel-* 365.]

g*elbh-. Womb. **1.** Suffixed form **g*elbh-u-* in Greek *delphus*, womb, whence *delphis*, dolphin (referring to its

shape): DELPHINIUM, DOLPHIN. 2. Prefixed and suffixed form **sm-gʷelbh-o-*, "born of one womb" (**sm-*, one; see *sem-*¹), in Greek *adelphos*, brother: ADELPHOUS. [Pok. *gʷelbh-* 473.]

gʷelə-¹. To throw, reach. Variant **gʷlē-*, contracted from **gʷle-*. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷl-n-o-* in: a. Greek *ballein*, to throw (with o-grade **bol-* and variant **blē-*): BALLISTA; AMPHIBOLE, ASTROBLEME, CATABOLISM, DEVIL, (DIABOLIC), (EBLIS), ECBOLIC, EMBLEM, EPIBOLY, (HYPERBOLA), HYPERBOLE, METABOLISM, (PALAVER), PARABLE, (PARABOLA), (PARLEY), (PARLIAMENT), (PARLOR), (PAROL), (PAROLE), PROBLEM, SYMBOL; b. Greek *ballizein*, to dance: BALL², (BALLAD), (Ballet), BAYADERE. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **gʷolb-ā* in Greek *bolē*, beam, ray: BOLOMETER. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **gʷolb-sā* in Greek *boulē*, determination, will (< "throwing forward of the mind"), council: BOULE¹; ABULIA. 4. Suffixed variant zero-grade form **gʷele-mno-* in Greek *belemnōs*, dart, javelin: BELEMNITE. [Pok. 2. *gʷel-* 471.]

gʷelə-². An acorn. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷlb-nd-* in Latin *glāns* (stem *glān-*), an acorn: GLAND, GLANDERS, (GLANDULAR), GLANS. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷlb-no-* in Greek *balanos*, acorn, date: VALONIA; MYROBALAN. [Pok. 3. *gʷel-* 472.]

gʷen- Woman. 1. Suffixed form **gʷen-ā-* in: a. Germanic **kuenōn-* in Old English *cuene*, woman, prostitute, wife: QUEAN; b. Old Irish *ben* (> Irish Gaelic *bean*), woman: BANSHEE; c. Persian *zan*, woman: ZENANA. 2. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **gʷēn-i-* in Germanic **kuwēniz*, woman, wife, queen, in Old English *cuēn*, woman, wife, queen: QUEEN. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷn-ā-* in Greek *gunē*, woman: GYNO-, GYNOUS, GYNY; GYNAECIUM, GYNECOCRACY, (GYNECOLOGY), POLYGYNY. [Pok. *gʷenā* 473.]

gʷerə-¹. Mountain. Possibly o-grade form **gʷorə-* in: a. Greek *boreias*, "coming from the north" (? < "coming from the mountains of Thrace, north of Greece"), whence *Boreas*, the north wind: BOREAS; b. Greek *Huperboreioi*, *Huperboreoi*, name of a people living in the far north, variously explained as "they who live beyond the north wind" and "they who live beyond the mountains" (*huper-*, beyond; see *uper*): HYPERBOREAN. [Pok. 3. *gʷer-* 477.]

gʷerə-². Heavy. I. Zero-grade form **gʷrə-*. 1. Suffixed form **gʷrə-u-i-* in Latin *gravis*, heavy, weighty: GRAVE², GRAVID, (GRIEF), GRIEVE; AGGRAVATE, AGGRIEVE. 2. Suffixed form **gʷrə-u-* in: a. Greek *barus*, heavy: BARITE, BARITONE, (BARIUM), BARYON, (BARYSPHERE), BARYTA; b. Sanskrit *guru-*, heavy, venerable: GURU. 3. Suffixed form **gʷrə-es-* in Greek *baros*, weight: BAR², BARO-; CENTROBARIC, ISALLOBAR, ISOBAR. 4. Possibly **gʷr-* in Greek *bri-* in compound **u(d)-bri-* (see *ud-*). II. Suffixed extended form **gʷrū-t-* in Latin *brūtus*, heavy, unwieldy, dull, stupid, brutish: BRUT, BRUTE. III. Suffixed extended form **gʷrī-g-* in: a. Celtic **brīg-o-*, strength, in Italian *brío*, vigor: BRIO; b. Germanic **krīg-* in Old High German *krēg*, *chrēg*, stubbornness (> German *Krieg*, war): BLITZKRIEG, SITZKRIEG. IV. Suffixed full-grade form **gʷerə-nā-*, millstone, in Old English *cweorn*, quern: QUERN. [Pok. 2. *gʷer-* 476.]

gʷerə-³. To praise (aloud). 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷrə-to-* in Latin *grātus*, pleasing, beloved, agreeable, favorable, thankful: GRACE, GRATEFUL, GRATIFY, GRATIS, GRATITUDE, GRATUITY; AGREE, CONGRATULATE, INGRATE, INGRATIATE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷrə-do-*, "he who praises," in Celtic *bardo-*, bard, in Welsh *bardd* and Scottish and Irish Gaelic *bard*, bard: BARD¹. [Pok. 4. *gʷer(a)-* 478.]

gʷerə-⁴. To swallow. 1. Possibly suffixed extended form **gʷro-ro-gh-* in Germanic **krag-*, throat, in: a. Old English **craga*, throat, possible source of Middle English *crawe*, crawl: CRAW; b. Middle Dutch *crāghe*, throat: SCRAG. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **gʷor-ā-* in Latin *vorāre*, to swallow up: VORACIOUS, -VOROUS; DEVOUR. 3. Expressed

redundant form **gʷr-g-* in Latin *gurgēs*, throat, also gulf, whirlpool: GARGET, GORGE, GORGET, GURGITA-TION; INGURGITATE, REGURGITATE. 4. Extended form **gʷrō-* (< **gʷrā-*) in Greek *brō-* in: a. suffixed reduplicated form *bi-brō-sko-* in Greek *bibrōskein*, to eat: HELLEBORE; b. nasalized variant form **bro-n-kh-* in Greek *brōnkhos*, windpipe, throat: BRONCHO-, BRONCHUS; c. suffixed form **gʷrō-mē-* in Greek *brōma*, food: THEOBROMINE; d. suffixed form **gʷrō-ti-* in Greek *brōsis*, eating: ABROSIA. [Pok. 1. *gʷer-* 474.]

gʷes- To extinguish. Suffixed variant form **sgʷes-nu-* in Greek *sbennunai*, to extinguish: ASBESTOS. [Pok. *gʷes-* 479.]

gʷet-¹. Resin (?). Only in Germanic and Celtic. Suffixed form **gʷet-u-* in: a. Germanic **kwithu-* in Old English *cwudu*, *cwudu*, *cudu*, resin, mastic gum, "that which is chewed," cud: CUD, QUID¹; b. Celtic **betu-*, birch, birch resin, in Latin *bitumen*, resin (Gaulish loanword): BITUMEN. [Pok. 1. *gʷet-* 480.]

gʷet-². To say, speak. Germanic **kwithan* in Old English *cwethan*, *becwethan*, to say, speak: BEQUEATH, BEQUEST, QUOTH. [Pok. 2. *gʷet-* 480.]

gʷet-³. Intestine. Suffixed o-grade form **gʷot-olo-* in Latin *botulus*, intestine, sausage: BOTULINUM, BOTULISM, BOWEL; (BOTULIN). [Pok. *gʷet-* 481.]

gʷhedh- To ask, pray. 1. Germanic **bidjan*, to entreat, in Old English *biddan*, to ask, pray: BID. 2. Germanic **bidam*, entreaty in Old English *gebed* (*ge-*, intensive and collective prefix; see *kom*), prayer: BEAD. [Pok. *gʷhedh-* 488, 2. *bhedh-* 114.]

gʷhen-¹. To strike, kill. 1. O-grade **gʷhon-* in Germanic suffixed form **ban-ōn-* in: a. Old English *bana*, slayer, cause of ruin or destruction: BANE; b. Middle High German *ban*, *bane* (> German *Bahn*), way, road (? < "path hewn through woods"): AUTOBAHN. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷhñ-tyā-* in Germanic **gundjō*, war, battle, in: a. Old Norse *gunnr*, war: GUN; b. compound **gund-fanōn-*, "battle flag" (*fanōn-*, flag; see *pan-*), in Italian *gonfalone*, standard: GONFALON. 3. Suffixed form **gʷhen-do-* in: a. Latin *dēfendere*, to ward off (*dē-*, away; see *de-*): DEFEND, (DEFENSE), (FENCE); b. Latin *offendere*, to strike against, be offensive, offend (*ob-*, against; see *epi*): OFFEND, (OFFENSE). 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **gʷhñ-tro-* in Persian *zahr*, poison: BEZOAR. [Pok. 2. *gʷhen-(a)-* 491, *bhen-* 126.]

gʷhen-². To swell, abound. Suffixed form **gʷhen-eyo-* in Greek *euthenein* (*eu-*, well; see *esu-*), to flourish: EUTHENICS. [Pok. 1. *gʷhen-* 491.]

gʷher- To heat, warm. 1. Zero-grade **gʷhr-* with nasal suffix and analogical vocalism in Germanic **brenw-*, to burn, forming **brennan* (intransitive) and *brannjan* (transitive) in: a. Old English *beornan*, *byrnan* (intransitive) and *bærnan* (transitive), to burn: BURN¹; b. late Old English *brynstān*, "burning mineral," sulfur (*stān*, stone; see *stei*): BRIMSTONE. 2. Germanic **brandaz*, a burning, a flaming torch, hence also a sword, in: a. Old English *brand*, piece of burning wood, sword: BRAND; b. Old Norse *brandr*, piece of burning wood, akin (in the sense "blackened by fire," dark-colored) to the possible Scandinavian source of Middle English *brende*, brindled: BRINDLED; c. Dutch *branden*, to burn, distill: BRANDY; d. Old French *brand*, sword: BRANDISH. 3. Suffixed form **gʷher-mo-* in Greek *thermos*, warm, hot (> *thermē*, heat): THERM, -THERM, THERMO-, THERMY; HYPOTHERMIA. 4. O-grade form **gʷhor-* in Latin *forceps*, pincers, fire tongs (< "that which holds hot things"; -*ceps*, agential suffix, "-taker"; see *kap-*): FORCEPS, FORCIPATE. 5. Suffixed o-grade form **gʷhor-no-* in: a. Latin *for-nāx*, oven: FORNAX, FURNACE, HORNITO; b. probably Latin *for-nix*, arch, vault (< "vaulted brick oven"): FORNICATE. [Pok. *gʷher-* 493, *bhereu-* 143.]

gʷhī- Thread, tendon. Suffixed form **gʷhī-slo-* in Latin *filum*, thread: FILAMENT, FILAR, FILARIA, FILE¹, FILLET,

FILOSE, FILUM; DEFILE², ENFILADE, FILIFORM, FILIGREE, FILOPLUME, PROFILE, PURFLE. [Pok. *g*heia-* 489.]

g*hrē-. To smell, breathe. Contracted from **g*whreō-*. Germanic suffixed form **brē-thaz* in Old English *brēth*, odor, exhalation: BREATH, (BREATHE).

g*hren-. To think. 1. Greek *phrēn*, the mind, also heart, midriff, diaphragm: (FRANTIC), FRENETIC, FRENZY, -PHRENIA, PHRENO-; EUPHROSINE, (PHRENITIS). 2. Extended zero-grade root form **g*hrn-d-* in Greek *phrazein*, to point out, show: PHRASE; HOLOPHRASTIC, METAPHRASE, PARAPHRASE, PERIPHRASIS. [Pok. *g*whren-* 496.]

g*ltur-. Vulture. Possible root. Latin *vultur*, vulture: VULTURE. [Pok. *g*ltur(os)* 482.]

g*ō-. To feed. Contracted from **g*wo-*. Suffixed zero-grade **g*wo-sko-*, Greek **g*wo-sko-*, in Greek *boskein*, to feed: PROBOSCIS. [In Pok. *g*ou-* 482.]

g*ou-. Ox, bull, cow. Nominative singular form **g*ōu-s*. 1. Germanic **kōuz* (> **kūz*) in Old English *cū*, *cȳ*, *cȳe*, cow: COW¹, (KINE); COWSLIP. 2. Latin *bōs* (stem *bov-*), ox, bull, cow: BEEF, BOVINE, BUGLE¹; OVIBOS. 3. Greek *bous*, ox, bull, cow: BOUSTROPHEDON, BUCEPHALUS, BUCOLIC, BULIMIA, BUPRESTID, BUTTER, (BUTYRIC). 4. Sanskrit *go-*, *gauḥ*, cow: GAYAL. 5. Suffixed form **g*ōu-ro-* in Sanskrit *gaurah*, wild ox: GAUR. 6. Zero-grade form **g*w-ā-* in Greek *hekatombē*, "sacrifice of a hundred oxen" (*hekatōn*, hundred; see **dekṃ**): HECATOMB. [Pok. *g*ou-* 482.]

g*res-. Thick, fat. Perhaps Latin *grossus* (from an uncertain preform), thick: GROCER, GROSCHEIN, GROSS, GROSZ; ENGROSS. [Pok. *g*retso-* 485.]

gyeu-. Also **geu-**. To chew. Germanic **kewwan* in Old English *cēowan*, to chew: CHEW. [Pok. *g(i)eu-* 400.]

[hulē]. Forest, timber, hence stuff, matter. Greek noun of unknown origin. -YL, YLEM; HYLOZOISM, METHYLENE.]

i-. Pronominal stem. 1. Germanic **is-lik-*, same (**lik-*, like; see **lik-**), in Old English *ilca*, same: ILK. 2. Germanic **jaino-*, **jeno-*, in Old English *geon*, that: YON. 3. Germanic **jend-* in Old English *geond*, as far as, yonder: YOND, (YONDER). 4. Extended forms **yām*, **yāi*, in Germanic **jā*, **jai*, in Old English *gēa*, affirmative particle, and *gēse*, yes (see **es-**): YEA, YES. 5. Old English *giēt*, *gieta* (preform uncertain), still: YET. 6. Old English *gif* (preform uncertain), if: IF. 7. Basic form **i-*, with neuter **id-em*, in Latin *is*, he (neuter *id*), and *idem*, same: ID, IDEM, (IDENTICAL), IDENTITY; (IDENTIFY). 8. Suffixed form **i-tero-* in Latin *iterum*, again: ITERATE; (REITERATE). 9. Suffixed and extended form **it(i)-em* in Latin *item*, thus, also: ITEM. 10. Suffixed variant form **e-tero-* (see **ko-**). [Pok. 3. e- 281.]

kā-. To like, desire. Contracted from **ka-*. 1. Suffixed form **kā-ro-* in: a. Germanic **hōraz* (feminine **hōrōn-*), "one who desires," adulterer, in (i) Old English *hōre*, whore: WHORE (ii) Old Norse compound *hōrdōmr*, whoredom (-*dōmr*, "condition"; see **dhē-**): WHOREDOME; b. Latin *cārus*, dear: CARESS, CHARITY, CHERISH. 2. Suffixed form **kā-mo-* in Sanskrit *kāmaḥ*, love, desire: KAMA; KAMASUTRA. [Pok. *kā-* 515.]

kad-. To fall. Latin *cadere*, to fall, die: CADAVER, CADENCE, CADENT, CADUCOUS, CASCADE, CASE¹, CHANCE, CHUTE; ACCIDENT, CADUCICORN, DECAY, DECIDUOUS, ESCHEAT, INCIDENT, OCCASION, RECIDIVISM. [Pok. 1. *kad-* 516.]

kād-. Sorrow, hatred. Suffixed zero-grade form **kād-i-* in: a. Germanic **hatiz* in Old English *hete*, hate, envy (> Middle English *hate*): HATRED. b. Germanic **hatōn* in Old English *hatian*, to hate: HATE; c. Germanic **hatjan* in Old French *hair*, to hate: HEINOUS. [Pok. *kād-* 517.]

kādh-. To shelter, cover. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **kād-u-* in Germanic **haduz* in expressive form **hattuz* in Old English *hæt(t)*, hat: HAT. 2. Basic form **kād-* in: a. Germanic **hōda* in Old English *hōd*, hood: HOOD¹;

b. Germanic **hōdjan* in Old English *hēdan*, to heed, care for, protect: HEED. [Pok. *kadh-* 516.]

kāe-id-. To strike. 1. Latin *caedere*, to cut, strike: CAESURA, CEMENT, CESTUS², CHISEL, -CIDE, SCISSORS; ABSCISE, CIRCUMCISE, CONCISE, DECIDE, EXCISE², INCISE, PRECISE, RECISION. 2. Latin *caelum* (? < **caedum*), sculptor's chisel: CAELUM. [Pok. (s)k(h)ai- 917.]

kagh-. To catch, seize; wickerwork, fence. 1. Germanic **hag-* in: a. Old French *hagard*, wild, wild hawk (< "raptor"): HAGGARD; b. Germanic **hagōn-* in Old English *haga*, hedge, hawthorn: HAW²; c. Germanic **hagjo* in Old English *hecg*, hedge: HEDGE. 2. Suffixed unaspirated form **kag-yon-* in Gaulish *caio*, rampart, retaining wall (> Old French *quai*, quay): (CAY), KEY², QUAY. 3. Possible variant **kogh-* in: a. Latin *cohum*, strap from yoke to harness: INCHOATE; b. possibly Latin *cōlum*, sieve (< wickerwork), and its derivative *cōlāre*, to filter: COLANDER, COULEE, (COULOIR), CULLIS; PERCOLATE. [Pok. *kagh-* 518.]

kaghlo-. Pebble, hail. Germanic **haglaz* in Old English *hagol*, *hægel*, hail: HAIL¹. [Pok. *kaghlo-* 518.]

kai-. Heat. Extended form **kaid-* in: a. Germanic **haitaz* in Old English *hāt*, hot: HOT; b. Germanic **haiti-* in Old English *hætu*, heat: HEAT. [Pok. *kāi-* 519.]

kaiko-. One-eyed. Latin *caecus*, blind: CAECILIAN, CAECUM. [Pok. *kai-ko-* 519.]

kailo-. Whole, uninjured, of good omen. 1. Germanic **hailaz* in: a. Old English *hāl*, hale, whole: HALE¹, WHOLE; b. Old English **hālsun*, wholesome (> Middle English *holsom*): WHOLESOME; c. Old Norse *heil*, healthy: (HAIL²); WASSAIL. 2. Germanic **hailithō* in Old English *hælh*, health: HEALTH. 3. Germanic **hailjan* in Old English *hælan*, to heal: HEAL. 4. Germanic **hailagaz* in: a. Old English *hālig*, holy, sacred: HOLY; b. Germanic derivative verb **hailagōn* in Old English *hālgian*, to consecrate, bless: HALLOW. [Pok. *kailo-* 622.]

kaito-. Forest, uncultivated land. 1. Germanic **haihiz* in Old English *hæth*, heath, untitled land: HEATH. 2. Germanic **haihithaz* in: a. Old English *hæthen*, heathen, "savage" (< "one inhabiting uncultivated land"): HEATHEN; b. Middle Dutch *heiden*, heathen: HOYDEN. [Pok. *kaito-* 521.]

kak-. To enable, help. Sanskrit *śaknoti*, he is able, he is strong: SHAKTI, SIKH. [Pok. *kak-* 522.]

[kak-²]. A round object, disk. Germanic root. 1. Old Norse *kaka*, cake: CAKE. 2. Middle Dutch *koeko*, a cake: COOKY. 3. Middle Low German *kōke*, cake: COCKAIGNE. 4. Old High German *kuocho*, cake: KUCHEN, QUICHE. [In Pok. *gag-* 349.]

kakka-. Also **kaka-**. To defecate. Imitative root. 1. Old Norse **kūka*, to defecate, akin to the source of Middle English *cukken*, to defecate: CUCKING STOOL. 2. Latin *cacāre*, to defecate: POPPYCOCK. 3. Greek *kakos*, bad: CACO-; CACODYL, CACOETHES, CACOPHONOUS, CACOPHONY. [Pok. *kakka-* 521.]

kal-. Cup. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **kl-ik-* in: a. Latin *calix*, cup, goblet: CALIX, CHALICE; b. Greek *kulix*, cup: KYLIX. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kl-uk-* in Greek *kalux*, seed-vessel, cup: CALYX. [Pok. 7. *kel-* 550.]

kal-. Beautiful. 1. Suffixed form **kal-wo-* in Greek *kalos*, beautiful: CALLISTO; CALOMEL, CALOYER, KALEIDOSCOPE. 2. Suffixed form **kal-yo-* in Greek *kallos*, beauty: CALLIGRAPHY, CALLIOPE, CALLIPYGIAN. [Pok. 2. *kal-* 524.]

kal-. Hard. 1. Latin *callum*, hard skin: (CALLOSE), CALLOUS, CALLUS. 2. Celtic **kal-eto-* in Welsh *caled*, hard, in *Caledwylch*, Excalibur: EXCALIBUR. [Pok. 1. *kal-* 523.]

kamer-. To bend; a vault. 1. Greek *kamara*, a vault: (CABARET), CAMARILLA, (CAMERA), CHAMBER, (COMRADE); (BICAMERAL). 2. Persian *kamar*, waist, girdle, loins, something arched: CUMMERBUND. [Pok. *kam-er-* 524.]

kamp-. To bend. 1. Suffixed form **kamp-ā* in Greek *kampē*, a bending, a winding: (GAM²), (GAMBADO²), (GAM-

BIT), GAMBOL, (GAMBREL), (GAMMON³), (JAMB). 2. Suffixed form **kamp-ulo-* in Greek *kampulos*, bent: CAMPYLOTROPOUS. [Pok. *kam-p-* 525.]

kan- To sing. 1. Germanic **han(ē)nī* in Old English *hen(n)*, hen: HEN. 2. Latin *canere*, to sing (> *cantāre*, to sing): CANOROUS, CANT², CANTABILE, CANTICLE, CANTILATE, (CANTO), CANTOR, CANZONE, CHANT; ACCENT, DESCANT, ENCHANT, (INCANTATION), INCENTIVE, PRECENTOR, RECENT. 3. Latin *oscen*, a singing bird used in divination (< **obs-cen*, "one that sings before the augurs"; *ob-*, before; see *epi*): OSCINE. 4. Suffixed form **kan-men-* in Latin *carmen*, song, poem: CHARM¹. [Pok. *kan-* 525.]

kand- To shine. 1. Suffixed (stative) form **kand-ē-* in Latin *candēre*, to shine: CANDENT, CANDID, (CANDIDA), (CANDIDATE), CANDLE, CANDOR; INCANDESCERE. 2. Latin transitive **candere*, to kindle, in compound *incendere*, to set fire to, kindle (*in-*, in; see *en*): (INCENDIARY), INCENSE. [Pok. *kand-* 526.]

kannabis. Hemp. Late Indo-European word borrowed from an unknown source. 1. Germanic **hanipiz* in Old English *henep*, *hænep*, hemp: HEMP. 2. Greek *kannabis*, hemp: CANNABIS, (CANVAS).

kanto- A corner, a bending. Celtic **cantos*, rim, border, in Latin *cantus*, *canthus*, iron ring around a carriage wheel, a wheel, rim (> Italian *canto*, corner): CANTEEN, CANTON; DECENT. [Pok. *kan-tho-* 526.]

kap- To grasp. I. Basic form **kap-*. 1. Germanic **haf-* in Old English *hefeld*, thread used for weaving, heddle (a device which grasps the thread): HEDDLE. 2. Germanic **haftjam* in Old English *hæft*, handle: HAFT. 3. Form **kap-o-* in Germanic **habai-*, **habēn* in Old English *habban*, to have, hold: HAVE. 4. Germanic *hafigaz*, "containing something," having weight, in Old English *hefig*, heavy: HEAVY. 5. Germanic **hafnō-*, perhaps "place that holds ships," in Old English *hæfen*, a haven: HAVEN. 6. Germanic *habukaz* in Old English *h(e)afoc*, hawk: HAWK¹. 7. Latin combining form *-ceps* (< **kap-s*), "taker." II. Suffixed form **kap-yo-*. 1. Germanic **hafjan* in Old English *hebban*, to lift: HEAVE. 2. Latin *capere*, to take, seize, catch: CABLE, CAPABLE, CAPACIOUS, CAPIAS, CAPSTAN, CAPTION, CAPTIOUS, CAPTIVATE, CAPTIVE, CAPTOR, CAPTURE, CATCH, (CHASE¹); ACCEPT, ANTICIPATE, CONCEIVE, DECEIVE, EXCEPT, INCEPTION, (INCIPIENT), INTERCEPT, INTUSSUSCEPTION, MUNICIPAL, NUNCUPATIVE, OCCUPY, PARTICIPATE, PERCEIVE, PRECEPT, RECEIVE, (RECOVER), RECUPERATE, (RX), SUSCEPTIBLE. III. Suffixed form **kap-s-* in Latin *capsa*, repository, case: CAISSON, CAPSICUM, CAPSID, CAPSULE, CASE², CHASE², CHASE³, CHASSIS, CHESS³; ENCHASE. IV. Lengthened-grade variant form **kōp-*. 1. Germanic **hōf-* in compound **bi-hōf*, "that which binds," requirement, obligation (**bi-*, intensive prefix; see *ambhi*), in: a. Old English *behōf*, use, profit, need: BEHOOF; b. Old English *behōfian*, to have need of: BEHOOVE. 2. Greek *kōpē*, oar, handle: COPEPOD. Compare *ghabh-*. [Pok. *kap-* 527.]

kap(h)o- Hoof. Lengthened-grade form *kāp(h)-o-* in Germanic **hōfaz* in Old English *hōf*, hoof: HOOF. [Pok. *kapho-* 530.]

kapro- He-goat, buck. Latin *caper*, he-goat (> *capra*, she-goat): CABRILLA, CABRIOLET, CAPELLA, CAPRIOLE, CHEVRON; CAPRIC ACID, CAPRICORN, CAPRIFIG, CAPROIC ACID. [Pok. *kapro-* 529.]

kaput. Head. 1. Germanic **haubidam*, **haubudam*, in Old English *hēafod*, head: HEAD. 2. Latin *caput*, head (> Italian *capo*, head): CABEZON, CADET, CAPE², CAPITAL¹, CAPITAL², CAPITATE, CAPITATION, CAPITELLUM, CAPITULATE, CAPITULUM, CAPO¹, CAPRICE, CAPTAIN, CATTLE, CAUDILLO, CHAPTER, CHAPTER, CHIEF, CHIEFTAIN; BICEPS, CHAMFRON, DECAPITATE, KERCHIEF, MISCHIEF, OCCIPUT, PRECIPITATE, RECAPITULATE, SINCIPUT, TRICEPS. [Pok. *kap-ut-* 529.]

kar- Hard. I. Variant form *ker-*. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **kor-tu-* in Germanic **harduz* in: a. Old English *hard*,

heard, hard: HARD; b. Frankish **hard*, hard, perhaps the source of Old French *estandard*, rallying place: STANDARD; c. Old French *hardir*, to make hard: HARDY¹. 2. Extended zero-grade form **krt-es-* in Greek *kratos*, strength, might, power: -CRACY. II. Basic form **kar-* in derivatives referring to things with hard shells. 1. Possibly Latin *carina*, keel of a ship, nutshell: CAREEN, CARINA. 2. Possibly Greek *karuon*, nut: KARYO-; EUCARYOTE, GILLYFLOWER, SYNKARYON. 3. Reduplicated form **kar-kr-o* dissimilated to Latin *cancer*, crab: CANCER, CANKER, CHANCRE. 4. Suffixed form **kar-k-ino-* in Greek *karkinos*, cancer, crab: CARCINO-, CARCINOMA; (CARCINOGEN). [Pok. 3. *kar-* 531.]

kar- To praise loudly, extol. Hypothetical base form. 1. Perhaps Germanic **hrōm-* in Dutch *roemen*, to praise: RUMMER. 2. Lengthened-grade form **kāru-* in Greek (Doric) *karux*, (Attic) *kēruux*, herald: CADUCEUS. [Pok. 2. *kar-* 530.]

[karlaz] Man. Germanic root. 1. Old English *ceorl*, man, churl: CHURL. 2. Old Norse *karl*, man, freeman: CARL, CARLING. [In Pok. *ger-* 390.]

kars- To card. 1. Latin *cārere*, *carrere*, to card wool (> *carmen*, a card for wool): CARMINATIVE. 2. Perhaps Latin *carduus*, thistle, artichoke: CARD², CARDOON, (CHARD). [Pok. *kars-* 532.]

kas- Gray. 1. Germanic **hasōn-*, **hazōn-* in Old English *hara*, hare: HARE. 2. Suffixed form **kas-no-* in Latin *cānus*, white, gray, grayed hair: CANESCENT. [Pok. *kas-* 533.]

kat- Something thrown down; offspring. 1. Possibly Greek *kata*, down: CATA-; CATHEPSIN. 2. Suffixed form **kat-olo-* in Latin *catulus*, young puppy, young of animals: CADELLE. [Pok. 2. *kat-* 534.]

kat- To fight. Suffixed form **kat-u-* in Old Irish *cath*, battle: KERN¹. [Pok. *kat-* 534.]

kau- To howl (imitative). 1. Reduplicated suffixed form **ka-kau-ro-* in Sanskrit *cakoraḥ*, partridge: CHUKAR. 2. Reduplicated form **kō-kū-o-* in Greek *kōkuein*, to wail, lament: COCYTUS. [Pok. *kau-* 535.]

kau- To hew, strike. 1. Germanic **hawwan* in: a. Old English *hēawan*, to hew: HEW; b. Old Norse *hōggva*, to cut: HAGGLE; c. Old French *hove*, a hoe: HOE. 2. Germanic **hawwō* in Old Norse *hōgg*, a gap, a cutting blow, akin to the source of HAG². 3. Germanic **haujam* in Old English *hieg*, hay, cut grass: HAY. 4. Suffixed form **kau-do-* in Latin *cūdere* (< **caudere*), to strike, beat: INCUS. [Pok. *kāu-* 535.]

kaul- Stalk, stem. Latin *caulis*, stalk, stem, cabbage-stalk, cabbage: CAULICLE, CAULINE, COLE, KALE; AMPLEXICAUL, CAULESCENT, CAULIFLOWER, COLCANNON, COLESLAW, KAILYARD SCHOOL, KOHLRABI. [Pok. *kau-l-* 537.]

ked- To go, yield. 1. Lengthened-grade form **kēd-* in Latin *cēdere*, to go, withdraw, yield: CEASE, CEDE, CESSION; ABSCISS, ACCEDE, ACCESS, ANCESTOR, ANTECEDE, CONCEDE, CONCESSION, DECEASE, EXCEED, INTERCEDE, PRECEDE, PREDECESSOR, PROCEED, RECEDE, RETROCEDE, SECEDE, SUCCEED. 2. Prefixed and suffixed form **ne-ked-ti-*, "from which one cannot draw back" (**ne-*, not; see *ne*), in Latin *neccesse*, inevitable, unavoidable: NECESSARY. [In Pok. *sed-* 884.]

keg- Hook, tooth. 1. Germanic **hakan-* in: a. Old Norse *haki*, hook, akin to Old English *haca*, hook: HAKE; b. Middle Low German *hake*, hook: HARQUEBUS. 2. Germanic lengthened form **hōka-* in: a. Old English *hōc*, hook: HOOK; b. Middle Dutch *hōk*, *hoec*, hook: HOOKER¹. 3. Germanic **hakila-* in Middle Dutch *hekel*, hatchel, a flax comb with long metal hooklike teeth: HECKLE. 4. Germanic **hakkijan* in Old English *-haccian*, to hack to pieces as with a hooked instrument: HACK¹. [Pok. *keg-* 537.]

kei- To lie; bed, couch; beloved, dear. I. Basic form **kei-*. 1. Suffixed form **kei-wo-* in: a. Germanic **hiwa-* in Old English *hiwan*, members of a household: HIND³;

b. suffixed Germanic form **hīwidō* in Old English *hīgid*, *hīd*, a measure of land (< 'household'): HIDE³. **2.** Suffixed form **kei-wi-* in Latin *cīvis*, citizen (< "member of a household"): CITY, CIVIC, CIVIL. **II.** O-grade form **koi-*. **1.** Suffixed form **koi-nā-* in Latin *cūnae*, a cradle: INCUNABULUM. **2.** Suffixed form **koi-m-ā-* in Greek *koiman*, to put to sleep: CEMETERY. **III.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ki-wo-* in Sanskrit *śiva*, auspicious, dear: SHIVA. [Pok. 1. *kei*- 539.]

kei-². Referring to various adjectives of color. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **koi-ro-* in German **hairaz*, "gray-haired," old, venerable, hence master, in: **a.** Old English *hār*, gray, hoary: HOAR; **b.** Old High German *hēr*, worthy, exalted: JUNKER; **c.** Middle Dutch *here*, master, lord: YOUNKER. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ki-wo-* in Germanic **hiwam* in Old English *hiw*, *hēo*, color, appearance, form: HUE¹. [Pok. 2. *kei*- 540.]

kei-³. To set in motion. **I.** Possibly extended o-grade form **koid-* with suffixed form **koi-d-ti-* in Germanic **haissiz* in: **a.** Old English *hæs*, a command, a bidding: HEST; **b.** Old English compound *behæs*, a vow, promise, command (*be-*, intensive prefix; see *ambhi*): BEHEST (but perhaps to be referred to a separate root **kaid-*). **II.** Zero-grade form **ki-*. **1.** Form **ki-eyo-* in Latin *ciēre* (past participle *citus*), with its frequentative *citāre*, to set in motion, summon: CITE; EXCITE, INCITE, OSCITANCY, RESUSCITATE, SOLICITOUS. **2.** Suffixed form **ki-neu-* in Greek *kinein*, to move (> *kinēsis*, motion): KINEMATICS, -KINESIS, KINETIC; CINEMATOGRAPH, CINEMATORADIOGRAPHY, HYPERKINESIA, KINESIOLOGY, KINESTHESIA, KININ, (TELEKINESIS). [Pok. *kei*- 538.]

kek*-. To excrete. Suffixed o-grade form **kokw-ro-* in Greek *kopros*, dung: COPRO-. [Pok. *kek**- 544.]

kel-¹. To strike, cut. Hypothetical base of derivatives referring to something broken or cut off; twig, piece of wood. **I.** Basic form **kel-* in suffixed o-grade form **kol-o-* in Greek *kolos*, docked, *kolobos*, maimed: COLOBOMA. **II.** Extended form **keld-*. **1.** Germanic **helt-* in Old English *hilt*: HILT. **2.** Zero-grade extended form **kld-* in **a.** Germanic **hulta-* in Old English *holt*, wood: HOLT; **b.** Greek *klados*, branch, shoot: CLADOCERAN, CLADODE, CLADOGENESIS, CLADOPHYLL, PHYLLOCLADE. **3.** Variant Celtic zero-grade extended form **klad-* in: **a.** suffixed form **klad-yo-*, Celtic source of Latin *gladius*, sword: GLADIATE, GLADIATOR, GLAIVE; **b.** suffixed form **klad-ibo-* in Gaelic *claidheamh*, sword: CLAYMORE. **4.** O-grade extended form **kold-* in: **a.** Germanic **haltaz*, "with a broken leg," in Old English compound *lemphealt*, limping, halting (*lemp-*, hanging loosely; see *leb-¹*), probable source of obsolete *limphalt*, lame: LIMP; **b.** Germanic derivative verb **haltōn* in Old English *healtian*, to limp: HALT². **III.** Extended form **kelb-*. **1.** Zero-grade form **kḷp-* in: **a.** Greek *kla-* in (*i*) Greek *klan*, to break: CLAST, CLASTIC; CLASMATOCYTE, OSTEOCLAST, PLAGIOCLASE (*ii*) Greek *klōn* (< **kla-ōn*), twig: CLONE; **b.** suffixed form **kḷp-ro-* in Greek *klēros*, lot, allotment (< "that which is cut off"): CLERK; **c.** suffixed form **kḷp-mṇ-* in Greek *klēma*, twig: CLEMATIS; **d.** suffixed form **kḷp-mo-* in Latin *calamitās*, injury, damage, loss: CALAMITY. **2.** O-grade form **kols-* in suffixed form **kols-bho-* in Greek *kolaphos*, a blow: COPE¹, COUP. See extension *kleg-*. [Pok. 3 *kel*- 545.]

kel-². To cover, conceal, save. **I.** O-grade form **kol-*. **1.** Germanic **haljō*, the underworld (< "concealed place"), in: **a.** Old English *hell*, hell: HELL; **b.** Old Norse *Hel*, the underworld, goddess of death: HEL. **2.** Germanic **hallō*, covered place, hall, in: **a.** Old English *heall*, hall: HALL; **b.** Old Norse *höll*, hall: VALHALLA. **3.** Suffixed form **kol-eyo-* in Greek *koleon*, *koleos*, sheath: COLEUS; COLEOPTERA, COLEOPTERAN, COLEOPTILE, COLEORHIZA. **II.** Zero-grade form **kḷ-*. **1.** Germanic **hul-* in: **a.** Old English *hulu*, husk, pod (< "that which covers"): HULL; **b.** Old English *hol*, a hollow: HOLE; **c.** Old English *holh*, hole, hollow: HOLLOW; **d.** Old English *healh*, secret place,

small hollow: HAUGH; **e.** Dutch *holster*, holster, (< "that which covers"): HOLSTER. **2.** Suffixed Germanic form **hulfti-* in Medieval Latin *hultia*, protective covering: HOUSING². **3.** Suffixed form **kḷ-to-* in Latin *occultus* (see **III.** 5. below). **4.** Extended form **klā* (< **kḷp-*) in Latin *clam*, in secret: CLANDESTINE. **5.** Suffixed variant form **kal-up-yo-* in Greek *kaluptein*, to cover, conceal: CALYPSO, CALYPTRA; APOCALYPSE, EUCALYPTUS. **III.** Full-grade form **kel-*. **1.** Germanic **helmaz*, "protective covering," in: **a.** Old English *helm*, protection, covering: HELM²; **b.** Frankish **helm*, helmet, akin to the source of Middle English *helmet*, helmet: HELMET. **2.** Latin *occulere* (part participle *occultus*; see **II.** 4. above), to cover over (*ob-*, over; see *epi*): OCCULT. **3.** Suffixed form **kel-os-* in Latin *color*, color, hue (< "that which covers"): COLOR. **4.** Suffixed form **kel-nā* in Latin *cella*, storeroom, chamber: CELL, CELLA, CELLAR, CELLARER; (RATHSKELLER). **5.** Suffixed form **kel-yo-* in Latin *cilium*, lower eyelid: CILIUM, SEEL; SUPERCILIOUS, (SUPERCILIUM). **IV.** Lengthened-grade form **kēl-ā-* in Latin *cēlare*, to hide: CONCEAL. See extension *klep-*. [Pok. 4. *kel*- 553.]

kel-³. To drive, set in swift motion. Hypothetical base of various loosely connected derivatives. **1.** Extended form **kelt-* or **keldh-* possibly in Germanic **haldan*, to drive flocks, keep or pasture cattle, in: **a.** Old English *healdan*, to hold, retain: HOLD¹; **b.** Old High German *halten*, to stop, hold back: HALT¹; **c.** Middle Dutch *houden*, to hold: AVAST. **2.** Suffixed form **kel-es-* in: **a.** Latin *celer*, swift: CELERITY; ACCELERATE; **b.** possibly further suffixed form **keles-ri-* in Latin *celeber*, (of a place) much frequented, hence famous: CELEBRATE, CELEBRITY. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kl-on-* in Greek *klonos*, turmoil, agitation: CLONUS. [Pok. 5. *kel*- 548.]

kel-⁴. To lean, tilt. Germanic **halthjan* in Old English *hieldan*, to tilt: HEELE². [Pok. 2. *kel*- 552.]

kel-⁵. Gray, black, dark. Suffixed form **kel-omb(h)-* in Latin *columba*, dove, pigeon: COLUMBA, COLUMBARIUM, COLUMBINE, CULVER. [Pok. 4. *kel*- 547.]

kel-⁶. To be prominent; hill. **1.** Zero-grade form **kḷ-* in: **a.** suffixed Germanic form *hul-ni-* in Old English *hyll*, hill: HILL; **b.** suffixed Germanic form **hul-ma-* in Old Norse *holmr*, islet in a bay, meadow: HOLM. **2.** Suffixed form **kel-d-* in Latin *excellere*, to raise up, elevate, also to be eminent (*ex-*, up out of; see *eghs*): EXCEL. **3.** O-grade form **kol-* in: **a.** Greek *kolophōn*, summit: COLOPHON; **b.** suffixed form **kol(u)men-* in Latin *culmen*, top, summit: CULMINATE; **c.** extended and suffixed form **kolumnā* in Latin *columna*, a projecting object, column: COLONEL, COLONNADE, COLUMN. [Pok. 1. *kel*- 544.]

kel-⁷. To prick. Germanic **hulin-* in Old English *hollen*, holly (from its spiny leaves): HOLLY. [Pok. 2. *kel*- 545.]

kel-⁸. To deceive, trick. Extended form **kelu-*, variant **kalu-*, in: **a.** Latin *calvī*, to deceive, trick: CALUMNY, CHALLENGE; **b.** Latin *cavilla* (< **calvilla*), a jeering: CAVIL. [Pok. *kēl*- 551.]

kelb-. To help. Germanic **helpan* in Old English *helpan*, to help: HELP. [Pok. *kelb*- 554.]

kelə-¹. Warm. Variant **klē-*, contracted from **klea-*. **1.** Suffixed variant form **klē-wo-* in Germanic **hlēwaz* in Old English *hlēo*, *hlēow*, covering, protection (as from cold): LEE. **2.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kḷp-ē-* in: **a.** Latin *calēre*, to be warm: CALENTURE, CHAFE; DECALESCENCE, NONCHALANT, RECALESCENCE; **b.** Latin derivative adjective *calidus*, warm (> French *chaud*, warm): CALDRON, CAUDLE, (CHOWDER); CHAUDFROID, SCALD¹. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **kḷ-os-* in Latin *calor*, heat: CALORIC, CALORIE; CALORECEPTOR, CALORIFIC, CALORIMETER, CALORIMETRY. [Pok. 1. *kel*- 551.]

kelə-². To shout. **I.** Variant form **klā-* (< **klas-*). **1.** Germanic *hlō-* in Old English *hlōwan*, to roar, low: LOW². **2.** Suffixed form **klā-mā-* in Latin *clamāre*, to call, cry out: CLAIM, CLAMANT, CLAMOR; ACCLAIM, DECLAIM, EXCLAIM, PROCLAIM, RECLAIM. **II.** O-grade form **kols-*.

Germanic **halōn*, to call, in: a. Dutch *halen*, to haul, pull (? < "to call together, summon"): KEELHAUL; b. Old French *haler*, to haul: HALE², HAUL. III. Zero-grade form **kē-* (> **kal-*). 1. Suffixed form **kal-yo-* in Latin *concilium*, a meeting, gathering (< "a calling together"; *con-*, together; see *kōm*): CONCILIATE, COUNCIL. 2. Suffixed form **kal-ēnd-* in Latin *kalendae*, the calends, the first day of the month, when it was publicly announced on which days the nones and ides of that month would fall: CALENDAR, CALEND. 3. Suffixed form **kal-e-* in Greek *kalein* (variant *kālē-*), to call: ECCLESIA, PARACLETE. 4. Suffixed form **kal-ā-* in Latin *calāre*, to call, call out: INTERCALATE, NOMENCLATOR. 5. Suffixed form **klā-ro-* or suffixed variant form **klā-ro-* contracted to **klā-ro-* in Latin *clārus*, bright, clear: CLEAR, GLAIR; CHIAROSCURO, CLAIRVOYANCE, DECLARE, ÉCLAIR, ÉCLAIRISSEMENT. IV. Possibly extended zero-grade form **kld-*, becoming **klad-* in suffixed form **klad-ti-* in Latin *classis*, summons, division of citizens for military draft, hence army, fleet, also class in general: CLASS. [Pok. 6. *kel*- 548.]

kelp-. To hold, grasp. O-grade form **kolp-* in Germanic **halb-* in: a. Old English *helfe*, handle: HELVE; b. suffixed form **halb-ma-* in (i) Old English *helma*, rudder, tiller: HELM¹ (ii) Middle High German *helm*, handle: HALBERD; c. suffixed form **half-tra-* in Old English *hælftræ*, halter: HALTER¹. [In Pok. 1. (s)kel- 923.]

kem-¹. Hornless. 1. Germanic **skamm-* in Old Norse *skammr*, "hornless," short: SCANT. 2. Suffixed form **kem-tyā* in Germanic **hinthjō* in Old English *hind*, doe: HIND². [Pok. 2. *kem-* 556.]

kem-². To compress. Germanic **hamjam*, a compressing, hence a doubling, in Old English *hem(m)*, a doubling over, a hem: HEM¹. [Pok. 1. *kem-* 555.]

kem-³. To hum. Germanic **hum-* in Middle English *hummen*, to hum: HUM. [Pok. 2. *kem-* 556.]

kem-⁴. To be tired, to tire. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **kōm-ŋ* proposed by some as the preform of Greek *kōma*, deep sleep, which is more likely of obscure origin: COMA¹. [Pok. 4. *kem(ə)*- 557.]

ken-¹. To be active. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **kon-o-* in Greek *diakonos*, servant, attendant (*dia-*, thoroughly): DEACON. 2. Lengthened o-grade form **kōn-ā-* in Latin *cōnārī*, to endeavor: CONATION. [Pok. 4. *ken-* 564.]

ken-². Hypothetical base of a number of loosely related Germanic words referring to pinching, closing the eyes, and other obscurely associated notions. 1. Old English *hnappian*, to doze, nap: NAP¹. 2. Old English *nēpflōd*, neap tide (*flōd*, tide; see *pleu-*): NEAP TIDE. 3. Middle Dutch *nipen*, to bite: NIP¹. 4. Old Norse *hnōggr*, miserly, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *nigard*, miser: NIGGARD. 5. Middle Dutch *noppe*, pile: NAP². 6. Low German *nibbeln*, to nibble: NIBBLE. 7. Middle High German *notten*, to nod, perhaps akin to Middle English *nodden*, to nod: NOD. [Pok. 2. *ken-* 559.]

ken-³. Fresh, new, young. 1. Suffixed form **ken-t-* in Latin *recens*, young, fresh, new (*re-*, again; see *re-*): RECENT. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kŋ-yo-* in Greek *kainos*, new, fresh (> *kainotēs*, newness): -CENE; CAINOTOPHOBIA, CENOGENESIS, CENOZOIC, KAINITE. [Pok. 3. *ken-* 563.]

ken-⁴. Empty. Suffixed form **ken-wo-* in Greek *kenos* (< **kenwos*), empty: KENOSIS; CENOTAPH. [Pok. *ken-* 564.]

ken-⁵. Hypothetical base of several roots associated with the notions "to compress," "something compressed." 1. Germanic root **hnekk-*, "neck" (a narrow or compressed part), in: a. Old English *hnecca*, neck: NECK; b. Old Norse *hnakkur*, saddle, and Old Norse *hnakki*, back of the neck, perhaps akin to the source of KNACKER. 2. Root **knu-*, nut (< "small hard object"), in: a. extended form **knud-* in Old English *hnutu*, nut: NUT; b. extended form **knuk-* in Latin *nux*, nut: NEWEL, NOUGAT, NUCELLUS, NUCLEUS. 3. Germanic root **hnukk-*, sharp projection, tip, in: a. Middle Dutch *nocke*, tip of a bow,

perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *nokke*, nock: NOCK; b. Norwegian (dialectal) *nok*, projection, hook, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *nok*, corner, nook: NOOK. [Pok. 1. *ken-* 558.]

k(e)nēko-. Yellow, golden. Germanic **hunagam* in Old English *hūnig*, honey: HONEY. [Pok. *k(e)nēko-* 564.]

keni-. Dust, ashes. 1. Latin *cinis*, ashes: CINERARIUM, CINEREOUS; INCINERATE. 2. O-grade form **koni-* in Greek *konis*, *konias*, dust: CONIOSIS; CONIDIUM. [Pok. 2. *ken-* 559.]

kenk-¹. To gird, bind. Variant form **keng-* in Latin *cingere*, to gird: CINCH, CINCTURE, CINGULUM; ENCEINTE², PRECINCT, SHINGLES, SUCCINCT. [Pok. 1. *kenk-* 565.]

kenk-². To suffer from hunger or thirst. Suffixed zero-grade form **kŋk-ru-* in Germanic **hungruz* in Old English *hungor*, *hungur*, hunger: HUNGER. [Pok. 2. *kenk-* 565.]

kenk-³. Heel, bend of the knee. 1. Germanic **hanhaz* in Old English *hōh*, heel: HOCK¹. 2. Germanic **hanhilōn-* in Old English *hēla*, heel: HEEL¹. [Pok. 3. *kenk-* 566.]

kens-. To proclaim, speak solemnly. Form **kens-ē-* in Latin *cēnsēre*, to judge, assess, estimate, tax: CENSOR, CENSUS; RECENSION. [Pok. *kens-* 566.]

kent-. To prick, jab. 1. Greek *kentein*, to prick (> *ken-tron*, point): CENTER, CENTESIS; AMNIOCENTESIS, DICENTRA, ECCENTRIC. 2. Suffixed form **kent-to-* in Greek *kestos*, belt, girdle: CESTUS¹. [Pok. *kent-* 567.]

kentho-. Also *kento-*. Cloth, rag. Latin *centō*, cento, patchwork: CENTO. [Pok. *kenth(o)-* 567.]

ker-¹. Horn, head; with derivatives referring to horned animals, horn-shaped objects, and projecting parts. I. Zero-grade form **kr-*. 1. Suffixed form **kr-n-* in: a. Germanic **hurnaz* in (i) Old English *horn*, horn: HORN, (HORNBEAM) (ii) German *Horn*, horn: ALPENHORN, ALTHORN, FLÜGELHORN, HORNBLÉNDE; b. Latin *cornū*, horn: CORN², CORNEA, CORNEOUS, CORNER, CORNET, CORNICULATE, CORNU; BICORN, CADUCICORN, CAPRICORN, CLAVICORN, CORNIFICATION, LAMELLICORN, LONGICORN, TRICORN, UNICORN. 2. Suffixed and extended form **krs-n-* in Germanic **hurznuta* in Old English *hyrnet*, hornet: HORNET. 3. Suffixed form **kr-ei-* in: a. Germanic **hraina-* in Old Norse *hreinn*, reindeer: REINDEER; b. Germanic **hrinda-* in Old High German *hrind*, ox (> German *Rinder*, cattle): RINDERPEST. 4. Suffixed extended form **krās-no-* in Greek *kranion*, skull, upper part of the head: CRANIUM; MIGRAINE, OLECRANON. 5. Suffixed form **kr-ə-* in: a. Greek *karē*, *kara*, head: CHARIVARI; CHEER; b. Greek *karoun*, to stupefy, be stupefied (< "to feel heavy-headed"): CAROTID; c. Greek *karōton*, carrot (from its hornlike shape): CARROT. 6. Possibly extended form **kri-* in Greek *krios*, ram: CRIOSPHINX. II. Suffixed form **ker-wo-*.

1. Latin *cervus*, deer: CERVINE, SERVAL. 2. Latin *cervix*, neck: CERVIX. III. Extended and suffixed form **keru-do-* in Germanic **herutaz* in: a. Old English *heorot*, hart, stag: HART; b. Dutch *hart*, deer, hart: HARTEBEEST. IV. Extended form **keras-*. 1. Greek *keras*, horn: CARAT, CERASTES, KERATO-; CERATODUS, (CERATOID), CHELICERA, CLADOCERAN, KERATIN, RHINOCEROS, TRICERATOPS. 2. Persian *sar*, head: SIRDAR. 3. Suffixed form **kerās-ro-* in Latin *cerebrum*, brain: CEREBELLUM, CEREBRUM, SAVELOY. V. Extended o-grade form **koru-*. 1. Greek *korumbos*, uppermost point (< "head"): CORYMB. 2. Greek *koruphē*, head: CORYPHEUS. 3. Suffixed form **koru-do-* in Greek *korudos*, crested lark: CORYDALIS. 4. Suffixed form **koru-nā* in Greek *korunē*, club, mace: CORYNEBACTERIUM. [Pok. 1. *ker-* 574.]

ker-². Echoic root, base of various derivatives indicating loud noises or birds. I. Zero-grade form **kr-*, becoming Germanic **hr-*. 1. Germanic **hring-* in Old English *hringan*, to resound, clink: RING². 2. Germanic **hrai-* in Old English *hræcan*, to clear the throat: RETCH. 3. Germanic **hrōkaz*, "croaking bird," crow, in Old English

hrōc, rook: ROOK¹. 4. Germanic **hraban*, **hrabnaz*, raven, in Old English *hræfn*, raven: RAVEN¹. 5. Extended form **krep-* in Latin *crepāre*, to crack, burst, creak: CREPITATE, CREVICE; DECREPIT, DECREPITATE, QUEBRACHO. 6. Extended form **kri-* in Germanic **krik-* in Old French *criquer*, to creak, click: CRICKET¹. II. Variant form **skr-*. 1. Germanic **skrik-* in Old English *scrie*, thrush: SHRIKE. 2. Germanic **skrēkjan-* in Old Norse *skrækja*, to shriek: SCREAM, SCREECH. 3. Germanic **skrainjan*, to shout, shriek, in Old Norse *scræma*, to scream, perhaps akin to the possible Scandinavian source of Middle English *scremen*, to scream: SCREAM. III. O-grade form **kor-*. 1. Latin *corvus*, raven: CORBEL, CORBINA, CORMORANT, CORVINE, CORVUS. 2. Greek *korax*, raven (> *korakias*, chough): CORACIFORM, CORACOID. [Pok. 1. *ker-* 567.]

ker-³. To grow. 1. Suffixed form **ker-es-* in Latin *Cerēs*, goddess of agriculture, especially the growth of grain: CEREAL, CERES. 2. Extended form **krē-* (< **krea-*) in: a. suffixed form **krē-yā-* in Latin *creāre*, to bring forth, create, produce (< “to cause to grow”): CREATE, CREOLE; PROCREATE; b. suffixed form **krē-sko-* in Latin *crēscere*, to grow, increase: CRESCENDO, CRESCENT, CREW¹; AC-CRUE, CONCRESCENCE, CONCRETE, DECREASE, EXCRESCENCE, INCREASE, RECRUIT. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **kor-wo-*, “growing,” adolescent, in Greek *kouros*, *koros*, boy, son: DIOSCURI, HYPOCORISM. 4. Compound **sm-kēro-*, “of one growth” (**sm-*, same, one; see *sem-*), in Latin *sincērus*, pure, clean: SINCERE. [Pok. 2. *ker-* 577.]

ker-⁴. Heat, fire. 1. Suffixed form **ker-tā* in Germanic **herthō* in Old English *heorth*, hearth: HEARTH. 2. Zero-grade form **kr-* in: a. Latin *carbō*, charcoal, ember: CARBON, CARBUNCLE; b. extended form **krem-* in Latin *cremāre*, to burn: CREMATE. 3. Possibly suffixed and extended form **kerā-mo-* in Greek *keramos*, potter's clay, earthenware: CERAMIC. 4. Possibly variant extended form **krās-* in Russian *krasa*, beauty (< “brilliance of fire”): CRASH². [Pok. 3. *ker-* 571.]

ker-⁵. Also *kerō-*. To injure. Suffixed zero-grade form **krj-yē-* in Latin *cariēs*, decay, caries: CARIES. [Pok. 4. *ker-* 578.]

ker-⁶. A kind of cherry. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **kr-no-* in Latin *cornus*, cornel tree: CORNEL. 2. Full-grade form **ker-* probably in Greek *kerasos*, cherry: CHERRY. [Pok. 4. *ker-* 572.]

kerd-¹. Heart. 1. Suffixed form **kerd-en-* in Germanic **hertōn-* in Old English *heorte*, heart: HEART. 2. Zero-grade form **krd-* in: a. Latin *cor* (stem *cord-*), heart: CORDATE, CORDIAL, COURAGE, QUARRY¹; ACCORD, CONCORD, CORDIFORM, DISCORD, MISERICORD, RECORD; b. suffixed form **krd-yā-* in Greek *kardia*, heart, stomach, orifice: CARDIA, CARDIAC, RADIO-; DIPLOCARDIAC, ENDOCARDIUM, EPICARDIUM, MEGALOCARDIA, MYOCARDIUM, PERICARDIUM. 3. Possibly **kred-dhō-*, “to place trust” (an old religious term; **dhō-*, to do, place; see *dhē-*), in Latin *credere*, to believe: CREDENCE, CREDIBLE, CREDIT, CREDO, CREDULOUS, GRANT; MISCREANT, RECREANT. [Pok. *kered-* 579.]

kerd-². Craft. Suffixed form **kerd-ā* in Old Irish *cerd*, art, artist: CAIRD. [Pok. 2. *kerd-* 579.]

kerdh-. Row, herd. Suffixed form **kerdh-ā* in Germanic **herdō* in Old English *heord*, herd: HERD. [Pok. *kerdho-* 579.]

kerō-. To mix, confuse, cook. 1. Variant form **krā-* (< **kra-*) in Germanic **hrōr-* in: a. possibly Old English *hrēr*, lightly boiled, half-cooked: RARE²; b. Middle Dutch *roer*, motion: UPROAR. 2. Zero-grade form **krj-* in: a. suffixed form **krj-ti-* in Greek *krasis*, a mixing: IDIOSYNCRACY; b. suffixed form **krj-ter-* in Greek *kra-ter*, mixing vessel: CRATER. [Pok. *kerō-* 582.]

kerp-. To gather, pluck, harvest. Variant *karpe-*. 1. Germanic **harbistaz* in Old English *hærfest*, harvest: HARVEST. 2. Latin *carpere*, to pluck: CARPET; EXCERPT,

(SCARCE). 3. Greek *karpos*, fruit: -CARP, CARPEL, CARPO-, -CARPOUS. [In Pok. 4. *sker-* 938.]

kers-¹. Dark, dirty. 1. Suffixed form **ker(s)-no-* in Russian *chērnnyī* (feminine *chērnaya*), black: CHERNOZEM. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **krs-no-* in Sanskrit *kr̥ṣṇā-*, black, dark: KRISHNA. [Pok. *kers-* 583.]

kers-². To run. Zero-grade form **krs-*. 1. Latin *currere* (past participle *cursor*), to run: CORRIDOR, (CORSAIR), COURANTE, COURIER, COURSE, CURRENT, CURSIVE, CURSOR, CURULE; CONCOURSE, CONCUR, DECURRENT, DISCOURSE, EXCURSION, HUSSAR, INCUR, INTERCOURSE, OCCUR, PERCURRENT, PRECURSOR, RECOURSE, RECUR, SUCCOR. 2. Suffixed form **krs-o-* in Gaulish *carros*, a wagon, cart, in: a. Latin *carrus*, a two-wheeled wagon: CAR, CAREER, CARGO, CARICATURE, CARIOLE, CAROCHE, (CARRY), CHARGE, CHARIOT; b. Latin *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage: CARPENTER. [Pok. 2. *kers-* 583.]

kert-. To turn, entwine. 1. Zero-grade form **krt-*. 1. Suffixed form **krt-i-* in Germanic **hurdiz*, wickerwork frame, hurdle, in: a. Old English *hyrdel*, hurdle, frame: HURDLE; b. Old French *hourd*, fence, hurdle, scaffold: HOARDING. 2. Suffixed form **krt-sti-* in Germanic **hursti-* in Old High German *hurst*, thicket: HORST. II. Perhaps suffixed variant form **kr̥t-i-* in Latin *crātis*, wickerwork hurdle: CRATE, GRATE², (GRID), GRIDDLER; (GRIDIRON). [Pok. *kert-* 584.]

kes-¹. To scratch. 1. Germanic **hezdō* in Old English *heordan*, coarse parts of flax: HARDS. 2. Extended form **kseu-* in Greek *xuein*, to scrape: XYSTER. 3. Nasalized form **ks-n-eu-* in: a. Germanic **snaww-* in Old Norse *snōggr*, “close-cropped,” perhaps akin to the source of SNUG¹; b. Latin *novācula*, razor: NOVACULITE. [Pok. *kes-* 585.]

kes-². To cut. Variant *kas-*. 1. Suffixed form **kas-tro-* in: a. Latin *castrāre*, to castrate: CASTRATE; b. Latin *castrum*, fortified place, camp (perhaps “separated place”): CASTLE. 2. Suffixed form **kas-to-* in Latin *castus*, chaste, pure (< “cut off from, free of, faults”): CASTE, CHASTE; CASTIGATE, INCEST. 3. Suffixed (stative) form **kas-ē-* in Latin *carēre*, “to be cut off from,” lack: CARET. 4. Extended geminated form **kasso-* in Latin *cassus*, empty, void: (CASHIER), QUASH. [Pok. *kes-* 586.]

kes-³. To order. Suffixed o-grade form **kos-mo-* in Greek *kosmos*, order: COSMOS; MACROCOSM, MICROCOSM.

keu-¹ Also *əkeu-*. To perceive, see, hear. O-grade form **əkou-*. 1. Extended form **kous-* in: a. Germanic **hausjan* in (i) Old English *hieran*, to hear: HEAR (ii) Old English *he(o)rcnian*, to harken: HEARKEN; b. suffixed form **ə-kous-yo-* in Greek *akouein*, to hear: ACOUSTIC. 2. Variant **skou-* in: a. Germanic **skauwon* in (i) Old English *scēawian*, to look at: SHOW (ii) Flemish *scauwen*, to look at: SCAVENGER; b. Germanic **skaunjaz* in Middle Dutch *schoon*, beautiful, bright (< “conspicuous, attractive”): SCONE; c. Germanic **skauniz* in Old English *sciene*, bright, sheen: SHEEN. [Pok. 1. *keu-* 587.]

keu-². Base of various loosely related derivatives with assumed basic meaning “to bend,” whence “a round or hollow object.” I. Extended forms **keub-*, **keup-*. 1. Germanic **haup-* in: a. Old English *hēap*, heap: HEAP; b. Dutch *hoop*, heap, troop: FORLORN HOPE. 2. Germanic **hupp-*, to leap (by first bending the legs), in Old English *hoppian*, to hop: HOP¹. 3. Germanic **hupiz* in Old English *hype*, hip: HIP¹. 4. Zero-grade form **kup-*, vessel, in: a. suffixed form **kup-s-* in Greek *kupselē*, chest, hollow vessel: CYPSELA; b. long-vowel form **kūp-* in (i) Germanic **hūfi-* in Old English *hȳf*, hive: HIVE (ii) suffixed form **kūp-a* in Latin *cūpa*, tub, vat: CUPOLA, CUPULE; c. expressive form **kupp-* in Late Latin *cuppa*, drinking vessel: CUP. 5. Zero-grade form **kub-* in: a. Greek *kubos*, cube: CUBE; b. suffixed form **kub-ā-* in (i) Latin *cubāre*, to lie down on (< “to bend down, prostrate”): COUVADE, COVEY, CUBICLE; CONCUBINE, INCUBATE, SUCCUBUS (ii) Latin *cubitum*, elbow: CUBIT; c. nasalized form **ku-m-b-* in (i) Latin *-cumbere*, to lie down, recline: ACCUMBENT,

DECUMBENT, INCUMBENT, PROCUMBENT, RECUMBENT, SUCCUMB (ii) Greek *kumbē*, boat, bowl: (CEMBALO), (CHIME¹), CYMBAL, CYMBIDIUM; d. aspirated long-vowel form **kūbh-* in Greek *kuphos*, bent: KYPHOSIS. II. Extended o-grade form **kouk-*. 1. Suffixed form **kouk-o-* in: a. Germanic **hauhaz*, "arched," high, in Old English *hēah*, high: HIGH; b. Germanic **hauhiðō* in Old English *hēathu*, *hēathu*, height: HEIGHT. 2. Germanic **huk-* in: a. Middle Low German *hōken*, to bend, squat, bear on the back, peddle: HAWKER; b. Old Norse *hokra*, to crouch, akin to the Scandinavian source of HUNKER; c. Middle Dutch *hokester*, "one who squats," peddler, perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *hukster*, peddler: HUCKSTER. III. Reduplicated form **ka-ku-bh-* in Latin *cacūmen*, summit, point (< "arch, vault"): CACUMINAL. [Pok. 2. *kēu-* 588.]

kēu-. To burn. Zero-grade form **kau-* becoming **kaw-* in suffixed form **kaw-yo-* in Greek *kaiein*, to burn: CALM, CAUSTIC, CAUTERY; ENCAUSTIC, HOLOCAUST, (INK). [Pok. 2. *kēu-* 595.]

kēub-. Thorn. Germanic **heup-* in Old English *hēope*, brier, seed vessel of the wild rose: HIP³. [Pok. *kēub-* 595.]

kēuē-¹. To pay attention, perceive (preternaturally). 1. Suffixed o-grade form **kouō-o-* becoming **kaw-* in denominative (stative) Latin *cavēre*, to beware, watch, guard against: CAUTION, CAVEAT; PRECAUTION. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kū-dos* (< **kū-dos*) in Greek *kudos*, magical glory: KUDOS. [In Pok. 1. *kēu-* 587.]

kēuē-². To swell; vault, hole. I. O-grade form **kouō-*. 1. Basic form **kouō-* becoming **kaw-* in Latin *cavus*, hollow, and *cavea*, a hollow: CAGE, CAVE, CAVERN, CAVETTO, GABION, JAIL; CONCAVE, DECOY, EXCAVATE. 2. Suffixed form **kou-ilo-* in Greek *kōilos*, hollow: (-CELE²), -CELIAC, -COEL, COELOM. 3. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **kōu-o-* in Greek *kōos*, hollow place, cavity (> *kōdeia*, poppy head): CODEINE. II. Zero-grade form **kū-* (< **kū-*). 1. Suffixed shortened form **ku-mo-* in Latin *cumulus*, heap, mass: CUMULATE, CUMULUS; ACCUMULATE. 2. Basic form **kū-* in: a. suffixed form **kū-ro-*, "swollen," strong, powerful, in Greek *kurios* (vocative *kurie*), master, lord: CHURCH, (KIRK), KYRIE; b. suffixed form **kuw-eyo-* in Greek *kuein*, to swell, and derivative *kūma* (< **kū-mŋ*), "a swelling," wave: CYMA. [Pok. 1. *kēu-* 592.]

kēuk-. To be white, be bright, shine. Suffixed zero-grade form **kuk-no-* in Greek *kuknos*, swan: CYGNET, CYGNUS. [Pok. *kēuk-* 597.]

kēwero-. North, north wind. 1. Germanic **skūra-* in Old English *scūr*, shower, storm: SHOWER¹. 2. Germanic **skūrō* in Old Norse *skūr*, a shower, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *scouren*, to range over: SCOUR². [Pok. *kēwero-* 597.]

kigh-. Fast, violent. Germanic **hīg-* in Old English *hīgian*, to strive, exert oneself: HIE. [Pok. *kei-gh-* 542.]

kistā. Basket. Greek *kistē*, basket (> Old English *cest*, box): CHEST, CIST¹, CISTERN. [Pok. *kistā* 599.]

klā-. To spread out flat. Extended shortened form **klat-*. 1. Germanic **hlathan* in Old English *hladan*, to lade, lay on, load: LADE. 2. Suffixed form **klat-sto-* in Germanic **hlasta-* in: a. Old English *hlæst*, burden, load: LAST⁴; b. Old Swedish and Old Danish *last*, burden: BALLAST. [Pok. *klā-* 599.]

kleg-. To cry, sound. Extension of *kel-¹*. Variant form **klag-*. 1. Variant form **klak-* in: a. Germanic **hlahjan* in Old English *hlieh(h)an*, to laugh: LAUGH; b. Germanic **hlahtraz* in Old English *hleahtr*, laughter: LAUGHTER. 2. Nasalized form **kla-n-g-* in Latin *clangere*, to sound: CLANG. [Pok. *kleg-* 599.]

klei-. To lean. I. Full-grade form **klei-*. 1. Suffixed form **klei-n-* in Latin *-clināre*, to lean, bend: DECLINE, INCLINE, RECLINE. 2. Suffixed form **klei-tro-* in Latin *-clitra*, litter, with diminutive *clitellae*, packsaddle: CLITELLUM. 3. Suffixed form **klei-wo-* in Latin *clivus*, a slope: ACCLIVITY, DECLIVITY, PROCLIVITY. II. Zero-grade

form **kli-*. 1. Germanic **hlid-*, "that which bends over," cover, in Old English *hlid*, cover: LID. 2. Suffixed form **kli-n-* in Germanic **hlinēn*, in Old English *hlinian* and *hleonian*, to lean: LEAN¹. 3. Suffixed form **kli-ent-* in Latin *cliēns*, dependent, follower: CLIENT. 4. Suffixed form **kli-to-* in Latin **aus-klit-ā-* in *auscultāre*, "to hold one's ear inclined," to listen to (see *ous-*). 5. Suffixed form **kli-n-yo-* in Greek *klīnein*, to lean: CLINAL, CLINE, -CLINIC, CLINO-; (ACLINIC LINE), CLINANDRIUM, ENCLITIC, (ISOCLINE), MATRICLINOUS, (MONOCLINIC), PATRICLINOUS, PERICLINE, PROCLITIC, SYNCLINAL. 6. Greek lengthened form **klī-* in: a. suffixed form **kli-n-ā* in Greek *klīnē*, bed: CLINIC; DICLINOUS, MONOCLINOUS, TRICLINIUM; b. suffixed form **kli-m-* in Greek *klīmax*, ladder: CLIMAX; c. suffixed form **kli-mŋ-* in Greek *klīma*, sloping surface of the earth: CLIMATE. III. Suffixed o-grade form **kloi-tr-* in Germanic **hlaidr-* in Old English *hlēd(d)er*, ladder: LADDER. [Pok. *klei-* 600.]

kleng-. To bend, turn. 1. Germanic **hlink-* in: a. Old English *hlinc*, ridge: LINKS; b. Old Norse **hlenkr*, loop of a chain, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *linke*, loop of a chain: LINK¹; c. Old French *flenchir*, to turn aside, flich: FLINCH. 2. Germanic **hlank-* in: a. Old English *hlanc*, lean, thin (< "flexible"): LANK; b. Old French *flanc*, hip, side (where the body curves): FLANK. [Pok. *kleng-* 603.]

klep-. To steal. Extension of *kel-²*. Suffixed form **klep-yo-* in Greek *kleptein*, to steal: CLEPSYDRA, KLEPTOMANIA. [Pok. *klep-* 604.]

kleu-¹. To hear. I. Extended form **kleus-* in Germanic **hleuza-* in Old English *hlēor*, cheek (< "side of the face" < "ear"): LEER. II. Zero-grade form **klū-*. 1. Germanic **hluŋjan* in Old English *hlystan*, to listen: LIST⁴. 2. Germanic **hluŋinōn* in Old English *hlysnan*, to listen: LISTEN. 3. Suffixed lengthened form **klū-to-* in Germanic **hlūdaz*, "heard," loud, in: a. Old English *hlūd*, loud: LOUD; b. Old High German *hlūti*, sound: ABLAUT, UMLAUT. III. Suffixed form **klew-yo-* in Greek *kleiein*, to praise, tell: CLIO. [Pok. 1. *kleu-* 605.]

kleu-². To wash, clean. 1. Latin *clōāca*, sewer, canal: CLOACA. 2. Zero-grade form **klū-* in Greek *kluzein*, to wash out: CLYSTER; CATACLYSM. [Pok. 2. *kleu-* 607.]

kleu-³. Possibly hook, peg. I. Extended zero-grade form **klud-* possibly in Germanic **hluta-*, lot, portion (semantic development obscure). 1. Old English *hlot*, lot: LOT. 2. Dutch *lot*, lot: LOTTERY. 3. Old French *lot* (> French *lot*), lot, portion: LOTTO; ALLOT. II. Suffixed variant form **klau-do-* in Latin *claudere*, to close (< "to lock with a hook, bolt"): CLAUSE, CLOISONNÉ, CLOISTER, CLOSE, (CLOSURE), (CLOZE); CONCLUDE, ECLOSION, EXCLUDE, INCLUDE, OCCLUDE, RECLUDE, RECLUDE, SECLUDE. III. Variant form **klāw-*. 1. Suffixed form **klāw-i-* in Latin *clāvis*, key: CEMBALO, CLAVICLE, CLAVIER, CLEF, KEVEL; CLAVICHORD, CONCLAVE, ENCLAVE. 2. Suffixed form **klāw-o-* in: a. Latin *clāvus*, nail: CLOVE¹, CLOY; b. Latin *clāva*, club: CLAVATE; CLAVICORN, CLAVIFORM. 3. Suffixed form **klāw-yo-* in: a. Greek *kleiein*, to close: CLATHRATE; b. Greek verbal adjective *kleistos*, closed: CLEISTOGAMOUS, CLEISTOTHECIUM. [Pok. *klēu-* 604.]

klōwo-. Bald. Variant **kal(a)wo-* in Latin *calvus*, bald: CALVARIUM. [Pok. *klōwo-* 554.]

klou-. To bend. Proposed by some as the root of Germanic **hlaupan*, to leap, which is more likely of unknown origin. Germanic **hlaupan* in: a. Old English *hlēapan*, to leap: LEAP; b. Old English *hlēapwince*, lapwing (-wince, perhaps "move sideways," akin to Old English *wincian*, to wink; see *weng-*): LAPWING; c. Old Norse *hlaupa*, to leap: LOPE; d. Middle Dutch *loopen*, to leap, run: INTERLOPE, ORLOP; e. Middle Low German *lōp*, course, running (> Swedish *lopp*, course): GAUNTLET²; f. Old High German *hlouffan*, to leap (> German *Lauf*, race): LANGLAUF; g. Old French *galoper* and Old North French *waloper*, to gallop: GALLOP, WALLOP;

h. Anglo-Norman *aloper*, to run away from one's husband with a lover: *ELOPE*.

kneigʰh-. To lean on. 1. Latin *cōnīvēre* (< **con-nīgūere*; *com-*, together; see *kōm*), "to lean together" (said of eyelids), to close the eyes, be indulgent: *CONNIVE*. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kniḡʰh-to-* in Latin *nictāre*, to move the eyelids, wink: *NICTITATE*. 3. Uncertain preform in Latin *nītī*, to lean forward, strive: *NISUS*; *RENITENT*. [Pok. *knei-gʰh-* 608.]

knid-. Egg of a louse. Suffixed form **knid-ā* in Germanic **hniūtō* in Old English *hniutu*, egg of a louse: *NIT*. [Pok. *knid-* 608.]

ko-. Stem of demonstrative pronoun meaning "this." I. Variant form **ki-*. 1. Germanic **hi-* in: **a.** Old English *he*, he: *HE*!; **b.** Old English *him*, him: *HIM*; **c.** Old English *his*, his: *HIS*; **d.** Old English *hire*, her: *HER*; **e.** Old English *hit*, it: *IT*. **f.** Old English *hēr*, here: *HERE*; **g.** Old English *heonane*, *heonon*, from here: *HENCE*. 2. Suffixed form **ki-tro-* in Germanic **hi-thra-* in Old English *hider*, hither: *HITHER*. 3. Suffixed form **ki-s* in Latin *cis*, on this side of: *CIS-*. II. Variant form **ke-*. 1. Preposed in **ke-etero-* (**e-tero-*, a second time, again; see *i-*) in Latin *cēterus* (neuter plural *cētera*), the other part, that which remains: *ET CETERA*. 2. Latin *-ce* (see *nu-*). III. Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Germanic root **hind-*, behind. 1. Old English *bihindan*, in the rear, behind (*bi*, at; see *ambhi*): *BEHIND*, *HIND*! 2. Old High German *hintar* (> German *hinter-*), behind: *HINTERLAND*. 3. Germanic derivative verb **hindrōn*, to keep back, in Old English *hindrian*, to check, hinder: *HINDER*! [Pok. *ko-* 609.]

kō-. To sharpen, whet. Contracted from **kōz-*. 1. Suffixed extended form **kōi-no-* in Germanic **hainō* in Old English *hān*, stone: *HONE*! 2. Perhaps Greek *kōnos*, cone, conical object (< "a sharp-pointed object"): *CONE*. [Pok. *kēi-* 541.]

kob-. To suit, fit, succeed. Germanic **hap-* in Old Norse *happ*, chance, good luck: *HAP*, (*HAPPEN*), (*HAPPY*); (*HAPLESS*), (*MISHAP*). [Pok. *kob-* 610.]

[kokkos]. Kermes berry, pit, grain. Greek noun of unknown origin: *COCCID*, *COCCUS*, *COCHINEAL*; *MONOCOQUE*.]

koksā. Body part. Latin *coxa*, hip: *COXA*, *CUISSE*, *CUSHION*. [Pok. *koksā* 611.]

kolēm-. Grass, reed. Suffixed form **kolēm-o-*. 1. Germanic **halmaz* in Old English *healm*, *halm*, straw: *HAULM*. 2. Latin *culmus*, stalk: *CULM*! 3. Zero-grade form **kļm-o-* in Greek *kalamos*, a reed, straw: *CALAMITE*, *CALAMUS*, *CALUMET*, *CARAMEL*, *SHAWM*. [Pok. *kolmo-s* 612.]

koli-. Glue. Suffixed variant form **koly-a* in Greek *kolla*, glue: *COLLAGE*, *COLLO-*, *COLLODION*; *PROTOCOL*. [Pok. *kol(e)i-* 612.]

kōm. Beside, near, by, with. 1. Germanic **ga-*, together, with (collective and intensive prefix and marker of the past participle), in Old English *ge-*, with, also participial, collective, and intensive prefix: *ENOUGH*, *HANDIWORK*, *YCLEPT*. 2. Latin *cum*, co-, with: *CUM*; *CONQUIAN*. 3. Old Latin *com*, with (collective and intensive prefix): *CO-*, *COM-*. 4. Suffixed form **kōm-trā* in Latin *contrā*, against, opposite: (*CON*!), *CONTRA-*, *CONTRARY*, (*COUNTER*!), *COUNTER-*, *COUNTRY*; *ENCOUNTER*. 5. Suffixed form **kōm-yo-* in Greek *koinos*, common, shared: *COENO-*; *CENOBITE*, *EPICENE*, *KOINE*. 6. Reduced form **ko-* (see *gher-*, *mei-*, *smei-*). [Pok. *kōm* 612.]

konēmo-. Shinbone, bone. Reduced form **kommo-* perhaps in Germanic **hamma* in Old English *ham*, ham, thigh: *HAM*. [Pok. *konēmo-* 613.]

konk-. To hang. 1. Germanic **hanhan* in: **a.** Old English *hon*, to hang: *HANG*; **b.** Dutch (dialectal) *hankeren*, to long for: *HANKER*; **c.** possibly Middle English *he(e)ng*, *hinge*, hinge (ultimately from the base of Old English *hangian*, to hang): *HINGE*. 2. Suffixed form **konk-t-ā* in

Latin *cūctāri*, to delay: *CUNCTATION*. [Pok. *kenk-* 566, *konk-* 614.]

konk(h)o-. Mussel, shellfish. 1. Greek *konkhē*, *konkhos*, mussel, conch: *COCKLE*!, *CONCH*, *CONCHA*, *CONCHO-*. 2. Greek *kokhlos*, land snail: *COCHLEA*. [Pok. *konkho-* 614.]

kormo-. Pain. Germanic **harmaz* in Old English *hearm*, harm: *HARM*. [Pok. *kormo-* 615.]

koro-. War; also war-band, host, army. I. Germanic **harjaz*, army. 1. Old English *here*, army: *HERIOT*. 2. Old French *herban*, a summoning to military service: *ARRIÈRE-BAN*. 3. Compound **harja-bergaz*, "army hill," hill-fort, later shelter, lodging, army quarters (**bergaz*, hill; see *bhergh-*), in: **a.** Old English *herebeorg* (> Middle English *herberwe*), lodging: *HARBOR*; **b.** Old French *herberge*, lodging: *HARBINGER*. 4. Compound **harja-waldaz*, "army commander" (**wald-*, rule, power; see *wal-*), in Anglo-Norman *herald*, herald: *HERALD*. II. Germanic denominative **harjōn* in Old English *hergian*, to ravage, plunder, raid: *HARRY*. III. Germanic compound **harihring*, assembly, "host-ring" (**hringaz*, ring; see *sker-*), in Medieval Latin *harenga*, harangue: *HARANGUE*. [Pok. *koro-s* 615.]

koselo-. Hazel. Germanic **haselaz* in Old English *hæsel*, hazel: *HAZEL*. [Pok. *kos(e)lo-* 616.]

kost-. Bone. Probably related to *ost-*. Latin *costa*, rib, side: *COAST*, *COSTA*, *COSTARD*, *COSTREL*, *CUESTA*, *CUTLET*; *ACCOST*, *INTERCOSTAL*, *STERNOCOSTAL*. [Pok. *kost-* 616.]

krāu-. Also *krū-*. To conceal, hide. Suffixed extended form **krup-yo-* in Greek *kruptein*, to hide: *CRYPT*, *CRYPTIC*, *CRYPTO-*, *KRYPTON*; *APOCRYPHA*. [Pok. *krā(u)-* 616.]

kred-. Framework, timberwork. Possible root. Germanic **hrōd-st-* in Old English *hrōst*, roost: *ROOST*. [Pok. *kred-* 617.]

krei-. To sieve, discriminate, distinguish. 1. Basic form with variant instrumental suffixes in: **a.** suffixed form **krei-tro-* in Germanic **hridra-*, a sieve, in Old English *hridder*, *hriddel*, sieve: *RIDDLE*!; **b.** suffixed form **krei-dhro-* in Latin *cribrum*, a sieve: *CRIBRIFORM*, *GARBLE*. 2. Suffixed form **krei-men-* in (*i*) Latin *crīmen*, judgment, crime: *CRIME*; *RECRIMINATE* (*ii*) Latin *discrīmen*, distinction (*dis-*, apart): *DISCRIMINATE*. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kri-no-* (participial form **kri-to-*) in Latin *cernere* (past participle *certus*), to sift, separate, decide: *CERTAIN*; *CONCERN*, *DECREE*, *DISCERN*, *EXCREMENT*, *INCERTITUDE*, *RECREMENT*, *SECCERN*, *SECRET*. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **kri-n-yo-* in Greek *krinein*, to separate, decide, judge (> *krinesthai*, to explain): *CRISIS*, *CRITIC*, *CRITERION*; *APOCRINE*, *DIACRITICAL*, *ECRINE*, *ENDOCRINE*, *EPICRITIC*, *EXOCRINE*, *HEMATOCRIT*, *HYPOCRISY*. [Pok. 4. *sker-*, Section II. 945.]

krek-¹. To weave, beat. 1. Germanic **hreh-ulaz* in Old English *hrēol*, reel, spool for winding cord: *REEL*! 2. Suffixed o-grade form **krok-u-* in Greek *krokus*, nap of cloth: *CROCIDOLITE*. [Pok. 1. *krek-* 618.]

krek-². Frog spawn, fish eggs. Germanic **hrog-* in Middle English *row*, roe: *ROE*! [Pok. 2. *krek-* 619.]

krem-. Wild garlic, onion. O-grade form **krom-* in Germanic **hram-* in Old English *hramsan*, onion, garlic: *RAMSON*. [Pok. *kerem-* 580.]

kret-¹. To shake. O-grade form **krot-* in Germanic **hra-thaz*, swift, nimble, in Old English *hræth(e)*, nimble, quick, prompt, ready: *RATHE*, (*RATHER*). [Pok. 1. *kret-* 620.]

kret-². To beat. O-grade form **krot-* in Greek *krotein*, to strike, beat: *DICROTISM*, *TRICROTIC*. [Pok. 2. *kret-* 621.]

kreuə-¹. Raw flesh. 1. Lengthened-grade form **krēw-* in Germanic **hrēwaz* in Old English *hrēaw*, raw: *RAW*. 2. Suffixed form **kreuə-s-* in Greek *kreas*, flesh: *CREATINE*, *CREODONT*, *CREOSOTE*, *PANCREAS*. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **krū-do-* (< **krw-do-*) in: **a.** Latin *crūdus*, bloody, raw: *CRUDE*; *ECRU*, *RECRUDESC*; **b.** Latin in *crūdēlis*, cruel: *CRUEL*. [Pok. 1. A. *kreu-* 621.]

kreuə-². To push, strike. 1. Germanic **hrewwan* in Old

English *hrēowan*, to distress, grieve: RUE¹, RUTH. 2. Extended o-grade form **krous-* in Greek *krouein*, to strike: ANACRUSIS. [Pok. 3. *kreu-* 622.]

kreup-. Scab; to become encrusted. 1. Germanic **hrub-* in: a. Middle Low German *ruffelen*, to crumple, akin to the Germanic source of Middle English *ruffelen*, to ruffle, roughen: RUFFLE¹; b. Germanic compound **ga-hrub-* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*) in Middle Dutch *grof*, harsh: GRUFF. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **kroup-ā* in Serbo-Croatian *krupa*, groats (perhaps > German *Graupe*, barley): GRAUPEL. [Pok. *kreup-* 623.]

kreus-. To begin to freeze, form a crust. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **krus-to-* in: a. Latin *crusta*, crust: CROUTON, CRUST, CRUSTACEAN, CRUSTACEOUS, CRUSTOSE; b. Greek *krustallos*, ice: CRYSTAL, CRYSTALLINE, CRYSTALLO-. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **krus-es-* in Greek *krus*, icy cold, frost: CRYO-. [Pok. 1. B. *kreu-* 621.]

kreut-. Also **kreudh-**. Reed. Germanic **hreuda-* in Old English *hrēod*, reed: REED. [Pok. *kreut-* 623.]

krōpo-. Roof. Germanic **hrōfam* in Old English *hrōf*, roof: ROOF. [Pok. *krāpo-* 616.]

krut-. Musical instrument. 1. Germanic **hrut-* in Old French *rote*, a stringed instrument: ROTE³. 2. Geminated form **kruttā* in Welsh *crwth*, an ancient Celtic instrument: CROWD². [Pok. *krut-* 624.]

ksero-. Dry. 1. Lengthened-grade form **ksēro-* in Greek *xēros*, dry: XERO-; ELIXIR, PHYLLOXERA, XEROPHTHALMIA. 2. Perhaps suffixed variant form **kseres-no-* in Latin *serēnus*, serene, bright, clear: SERENE. [Pok. *ksero-* 625.]

ksun-. Preposition and preverb meaning "with." 1. Greek *sun*, *xun*, together, with: SYN-. 2. Russian *so-*, *s-*, with, in *sputnik*, fellow traveler (see *pent-*): SPUTNIK. [In Pok. 2. *sem-* 902.]

ku-. Hypothetical base of a variety of conceivably related Germanic words meaning "a hollow space or place, enclosing object, round object, lump," and some other derivative denotations. 1. Germanic **kubōn-*, hut, shed, room, in: a. Old English *cofa*, bedchamber, closet: COVE¹; b. Middle Dutch *cubbe*, "pen, stall," fish basket, akin to the probable source of CUBBY; c. Germanic compound **kubawald-*, probably "house ruler," household god (*wald-*, power; see *wal-*), in Middle High German *kobolt*, an underground goblin: COBALT, KOBOLD. 2. Germanic **kutam* in Old English *cot*, cottage: COT², (COTTAGE). 3. Germanic **kutōn-* in Old English *cote*, shelter: COTE¹. 4. Germanic **k(e)ud-* in: a. Old English *codd*, bag, husk: COD²; b. Old English *cudele*, cuttlefish (from its ink bag): CUTTLE. 5. Germanic *k(e)ut-* in Old English **cieter*, intestines (probably > Middle English *chiterling*): CHITTERLINGS. 6. Germanic **kukk-* in Middle English *coke*, haystack, pile of straw: COCK². 7. Germanic **kuk-* in Old English *cicen*, chicken: CHICKEN. 8. Germanic **kugg-* in Swedish *kugge*, cog, akin to the possible Scandinavian source of Middle English *cogge*, cog: COG¹. 9. Germanic **kuggila* in Old English *cyngel*, rod, cudgel: CUDGEL. 10. Germanic **keulaz* in: a. Low German *kielswin*, keelson: KEELSON; b. Middle Dutch *kiel*, ship, keel of a ship: KEEL². 11. Germanic **kūp-* in Middle Dutch *kūpe*, cask, tub, basket: COOPER. 12. Germanic **kunt-* in Middle Low German *kunte*, vulva, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *cunte*, vulva: CUNT. 13. Germanic *kūrā* in Icelandic *kūrā*, to crouch, lie in wait, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *couren*, to cower: COWER. 14. Possibly Old Norse *kūga*, to oppress, akin to the probable source of COW². [In Pok. *gēu-* 393.]

kus-. A kiss. Germanic **kussaz*, a kiss, with denominative **kussjan* in Old English *cyssan*, to kiss: KISS. [Pok. *ku-*, *kus-* 626.]

kwat-. To ferment, be sour. Possible root. Suffixed variant form **kwāt-so-* in Common Slavic **kvasū* in Russian *kvas*, kvass: KVASS. [Pok. *kwat(h)-* 627.]

k^we-. And (enclitic). Latin *-que*, and: SESQUI-, UBIQUITY. [Pok. *k^we* 635.]

k^wed-. To sharpen. Germanic **hwatjan* in Old English *hwettan*, to whet: WHET. [Pok. *k^wed-* 636.]

kwei-. To hiss, whistle. Imitative root. Germanic **hwīn-* and **hwis-* in: a. Old English *hwīnan*, to whine: WHINE; b. Old English *hwisprian*, to whisper: WHISPER; c. Old English *hwistlian*, to whistle: WHISTLE. [Pok. 2. *kwei-* 628.]

kwei-¹. To pay, atone, compensate. Suffixed o-grade form **k^woi-nā* in Greek *poine*, fine, penalty, borrowed into Latin as *poena*, penalty: PAIN, PENAL, (PENALTY), PINE², PUNISH; IMPUNITY, PENOLOGY, (PUNITORY), (REPINE), SUBPOENA. [Pok. *kwei-t-* 636.]

kwei-². To pile up, build, make. O-grade form **k^woi-* in: a. Sanskrit *kayaḥ*, body: CHEETAH; b. suffixed form **k^woi-wo-*, making, in denominative verb **k^woiw-eyo-* in Greek *poiein*, to make, create: POEM, POESY, POET, POETIC, -POIESIS, -POIETIC; MYTHOPOEIC, ONOMATOPOEIA, PHARMACOPOEIA, PROSOPOPEIA. [Pok. 2. *kwei-* 637.]

k^weio-¹. To value, honor. Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wi-mā* (< **k^wiō-mā*) in Greek *timē*, honor, worth: TIMOCRACY. [In Pok. *kwei-(t)-* 636.]

k^weio-². To rest, be quiet. I. Suffixed zero-grade variant form **k^wi-lo-* (< **k^wiō-lo-*). 1. Germanic **hwilō* in: a. Old English *hwil*, while: WHILE; b. Old English *hwilum*, sometimes: WHILOM. 2. Possibly Latin *tranquillus*, tranquil (*trāns-*, across, beyond; see *terō-*²): TRANQUIL. II. Variant form **k^wyē-* (< **k^wyea-*) in Latin *quiēs*, quiet (> *quiētus*, calm, retiring), and in *requiēs*, rest, and *requiescere*, to rest: COY, QUIET; ACQUIESCE, REQUIEM, REQUIESCAT. [Pok. *k^weio-* 638.]

kweit-. White; to shine. Suffixed form **kweit-o-*. 1. Germanic **hwitaz* in: a. Old English *hwit*, white: WHITE; b. Middle Dutch *wijting*, whitening: WHITING²; c. Old High German *hwiz*, *wiz*, white: EDELWEISS. 2. Germanic **hwaitjaz* in Old English *hwæte*, wheat (from the fine white flour it yields): WHEAT. [Pok. 3. *kwei-* 628.]

k^wek-. To appear, see, show. Variant form **k^weg-* in Slavic **kaz-* in Russian *ukazat'*, to order: UKASE. [Pok. *k^wek-* 638.]

k^wel-¹. To revolve, move around, sojourn, dwell. I. Basic form **k^wel-* in Latin *colere*, to till, cultivate, inhabit: COLONY, CULT, CULTIVATE, (CULTURE); INCULT, INQUILINE, SILVICOLOUS. II. Suffixed form **k^wel-es-* in Greek *telos*, "completion of a cycle," consummation, perfection, end, result (> *teleos*, perfect, complete): TELIC, TELIUM, TELO; ENTELECHY, TALISMAN, (TELEOLOGY), TELEOST, TELEUTOSPORE. III. Suffixed reduplicated form **k^w(e)-k^wel-o-*, circle. 1. Germanic **hweulaz* in Old English *hwēol*, *hweogol*, wheel: WHEEL. 2. Greek *kuklos*, circle, wheel: CYCLE, CYCLO-, CYCLOID, CYCLONE, CYCLOSIS; BICYCLE, ENCYCLICAL. 3. Sanskrit *cakram*, circle: CHUKKER. IV. O-grade form **k^wol-*. 1. Suffixed form **k^wol-so-*, "that on which the head turns," neck, in: a. Germanic **h(w)alsaz* in (i) Old Norse *hals*, neck, ship's bow: HAWSE (ii) Middle Dutch *hals*, neck: RINGHALS (iii) Germanic compound **h(w)als-berg-*, "neck-protector," gorget (**bergan*, to protect; see *bhergh-*¹), in Old French *hauberc*, hauberk: HAUBERK; b. Latin *collum*, neck: COL, COLLAR, COLLET, CULLET; ACCOLADE, DECOLATE¹, DÉCOLLÉTÉ, MACHICOLATE, (MACHICOLATION), TORTICOLLIS. 2. Suffixed form **k^wol-ā* in Latin *-cola* and *incola*, inhabitant (*in-*, in; see *en*): -COLOUS; PRATINCOLE. 3. Suffixed form **k^wol-o-* in: a. Latin *anculus*, "he who bustles about," servant (*an-*, short for *ambi-*, around, about; see *ambhi*): ANCILLARY; b. Greek *polos*, axis of a sphere: POLE¹, PULLEY; c. Greek *-kolos*, herdsman, in *boukolos*, cowherd: BUCOLIC. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wl-i-* in Greek *palin*, again (< "revolving"): PALIMPSEST, PALINDROME, PALINGENESIS, PALINODE. [Pok. 1. *k^wel-* 639.]

k^wel-². Far (in space and time). 1. Lengthened-grade form **k^wēl-* in Greek *tēle*, far off: TELE-. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wl-ai* in Greek *palai*, long ago: PALEO-. [Pok. 2. *k^wel-* 640.]

kwelək-. Bundle. Proposed by some as the root of Latin *culcita*, mattress, sack, which is more likely of unknown origin: QUILT. [Pok. *kuelək*- 630.]

kwelp-. To arch. 1. Germanic **hwalbjan* in Old English **hwelfan*, *hwylfan*, with parallel form **hwelman* (> Middle English *whelman*), to turn over: WHELM. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **kwolp-o-* in Greek *kolpos*, bosom, womb, vagina: GULF; COLPITIS, COLPOSCOPE, COLPOSCOPY. [Pok. 2. *kuelp*- 630.]

kwen-. Holy. Suffixed zero-grade form **kwn-s-lo-* in Germanic **hunslam* in Old English *hūsl*, *hūsel*, Eucharist: HOUSEL. [Pok. *kwen*- 630.]

kwent(h)-. To suffer. 1. Suffixed form **kventh-es-* in Greek *penthos*, grief: NEPENTHE. 2. Zero-grade form **kwnth-* in: a. Greek *pathos*, suffering, passion, emotion, feelings: PATHETIC, PATHO-, PATHOS, -PATHY; PATHOGNOMONIC, SYMPATHY; b. suffixed form **kwnth-sko-* in Greek *paskhein*, to feel, suffer: PROTOPATHIC. [Pok. *kventh*- 641.]

kwēp-. To smoke, cook, move violently, be agitated emotionally. Hypothetical base of possibly related words. 1. Suffixed variant form **kup-yo-* in Latin *cupere*, to desire: COVET, CUPID, CUPIDITY; CONCUPISCENCE. 2. Zero-grade form **kuwəp-*, becoming **kwap-* possibly in: a. Latin *vapor*, steam, vapor: VAPOR; EVAPORATE; b. Latin *vapidus*, that has emitted steam or lost its vapor, flat, poor: VAPID; c. Greek *kapnos*, smoke: ACAPNIA. [Pok. *kuēp*- 596.]

kwer-. 1. To make. 1. Sanskrit *karoti*, he makes: SANSKRIT. 2. Suffixed form **kwer-ōr* with dissimilated form **kel-ōr* in Greek *pelōr*, monster (perhaps "that which does harm"): PELORIA. 3. Suffixed form **kwer-as-* in Greek *teras*, monster: TERATOCARCINOMA, TERATOGEN, TERATOID, TERATOMA. 4. Suffixed form **kwer-mn-* in Sanskrit *karma*, act, deed: KARMA. [Pok. 1. *kwer*- 641.]

kwer-. 2. Something shaped like a dish or shell. Suffixed variant form **kar-yo-* in Scottish Gaelic *coire*, cauldron, hollow, whirlpool: CORRIE. [Pok. 2. *kwer*- 642.]

werp-. To turn oneself. 1. Germanic **hwarb-* in Old English *hwearf*, wharf (< "place where people move about"): WHARF. 2. Germanic **hwerban* in: a. Old Norse *hverfa*, to turn: VARVE; b. Old Norse **hvirfa*, to whirl, perhaps assimilated to Danish *hvirre*, to whirl, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *whirren*, to whirl: WHIR; c. Old Norse *hvirfla*, to whirl: WHIRL; d. Old North French *werble*, a warbling: WARBLE¹. 3. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **kwrp-o-* in Greek *karpos*, wrist: CARPAL, CARPUS. [Pok. *kuerp*- 631.]

kwes-. To pant, wheeze. 1. Germanic **hwēsjan* in Old Norse *hwæsa*, to hiss: WHEEZE. 2. Latin *queri*, to complain: QUARREL¹, QUERULOUS. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kus-ti-* in Greek *kustis*, bladder, bag (< "bellows"): CYST, CYSTO-. [Pok. *kues*- 631.]

kwēt-. To shake. Zero-grade form **kwēt-*, becoming **kwat-* in Latin *quatere* (past participle *quassus*, in composition -*cussus*), to shake, strike: CASCARA, KVETCH, SCUTCH, SQUASH²; CONCUSS, DISCUSS, PERCUSS, RESCUE, SUCCUSSON. [Pok. *kuēt*- 632.]

***kwetwer-**. Four. I. O-grade form **kwetwor-*. 1. Probably Germanic **fe(d)wor-* in: a. Old English *fēower*, four: FOUR; b. Old English *fēowertig*, forty: FORTY; c. Old English *fēowertēne*, fourteen: FOURTEEN. 2. Latin *quattuor* (> Italian *quattro*), four: CAHIER, CARNET, QUATRIN; CATER-CORNERED, QUATTROCENTO. II. Multiplicatives **kweturs*, **kwetrus*, and combining forms **kwetur-*, **kwetru-*. 1. Latin *quater*, four times: (CARIL-), QUATERNARY, QUATERNION, QUIRE¹. 2. Latin *quadrus*, four-sided thing, square: CADRE, QUADRATE, QUARREL², QUARRY²; SQUAD, SQUARE, TROCAR. 3. Latin *quadri-*, four: QUADRI-. 4. Latin *quadra*, square: QUADRILLE¹. 5. Latin *quadrāns*, a fourth part: QUADRANT. 6. Latin *quadrāgintā*, forty (-*gintā*, ten times; see *dekṃ*): QUARANTINE. 7. Variant form **kwet(w)ur-* in: a. Greek *tetra-*, four: TETRA-; b. Greek *tessares*, *tettares*,

four (genitive *tessarōn*): TESSERA; DIATESSARON. c. Greek *tetras*, group of four: TETRAD; d. zero-grade form **kwet(w)ur-* in Greek *tra-*, four: TRAPEZIUM. III. Ordinal adjective **kwetur-to-*. 1. Germanic **fe(d)worthōn-* in: a. Old English *fēortha*, *fēowertha*, fourth: FOURTH; b. Middle Dutch *veerdēl*, one-fourth: FIRKIN; c. Old English *fēorthing*, *fēorthing*, fourth part of a penny: FARTHING. 2. Latin *quārtus*, fourth, quarter: QUADRILLE², QUADROON, QUART, QUARTAN, QUARTER, QUARTO. [Pok. *kwetur*- 642.]

kwo-. Also **kwi-**. Stem of relative and interrogative pronouns. 1. Germanic **hwa-*, *hwi-* in: a. personal pronouns **hwas*, **hwasā*, **hwam* in Old English *hwā*, *hwæs*, *hwām*, who, whose, whom: WHO, WHOSE, WHOM; b. pronoun **hwat* in Old English *hwæt*, what: WHAT; c. adverb **hwī* in Old English *hwī*, why: WHY; d. relative pronoun **hwa-lik-* (**lik-*, body, form; see *lik-*) in Old English *hwīlc*, *hwelc*, which: WHICH; e. adverb **hwō* in Old English *hū*, how: HOW¹; f. adverb **hwan-* in (*i*) Old English *hwenne*, *hwanne*, when: WHEN (*i*) Old English *hwanon*, whence: WHENCE; g. adverb **hwithrē* in Old English *hwider*, whither: WHITHER; h. adverb **hwar-* in Old English *hwær*, where: WHERE. 2. Germanic **hwatharaz* in: a. Old English *hwæther*, *hwether*, which of two, whether: WHETHER; NEITHER; b. Germanic phrase **aiwo gihwatharaz*, "ever each of two" (**aiwo*, **aiwi*, ever; see *aiw-*; **gi-* from **ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom-*), in Old English *æghwæther*, *æther*, either: EITHER. 3. Latin *quī*, who (genitive plural *quōrum*): QUA, QUIBBLE, QUORUM. 4. Latin *quid*, what, something: HIDALGO, QUIDDITY, QUIDNUNC, QUIP. 5. Latin *quam*, as, than, how, in *quasi* (*quam* + *si*, if; see *swo-*), as if: QUASI. 6. Latin *quod*, what: QUODLIBET. 7. Latin *quot*, how many: QUOTE, QUOTIDIAN, QUOTIENT; ALIQUOT. 8. Latin *quom*, when: QUONDAM. 9. Latin *quem*, whom: CONQUAN. 10. Latin *quantus*, how great: QUANTITY. 11. Latin *quālis*, of what kind: QUALITY. 12. Latin *ut*, that: (UT). 13. Latin *uter*, either of two: NEUTER. 14. Latin *ubi*, where, and *ibi*, there: ALIBI, UBIQUITY. 15. Persian *chiz*, thing: CHEESE³. [Pok. *kwo*- 644.]

kwon-. Dog. 1. Greek *kuōn*, dog: CYNIC; CYNOSURE, PROCYON, QUINSY. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kwn-to-* in Germanic **hundaz* in: a. Old English *hund*, dog: HOUND; b. Old High German *hunt* (> German *Hund*), dog: DACHSHUND; c. Dutch *hond*, dog: KEESHOND. 3. Nominative form **kwō* in Welsh *ci*, dog: CORGI. 4. Variant **kan-i-* in Latin *canis*, dog: CANAILLE, CANARY, CANICULA, CANINE, CHENILLE, KENNEL¹. [Pok. *knyon*- 632.]

***kwerp-**. Body. 1. Suffixed form **kwerp-es-* in Germanic **hrifiz* in Old English *hrif*, belly: MIDRIFT. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kwrp-es-* in Latin *corpus*, body, substance: CORPORAL¹, CORPORAL³, CORPORATE, CORPOREAL, CORPOSANT, CORPS, CORPSE, CORPULENCE, CORPUS, CORPUSCLE, CORSAGE, CORSE, CORSET; LEPRECHAUN. [Pok. 1. *krep*- 620.]

***kwrmi-**. Mite, worm. Rhyme word to **wrmī-*, worm (see *wer-*). Sanskrit *kṛmī-*, worm, in compound *kṛmī-ja-*, "(red dye) produced by worms" (*ja-*, produced; see *genē-*), borrowed into Arabic as *qirmiz*, kermes: (CRIMSON), KERMES. [Pok. *kwrmi*- 649.]

lā-. Echoic root. 1. Middle Dutch *lollen*, to mutter, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *lollen*, to loll: LOLL. 2. Middle Low German *lollen*, to lull, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *lullen*, to lull: LULL. 3. Old Norse *lōmr*, loon: LOON¹. 4. Latin *lāmentum*, expression of sorrow: LAMENT. 5. Greek *lalōs*, talkative: ECHOLALIA. 6. Greek *lalein*, to talk: GLOSSOLALIA. [Pok. 1. *lā*- 650.]

lab-. Lapping, smacking the lips; to lick. Variant of *leb-*. 1. Germanic **lapjan* in Old English *lapan*, to lap up: LAP³. 2. Nasalized form **la-m-b-* in: a. Germanic **lamp-* in French *lamper*, to gulp down: LAMPOON; b. Latin *lambere*, to lick: LAMBENT. [Pok. *lab*- 651.]

lādh-. To be hidden. 1. Greek *lēthē*, forgetfulness: LETH-ARGY, LETH-². 2. Zero-grade form **ladh-* (< **lād-*), with nasalized form **landh-*, in Greek *lanthanein* (aorist *lathein*), to escape the notice of, with middle *lanthanes-thai*, to forget: LANTHANUM; ALASTOR. 3. Suffixed (stative) variant form **lat-ē-* in Latin *latēre*, to lie hidden: LATENT. [In Pok. 2. *lā-* 651.]

laiwo-. Left. Latin *laevus*, left: LEVO-; (LEVOROTATION), (LEVOROTATORY). [Pok. *laiyo-* 652.]

laks-. Salmon. Suffixed form **laks-o-* in Germanic **lahs-az* in Old High German *lahs*, salmon: LOX¹. [Pok. *lak-* 653.]

laku-. Body of water, lake, sea. 1. Latin *lacus*, lake, pond, basin: LAKE¹. 2. Greek *lakkos*, cistern: LACCOLITH. 3. O-grade form **loku-* in Old Irish and Scottish Gaelic *loch*, lake: LOCH, LOUGH. [Pok. *laku-* 653.]

lāp-. To light, burn. Nasalized shortened form **la-m-p-* in Greek *lampein*, to shine: LAMP, LANTERN; ECLAMPSIA. [Pok. *lāip-* 652.]

las-. To be eager, wanton, or unruly. 1. Suffixed Germanic zero-grade form **lustuz* in: a. Old English *lust*, lust: LUST; b. Old High German *lust* (> German *Lust*), desire: WANDERLUST; c. Germanic denominative verb **lustjan* in Old English *lystan*, to please, satisfy a desire: LIST². 2. Suffixed form **las-ko-* in Latin *lascivus*, wanton, lustful: LASCIVIOUS. [Pok. *las-* 654.]

lat-. Wet, moist. Latin *latex*, liquid: LATEX. [Pok. *lat-* 654.]

lau-. Gain, profit. 1. Suffixed form **lau-no-* in Germanic **launam* in Old High German *lōn*, reward: GUERDON. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **lu-tlo-* in Latin *lucrum*, gain, profit: LUCRATIVE, LUCRE. 3. Suffixed variant form **low-ero-* in Irish Gaelic *leór*, sufficiency, enough: GAILORE. [Pok. *lau-* 655.]

lē-. To get. Contracted from **le-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **l-b-tr-* in: a. Greek *latreia*, service (for pay), duties, worship: LATRY; b. Greek *latron*, pay, akin to the Greek source of Latin *latrō*, robber: LARCENY; c. Greek *-latrēs*, worshiper: IDOLATER. [Pok. 2. *lē(i)-* 665.]

lē-. To let go, slacken. Contracted from **le-*. 1. Extended form **lēd-* in: a. Germanic **lētan* in Old English *lētan*, to allow, leave undone: LET¹; b. Germanic derivative **lēthigaz*, freed, in Medieval Latin *lētus*, *lītus*, serf (< "free man"): LIEGE. 2. Extended zero-grade form **lād-* in: a. Germanic **lataz* in Old English *læt*, late, with its comparative *lætra*, latter, and its superlative *latost*, last: LATE, LATTER, LAST¹; b. Germanic **latjan* in Old English *lettan*, to hinder, impede (< "to make late"): LET²; c. suffixed form **lād-to-* in Latin *lassus*, tired, weary: LASSITUDE; ALAS. 3. Suffixed reduced form **lē-ni-* in Latin *lēnis*, soft, gentle: LENIENT, LENIS, LENITIVE, LENITY. [Pok. 3. *lē(i)-* 666.]

leb-. Base of loosely related derivatives meaning "hanging loosely." I. Variant form **lep-* in Germanic **lap-* in Old English *læppa*, *lappa*, flap of a garment: LAP¹. II. Nasalized form **lemb(h)-*, with variant form **slemb(h)-*. 1. Germanic **lemp-* probably in obsolete English *limphalt*, lame (*halt*, lame; see *ket-*): LIMP. 2. Germanic **lump-* in: a. Dutch *lomp*, rag, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *lump*, lump: LUMP¹; b. possibly obsolete English *lump*, lumpfish: LUMPFISH; c. German *Lumpen*, rags: LUMPEN. 3. Germanic **slimp-* in Middle Dutch *slim(p)*, slanting, bad: SLIM. 4. Middle High German *slam*, mud: SLUMGULLION. 5. Old Norse *slambra*, to strike at, akin to the Scandinavian source of SLAM¹. 6. Norwegian *slumpa*, to slump, akin to the Scandinavian source of SLUMP. III. Variant *(s)lab- in Germanic **slab-*. 1. Danish *slab*, mud, akin to the Scandinavian source of SLAB². 2. Swedish *slabb*, slime, mud, akin to the Scandinavian source of Irish *slab*, mud: SLOB. IV. Variants **slap-*, **slep-*. Germanic **slap-* in: a. Low German *slapp*, slap: SLAP; b. Old Norse *slafra*, to slaver: SLAVER¹. V. Variant **lab-*. 1. Germanic **lab-* in Old French *label*, ribbon, strip: LABEL. 2. Latin

lābi (past participle *lapsus*), to fall, slip: LABILE, LAPSE; COLLAPSE, ELAPSE, PRELAPSARIAN, PROLAPSE, RELAPSE, SUPRALAPSARIAN. 3. Suffixed form **lab-os-* perhaps in Latin *labor*, labor, toil, exertion: LABOR; COLLABORATE, ELABORATE. (But both Latin *lābi* and *labor* may belong to a root **slēb-*.) VI. O-grade form **lob-* in Greek *lobos*, lobe: LOBE. [Pok. *lēb-* 655.]

leb-. Lip. 1. Germanic **lep-* in Old English *lippa*, lip: LIP. 2. Variant form *lab-* in: a. suffixed form **lab-yo-* in Latin *labium*, lip: LABIAL, LABIUM; b. suffixed form **lab-ro-* in Latin *labrum*, lip: LABELLUM, LABRET, LABRUM. Compare *lab-*. [Pok. *lēb-* 655.]

leg-. To collect; with derivatives meaning "to speak."

1. Perhaps Germanic **lēkjaz*, enchanter, one who speaks magic words, in Old English *lēce*, physician: LEECH¹. 2. Latin *legere*, to gather, choose, pluck, read: LECTERN, LECTIO, LECTURE, LEGEND, LEGIBLE, LEGION, (LESSON); (COIL¹), COLLECT¹, DILIGENT, ELECT, INTELLIGENT, NEGLECT, PRELECT, SACRILEGE, SELECT, SORTILEGE. 3. Greek *legein*, to gather, speak: LEXICON; ALEXIA, ANALECTS, BRADYLEXIA, CATALOGUE, DIALECT, (DIALOGUE), DYSLEXIA, ECLECTIC, EPILOGUE, PROLEGOMENON. 4. Suffixed form **leg-no-* in Latin *lignum*, wood, firewood (< "that which is gathered"): LIGNEOUS, LIGNI-. 5. Lengthened-grade form **lēg-* possibly in: a. Latin *lēx*, law (? < "collection of rules"): LEGAL, LEGIST, LEGITIMATE, LEX, LOYAL; LEGISLATOR, PRIVILEGE; b. Latin denominative *lēgāre*, to depute, commission, charge (< "to engage by contract"; but possibly from *leg(h)-*): LEGACY, LEGATE; ALLEGE, COLLEAGUE, (COLLEGIALITY), DELEGATE, RELEGATE. 6. Suffixed o-grade form **log-o-* in Greek *logos*, speech, word, reason: LOGIC, LOGISTIC, LOGO-, LOGOS, -LOGY; ANALOGOUS, APOLOGUE, APOLOGY, DECALOGUE, HOMOLOGOUS, LOGARITHM, PARALOGISM, PROLOGUE, SYLLOGISM. [Pok. *lēg-* 658.]

leg-. To dribble, trickle. Germanic **lek-* in: a. Middle English *leke*, a leak: LEAK; b. Middle English *lack*, deficiency: LACK. [Pok. 1. *leg-* 657.]

leg(h)-. To lie, lay. 1. Suffixed form **leg-yo-* in: a. Germanic **ligjan* in Old English *licgan*, to lie: LIE¹; b. Germanic **lagjan* in (i) Old English *legcan*, to lay: LAY¹, LEDGE, (LEDGER) (ii) Old English *beleccan*, to cover, surround (*be-*, over; see *ambhi*): BELAY. 2. Suffixed form **leg-ro-* in Germanic **legraz* in: a. Old English *leger*, lair: LAIR; b. Dutch *leger*, lair, camp: LEAGUER¹; BELEAGUER; c. Old High German *legar*, bed, lair (> German *Lager*, store, and Afrikaans *lager*, laager): LAAGER, LAGER; (STALAG). 3. Celtic **leg-yā-* in Medieval Latin *lia*, sediment: LEES. 4. Lengthened-grade form **lēgh-* in Germanic **lēgaz*, "lying flat," low, in Old Norse *lāgr*, low: LOW¹. 5. Suffixed form **leg(h)-to-* in Latin *lectus*, bed: LITTER; WAGON-LIT. 6. Suffixed o-grade form **log(h)-o-* in Germanic **lagam* in: a. Old Norse *lagu*, *lag*, law, "that which is set down" (> Old English *lagu*, law): LAW; DANELAW; b. Old Norse *lag*, a laying down: FELLOW; c. Old Norse *lög*, law: OUTLAW; d. Old High German *lāga* (> Middle High German *lāge* > German *Lage*), act of laying: ANLAGE, VORLAGE. 7. Suffixed o-grade form **log(h)-o-* in Greek *lokhos*, childbirth, place for lying in wait: LOCHIA. [Pok. *leg(h)-* 658, 2. *lēgh-* 660.]

leg(h)-. Light, having little weight. 1. Suffixed form **leg(h)-t-* in Germanic **liht(j)az* in: a. Old English *liht*, *leoht*, light: LIGHT²; b. Old English *lihtan*, to lighten: LIGHTER². 2. Suffixed form **leg(h)-u-i-* in Latin *levis* (> Old French *leger*), light, with its derivative *levāre*, to lighten, raise: LEAVEN, LEVER, LEVITY; ALLEViate, CARNIVAL, ELEVATE, LEGERDEMAIN, LEVIGATE, (MEZZO-RELIEVO), RELIEVE. 3. Variant form **lag(h)-* in Old Irish *lū*, small: LEPRECHAUN. 4. Nasalized form *(*le*)ng(h)- in Germanic **lung-* in Old English *lungen*, lungs (from their lightness): LUNG. 5. Attributed by some to this root is Latin *oblīvīscī*, to forget, which is more likely from *lei-*. [Pok. *leg(h)-* 660.]

lei-. Also *slei-*. Slimy. 1. Germanic **slī-* with various

extensions in: **a.** Old English *slīm*, slime: SLIME; **b.** Old English *slīpor*, slippery: SLIPPERY; **c.** Old English **slice*, smooth (> Middle English *slīke*, smooth): SLICK; **d.** Old English *līm*, cement, birdlime: LIME³; **e.** Old English *lām*, loam: LOAM; **f.** Old Norse *slētr*, smooth, sleek, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *slight*, slender: SLIGHT; **g.** Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *slippen*, to slip, slip away, akin to the probable source of Middle English *slippen*, to slip: SLIP¹; **h.** Middle Low German *slēpen*, to drag: SCHLEP. 2. Suffixed form **lei-mo-* in Latin *līmūs*, slime: LIMACINE, LIMICOLINE. 3. Suffixed form **lei-w-* in Latin *oblīvīscī* (ob-, away; see *epi*), to forget (< “to wipe, let slip from the mind”): OBLIVION, OUBLIETTE. 4. Extended form **(s)leiō-* in: **a.** nasalized zero-grade form **li-n-ə-* in Latin *linere*, to anoint: LINIMENT; **b.** Suffixed zero-grade form **lī-* (< **li-*) in Greek *litos*, plain, simple: LITOTES. [Pok. 3. *lei*-662.]

lêi-. Also **lei-**. To flow. 1. Extended form **leib-* in Latin *libāre*, to pour out, taste: LIBATION; PRELIBATION. 2. Possibly suffixed extended form **leit-os-* in Latin *litus*, shore: LITTORAL. [Pok. 4. *lêi*-664.]

leid-. To play, jest. Suffixed o-grade form **loid-o-* in Latin *lūdus*, game, play, with its derivative *ludere*, to play (but both words may possibly be from Etruscan): LUDICROUS; ALLUDE, COLLUDE, DELUDE, ELUDE, ILLUSION, INTERLUDE, PRELUDE, PROLUSION. [Pok. *leid*-666.]

leiō-. To waste away. Zero-grade form **lī-* (< **li-*) in Greek *limos*, hunger, famine: BULIMIA. [In Pok. 2. *lei*-661.]

leig-¹. To bind. 1. Germanic **līk-* in Middle Low German *līk*, leech line: LEECH². 2. Zero-grade form **lig-ā-* in Latin *ligāre*, to bind: LEAGUE¹, LEGATO, LIABLE, LIEN, LIGASE, LIGATE; ALLOY, (ALLY), COLLIGATE, COLLIGATIVE, FURL, OBLIGE, (RALLY), RELY. [Pok. 4. *leig*-668.]

leig-². Poor. Perhaps Greek *oligos*, few, little: OLIGO-. [Pok. 1. *leig*-667.]

leig-³. To leap, tremble. O-grade form **loig-* in Germanic **laik-* in: **a.** Old English *-lac*, suffix denoting activity: WEDLOCK; **b.** Old Norse *leika*, to play: LARK². [Pok. 3. *leig*-667.]

leigh-. To lick. 1. Greek *leikhein*, to lick: ELECTUARY. 2. Zero-grade form **lig-* in Germanic **līkkōn* in: **a.** Old English *lūccian*, to lick: LICK; **b.** Old French *lechier*, to live in debauchery: LECHER. 3. Nasalized zero-grade form **ling-* in Latin *lingere*, to lick: ANILINGUS, CUNILINGUS. [Pok. *leigh*-668.]

leikw-. To leave. 1. Basic form **leikw-* in Greek *leipein*, to leave: ECLIPSE, ELLIPSIS. 2. O-grade form **loikw-* in: **a.** Germanic **laihwunjan* in Old English *lēnan*, to lend, give (< “to leave to”): LEND; **b.** suffixed form **loikw-nes* in Germanic **laihuniz* in Old Norse *lān*, loan: LOAN. 3. Zero-grade form **likw-* in Germanic **lif-*, left, in: **a.** Germanic **ain-lif-*, “one (beyond ten),” in Old English *endleofan*, eleven (see *ol-no-*); **b.** Germanic **twa-lif-*, “two left (beyond ten),” in Old English *twelf*, twelve (see *dwo-*). 4. Nasalized zero-grade form **li-n-kw-* in Latin *linquere*, to leave: DELINQUENT, DERELICT, RELINQUISH. [Pok. *leikw*-669.]

leip-. To stick, adhere; fat. 1. Germanic **libam* in Old English *lif*, life (< “continuance”): LIFE, LIVELY. 2. Germanic **libēn* in Old English *lifian*, *libban*, to live: LIVE¹. 3. Germanic **laiþjan* in Old English *lēfan*, to leave, have remaining: LEAVE¹. 4. Germanic **librō* in Old English *lifer*, liver (formerly believed to be the blood-producing organ): LIVER¹. 5. Zero-grade form **lip-* in Greek *lipos*, fat: LIPO-. 6. Variant form **sleibh-* in Greek *aleiphein*, to anoint with oil (> *aleiphar*, unguent): ALIPHATIC; SYNALPHA. [Pok. *leip*-670.]

leis-¹. Track, furrow. 1. O-grade form **lois-* in: **a.** Germanic **laist-* in Old English *lāst*, *lēst*, sole, footprint: LAST³; **b.** Germanic **laisþjan*, “to follow a track,” in Old English *lēstan*, to continue: LAST²; **c.** suffixed form **lois-ā* in Germanic **laizō* in Old English *lār*, learning:

LORE¹. 2. Germanic zero-grade form **līznōn*, “to follow a course (of study),” in Old English *leornian*, to learn: LEARN. 3. Suffixed full-grade form **leis-ā* in Latin *lira*, a furrow: DELIRIUM. [Pok. *leis*-671.]

leis-². Small. Germanic comparative **lais-iz(a)* and superlative **lais-ista-* in Old English comparative *lēss*, *lēssa* and superlative *lēst*, *lērest*: LEAST, LESS.

leit-¹. To detest. 1. Germanic **laithaz* in Old English *lāth*, loathsome: LOATH. 2. Germanic **laithōn* in Old English *lāthian*, to loathe: LOATHE. [Pok. 1. *leit*-672.]

leit-². To go forth, die. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **loit-eyo-* in Germanic **laidjan* in: **a.** Old English *lēdan*, to lead: LEAD¹; **b.** Old High German *leiten*, to lead: LEITMOTIF. 2. Suffixed variant o-grade form **loit-ā* in Germanic **laidō* in Old English *lād*, course, way: LOAD, LODE; LIVELIHOOD. [Pok. *leit(h)*-672.]

leizd-. Border, band. Germanic **līstōn-* in: **a.** Old English *liste*, border, edge, strip: LIST²; **b.** Old Italian *lista*, border, strip of paper, list: LIST¹. [Pok. *leizd*-672.]

lek-. To leap, fly. Possibly suffixed o-grade form **lok-ost-* in Latin *locusta*, *lōcusta*, a marine shellfish, lobster: LOBSTER, LOCUST. [Pok. 2. *lek*-673.]

lēk-. To tear. Zero-grade form **lōk-* becoming *lak-*. 1. Latin *lacīnia*, flap of a garment: LACINIATE. 2. Suffixed form **lak-ero-* in Latin *lacer*, torn: LACERATE. [Pok. 2. *lēk*-674.]

lem-¹. To break in pieces; broken, soft, with derivatives meaning “crippled.” 1. Germanic **lamōn-* in Old English *lama*, lame: LAME¹. 2. Germanic **lamjan* in Old Norse *lemja*, to flog, cripple by beating, akin to the Scandinavian source of LAM¹. 3. Perhaps Swedish dialectal *loma*, to move heavily, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *lomenen*, to lumber: LUMBER². [Pok. 1. *lem*-674.]

lem-². Nocturnal spirits. 1. Suffixed form **lem-or-* in Latin *lemurēs*, ghosts: LEMURES. 2. Suffixed variant form **lam-ya-* in Greek *lamia*, monster: LAMIA. [Pok. 2. *lem*-675.]

lendh-¹. Loin. Suffixed o-grade form **londh-wo-* in Latin *lumbus*, loin: LOIN, LUMBAGO, LUMBAR; SIRLOIN. [Pok. 2. *lendh*-675.]

lendh-². Open land. Germanic **landam* in: **a.** Old English *land*, land: LAND; **b.** Middle Dutch *land*, land: BILANDER, LANDSCAPE, UITLANDER; **c.** Old High German *lant* (> German *Land*), land: AUSLANDER, GELÄNDESPRUNG, HINTERLAND, LANDSMAN²; **d.** Old French *launde*, heath, pasture: LAWN¹. [Pok. 3. *lendh*-675.]

lenk-. To bend. Germanic **lengwa-* in Old Norse *lyng*, heather: LING². [Pok. *lenk*-676.]

lento-. Flexible. 1. Suffixed form **lent-yo-* in Germanic **linthjaz* in: **a.** Old English *lithe*, flexible, mild: LITHE; **b.** Old English *lind(e)*, linden tree (from its pliant bast): LINDEN. 2. Suffixed form **lent-o-* in Latin *lentos*, flexible, tenacious, sluggish, slow; LENTO; RALLENTANDO, RELENT. [Pok. *lento*-677.]

lep-¹. To peel. 1. Greek *lepein*, to peel (> *lemma*, husk): LEMMA², LEPTO-, LEPTON¹; SARCOLEMMMA. 2. Suffixed form **lep-i-* in Greek *lepis*, *lepos*, a scale: LEPER, LEPIDO-, LEPIDOTE. 3. Suffixed variant form **lap-aro-* in Greek *laparos*, soft: LAPAROTOMY. 4. O-grade form **lop-* in Greek *elops*, *elops*, a fish (< **en-lopōs*, having scales; *en-*, in; see *en*): ELAPID. [Pok. 2. *lep*-678.]

lep-². To be flat; palm, sole, shoulder blade. Lengthened o-grade form **lōp-* in Germanic **lōfō* in: **a.** Germanic **galōfō* (**ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom*), “covering for the hand,” in Old English *glōf*, glove: GLOVE; **b.** Middle Dutch **loef*, windward side of a ship, akin to the probable Germanic source of Old French *lof*, spar: LUFF. [Pok. 2. *lep*-679.]

lerd-. Bent, curved. Suffixed o-grade form **lord-o-* in Greek *lordos*, bent backward: LORDOSIS. [Pok. *lerd*-679.]

letro-. Leather. Germanic **lethram* in Old English *lether-*, leather: LEATHER. [Pok. *letro*-681.]

leu-¹. To loosen, divide, cut apart. 1. Germanic **leusan*

in: **a.** Old English *lēosan*, to lose: LORN, (LOSEL); **b.** Germanic **fer-leusan*, **far-leusan* (**fer-*, **far-*, prefix denoting rejection or exclusion; see *per*¹) in (i) Old English *forlēosan*, to forfeit, lose: FORLORN (ii) Dutch *verliezen*, to lose (past participle *verloren*): FORLORN HOPE. 2. Germanic **lauuō* in Swedish *lagg*, barrel stave (< "split piece of wood"), akin to the probable source of LAG². 3. Germanic **lausaz* in: **a.** Old English *lēas*, "loose," free from, without, untrue, lacking: LEASING, -LESS; **b.** Old English *lōs*, loss: LOSE, (LOSS); **c.** Old Norse *lauss*, *louss*, loose: LOOSE; **d.** Swiss German *lōsch*, loose: LOESS. 4. Zero-grade form **lu-* in: **a.** Greek *leuin*, to loosen, release, untie: LYSIS, LYSO-, -LYTE, -LYTIC: ANALYSIS, CATALYSIS, DIALYSIS, LYASE, PARALYSIS, TACHYLITE. **b.** Latin *luēs*, plague, pestilence (< "dissolution, putrefaction"): LUES; **c.** prefixed form **se-lu-* (*se-*, apart; see *s(w)e-*) in Latin *solvere*, to loosen, untie: SOLUBLE, SOLUTE, SOLVE; ABSOLUTE, (ABSOLVE), ASSOIL, CONSOLE, DISSOLVE, RESOLVE. [Pok. 2. *leu-* 681.]

leu-². Dirt; to make dirty. 1. Latin *polluere*, to pollute (< **por-luere*; *por-* for *prō-*, forth, forward; see *per*¹): POLLUTE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **lu-to-* in Latin *lutum*, mud, mire, clay: LUTE². [Pok. 1. *leu-* 681.]

leu-¹. Stone. Welsh *llech*, flat stone (from an uncertain preform): CROMLECH. [Pok. 2. *leu-* 683.]

leu-². Echoic root. 1. Extended form **leut-* in Germanic **leuth-* in Old High German *liod* (> German *Lied*), song: LIED; VOLKSLIED. 2. Extended variant form **laud-* in Latin *laus*, praise, glory, fame: LAUD. [Pok. 3. *leu-* 683.]

leubh-. To care, desire; love. I. Suffixed form **leubh-o-* in Germanic **leubaz* in Old English *lēof*, dear, beloved: LIEF; LEMAN, LIVELONG. II. O-grade form **loubh-*. 1. Germanic **laubō* in: **a.** Old English *lēaf*, permission (< "pleasure, approval"): LEAVE; **b.** Middle Dutch *verlof*, leave, permission (*ter-*, intensive prefix, from Germanic **fer-*; see *per*¹): FURLOUGH; **c.** Germanic **galaubō* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*) in Old English *gelēafa*, *bilēafa* (*bi-*, about; see *ambhi*), belief, faith: BELIEF. 2. Germanic **galaubjan* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*), "to hold dear," esteem, trust, in Old English *gelēfan*, *belēfan* (*be-*, about; see *ambhi*), to believe, trust: BELIEVE. III. Zero-grade form **lubbh-*. 1. Suffixed form **lubbh-ā-* in Germanic **lubō* in Old English *lufu*, love: LOVE. 2. Suffixed (stative) form **lubbh-ē-* in Latin *libere*, to be dear, be pleasing: QUODLIBET. 3. Latin *libidō*, pleasure, desire: LIBIDO. [Pok. *leubh-* 683.]

leud-. Small. Germanic **lūt-* in: **a.** West Germanic **luttī-laz* in Old English *lytel*, little: LITTLE; **b.** Old English *lutan*, to bend down: LOU²; **c.** Old Norse *lūta*, to bend down (< "to make small"): LOU¹; **d.** perhaps Middle Dutch *loteren*, to shake, totter (< "to make smaller"), perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *loitren*, to idle away time: LOITER. [Pok. *leud-* 684.]

leudh-¹. To go. Zero-grade form *(e)ludh-* in suffixed unextended form **elu-to-* in Greek *proselutos*, "one who comes to a place," stranger (*pros-*, to; see *per*¹): PROSELYTE. [In Pok. 6. *el-* 306.]

leudh-². To mount up, grow. Suffixed form **leudh-ero-* in Latin *liber*, free (the precise semantic development is obscure): LIBERAL, LIBERATE, LIBERTINE, LIBERTY, LIV-ERY; DELIVER. [Pok. 1. *leudh-* 684.]

leu(ə)-. To wash. 1. Suffixed form **lou-kā-* in Germanic **laugō* in Old English *lēag*, lye: LYE. 2. Suffixed form **lou-tro-* in Old English *lēathor*, washing soda: LATHER. 3. Variant form **law-* in: **a.** Latin *lavere*, to wash, with its derivative *-luere*, to wash: LOTION; ABLUTION, ALLUVION, COLLUVIUM, DELUGE, DILUTE, (ELUANT), ELUTE, ELUVIUM; **b.** form **law-ā-* in Latin *lavare*, to wash: LAVE, LOMENT; **c.** Latin *lavātrina*, *lātrina*, a bath, privy: LATRINE. [Pok. *lou-* 692.]

leug-¹. To bend, turn, wind. 1. Germanic **lauk-*, leek (semantic transition obscure), in Old English *lēac*, leek: LEEK; GARLIC. 2. Zero-grade form **lug-* in Germanic **luk-* in: **a.** Old English *loc*, lock (perhaps < "a bending

together, shutting"): LOCK¹, LOCKET; **b.** Old English *loc*, strand of hair: LOCK²; **c.** possibly Old French *lucane*, dormer: LUCARNE. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **lug-so-* in Latin *luxus*, dislocated, and *luxus*, excess, extravagance (originally of plants, "growing obliquely or to excess"): LUXATE, LUXURY. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **lug-to-* in Latin *luctāri*, to wring, wrestle, struggle: INELUCTABLE, RELUCT. [Pok. 1. *leug-* 685.]

leug-². To break. Suffixed form **leug-ē-* in Latin *lūgere*, to mourn (? < "to break down mentally"): LUGUBRIOUS. [Pok. *leug-* 686.]

leugh-. To tell a lie. 1. Germanic **leugan* in: **a.** Old English *lēogan*, to lie: WARLOCK; **b.** Old English *belēogan*, to tell lies about (*be-*, about; see *ambhi*): BELIE. 2. Germanic **lugiz* in Old English *lyge*, a lie, falsehood: LIE². [Pok. *leugh-* 686.]

leuk-. Light, brightness. I. Basic form **leuk-*. 1. Suffixed form **leuk-to-* in Germanic **leuhtam* in Old English *lēoht*, *liht*, light: LIGHT¹. 2. Latin *lūx*, light: LUCINA, LUCULENT, LUX; LUCIFER, LUCIFERIN. 3. Suffixed form **leuk-smen-* in Latin *lūmen*, light, opening: LIMN, LUMEN, LUMINARY, LUMINOUS; ILLUMINATE, PHILLUMENIST. 4. Suffixed form **leuk-snā-* in Latin *lūna*, moon: LUNA, LUNAR, LUNATE, LUNATIC, LUNE, LUNULA; DEMILUNE, SUBLUNARY. 5. Suffixed form **leuk-stro-* in: **a.** Latin *lūstrum*, purification: LUSTER, (LUSTRUM); **b.** Latin *lūstrāre*, to purify, illuminate: ILLUSTRATE. 6. Suffixed form **leuko-dhro-* in Latin *lūcubrāre*, to work by lamplight: LUCUBRATE. II. O-grade form **louk-*. 1. Suffixed form **louk-o-* in Germanic **lauhaz* in Old English *lēah*, meadow (< "place where light shines"): LEA. 2. Suffixed (iterative) form **louk-eyo-* in Latin *lūcere*, to shine (> *lucidus*, shining): LUCENT, LUCID; ELUCIDATE, NOCTILUCA, PELLUCID, RELUCENT, TRANSLUCENT. III. Zero-grade form **luk-*. 1. Suffixed form **luk-sno-* in Greek *lukhnos*, lamp: LINK², LYCHNIS. 2. Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Greek *lynx*, lynx (as if from its shining eyes): LYNX, OUNCE². [Pok. *leuk-* 687.]

leup-. To peel off, break off. 1. Germanic **laubaz* in Old English *lēaf*, leaf: LEAF. 2. Germanic **laubja*, "roof made from bark," shelter, in: **a.** Old French *loge*, lodge: LODGE, (LOGE); **b.** Medieval Latin *lobium*, *lobia*, *laubia*, monastic cloister: LOBBY. 3. Attributed by some to this root is Germanic **luftuz*, sky (traditionally explained as < "roof of the world," vault of heaven), but probably a separate Germanic root, in: **a.** Old Norse *lopt*, air, attic, sky: LOFT; ALOFT; **b.** Germanic **luftjan*, to hold up in the air, in Old Norse *lypta*, to lift: LIFT. [Pok. *leup-* 690.]

[līk-. Body, form; like, same. Germanic root. 1. Old English *lic*, form, body: LICH GATE. 2. Old English *-lic*, having the form of: -LY¹, -LY². 3. **a.** Germanic **galikaz* in Old English *gelic*, similar: ALIKE, LIKE²; **b.** Germanic phrase **aiwo galikaz*, "ever alike" (**aiwo*, **aiwi*, ever; see *aiw-*), in Old English *ælc*, each: EACH. 4. Germanic **is-lik* in Old English *ilca*, the same (see *i-*). 5. Old Norse *líkr*, like: LIKELY. 6. Middle Dutch *-lijc*, -ly: FROLIC. 7. Germanic **likjan* in Old English *lician*, to please: LIKE¹. 8. Germanic **hwa-lik-*, which (see *kwō-*). [In Pok. 2. *leig-* 667.]]

līno-. Flax. 1. Form **lino-* in Greek *linon*, flax: LINOLEIC ACID. 2. Form **lino-* in Latin *linum*, flax, linen: LINE¹, LINE², LINEN, LINGERIE, LININ, LINNET, LINT; CRINOLINE, LINSEED. [Pok. *lī-no-* 691.]

[līthrā. A scale. Mediterranean word. 1. Probably Latin *libra*, a pound, balance: LEVEL, LIBRA, LIRA, LIVRE; DELIBERATE, EQUILIBRIUM. 2. Probably Greek *litra*, unit of weight, pound: LITER.]

lūs-. Louse. Germanic **lūs-* in Old English *lūs*, louse: LOUSE. [Pok. *lūs-* 692.]

mā-¹. Good; with derivatives meaning "occurring at a good moment, timely, seasonable, early." 1. Suffixed form **mā-tu-* in: **a.** further suffixed form **mā-tu-ro-* in Latin *mātūrus*, seasonable, ripe, mature: MADURO, MA-

TURE; IMMATURE, PREMATURE; **b.** further suffixed form **mā-tu-to-* in Latin *Mātūta*, name of the goddess of dawn: (MATINEE), MATINS, (MATUTINAL). 2. Suffixed form **mā-ni-* in: **a.** Latin *māne*, (in) the morning (> Spanish *mañana*, morning, tomorrow): MAÑANA; **b.** Latin *mānis*, *mānus*, good: MANES. [Pok. 2. *mā-* 693.]

mā-². Mother. An imitative root derived from the child's cry for the breast (a linguistic near-universal found in many of the world's languages, often in reduplicated form). 1. Latin *mamma*, breast: MAMMA², MAMMALIA, MAMMILLA. 2. Probably Greek *Maia*, "good mother" (respectful form of address to old women), also nurse: MAIA, MAIEUTIC. (3. More recently formed in the same way is English MAMA.) [Pok. 3. *mā-* 694.]

mā-³. Damp. 1. Suffixed form **mā-ro-* in Germanic **mōra-* in Old English *mōr*, marsh, wilderness: MOOR². 2. Suffixed form **mā-no-* in Latin *mānāre*, to flow, trickle: EMANATE. [Pok. *mā-no-* 699.]

[macula. A spot, blemish; also a hole in a net, mesh. Latin noun of unknown origin. MACKLE, MACLE, MACULA, MACULATE, MACULE, MAIL², MAILLOT, MAQUIS; IMMACULATE, TRAMMEL.]

mad-. Moist, wet; also refers to various qualities of food. 1. Sanskrit *madati*, "it gladdens, it bubbles," hence *madana-*, delightful, joyful, hence *madanaḥ*, a myna bird: MYNA. 2. Suffixed form **mad-i-* in Germanic **mati-* in: **a.** Old English *mete*, food: MEAT; **b.** Middle Low German (*ge*)*mate* (*ge-*, together, from Germanic **ga-*; see *kom*), "he with whom one shares one's food," companion: MATE¹. 3. Suffixed form **mad-sto-*, becoming **mazdo-*, in Germanic **masta-* in Old English *mæst*, fodder: MAST². [Pok. *mad-* 694.]

mag-. Also **mak-.** To knead, fashion, fit. 1. Germanic **mak-* in: **a.** Germanic verb **makōn*, to fashion, fit, in (*i*) Old English *macian*, to make: MAKE (*ii*) Old French *mason*, mason: MASON; **b.** Germanic compound noun **ga-mak-(i)ōn* (**ga-*, with, together; see *kom*), "he who is fitted with (another)," in Old English *gemæcca*, mate, spouse: MATCH¹. 2. Germanic nasalized form **mangjan*, to knead together, in: **a.** Old English *mengan*, to mix: MINGLE; **b.** Old English *gemang* (*ge-*, together; see *kom*), mixture, crowd: AMONG, MONGREL. 3. Suffixed form **mak-yo-* in Greek *massein* (aorist stem *mag-*), to knead, hence *magma*, unguent: MAGMA. 4. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māg-ya-* in Greek *maza*, a (kneaded) lump, barley cake: MASS; (AMASS), MAZAEIDIUM. 5. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māk-ero-* in Latin *mācerāre*, to tenderize, to soften (food) by steeping: MACERATE. [Pok. *mag-* 696, 2. *māk-* 698, *men(a)k-* 730.]

magh-¹. To be able, have power. 1. Germanic **mag-* in: **a.** Old English *magan*, to be able: MAY; **b.** Old French *esmaier*, to frighten: DISMAY. 2. Germanic suffixed form **mah-ti-*, power, in Old English *miht*, power: MIGHT¹. 3. Germanic suffixed form **mag-inam*, power, in Old English *mægen*, power: MAIN¹. 4. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māgh-anā-*, "that which enables," in Greek (Attic) *mēkhanē*, (Doric) *mākhanā*, device: MACHINE, MECHANIC, (MECHANISM), (MECHANO-). 5. Possibly suffixed form **magh-u-* in Old Persian *maguš*, member of a priestly caste (< "mighty one"): (MAGI), (MAGIC), MAGUS; ARCHMAGE. [Pok. *magh-* 695.]

magh-². To fight. Hypothetical Old Iranian **ha-maz-an-*, "warrior" (**ha-*, with < **sm-*; see *sem-¹*), possibly borrowed into Greek as *Amazōn*, Amazon: AMAZON. [Pok. *magh-* 697.]

maghu-. Young person of either sex. Suffixed form **magho-ti-* in Germanic **magadi-*, with diminutive **magadin-*, in Old English *mægden*, virgin: MAID, MAIDEN. [Pok. *maghos* 696.]

mai-¹. To cut. 1. Suffixed form **mai-d-* in Germanic **maitt-* in: **a.** Germanic **ē-mait-jōn*, "the biter" (prefix **ē-*, meaning uncertain, from Indo-European *ē*, *ō*; see Pok. *ē*, *ō* 280), a small biting insect, in Old English *æmette*, ant: ANT, EMMET; **b.** Germanic **mitōn-*, "the

biter," a small biting insect, in (*i*) Old English *mīte*, mite: MITE¹ (*ii*) Middle Dutch *mīte*, insect, small object, small coin: MITE²; **c.** possibly Old French *mahaigier*, to maim (> Anglo-Norman *mangler*, to hack): MAIM, MANGLE¹, MAYHEM. 2. Suffixed form **mai-lo-* in Old Irish *máel*, shorn, bald, hornless, akin to the source of MULEY. [Pok. 1. *mai-* 697.]

mai-². To soil, defile. Possible root. 1. Suffixed form **mai-lo-* in Germanic **mail-* in Old English *māl*, spot, blemish: MOLE¹. 2. Suffixed variant form **mi-an-yo-* in Greek *miainein*, to pollute: MIASMA; AMIANTHUS. [Pok. 2. *mai-* 697.]

mak-¹. Poppy. Probably borrowed into Indo-European, as the plant is of Mediterranean origin. Lengthened-grade form **māk-* in Greek *mēkōn*, poppy: MECONIUM. [Pok. *māk(en)-* 698.]

mak-². (Leather) bag. Germanic form **magōn-*, bag, stomach, in Old English *maga*, stomach: MAW. [Pok. *māk-* 698.]

māk-. Long, thin. 1. Zero-grade form **māk-* becoming **mak-* in suffixed form **mak-ro-* in: **a.** Latin *macer*, thin: MAIGRE, MEAGER; EMACIATE; **b.** Greek *makros*, long, large: MACRO-, MACRON; AMPHIMACER. 2. Suffixed form **māk-es-* in Greek *mēkos*, length: MECOPTERAN, PARAMECIUM. [Pok. *māk-* 699.]

[malakhē. Mallow. Greek noun, akin to Latin *malva*, mallow, both probably borrowed from a pre-Indo-European Mediterranean language. 1. Greek *malakhē*, *molo-khē*, mallow: MALACHITE. 2. Latin *malva*, mallow: MALLOW, MAUVE.]

man-¹. Also **mon-.** Man. 1. Extended forms **manu-*, **manw-* in Germanic **mannā-* (plural **manniz*), in: **a.** Old English *man(n)* (plural *menn*), man: MAN; NORMAN; **b.** Old High German *man* (> Middle High German *man* > German *Mann*), man: FUGLEMAN, LANDSMAN²; **c.** Middle Dutch *man*, man: MANIKIN, (MANNEQUIN); **d.** Old Norse *madhr*, *mannr*, man: NORMAN, OMBUDSMAN. 2. Germanic adjective **manniska-*, human, in Old High German *mennisco*, human: MENSCH. 3. Slavic suffixed form **mon-gyo-* in Russian *muzh*, man: MUZHNIK. [Pok. *manu-s* 700.]

man-². Hand. 1. Latin *manus*, hand: MANACLE, MANAGE, (MANÈGE), MANNER, MANUAL, MANUBRIUM, MANUS; AMANUENSIS, MAINTAIN, MANEUVER, MANICOTTI, MANICURE, MANIFEST, MANIPLE, MANIPULATION, MANSUETUDE, MANUFACTURE, MANUMIT, MANURE, MANUSCRIPT, MASTIFF, MORTMAIN, QUADRUMANOUS. 2. Suffixed form **man-ko-*, maimed in the hand, in Latin *mancus*, maimed, defective: MANQUE. 3. Latin compound *man-ceps*, "he who takes by the hand" (-*ceps*, agential suffix, "taker"; see *kap-*), purchaser: EMANCIPATE. 4. Latin compound *mandāre*, "to give into someone's hand" (*dare*, to give; see *dō-*), entrust, order: MANDAMUS, MANDATE; COMMAND, (COMMANDO), COMMEND, COUNTERMAND, DEMAND, RECOMMEND, REMAND. [Pok. *ma-r-* 740.]

[mappa. Napkin, towel, cloth. Latin noun, said by Quintilian to be of Carthaginian origin. APRON, MAP, MOP, NAPERY, NAPKIN, NAPPE.]

[margaritēs. Pearl. Greek noun of Oriental origin (probably immediately from Iranian). Greek *margaritēs*, *margaron*, pearl: MARGARIC, MARGARIC ACID, (MARGARINE), MARGARITE¹, MARGARITE².]

mari-. Young woman. Suffixed form **mari-to-*, "provided with a bride," in Latin *maritus*, married, a husband: MARITAL, MARRY¹. [Pok. *merjo-* 738.]

marko-. Horse. 1. Germanic **marhaz* in Old High German *marahscal*, "horse-servant" (Germanic **skalkaz*, slave; see *skalkaz*), hence groom, later a title for a cavalry leader, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *mareschal*, cavalry officer: MARSHAL. 2. Germanic feminine **marhōn-* in Old English *mere*, *miere*, mare: MARE¹. [Pok. *marko-* 700.]

[mas. Male. Latin adjective of unknown origin. Deriva-

tive *masculus*, male, manly: MACHO, MALE, MASCULINE; EMASCULATE.]

mat-. A kind of tool. Old English *mattuc*, mattock (probably borrowed from Vulgar Latin **mattea*): MATTOCK. [Pok. 2. *mat-* 700.]

māter-. Mother. Based ultimately on the baby-talk form *mā-²*, with the kinship term suffix *-ter-*. 1. Germanic **mōthar-* in Old English *mōdor*, mother: MOTHER¹. 2. Latin *māter*, mother: MATER, MATERNAL, MATERNITY, (MATRICULATE), MATRIX, MATRON; MADREPORE, MATRIMONY. 3. Greek *mētēr*, mother: METRO-; METROPOLIS. 4. Latin *māteriēs*, *māteria*, tree trunk (< "matrix," the tree's source of growth), hence hard timber used in carpentry, hence (by a calque on Greek *hulē*, wood, matter) substance, stuff, matter: MATERIAL, MATTER. 5. Greek compound *Dēmētēr*, name of the goddess of produce, especially cereal crops (*dē-*, possibly meaning "earth"): DEMETER. [Pok. *māter-* 700.]

math-. Worm. With uncertain preform, but clearly related, is Old English *moththe*, moth: MOTH. [Pok. 1. *math-* 700.]

[Māwort-. Name of an Italic deity who became the god of war at Rome (and also had agricultural attributes), hence also the name of the planet Mars (doubtless from its red color, the color of blood). Latin *Mārs* (stem *Mārt-*), Mars: MARCH, MARS, MARTIAL, MARTIAN.]

mazdo-. Pole, rod, mast. Germanic **mastaz* in Old English *mæst*, mast: MAST¹. [Pok. *mazdo-* 701.]

me-¹. Oblique form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. For the nominative see **eg**. 1. Germanic **mē-* in Old English *mē* (dative and accusative): ME, MYSELF. 2. Possessive adjective **mei-no-* in Germanic **mīn-* in: a. Old English *mīn*, my: MINE², MY; b. Middle Dutch *mijn*, my: MYNHEER. [Pok. 1. *me-* 702.]

me-². In the middle of. 1. Suffixed form **me-dhi* in Germanic **mid-* in Old English *mid*, among, with: MIDWIFE. 2. Suffixed form **me-ta* in Greek *meta*, between, with, beside, after: META-. See also **medhyo-**. [Pok. 2. *me-* 702.]

mē-¹. Expressing certain qualities of mind. Contracted from **me-*. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **mō-to-* in Germanic **mōthaz* in (i) Old English *mōd*, mind, disposition: MOOD¹ (ii) Old High German *muot*, mind, spirit, in German *Gemüt*, spirit, feelings, temperament: GEMÜTLICH, GEMÜTLICHKEIT. 2. Perhaps Latin *mōs* (< **mō-s-*), wont, humor, manner, custom: MORAL, (MORALE), MORES, MOROSE. [Pok. 5. *mē-* 704.]

mē-². To measure. Contracted from **me-*. I. Basic form *mē-*. 1. Suffixed form **mē-lo-* in Germanic **mēlaz* in Old English *mæl*, "measure, mark, appointed time, time for eating, meal": MEAL²; PIECEMEAL. 2. Suffixed form **mē-ti-* in Latin *mētīrī*, to measure: MEASURE, (MENSURAL); (COMMENSURATE), DIMENSION, IMMENSE. 3. Possibly Greek *metron*, measure, rule, length, proportion, poetic meter (but this is referred by some to **med-**): METER¹, METER², (METER³), -METER, METRICAL, -METRY; DIAMETER, GEOMETRY, ISOMETRIC, METROLOGY, METRONOME. 4. Suffixed form **mē-trā-* in Sanskrit *mātrā*, a measure: MAHOUT. II. Extended and suffixed forms **mēn-*, **mēn-en-*, **mēn-s-*, **mēn-ōt-*, moon, month (an ancient and universal unit of time measured by the moon). 1. Germanic **mēnōn-* in Old English *mōna*, moon: MOON; (MONDAY). 2. Germanic **mēnōth-* in Old English *mōnath*, month: MONTH. 3. Greek *mēn*, *mēnē*, month: AMENORRHEA, CATAMENIA, DYSMENORRHEA, (MENARCHE), MENISCUS, MENOPAUSE. 4. Latin *mēnsis*, month: MENSES, MENSTRUAL, (MENSTRUATE); BIMESTRIAL, SEMESTER, TRIMESTER. [Pok. 3. *mē-* 703, *mēnōt-* 731.]

mē-³. Big. Contracted from **me-*. 1. Suffixed (comparative) form **mē-is-* in Germanic **maizōn-* in Old English *māra*, greater, and *māre* (adverb), more: MORE. 2. Suffixed (superlative) form **mē-isto-* in Germanic **maista-* in Old English *mæst*, most: MOST. 3. Suffixed o-grade

form **mō-ro-* in Gaelic *mōr*, big, great: CLAYMORE. [Pok. 4. *mē-* 704.]

mē-⁴. To cut down grass or grain with a sickle or scythe. Contracted from **me-*. 1. Germanic **mē-* in Old English *māwan*, to mow: MOW². 2. Suffixed form **mē-ti-* in Germanic **mēdiz* in Old English *mēth*, a mowing, a mown crop: AFTERMATH. 3. Suffixed form **mē-twā-*, a mown field, in Germanic **mēduō* in Old English *mēd* (oblique case *mēdwe*), meadow: MEAD², MEADOW. [Pok. 2. *mē-* 703.]

med-. To take appropriate measures. 1. a. Germanic **metan* in Old English *metan*, to measure (out): METE¹; b. Germanic derivative **mētō*, measure, in Old English *gemēte* (*ge-*, with; see **kōm**), "commensurate," fit: MEET². 2. a. Latin *medēri*, to look after, heal, cure: MEDICAL, MEDICATE, (MEDICINE), (MEDICO); METHEG-LIN, REMEDY; b. Latin *meditārī*, to think about, consider, reflect: MEDITATE. 3. Suffixed form **med-es-*, replaced in Latin by **modes-* by influence of *modus* (see 4. below), in: a. Latin *modestus*, "keeping to the appropriate measure," moderate: MODEST; IMMODEST; b. Latin *moderāre*, "to keep within measure," to moderate, control: MODERATE; IMMODERATE. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **mod-o-* in Latin *modus*, measure, size, limit, manner, harmony, melody: MODAL, MODE, MODEL, MODERN, MODICUM, MODIFY, MODULATE, MODULE, MODULUS, MOLD¹, (MOOD²), (MOULAGE); (ACCOMMODATE), (COMMODE), COMMODIOUS, (COMMODITY). 5. Suffixed o-grade form **mod-yo-* in Latin *modius*, a measure of grain: MODIOLUS, MUTCHKIN. 6. Possibly lengthened o-grade form **mōd-* in Germanic **mōt-*, ability, leisure, in: a. Old English *mōtan*, to have occasion, to be permitted or obliged: MOTE², MUST¹; b. Germanic compound **ē-mōt-ja-* (prefix **ē-*, meaning uncertain, from Indo-European *ē*, *ō*; see Pok. *ē*, *ō* 280) in Old English *æmetta*, rest, leisure: EMPTY. [Pok. 1. *med-* 705.]

medhu-. Honey; also mead. 1. Germanic **medu* in Old English *meodu*, mead: MEAD¹. 2. Greek *methu*, wine (> *methuein*, to be intoxicated): AMETHYST, METHYLENE. [Pok. *medhu* 707.]

medhyo-. Middle. 1. Germanic **midja-* in: a. Old English *midd(e)*, middle: MID¹; AMID; b. West Germanic diminutive form **middila-* in Old English *middel*, middle: MIDDLE; c. Germanic compound **midja-gardaz*, "middle zone" (**gardaz*, enclosure, yard; see **gher-**¹), name of the earth conceived as an intermediate zone lying between heaven and hell, in Old Norse *Midhgardhr*, Midgard: MIDGARD. 2. Latin *medius*, middle, half: MEAN³, MEDIAL, MEDIAN, MEDIASTINUM, MEDIATE, MEDIUM, MITTEN, MIZZEN, MOIETY, MULLION; INTERMEDIATE, MEDIEVAL, MEDIOCRE, MEDITERRANEAN, MERIDIAN, MILIEU. 3. Greek *mesos*, middle: MESO-. See also **me-**². [Pok. *medhi-* 706.]

meg-. Great. 1. Germanic suffixed form **mik-ila-* in: a. Old English *micel*, *mycel*, great: MUCH; b. Old Norse *mikill*, great: MICKLE. 2. Suffixed form **mag-no-* in Latin *magnus*, great: MAGNATE, MAGNITUDE, MAGNUM; MAGNANIMOUS, MAGNIFIC, (MAGNIFICENT), (MAGNIFICO), (MAGNIFY), MAGNILOQUENT. 3. Suffixed (comparative) form **mag-yos-* in: a. Latin *māior*, greater: MAJOR, MAJOR-DOMO, MAJORITY, MAJUSCULE, MAYOR; b. Latin *māiestās*, greatness, authority: MAESTOSO, MAJESTY; c. Latin *magister*, master, high official (< "he who is greater"): MAESTRO, MAGISTERIAL, MAGISTRAL, MAGISTRATE, MASTER, (MISTER), MISTRAL, (MISTRESS). 4. Suffixed (superlative) form **mag-samo-* in Latin *maximus*, greatest: MAXIM, MAXIMUM. 5. Suffixed form **mag-to-*, "made great," in Latin *mactus*, worshiped, blessed, sacred: MATADOR. 6. Suffixed (feminine) form **mag-ya-*, "she who is great," in Latin *Maia*, name of a goddess: MAY. 7. Suffixed form **meg-ō-l-* in Greek *megas* (stem *megal-*), great: MEGA-, MEGALO-; ACROMEGALY, ALMAGEST, OMEGA. 8. Variant form **megh-* in Sanskrit *mahā-*,

mahat-, great: MAHARAJAH, MAHARANI, MAHARISHI, MAHATMA, MAHAYANA, MAHOUT. [Pok. *meg(h)*- 708.]

mei-¹. To change, go, move; with derivatives referring to the exchange of goods and services within a society as regulated by custom or law. 1. Latin *meāre*, to go, pass: MEATUS; CONGE, IRREMEABLE, PERMEATE. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **moi-t-* in: a. Germanic **ga-maid-az* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see **korn**), "changed (for the worse)," abnormal, in Old English *gemād*, insane: MAD; b. Latin *mūtāre*, to change: MEW¹, MOLT, MUTATE; COMMUTE, PERMUTE, REMUDA, TRANSMUTE; c. Latin *mūtūus*, "done in exchange," borrowed, reciprocal, mutual: MUTUAL. 3. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **mit-to-* in Germanic **missa-*, "in a changed manner," abnormally, wrongly, in: a. Old English *mis-*, mis-: MIS-¹; b. Old Norse *mis(s)*, *mis(s)*, miss, mis-: AMISS, MISTAKE; c. Germanic **missjan*, to go wrong, in Old English *missan*, to miss: MISS¹. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **moi-n-* in compound adjective **ko-moin-i-*, "held in common" (**ko-*, together; see **korn**), in: a. Germanic **gamainiz* in Old English *gemāne*, common, public, general: MEAN²; (DE-MEAN²); b. Latin *communis*, common, public, general: COMMON, COMMUNE, COMMUNICATE, (COMMUNISM). 5. Suffixed o-grade form **moi-nes-* in: a. Latin *mūnus*, "service performed for the community," duty, work, "public spectacle paid for by a magistrate," gift: MUNICIPAL, MUNIFICENT, REMUNERATE; b. Latin *immūnis* (in-, negative prefix; see **ne**), exempt from public service: IMMUNE. 6. Extended form **(a)meigw-* in: a. Greek *ameibein*, to change: AMOEBA; b. Latin *migrāre*, to change one's place of living: MIGRATE; EMIGRATE. [Pok. 2. *mei-*, 3. *mei-* 710, *meigw-* 713, 2. *meit(h)*- 715.]

mei-². Small. 1. Greek *meiōn*, less, lesser: MEIOSIS; MIOCENE. 2. Latin *nimis*, too much, very (< **ne-mi-s*, "not little"; *ne-*, negative prefix; see **ne**). 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **mi-nu-* in: a. Latin *minuere*, to reduce, diminish: MENU, (MINCE), MINUEND, MINUTE²; COMMUNUTE, DIMINISH; b. Latin *minor* (influenced by the comparative suffix *-or*), less, lesser, smaller: MINOR, MINUS, MIS-¹; MINUSCULE; c. further suffixed (superlative) form **minu-mo-* in Latin *minimus*, least: MINIMUM; d. Latin *minister*, an inferior, servant (formed after *magister*, master; see **meg-**): MINISTRONE, MINISTER, MINISTRY, MYSTERY²; e. Russian *men'she*, less: MENSHEVIK. [Pok. 5. *mei-* 711.]

mei-³. To fix; to build fences or fortifications. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **moi-ro-* in: a. Germanic **mair-ja-* in Old English *mære*, boundary, border, landmark: MERE³; b. Latin *mūrus*, wall: MURAL, MURAMIC ACID, MURE; c. Latin *mūnīre*, to fortify, protect, strengthen: MUNITION; (AMMUNITION), PRAEMUNIRE, PREMUNITION. 3. Possibly suffixed lengthened-grade form **mēi-t-* in Latin *mēta*, boundary stone, limit: METE². [Pok. 1. *mei-* 709.]

mei-⁴. To tie. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **mī-tro-*, "contract, that which binds," in: a. Greek *mitra*, headband, earlier a piece of armor worn around the waist: MITER; b. Old Persian *Mithras*, name of a god (< "contract" < "bond"): MITHRAS; c. Russian *mir*, commune, joy, peace (possibly borrowed from Iranian): MIR. 2. Possibly a suffixed zero-grade form **mī-to-* in Greek *mitos*, a warp thread: MITOSIS; DIMITY, MITOCHONDRION, SAMITE. [Pok. 4. *mei-* 710.]

mēi-. Mild. Contracted from **mei-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **mī-ti-* (< **mīa-ti-*) in Latin *mitis*, soft: MITIGATE. [Pok. 7. *mei-* 711.]

meigh-. To urinate. 1. Germanic suffixed form **mih-stu-*, urine, hence mist, fine rain, in: a. Old English *mist*, mist: MIST; b. Middle Dutch *miesselen*, to drizzle, perhaps akin to the source of Middle English *misellen*, to drizzle: MIZZLE; c. Germanic diminutive form **mihst-ila-*, mistletoe (which is propagated through the droppings of the mistle thrush), in Old English *mistel*, mistletoe: (MISSEL THRUSH), MISTLETOE. 2. Suffixed form **migh-tu-* in

Latin *micturire*, to want to urinate (desiderative of *meiere*, to urinate): MICTURATE. [Pok. *meigh-* 713.]

meik-. To mix. 1. Variant form **meig-* in Greek *mignunai*, to mix: AMPHIMIXIS, APOMIXIS, PANMICTIC, PANMIXIS. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **mik-sk-* in Latin *miscere* (past participle *mixtus*), to mix: MEDDLE, (MEDLEY), (MELANGE), MESTIZO, MISCELLANEOUS, MISCIBLE, MIX, MIXTURE; ADMIX, COMMIX, IMMIX, MISCEGENATION, (PELL-MELL), PROMISCUOUS. 3. Possibly a Germanic form **maisk-* in Old English *māsc*, *mācs*, *māx*, mashed malt: MASH. [Pok. *meik-* 714.]

mei-no-. Opinion, intention. 1. Germanic **main-* in Old English **mān*, opinion, complaint (> Middle English *mone*, complaint): MOAN; (BEMOAN). 2. Germanic **main-* in Old English *mēnan*, to signify, tell, complain of, moan: MEAN¹. [Pok. *mei-no-* 714.]

mel-¹. Soft; with derivatives referring to soft or softened materials of various kinds. I. Extended form **meld-*. 1. Germanic **meltan* in Old English *meltan*, to melt: MELT. 2. Possibly Germanic **miltja-* in Old English *milte*, spleen, and Middle Dutch *milte*, milt: MILT. 3. Possibly Germanic **malta-* in Old English *mealt*, malt: MALT. 4. Suffixed variant form **mled-sno-* in Greek *blennos*, slime, also a name for the blenny: BLENNY. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **mld-wi-* in Latin *mollis*, soft: MOIL, MOLLIFY, MOLLUSK, MOUILLÉ; EMOLLIENT; 6. Possibly nasalized variant form **mlad-* in Latin *blandus*, smooth, caressing, flattering, soft-spoken: BLAND, BLANDISH. II. Variant form **smeld-*. Germanic **smelt-* in: a. Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *smelten*, to smelt: SMELT¹; b. Old High German *smalz*, animal fat: SCHMALTZ; c. Italian *smalto*, melted glass: SMALT; d. Old French *esmail*, enamel: ENAMEL; e. perhaps Old English *smelt*, *smylt*, a marine fish, smelt: SMELT². III. Extended form **meldh-*. 1. Germanic **mildja-* in Old English *milde*, mild MILD. 2. Possibly Greek *maltha*, a mixture of wax and pitch: MALTHA. IV. Suffixed form **mel-sko-* in Germanic **mil-sk-* in Old English *mel(i)sc*, *mylsc*, mild, mellow (> Middle English *meltsche*, friable): MULCH. V. Extended form **młək-* in Greek *malakos*, soft: CHONDROMALACIA, MALACOLOGY, OSTEOMALACIA. VI. Possibly Celtic **molto-*, sheep, in Old French *moton*, sheep: MUTTON. VII. Suffixed zero-grade form **(a)ml-u-* in Greek *amblyus*, blunt, dull, dim: AMBLYGONITE, AMBLYOPIA. [Pok. 1. *mel-* 716.]

mel-². Of a darkish color. 1. Greek *melas*, black: MELANO-; MELANCHOLY, PSILOMELANE. 2. Greek *mullos*, a marine fish: MULLET; (SURMULLET). 3. Latin *mulleus*, reddish purple (used only to designate a ceremonial shoe worn by Roman magistrates): MULE². 4. Perhaps Germanic **mal-* in Middle Dutch *malen*, to paint: MAULSTICK. [Pok. 6. *mel-* 720.]

mel-³. A limb. Greek *melos*, limb, hence a musical member or phrase, hence music, song, melody: MELISMA; ACROMELIC, MELODRAMA, MELODY. [Pok. 5. *mel-* 720.]

mel-⁴. Strong, great. 1. Suffixed (comparative) form **mel-yos-* in Latin *melior*, better: (AMELIORATE), MELIORATE, MELIORISM. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ml-to-* in Latin *multus* (neuter *multum*), much, many: MOLTO, MULTI-, MULTITUDE. [Pok. 4. *mel-* 720.]

mel-⁵. Bad. Latin *malus*, bad, and *male*, ill (> *malignus*, harmful): MAL-, MALICE, MALIGN; DISMAL, MALADY, MALEDICT, MALEFACTOR, MALEVOLENT, MALVERSATION. [Pok. *mēlo-* 724.]

mel-⁶. Wool. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **mł-no-* in Greek *mallos*, wool. [Pok. 2. *mel-* 719.]

mel-⁷. To miss, deceive. Germanic **mal-* in Middle Dutch *mal*, foolish, silly: MALLEMUCK. [Pok. 2. *mel-* 719.]

meldh-. To pray, speak words to a deity. Germanic **meld-* in Old High German *meldōn*, to proclaim, reveal: MELD¹. [Pok. 1. *meldh-* 722.]

melə-. Also **mel-**. To crush, grind; with derivatives referring to various ground or crumbling substances (such as flour) and to instruments for grinding or crush-

ing (such as millstones). 1. O-grade form **mol-* in Germanic **mal-* in: a. obsolete Dutch *malen*, to whirl: MAELSTROM; b. Germanic suffixed form **nai-mōn-* in Old English *mealm-*, perhaps "crumbling, friable" (only in compounds, as *mealmstān*, sandstone): MALM. 2. Full-grade form **mel-* in Germanic suffixed form **mel-wa-* in Old English *melu*, flour, meal: MEAL¹. 3. Zero-grade form **m̥l-* in Germanic **mul-* in: a. suffixed form **mul-dō* in (i) Old English *molde*, soil: MOLD³ (ii) Old Norse **muldhra*, to crumble, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of MOLDER; b. Middle Dutch *mul*, dust: MULL². 4. Full-grade form **mel-* in: a. Latin *molere*, to grind (grain), and its derivative *mola*, a millstone, mill, coarse meal customarily sprinkled on sacrificial animals: MILL¹, MOLAR², MOLE⁴, (MOULIN); IMMOLATE, ORMOLU; b. suffixed form **mel-iyō-* in Latin *mīlium*, millet: MEAL¹, MILIUM, MILLET. 5. Suffixed variant form **mal-ni-* in Latin *malleus*, hammer, mallet: MALLEABLE, (MALLET), MALLEUS, MAUL; PALL-MALL. 6. Zero-grade form **m̥l-* in Greek *mulē*, *mulos*, millstone, mill: AMYLUM, MYLONITE. 7. Possibly extended form **m̥l-* in: a. possibly Greek *bliton*, blite (a plant that in some varieties has dusty leaves): BLITE; b. Russian *blin*, pancake: BLINI, BLINTZ. [Pok. 1. *mel-* 716.]

melg-. To rub off; also to milk. I. 1. Zero-grade form **m̥lg-* in Latin *mulgēre*, to milk: EMULSION. 2. Full-grade form **melg-* in Germanic **melkan*, to milk, was contaminated with an unrelated noun for milk, cognate with the Greek and Latin forms given in II. below, to form the blend **meluk-* in: a. Old English *meolc*, *mīlc*, milk: MILK; b. suffixed form **meluk-ja-*, giving milk, in Old English *-milce*, *milch*: MILCH c. Old High German *miluh*, milk: MILCHIG. II. Included here to mark the unexplained fact that no common Indo-European noun for milk can be reconstructed is another root **g(a)lag-*, **g(a)lakt-*, milk, found only in: a. Greek *gala* (stem *galakt-*), milk: (GALACTIC), GALACTO-, GALAXY; AGALACTIA, POLYGALA; b. Latin *lac* (stem *lact-*), milk: (LACTATE), LACTEAL, LACTESCENT, LACTO-, LETTUCE; c. the blended Germanic form cited in I. 2. above. [Pok. *melg-* 722, *glag-* 400.]

melit-. Honey. 1. Greek *meli*, honey: HYDROMEL, MARMALADE, MELILOT, OENOMEL. 2. Latin *mel* (stem *mell-*), honey: MELLIFEROUS, MELLIFLUOUS, MOLASSES. 3. Germanic **melith-* in compound **melith-dauwaz* (**dauwaz*, dew; see *dheu-*), honeydew (a substance secreted by aphids on leaves; it was formerly imagined to be distilled from the air like dew), in Old English *mildēaw*, honeydew, nectar, later also mildew: MILDEW. [Pok. *melit-* 723.] **mēlo-**. Also **smēlo-**. Small animal. Zero-grade form **sm̥lo-* in Germanic **smal-*, small animal, hence also "small," in Old English *smæl*, small: SMALL. [Pok. *mēlo-* 724.]

mēlon. An apple, or any seed- or pit-bearing fruit. Attic Greek noun (Doric *mālon*), possibly borrowed from a Mediterranean language. Earliest form **maōlo-*, attested in Hittite *mahla-*, grapevine. MELINITE, MELON; CHAMOMILE, MALIC ACID, MARMALADE.]

melst-. To burgeon. Zero-grade form **m̥lst-* in Greek *blastanein*, to burgeon, and *blastos*, shoot, bud, hence embryo, germ: -BLAST, BLASTEMA, BLASTO-, BLASTULA. [Pok. *mēlōdh-* 725.]

mēms-. Flesh, meat. 1. Suffixed form **mēms-ro-* in Latin *membrum*, limb, member: MEMBER, MEMBRANE. 2. Suffixed form **mēms-no-* in Greek *mēninx*, membrane: MENINX. [Pok. *mēmso-* 725.]

men-. To think; with derivatives referring to various qualities and states of mind and thought. I. Zero-grade form **m̥n-*. 1. Suffixed form **m̥n-ti-* in: a. Germanic **ga-mundi-* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*), in Old English *gemynd*, memory, mind: MIND; b. Latin *mēns* (stem *ment-*), mind: MENTAL; AMENT², DEMENT; c. Latin *mentiō*, remembrance, mention: MENTION. 2. Suffixed form **m̥n-to-* in Greek *-matos*, "willing": AUTOMATIC. 3. Suffixed form **m̥n-yo-* in: a. Greek *mainesthai*, to be

mad: MAENAD; b. Avestan *mainyu*, spirit: AHRIMAN. II. Full-grade form **men-*. 1. Suffixed form **men-ti-* in Germanic **minthjō* in: a. Old High German *minna*, love: MINNESINGER; b. Middle Dutch *minne*, love: MINIKIN. 2. a. Reduplicated form in Latin *meminisse*, to remember: MEMENTO; b. Latin *commīniscī* (*com-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*), to contrive by thought: COMMENT; c. Latin *reminiscī* (*re-*, again, back; see *re-*), to recall, recollect: REMINISCENT; d. possibly Latin *Minerva*, name of the goddess of wisdom: MINERVA. 3. a. Greek *menos*, spirit: EUMENIDES; b. Greek *Mentōr*, man's name (probably meaning "adviser"): MENTOR; c. Greek *mania*, madness: MANIA, MANIAC; d. Greek *mantis*, seer (< "he who is mad"): -MANCY, MANTIC, MANTIS. 4. Sanskrit *mantrah*, counsel, prayer, hymn: MANDARIN, MANTRA. III. O-grade form **mon-*. 1. Suffixed (causative) form **mon-eyo-* in Latin *monēre*, to remind, warn, advise (with probable derivative *monēta*, an epithet of Juno): (MINT¹), MONEY, MONISH, MONITION, MONITOR, MONSTER, MONUMENT, MUSTER; ADMONISH, DEMONSTRATE, PREMONITION, SUMMON. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **mon-twa* in Greek *mousa*, a muse: MOSAIC, MUSE, MUSEUM, MUSIC. IV. Extended form *mnā-*. 1. Reduplicated form in Greek *mnēskein*, to remember (> *amnēsia*, forgetfulness, and *amnēstos*, forgotten): MNEMOSYNE; AMNESIA, AMNESTY, ANAMNESIS. 2. Greek *mnēmōn*, mindful: MNE-MONIC. V. Indo-European verb phrase **m̥ns dh̥-*, "to set mind" (see *dh̥-*), underlying compound **m̥ns-dh̥-* in Avestan *mazdā-*, wise: AHURA MAZDA, ORMAZD. [Pok. 3. *men-* 726, *mendh-* 730.]

men-. To project. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **m̥n-to-* in a western Indo-European word for a projecting body part, variously "chin, jaw, mouth," in Germanic **munthaz* in Old English *mūth* mouth: MOUTH. 2. Latin *minae*, projecting points, threats (> *minārī*, to threaten): MENACE, MINACIOUS; AMENABLE, Demean¹, PROMENADE. 3. Latin *-minēre*, to project, jut, threaten: EMINENT, IMMINENT, PROMINENT. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **mon-ti-* in Latin *mōns* (stem *mont-*), mountain: MONS, (MONTAGNARD), MONTANE, MONTE, MONTICULE, MOUNT¹, MOUNT², MOUNTAIN; AMOUNT, ULTRAMONTANE. [Pok. 1. *men-* 726, 2. *menth-* 732.]

men-. To remain. Variant suffixed (stative) form **man-ē-* in Latin *manēre*, to remain: MANOR, MANSE, MANSION, (MÉNAGE); IMMANENT, PERMANENT, REMAIN. [Pok. 5. *men-* 729.]

men-. Small, isolated. 1. Greek *manos*, rare, sparse: MANOMETER. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **mon-wo-* in Greek *monos*, alone, only, single, sole: MONAD, MONASTERY, MONK, MONO-; PSEUDOMONAD. 3. Possibly also suffixed form **men-i-*, a small fish, in Old English *myne*, *mynwe*, minnow, perhaps the source of Middle English *meneu*, a small fish: MINNOW. [Pok. 4. *men-* 728, *meni-* 731.]

mend-. Physical defect, fault. 1. Latin *mendum*, *menda*, defect, fault: MENDICANT; AMEND, EMEND, (MEND). 2. Latin *mendāx*, lying, liar: MENDACIOUS. [Pok. *mendā* 729.]

mendh-. To learn. Zero-grade form **m̥ndh-* in Greek *manthanein* (aorist stem *math-*), to learn: MATHEMATICAL, (MATHEMATICS); CHRESTOMATHY, POLYMATH. [Pok. *mendh-* 730.]

mendh-. To chew. 1. Latin *mandere*, to chew: MANDIBLE, (MANGE), MANGER. 2. Zero-grade form **m̥ndh-* in: a. Greek *masasthai* (< **math-ya-*), to chew: MASSETER; b. Greek *mastax*, mouth, the model for expressive Greek (Doric) *mustax*, upper lip, mustache: (MOSTACCIOLI), MUSTACHE; c. Greek *mastikhan*, to grind the teeth: MASTICATE. [Pok. 2. *menth-* 732.]

menegh-. Copious. Germanic **managa-* in Old English *manig*, *mænig*, many: MANY. [Pok. *men(e)gh-* 730.]

meng-. To furbish. 1. Latin *mangō*, furbisher, gem polisher, swindler: MONGER. 2. Greek *manganon*, magic

charm, contrivance, engine of war: MANGONEL. [Pok. *meng-* 731.]

mer-¹. To flicker; with derivatives referring to dim states of illumination. 1. Suffixed form **mer-o-* in Latin *merus*, pure, unadulterated (< “unmixed wine” < “clear liquid”): MERE¹. 2. Extended form **merk-* in Germanic **murgana-* in: a. Old English *morgen*, morning: MORN, MORNING, MORROW; b. Middle Dutch *morgen*, morning: MORGEN; c. Old High German *morgan*, morning: MORGANATIC. 3. Possibly extended root **merg^w-* in Germanic **merkwa-*, twilight, in Old English *mirce*, darkness: MURK. [Pok. 2. *mer-* 733.]

mer-². To rub away, harm. I. 1. Germanic **marōn-*, goblin, in Old English *mare*, *mære*, goblin, incubus: NIGHTMARE. 2. Greek *marainein*, to waste away, wither: MARASMUS; AMARANTH. 3. Probably suffixed zero-grade form **mr-to-*, “ground down,” in Latin *mortārium*, mortar: MORTAR. 4. Possibly extended root **merd-* in Latin *mordēre* (past participle *morsus*), to bite: MORDACIOUS, MORDANT, MORDENT, MORSEL; PREMORSE, REMORSE. 5. Possibly suffixed form **mor-bho-* in Latin *morbus*, disease (but more likely of unknown origin): MORBID. II. Possibly the same root, but more likely distinct, is **mer-*, “to die,” with derivatives referring to death and to human beings as subject to death. 1. Zero-grade form **mr-* in: a. suffixed form **mr-tro-* in Germanic suffixed form **mur-thra-* in Old English *morthor*, murder: MURDER; b. suffixed form **mr-ti-* in Latin *mors* (stem *mort-*), death: MORT¹, MORTAL, MORTUARY; AMORTIZE, (IMMORTAL), MORTGAGE, MORTIFY, MORTMAIN, POSTMORTEM; c. suffixed form **mr-yo-* in Latin *morī*, to die: MORIBUND, MURRAIN; d. prefixed and suffixed form **ṇ-mr-to-*, “undying, immortal” (**ṇ-*, negative prefix; see *ne*), in (i) Greek *ambrotos*, immortal, divine (*a-* + *mbrotos*, *brotos*, mortal): AMBROSIA (ii) Sanskrit *amṛta*, immortal (*a-* + *mṛta*, death): AMRITA. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **mor-t-yo-* in Old Persian *martiya-*, a mortal man, in Iranian compound **martiya-khvāra-* (attested in Persian *mard-khvār*), “man-eater” (**khvāra-*, to eat; see *swel-*), probable source of Greek *mantikhōras* (corrupted from *martikhōras*), mantichore: MANTICORE. See extended root *smerd-*. [Pok. 4. *mer-*, 5. *mer-* 735.]

mer-³. To tie. Possibly in: a. Middle Dutch *marren*, to tie: MARLINE; b. Middle Low German *mōren*, to tie: MOOR¹. [Pok. 1. *mer-* 733.]

mer-⁴. To hinder, delay. Latin *mora*, a delay: MORA, (MORATORIUM), MORATORY; DEMUR, REMORA. [In Pok. (s)*mer-* 969.]

merg-. Boundary, border. 1. Germanic **mark-*, boundary, border territory; also to mark out a boundary by walking around it (ceremonially “beating the bounds”); also a landmark, boundary marker, and a mark in general (and in particular a mark on a metal currency bar, hence a unit of currency); these various meanings are widely represented in Germanic descendants and in Romance borrowings: a. Old English *mearc*, boundary, landmark, sign, trace: MARK¹; b. Middle Dutch *mark*, border: MARGRAVE; c. Old French *marc*, *marche*, border country: MARCH², (MARQUEE), MARQUIS, (MARQUISE); d. Late and Medieval Latin *marca*, boundary, border: MARCHIONESS; e. Old Italian *marcare*, to mark out: DEMARCATION; f. Old English *marc* and Middle High German *marke*, a mark of weight or money: MARK²; g. Swedish *mark*, a mark of money: MARKKA. 2. Germanic **markja-*, mark, border, in Old Norse *merki*, a mark, possible source of Old French *marque*, a mark: MARQUETRY; REMARK. 3. Germanic denominative verb **markōn* in Frankish **markōn*, to mark out (> Old French *march(i)er*, to trample): MARC, MARCH¹. 4. Latin *margō*, border, edge: MARGIN. [Pok. *mereg-* 738.]

mergh-. To wet, sprinkle, rain. Variant form **mergh-* in Greek *brekhein*, to wet: EMBROCATÉ. [Pok. *meregh-* 738.]

merk-¹. To decay. Latin *marcēre*, to decay, wither: MARCESCENT. [Pok. 1. *merk-* 739.]

[merk-². Italic root, possibly from Etruscan, referring to aspects of commerce. 1. Latin *merx* (stem *merc-*), merchandise (> *mercārī*, to trade): MARKET, (MART), MERCER, MERCHANT; COMMERCE. 2. Latin *merces*, pay, reward, price: MERCENARY, MERCY. 3. Probably Latin *Mercurius*, the god of (inter alia) commerce: MERCURY. [In Pok. *merk-* 739.]]

[merph-. Form. Greek root of unknown origin. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **morph-ā-* in Greek *morphē*, form, beauty, outward appearance: -MORPH, MORPHEME, MORPHO-, MORPHOSIS. 2. Possibly borrowed from Greek *morphē*, via Etruscan, is Latin *forma*, form, shape, contour, appearance, beauty: FORM, FORMAL, FORMULA; CONFORM, CORACIFORM, DEFORM. [In Pok. 2. *mer-* 733.]]

mers-. To trouble. Suffixed o-grade form *mors-eyo-* in Germanic **marzjan* in Old English *merran*, *mierran*, to impede: MAR. [Pok. 6. *mer-* 737.]

meu-. Damp; with derivatives referring to swampy ground and vegetation and to figurative qualities of wetness. 1. Extended form **meus-* in Germanic **meus-*, **mus-* in: a. Old English *mos*, bog; moss; b. Old Norse *mosi*, bog, moss, akin to the Scandinavian source of LITMUS. 2. Germanic suffixed form **meuz-i-* in Old Norse *mýrr*, bog: MIRE; (QUAGMIRE). 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **mus-to-* in Latin *mustus*, new, newborn (< “wet”): MUST³, MUSTARD. 4. Possibly suffixed extended zero-grade form **mū-ro-* in Greek *murios*, countless (< “flowing, endless”): MYRIAD. 5. Possibly suffixed extended zero-grade form **mud-so-* in Greek *musos*, uncleanness: MYSOPHILIA, MYSOPHOBIA. [Pok. 1. *meu-* 741.]

meuē-. To push away. Latin *movēre*, to move (> *mobilis*, neuter *mobile*, fickle, changeable): MOB, MOBILE, MOMENT, (MOMENTOUS), MOMENTUM, MOSSO, (MOTIF), MOTION, MOTIVE, MOTOR, MOVE, MOVEMENT; COMMOTION, EMOTION, PROMOTE, (REMOTE), (REMOVE). [Pok. 2. *meu-* 743.]

meug-¹. To act surreptitiously. Germanic **muk-* or Celtic **mug-* in Old French *muchier*, to skulk: MOOCH. [Pok. 1. *meug-* 743.]

meug-². Slimy, slippery; with derivatives referring to various wet or slimy substances and conditions. Enlarged form of *meu-*. 1. Nasalized form **mu-n-g-* in Latin *mungere*, to blow the nose: EMUNCTORY. 2. Possibly Germanic *(s)*mug-*, referring to wetness and also to figurative slipperiness: a. Old English *smoc*, shirt: SMOCK; b. Middle High German *smuck*, “clothing,” adornment, jewel: SCHMUCK; c. Old Norse *mugga*, drizzle, akin to the source of Middle English *muggen*, to drizzle: MUGGY; d. Low German *smukkelen*, *smuggeln*, to smuggle (< “to slip contraband through”): SMUGGLE; e. Middle Low German *smucken*, to adorn (< “to make sleek”): SMUG; f. Old Norse *mygla*, mold, mildew, akin to the source of Middle English *molde*, mold: MOLD². 3. Germanic **meuk-* in Old Norse *mjúkr*, soft: MEEK. 4. Variant form **meuk-* in Latin *mūcus*, mucus: MOIST, MUCILAGE, MUCO-, MUCUS, (MUSTY). 5. Zero-grade variant form **muk-* in: a. Greek *mukēs*, fungus, mushroom: -MYCETE, MYCO-, STREPTOMYCES, (STREPTOMYCIN); b. suffixed form **muk-so-* in Greek *muxa*, mucus, lamp wick (< “nozzle of a lamp” < “nostril”): MATCH², MYXO-. [Pok. 2. *meug-* 744.]

mezg-¹. To dip, plunge. 1. Latin *mergere*, to dip, dive: MERGE; EMERGE, IMMERSE, SUBMERGE. 2. Latin *mergus*, diver (water bird): MERGANSER. [Pok. 1. *mezg-* 745.]

mezg-². To knit. Germanic **mēsk-* in Middle Dutch *masche*, *maesche*, knitted fabric: MESH. [Pok. 2. *mezg-* 746.]

[mimos. A mime. Greek noun of unknown origin. MIME, MIMESIS, MIMIC.]

[miser. Wretched, unfortunate. Latin adjective of unknown origin. MISER, MISERABLE, MISERY; COMMISERATE.]

mizdho-. Reward. West Germanic **mēdō-* in Old English *mēd*, reward, compensation, meed: MEED. [Pok. *mizdho-* 746.]

mō-. To exert oneself. Suffixed form **mō-l-* in: a. Latin *mōlēs*, heavy bulk, mass, massive structure: MOLE³, MOLECULE; DEMOLISH; b. Latin *molestus* (irregularly from *mōlēs*), labored, difficult, troublesome: MOLEST. [Pok. *mō-* 746.]

mōd-. To meet, assemble. 1. Germanic **mōtjan* in Old English *mētan*, to meet: MEET¹. 2. Germanic **mōta-* in Old English *mōt*, *gemōt* (*ge-*, together; see *korn*), meeting, moot, assembly, council: MOOT; FOLKMOT, GEMOT, WITENAGEMOT. 3. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **mōd-tlo-* in Germanic **mathla-* in Old Norse *māl*, speech, agreement (> Norwegian *māl*, speech): MAIL³; (BLACKMAIL), RIKSMAL. [Pok. *mōd-* 746.]

modhro-. A color. Germanic **madraz* in Old English *mædere*, madder: MADDER¹. [Pok. *modhro-* 747.]

molko-. Skin bag. Germanic **malhō-* in Old High German *malha*, pouch, bag, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *male*, bag: MAIL¹. [Pok. *molko-* 747.]

mon-. Neck, nape of the neck. 1. Germanic **manō* in Old English *manu*, mane: MANE. 2. Latin *monile*, necklace: MONILIFORM. [Pok. *mono-* 747.]

mori-. Body of water; lake (?), sea (?). 1. Germanic **mari-* in: a. Old English *mere* (> Middle English *mere*), sea, lake, pond: MERE²; (MERMAID); b. Old Norse *marr*, sea, akin to the Scandinavian source of MARRAM; c. Old High German *mari* (> German *Meer*), sea: MEER-SCHAUM. 2. Germanic **mariska-*, water-logged land, in: a. Old English *mersc*, *merisc*, marsh: MARSH; b. Old French *marass*, *maresc*, marsh: MORASS. 3. Latin *mare* (> French *mer*), sea: MARE², (MARINARA), MARINE, MARITIME; BÊCHE-DE-MER, MARICOLOUS, MARICULTURE, ORMER, ULTRAMARINE. [Pok. *mori* 748.]

mormor-. Also *murmur-*. Murmur. Imitative root. Latin *murmur*, a murmur: MURMUR. [Pok. *mormor-* 748.]

moro-. Blackberry, mulberry. 1. Greek *moron*, mulberry, in *sukomoros*, an African fig tree: SYCAMORE. 2. Latin *mōrum*, mulberry (probably from Greek): MORULA, MURREY; MULBERRY. [Pok. *moro-* 749.]

morwi-. Ant. 1. Germanic variant form **meur-* in Danish *myre*, ant, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *mire*, ant: PISMIRE. 2. Variant form **morm-* in: a. Greek *murmēx*, ant: MYRMECO-; b. (with dissimilation) Latin *formica*, ant: FORMIC, FORMICARY; FORMICIVOROUS. [Pok. *morwi-* 749.]

mō(u)lo-. Name of a plant. Greek *mōlu*, moly: MOLY. [Pok. *mō(u)lo-* 750.]

mō(u)ro-. Foolish. Greek *mōros*, foolish: MORON; OXYMORON. [Pok. *mō(u)ro-* 750.]

mozgo-. Marrow. Germanic **mazgō-* in Old English *mærg*, *mærh*, marrow: MARROW. [Pok. *moz-g-o-* 750.]

mregh-m(n)o-. Brain. 1. Germanic **brag-na-* in Old English *brægen*, brain: BRAIN. 2. Greek *bregma*, the front part of the head: BREGMA. [Pok. *mregh-m(n)o-* 750.]

mregh-u-. Short. I. Suffixed form **mregh-w-i-* in Latin *brevis*, short (> *brūma*, the shortest day, winter): BRIEF, BRUMAL; ABBREVIATE, (ABRIDGE). II. Zero-grade form **mrgu-*. 1. Germanic **murgja-*, short, also pleasant, joyful, in: a. Old English *myrge*, *mirige*, pleasant: MERRY; b. Germanic **murgithō*, pleasantness, in Old English *myrghth*, pleasure, joy: MIRTH. 2. Greek *brakhus*, short: BRACHY-; AMPHIBRACH, TRIBRACH. 3. Greek comparative *brakhion*, shorter, hence also "upper arm" (as opposed to the longer forearm): BRACE, BRACERO, BRACHIUM, BRASSARD, BRASSIERE, PRETZEL; EMBRACE. [Pok. *mreghu-* 750.]

mū-. Imitative of inarticulate sounds. 1. Reduplicated form in Germanic **mum-* in: a. Middle Low German *mummen*, to be silent, akin to Middle English *mum*, silent: MUM¹; b. Icelandic *mumpa*, to eat greedily, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of dialectal English *mump*, to mumble, grimace: MUMPS; c. Low German

mops, fool, also pug dog (> German *Mops*, pug dog): ROLLMOPS; d. Old French *momer*, to act (in dumb show): MUM². 2. Germanic **mut-* in Old Norse *mudhla*, akin to the source of Middle English *muteren*, *muttren*, to mutter: MUTTER. 3. Latin *muttire*, to mutter: MOT, MOTTO. 4. Lengthened-grade form **mū-* in Latin *mūtus*, silent, dumb: MUTE. 5. Greek *mucin*, to close the eyes (< "to close the lips"): MIOSIS, MYOPIA, MYSTERY¹, (MYSTIC). [Pok. 1. *mū-* 751.]

mu-. Gnat, fly. Imitative root. 1. Germanic **mukjō-* in Old English *mycg*, midge: MIDGE. 2. Suffixed form **mus-kā* in Latin *musca*, a fly: MOSQUITO, MUSCA, MUSCARINE, MUSH², MUSKET. 3. Suffixed form **mus-ya* in Greek *muia*, *mua*, a fly: MYIASIS. [Pok. 2. *mū-* 752.]

mūk-. A heap. Germanic **mūgōn-*, **mūhōn-* in: a. Old English *mūga*, *mūha*, *mūwa*, heap of grain: MOW¹; b. Old Norse *mūgi*, heap, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of MOGUL¹. [Pok. *mūk-* 752.]

[mundus]. Women's cosmetics, also world (probably by a calque on Greek *kosmos*, order, feminine adornment, world-order, universe). Latin noun of unknown origin; possibly from Etruscan. MUNDANE; ULTRAMUNDANE.]

mūs-. A mouse; also a muscle (from the resemblance of a flexing muscle to the movements of a mouse). 1. Germanic **mūs-* (plural **mūsiz*) in Old English *mūs* (plural *mūs*), mouse: MOUSE. 2. Latin *mūs*, mouse: MURINE, MUSCLE, MUSTELINE. 3. Greek *mus*, mouse, muscle: MYELO-, MYO-; EPIMYSIUM, MYOSOTIS, MYSTICETE, PERIMYSIUM, SYRINGOMYELIA. [Pok. *mūs* 752.]

[mūsum]. Snout. Medieval Latin noun of unknown origin. MUSE, MUZZLE.]

mut-. Cut short. Suffixed form **mut-il-* in Latin *mutilus*, maimed: MUTILATE. [Pok. *mut-o-s* 753.]

[nabja-. Bird's beak. Germanic root. Old English *neb(b)*, beak: NEB, (NIB), (NIPPLE).]

nana. Child's word for a nurse or female adult other than its mother. 1. Greek *nanna*, aunt, whence *nannas*, uncle, whence *nan(n)os*, "little old man," dwarf: NANO-. 2. Late and Medieval Latin *nonna*, aunt, old woman, nun: NUN¹. 3. English (directly from baby talk) NANA, NANNY. [Pok. *nana* 754.]

nas-. Nose. 1. Germanic zero-grade form **nusō* in Old English *nosu*, nose: NOSE, (NUZZLE); NOSTRIL. 2. Germanic *nasja-* in Old English *næss*, headland: NESS. 3. Lengthened-grade form **nās-* in: a. Latin *nāris*, nostril: NARES; b. expressive form **nāss-* in Latin *nāsus*, nose: NASAL, NASO-; NASTURTIUM, PINCE-NEZ. 4. Expressive Indo-Aryan form **nakka-* in Romany *nāk*, nose: NARK². [Pok. *nas-* 755, *neu-k* 768.]

nāu-. Death; to be exhausted. Contracted from **nau-*. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **nau-ti-* in Germanic **naud-* in Old English *nēod*, *nēd*, distress, necessity: NEED. 2. Suffixed form **nāw-i-*, corpse, in Germanic **nawi-* in Old Norse *nār*, corpse: NARWHAL. 3. Slavic suffixed extended form **naud-ā* in: a. Polish *nuda*, boredom: NUDNIK; b. Russian *nudnyi*, tedious: NUDGE². [Pok. 2. *nāu-* 756.]

nāu-. Boat. Contracted from **nau-*. 1. Latin *nāvis*, ship: NACELLE, NAVAL, NAVICULAR, NAVIGATE, NAVY. 2. Greek *naus*, ship, and *nautēs*, sailor: NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAUTILUS, (NOISE); AERONAUT, AQUANAUT, ARGONAUT, ASTRONAUT, COSMONAUT. [Pok. 1. *nāu-* 755.]

ndher-. Under. 1. Germanic **under-* in Old English *under*, under: UNDER. 2. Latin *inferus*, lower: INFERIOR. 3. Latin *infernus*, lower: INFERNAL, (INFERNO). 4. Latin *infrā*, below: INFRA-. [Pok. *ndhos* 771.]

ne. Not. 1. Germanic **ne-*, **na-* in: a. Old English *ne* (> Middle English *ne*), not, and *nā*, no: NAUGHT, (NAUGHTY), NEITHER, NEVER, NILL, NO¹, NO², NONE, (NOR¹), NOT, NOTHING; b. Old Norse *ne*, not: NAY; c. Old High German *ne*, *nī*, not: NIX². 2. Latin *ne-*, not, and *nullus*, none (*ne-* + *ūllus*, any; see *oi-no-*): ANNUL, NEFARIOUS, NESCIENCE, NEUTER, (NICE), NISI, NULL, NULLIFY, NULLIPARA. 3. Latin *nimis*, too much, exces-

sively, very (< **ne-mi-s*, “not little”; **mi-*, little; see *mei-2*): NIMIETY. 4. Latin *nihilum*, nothing (< **nehilum*, “not a whit, nothing at all”; *hilum*, a thing, trifle; origin unknown), contracted to *nihil*, *nīl*, nothing: NIHILISM, (NIHILITY), NIL; ANNIHILATE. 5. Latin *nōn*, not (< **ne-oīnom*, “not one thing”; **oīno-*, one; see *oi-no-*): NON-. 6. Italic **nek*, not, in: a. Latin prefix *neg-*, not: NEGLECT, (NEGLEGEE), NEGOTIATE; b. Latin *negāre*, to deny: NEGATE; ABNEGATE, DENY, RENEGADE, (RENEGE). 7. Greek *nē-*, not: NEPENTHE. 8. Zero-grade combining form **n-* in: a. Germanic **un-* in Old English *un-*, not: UN-; b. Latin *in-*, not: IN-; c. Greek *a-*, *an-*, not: A-; (AN-); d. Sanskrit *a-*, *an-*, not: AHIMSA, AMRITA. [Pok. *ne* 756.]

nebh-. Cloud. 1. Suffixed form **nebh-lo-* in Germanic **nibla*—probably in Old Norse *nift*, “mist” or “dark”: NIFLHEIM. 2. Suffixed form **nebh-elā-* in: a. Latin *nebula*, cloud: NEBULA, NEBULOUS; b. Greek *nephelē*, cloud: NEPHELINE; NEPHELOMETER. 3. Suffixed form **nebh-es-* in Greek *nephos*, cloud: NEPHOLOGY. 4. Nasalized form **ne-m-bh-* in Latin *nimbus*, rain, cloud, aura: NIMBUS. See *ombhro-*. [Pok. (*enebh-*) 315.]

ned-. To bind, tie. 1. O-grade form **nod-* in: a. Germanic **nati-* in Old English *net(t)*, a net: NET; b. Germanic **nat-ilo*, a nettle (nettles or plants of closely related genera such as hemp were used as a source of fiber), in Old English *nettel(e)*, *nettle*, nettle: NETTLE; c. Germanic **nat-sk-* in Anglo-Norman *nouch*, brooch: OUCH. 2. Lengthened o-grade form **nōdo-* in Latin *nōdus*, a knot: NODE, NODULE, NODUS; DÉNOUEMENT. 3. Re-formation of the root in Latin *nectere* (past participle *nexus*), to tie, bind, connect: NEXUS; (ADNEXA), ANNEX, CONNECT [Pok. 1. *ned-* 758.]

negʰh-ro-. Kidney. Greek *nephros*, kidney: NEPHRO; MESONEPHROS, METANEPHROS, PERINEPHRIUM, PRONEPHROS. [In Pok. *engʰ-* 319.]

negʷ-ro-. Adjective denoting various colors; with derivatives like Greek *nebrós*, “fawn.” Latin *niger*, black: NEGRO, NIELLO, NIGRESCENCE, NIGRITUDE; DENIGRATE, NECROMANCY, NIGROSINE.

[**nēhw-iz**. Near. Germanic root. Old English *nēah*, near: NEAR, NEIGHBOR, NEXT, NIGH.]

nei-. To be excited, shine. 1. Suffixed form **nei-to-* in Germanic **nītha-*, animosity, in Old Norse *nīdh*, scorn (> *nīdhringr*, villain): NIDDERING. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ni-to-* in Latin *nītēre*, to shine: NEAT, (NET). 3. Possibly Persian *nīl*, indigo: ANIL, LILAC. [Pok. 2. *nei-* 760.]

neiə-. To lead. Sanskrit *nayati*, he leads: NAINSOOK. [Pok. 1. *nei-* 760.]

neigʷ-. To wash. Germanic **nikwiz*, **nikuz* in Old High German *nihhus*, river monster, water spirit: NIX. [Pok. *neigʷ-* 761.]

nek-¹. Death. 1. Latin *nex* (stem *nec-*), death: PERNICIOUS. 2. Latin *neāre*, to kill: INTERNECINE. 3. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **nok-eyo-* in Latin *nocēre*, to injure, harm: NOCENT, NOCUOUS, NUISANCE; INNOCENT, INNOCUOUS. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **nok-s-* in Latin *noxā*, injury, hurt, damage: NOXIOUS; OBNOXIOUS. 5. Suffixed full-grade form **nek-ro-* in Greek *nekros*, corpse: NECRO-, NECROSIS; NECROMANCY. 6. Greek *nektar*, the drink of the gods, “overcoming death” (**tar-*, overcoming; see *terə-2*): NECTAR, (NECTARINE). [Pok. *nek-* 762.]

nek-². To reach, attain. I. O-grade form **nok-* in Germanic **ga-nah-* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see *kom*), “satisfies,” forming **ganōga-*, sufficient, in Old English *genōg*, enough: ENOUGH. II. Variant form **enk-*. 1. Reduplicated in Greek *enenkein*, to carry, whence *onkos*, a burden, mass, hence a tumor: ONCOGENESIS, ONCOLOGY. 2. Compound root **bhrenk-* (see *bher-1*). [Pok. *enek-* 316.]

nekʷ-t-. Night. O-grade form **nokʷ-t-*. 1. Germanic **naht-* in Old English *niht*, *neahht*, night: NIGHT. 2. Latin

nox (stem *noct-*), night: NOCTI-, NOCTURN, NOCTURNAL, NOTTURN; EQUINOX. 3. Latin *noctua*, night owl: NOCTUID, NOCTULE. 4. Greek *nux* (stem *nukt-*), night: NYCTALOPIA, NYCTITROPISM. 5. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **nkt-i-* in Greek *aktis*, ray of light: ACTINO-. [Pok. *nekʷ(t)-* 762.]

nem-. To assign, allot; also to take. 1. Germanic **nem-* in: a. Old English *niman*, to take, seize: NIM, NUMB; (BENUMB); b. Old English *nāmel*, quick to seize, and *numol*, quick at learning, seizing: NIMBLE. 2. Greek *nemein*, to allot: NEMESIS. 3. O-grade form **nom-* in: a. Greek *nomos*, portion, usage, custom, law, division, district: NOME, -NOMY; ANOMIE, ANTINOMIAN, ANTINOMY, (ASTRONOMER), (ASTRONOMY), AUTONOMOUS, BINOMIAL, DEUTERONOMY, METRONOME, NOMOGRAM, NOMOGRAPH, NUMISMATICS; b. Greek *nomē*, pasture, grazing, hence a spreading, a spreading ulcer: NOMA; c. Greek *nomas*, wandering in search of pasture: NOMAD; d. Greek *nomimos*, legal, probably borrowed in Latin *nummus*, coin: NUMMULAR, NUMMULATE. 4. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **nom-eso-* in Latin *numerus*, number, division: NUMBER; ENUMERATE, SUPERNUMERARY. [Pok. 1. *nem-* 763.]

nepōt-. Grandson, nephew. Feminine **neptī-*. Latin *nepōs*, grandson, nephew, and *neptis*, granddaughter, niece: NEPHEW, NEPOTISM, NIECE. [Pok. *nepōt-* 764.]

ner-¹. Under, also on the left; hence, with an eastward orientation, north. Suffixed zero-grade form **nr-(t)rjo-* in Germanic **north-*, north, in: a. Old English *north*, north: NORDIC, NORTH; NORMAN; b. Old English *northerne*, northern: NORTHERN; c. Middle Dutch *nort*, north: NORSE. Compare *deks-*. [Pok. 2. *ner-* 765.]

ner-². Also *aner-*. Man; basic sense “vigorous, vital, strong.” 1. Oldest root form **aner-* (with prothetic vowel) in Greek *anēr* (stem *andr-*, from zero-grade **anr-*), man: ANDRO-, -ANDROUS, -ANDRY; PHILANDER. 2. Extended zero-grade form **(ə)nrt-* in Sanskrit *nṛtyati*, he dances (“moves vigorously”): NAUTCH. 3. Referred by some to this root (as if “having human eyes”; *ōps*, eye; see *okʷ-*) but more likely of unknown origin is Greek *anthrōpos*, man (earliest Greek form *anthrōkʷos*): ANTHROPIC, ANTHROPO-; LYCANTHROPE, MISANTHROPE, PHILANTHROPY, THEANTHROPIC. [Pok. 1. *ner-(t)-* 765.]

nerə-. To dive, swim. Possibly in Greek *Nēreus*, name of a sea god: NEREID, (NEREIS), NEREUS, NERITIC. [Pok. 3. *ner-* 766.]

nes-¹. To return safely home. 1. Germanic **nes-tam* in Old English, Old High German (in composition), and Old Norse *nest*, food for a journey, akin to the possible Germanic source of Old French *harnes*, harness: HARNESS. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **nos-to-* in Greek *nostos*, a return home: NOSTALGIA. [Pok. *nes-* 766.]

nes-². Oblique cases of the personal pronoun of the first person plural. For the nominative see *we-*. 1. Zero-grade form **ns-* in Germanic **uns* in Old English *ūs*, us (accusative): US. 2. Suffixed (possessive) zero-grade form **ns-ero-* in Germanic **unsara-* in Old English *ūser*, *ūre*, our: OUR, OURS. 3. O-grade form **nos-*, with suffixed (possessive) form **nos-t(e)ro-*, in Latin *nōs*, we, and *noster*, our: NOSTRUM; PATERNOSTER. [Pok. 3. *ne-* 758.]

nētr-. Snake. Germanic **nēthrō-* in Old English *nēdre*, snake: ADDER. [Pok. *nē-tr-* 767.]

neu-¹. To shout. Suffixed (participial) o-grade form **now-ent-(yo-)*, “shouting,” in Latin *nūntius*, “announcing,” hence a messenger, also a message, and *nūntium*, message: NUNCIO; ANNOUNCE, DENOUNCE, ENUNCIATE, PRONOUNCE, RENOUNCE. [Pok. 1. *neu-* 767.]

neu-². To nod. 1. Latin **nuere*, to nod (attested only in compounds), frequentative *nutāre*, to nod: NUTATION; INNUENDO. 2. Suffixed form **neu-men-* in Latin *nūmen*, “a nod,” hence “command,” divine power, deity: NUMEN. [Pok. 2. *neu-* 767.]

neud-. To make use of, enjoy. Germanic **nautam*, “thing of value, possession,” in: a. Old English *nēat*, bovine

animal: NEAT²; **b.** compound form **ga-nauta-* (**ga-*, with, together; see **korn**), "he with whom one shares possessions," companion, fellow, in (i) Middle Dutch *ghenōt*, *noot*, fellow: **MATELOTE** (ii) Old High German *ginōz*, companion, in German *Eidgenosse*, confederate: **HUGUENOT**. [Pok. *neu-d* 768.]

newn. Nine. 1. Germanic **niwun*, with variant **nigun*, in Old English *nigon*, nine: **NINE**, **NINETEEN**, **NINETY**, **NINTH**. 2. Latin *novem*, nine (< **noŋen*, with *n* for *n* by analogy with the *m* of *septem*, seven, and *decem*, ten): **NOVEMBER**, **NOVENA**; **NONAGENARIAN**. 3. Ordinal form **neweno-* in Latin *nōnus*, ninth: **NONA-**, **NONES**, **NOON**; (**NONAGON**), (**NONANOIC ACID**). 4. Prothetic forms **enewn*, **enwñ* in Greek *ennea*, nine (> **ennewa*, **enwa-*): **ENNEAD**. [Pok. *e-neuen* 318.]

newo-. New. Related to **nu-**. 1. Suffixed form **new-yo-* in Germanic **newja-* in: **a.** Old English *nēowe*, *nīwe*, new; **NEW**; **b.** Old Norse *nýr*, new: **SPAN-NEW**. 2. Basic form **newo-* in Greek *neos*, new; **NEO-**, **NEON**, **NEOTERIC**; **MISENEISM**. 3. Suffixed form **new-aro-* in Greek *nearos*, young, fresh, contracted into *nēros*, fresh (used of fish and of water), hence *nēron*, water: **ANEROID**. 4. Basic form **newo-* in Latin *novus*, new: **NOVA**, **NOVATION**, **NOVEL**¹, **NOVEL**², (**NOVELTY**), **NOVICE**; **INNOVATE**, **RENOVATE**. 5. Suffixed form **new-er-ko-* in Latin *noverca*, stepmother (< "she who is new"): **NOVERCAL**. [Pok. *neuos* 709.]

ni. Down. 1. Suffixed form **ni-t-* in Germanic **nith-* in Old English *nithan*, *neothan*, below: **BENEATH**, **UNDERNEATH**. 2. Suffixed (comparative) form **ni-tero-*, lower, in Germanic **nitheraz* in Old English *nither*, lower: **NETHER**. See compound root **nizdo-**. [In Pok. 1. *en* 311.]

[nikē]. Victory. Greek noun of unknown origin. **NIKE**.

nizdo-. Bird's nest. Compound root formed from **ni** + **sd-*, *zd-*, zero-grade form of **sed-**¹; literally, "place where the bird sits down." 1. Germanic **nist-* in: **a.** Old English *nest*, nest: **NEST**; **b.** Germanic **nistilōn* in Old English *nestlian*, to make a nest: **NESTLE**. 2. Latin *nidus*, nest: **NICHE**, **NIDE**, **NIDUS**; **EYAS**, **NIDIFY**. [In Pok. *sed-* 887.]

nobh-. Also **ombh-**. Navel; later also "central knob," boss of a shield, hub of a wheel. 1. Germanic **nabō* in: **a.** Old English *nafu*, *nafa*, hub of a wheel: **NAVE**²; **b.** compound **nabō-gaizaz*, tool for piercing wheel hubs (**gaizaz*, spear, piercing tool; see **ghalso-**), in Old English *nafogār*, auger: **AUGER**. 2. Variant form **ombh-* in Latin *umbō*, boss of a shield: **UMBO**. 3. Suffixed form **nobh-alo-* in Germanic **nabalō* in Old English *nafela*, navel: **NAVEL**. 4. Suffixed variant form **ombh-alo-* in: **a.** Latin *umbilicus*, navel: **UMBILICUS**; **NOMBRIL**; **b.** Greek *omphalos*, navel: **OMPHALOS**. [Pok. 1. (*enebh*) 314.]

nogh-. Also **enogh-**, **ongh-**. Nail, claw. 1. Suffixed (diminutive) form **nogh-ela-* in Germanic **nagla-* in Old English *nægl*, nail: **NAIL**. 2. Form **enogh-* in Greek *onux* (stem *onukh-*), nail: **ONYX**; **PARONYCHIA**, **PERIONYCHUM**, **SARDONYX**. 3. Variant form **ongh-* in Latin *unguis*, nail, claw, hoof, with diminutive *ungula*, hoof, claw, talon (< *ongh-elā-*): **UNGUIS**. [Pok. *onogh-* 780.]

nogw-. Naked. 1. Suffixed forms **nogw-eto-*, **nogw-oto-* in Germanic **nakweda-*, **nakwada-* in Old English *nacod*, naked: **NAKED**. 2. Suffixed form **nogw-edo-* in Latin *nūdus*, naked: **NUDE**, **NUDI-**; **DENUDE**. 3. Suffixed form **nogw-mo-* differentiated or developed into Greek *gymnos*, naked: **GYMNASIUM**, **GYMNAST**; **GYMNOSOPHIST**, **GYMNOSPERM**. [Pok. *nogw-* 769.]

nō-men-. Name. Earlier form *(*ə*)*nōs-mn*, zero-grade form *(*ə*)*nā-men-*. 1. Germanic **namōn-* in Old English *nama*, name: **NAME**. 2. Latin *nōmen*, name, reputation: **NOMINAL**, **NOMINATE**, **NOUN**; **AGNOMEN**, **COGNOMEN**, **DENOMINATE**, **IGNOMINY**, **MISNOMER**, **NOMENCLATOR**, **NUNCUPATIVE**, **PRAENOMEN**, (**PRONOUN**), **RENEW**. 3. Greek *onoma*, *onuma*, name: **ONOMASTIC**, **ONYM**, **-ONYMY**; **ANONYMOUS**, **ANTONOMASIA**, **EPONYM**, (**EPONYMOUS**), **EUONYMUS**, **HETERONYMOUS**, **HOMONYMOUS**,

METONYMY, **METRONYMIC**, **ONOMATOPOEIA**, **PARONOMASIA**, **PARONYMOUS**, **PATRONYMIC**, **PSEUDONYM**, **SYNONYMOUS**. [Pok. *en(o)mn-* 321.]

nōt-. Buttock, back. 1. Greek *nōton*, *nōtos*, back: **NOTOCHORD**. 2. Zero-grade form **nat-* in Latin *natis*, buttock: **NATES**; **AITCHBONE**. [Pok. *nōt-* 770.]

[nous]. Mind, sense, reason, intellect. Greek noun (earliest form *noos*) of unknown origin. **NOESIS**, **NOUMENON**, **NOUS**; **PARANOIA**.]

nsi-. Sword. Latin *ēnsis*, sword: **ENSIFORM**. [Pok. *nsi-s* 771.]

nu-. Now. Related to **newo-**. 1. Old English *nū*, now: **NOW**. 2. Latin *nunc* (< **nun-ce*; -*ce*, a particle meaning "this," "here"; see **ko-**), now: **QUIDNUNC**. [Pok. *nu-* 770.]

ō-. To believe, hold as true. Suffixed form **ō-men-* in Latin *ōmen*, a prognostic sign, omen: **OMEN**.

obhel-. Also **əbhel-**. To augment, increase. Greek *ophe-*los, advantage: **ANOPHELES**. [Pok. *obhel-* 772.]

od-¹. To smell. 1. Suffixed form **od-os-* in Latin *odor*, smell: **ODOR**. 2. Suffixed form **od-ē-* in Latin *olēre*, to smell (with *l* for *d* representing a Sabine borrowing): **OLFACTORY**, **REDOLENT**. 3. Suffixed form **od-yo-* in Greek *ozein*, to smell: **OZONE**. 4. Suffixed form **od-mā-* in Greek *osmē*, smell: **OSMATIC**, **OSMIUM**; **ANOSMIA**. [Pok. 1. *od-* 772.]

od-². To hate. Latin *odī*, I hate, and *odium*, hatred: **ANNOY**, **ENNUI**, (**NOISOME**), **ODIUM**. [Pok. 2. *od-* 773.]

ōg-. Fruit, berry. 1. Zero-grade form **ag-* in Germanic **ak-ran-* in Old English *æcern*, acorn: **ACORN**. 2. Latin *uva* (preform uncertain), grape: **UVEA**, **UVULA**; **PYRUVIC ACID**. [Pok. *ōg-* 773.]

oid-. To swell. 1. Possibly Old English *āte*, oat: **OAT**. 2. Greek *oidein*, to swell: **EDEMA**. [Pok. *oid-* 774.]

oi-no-. One, unique. I. Basic form **oi-no-*. 1. Germanic **ainaz* in: **a.** Old English *ān*, one: **A**¹, **AN**¹, **ONCE**, **ONE**; (**ALONE**), **ANON**, (**ATONE**), (**LONE**), (**LONELY**), **NONE**; **b.** compound **ain-lif-*, "one left (beyond ten)," eleven (**lif-*, left over; see **leikw-**), in Old English *endleofan*, eleven: **ELEVEN**; **c.** Old High German *ein*, one, in German *vereinen*, to unite: **EINKORN**, **TURNVEREIN**. 2. Latin *ūnus*, one: **INCH**¹, **OUNCE**¹, **UNCIAL**, **UNI-**, **UNION**, **UNITE**, **UNITY**; **COADUNATE**, **QUINCUNX**, **TRIUNE**, **UNANIMOUS**, **UNICORN**, **UNIVERSE**. 3. Latin *nōn*, not (< **ne-oinom*, "not one thing"; *ne*, not; see **ne**). II. Suffixed form **oino-ko-* in: **a.** Germanic **ainigaz* in Old English *ænig*, one, anyone: **ANY**; **b.** Latin *unicus*, sole, single: **UNIQUE**. III. Suffixed form **oino-lo-* in Latin *ūllus*, any (see **ne**). [In Pok. *e-* 281.]

oito-. An oath. Probably derived from **ei-**¹. Germanic **aithaz* in: **a.** Old English *āth*, oath: **OATH**; **b.** Old High German *eid*, oath, in German *Eidgenosse*, confederate: **HUGUENOT**. [In Pok. 1. *ei-* 293.]

oktō(u). Eight. 1. Germanic **ahtō* in: **a.** Old English *eahta*, eight: **EIGHT**; **b.** Old Norse *ättjan* (*tjan*, ten; see **dekñ**), eighteen: **ATTO-**. 2. Latin *octō*, eight: **OCTANS**, **OCTANT**, **OCTAVE**, **OCTAVO**, **OCTET**, **OCTO-**, **OCTOBER**, **OCTONARY**; **OCTODECIMO**, **OCTOGENARIAN**. 3. Greek *oktō*, eight: **OCTAD**; **OCTOPUS**. [Pok. *oktō* 775.]

ōku-. Swift. Zero-grade form **aku-* in compound **aku-petro-*, "swift-flying," in Latin *accipiter*, hawk (**pet-ro-*, flying; see **pet-**): **ACCIPITER**. [Pok. *ōku-s* 775.]

okw-. To see. 1. Germanic **augōn-* (with taboo deformation) in: **a.** Old English *ēage*, eye: **EYE**; **DAISY**; **b.** Old Norse *auge*, eye: **WALLEYED**, **WINDOW**; **c.** Low German *oog*, eye: **OGLE**. 2. Suffixed form **okw-olo-* in: **a.** Latin *oculus*, eye: **EYELET**, **OCELLUS**, **OCULAR**, **OCULIST**, **ULAGE**; **INOCULATE**, **MONOCLE**, **OCULOMETER**, **OCULOMOTOR**; **b.** Gallo-Latin compound **ab-oculus*, blind, modeled on Gaulish *ex-ops*, blind, in French *aveugle*, blind: **INVEIGLE**. 3. Form **okw-s* in Greek *ōps*, eye (and stem **op-*, to see): **METOPIC**, **MYOPIA**, **NYCTALOPIA**, **PELOPS**, **PHLOGOPITE**, **PYROPE**. 4. Suffixed form **okw-ti-* in Greek *opsis*, sight, appearance: **OPSIN**, **-OPIS**, **-OPSY**; **AUTOPSY**, (**IODOPSIN**), (**RHODOPSIN**), **SYNOPSIS**. 5. Suf-

fixed form **okw-to-* in Greek *optos*, seen, visible: OPTIC; CATOPTRIC, DIOPTRIC, OPTOMETRY, PANOPTIC. 6. Suffixed form **okw-ā* in Greek *opē*, opening: METOPE. 7. Suffixed form **okw-mā* in Greek *omma* (< **opma*), eye: OMMATIDUM, OMMATOPHORE. 8. Greek *ophthalmos*, eye (with taboo deformation): OPHTHALMO-; EXOPHTHALMOS. 9. Zero-grade form **ək-* (of oldest full-grade form **ək-*) in: a. Latin *antiquus*, "appearing before, having prior aspect," former (**anti-*, before; see *ant-*); b. Latin *ātrāx*, "black-looking," frightful (**atro-* black; see *āter-*); c. Latin *ferōx*, "wild-looking," fierce (**ghwero-*, wild; see *ghwer-*). [Pok. *okw-* 775.]

ol-. To destroy. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **l-ē-to-* in Latin *lētum*, *lēthum*, death: LETHAL. [Pok. *ol-(e)-* 777.]

om-. Raw. Possibly (but doubtful both in form and meaning) Latin *amārus*, bitter-tasting (> Italian *marasca*, bitter, bitter cherry): AMARELLE, AMARETTO, MARASCA, (MARASCHINO), MORELLO. [Pok. *om-* 777.]

ombh-ro-. Rain. 1. Zero-grade form **mbh-ro-* in Latin *imber*, rain: IMBRICATE. 2. Possibly zero-grade suffixed form **mbh-u-* in Latin *imbuere*, to moisten, stain: IMBUE. See *nebh-*. [In Pok. 2. (*enebh-*) 315.]

omeso-. Also **omso-**. Shoulder. 1. Form **omso-* in Germanic **amsa-* in Old Norse *áss*, a (mountain) ridge: OS³. 2. Form **omeso-* in Latin *humerus*, shoulder: HUMERUS. 3. Lengthened-grade form **ōmso-* in Greek *ōmos*, shoulder: ACROMION. [Pok. *om(e)so-* 778.]

oner-. Dream. Suffixed form **oner-yo-* in Greek *oneiros*, dream: ONEIROMANCY. [Pok. *oner-* 779.]

ongw-. To salve, anoint. Latin *unguere*, to smear, anoint: OINTMENT, UNCTION, UNCTUOUS, UNGUENT; ANOINT, INUNCTION. [Pok. *ongw-* 779.]

op-. To work, produce in abundance. 1. Suffixed form **op-es-* in Latin *opus* (stem *oper-*), work, with its denominative verb *operari*, to work, and secondary noun *opera*, work: OPERA¹, OPERATE, OPEROSE, OPUS; COOPERATE, INURE, MANEUVER, MANURE, OFFICIAL. 2. Latin *officium*, service, duty, business (< **opi-fici-om*, "performance of work"; *-fici-*, doing; see *dhē-*). 3. Suffixed form **op-en-ent-* dissimilated in Latin *opulentus*, rich, wealthy: OPULENT. 4. Suffixed form **op-ni-* in Latin *omnis*, all (< "abundant"): OMNI-, OMNIBUS; OMNIUM-GATHERUM. 5. Suffixed (superlative) form **op-tamo-* in Latin *optimus*, best (< "wealthiest"): OPTIMUM. 6. Prefixed Latin form **co-op-* (*co-*, collective and intensive prefix; see *kōm*) in Latin *cōpia*, profusion, plenty: COPIOUS, COPY, CORNUCOPIA. [Pok. 1. *op-* 780.]

op-. To choose. 1. Latin *optō*, choice (from **opere*, to choose): OPTION. 2. Latin *optāre* (frequentative of **opere*), to choose: OPT, OPTATIVE; ADOPT, CO-OPT. 3. Possibly suffixed form **op-yen-* in Latin *opināri*, to be of an opinion: OPINE, OPINION. [Pok. 2. *op-* 781.]

or-. Large bird. 1. Suffixed form **or-n-* in Germanic **arnuz*, eagle, in Old English *earn*, eagle: ERNE. 2. Suffixed form **or-n-ith-* in Greek *ornis* (stem *ornith-*), bird: ORNITHO-; AEPYORNIS, ICHTHYORNIS, NOTORNIS. [Pok. 1. *er-* 325.]

ōr-. To pronounce a ritual formula. Latin *ōrāre*, to speak, plead, pray: ORACLE, ORATION, ORATOR, ORATORY¹, ORATORY²; ADORE, INEXORABLE, PERORATE. [Pok. *ōr-* 781.]

orbh-. To put asunder, separate. Suffixed form **orbh-o-*, "bereft of father," also "deprived of free status," in: a. Greek *orphanos*, orphaned: ORPHAN; b. Old Slavic **orbū* in Old Church Slavonic *rabū*, slave > *rabota*, servitude, in Czech *robota*, compulsory labor, drudgery: ROBOT. [Pok. *orbho-* 781.]

ors-. Buttocks, backside. 1. Suffixed form **ors-o-* in Germanic **arsaz* in Old English *ærs*, *ears*, backside: ASS². 2. Suffixed form **ors-ā-* in: a. Greek *oura*, tail: URO², -UROUS; ANTHURIUM, ANURAN, CYNOSURE, EREMURUS, OXYURIASIS, SQUIRREL, TRICHURIASIS; b. probably Greek *silouros*, sheatfish (< obscure first element + *oura*): SILURID. [Pok. *ers-* 340.]

os-. Ash tree. Germanic **aski-* in Old English *æsc*, ash: ASH². [Pok. *ós-* 782.]

ōs-. Mouth. 1. Latin *ōs* (stem *ōr-*), mouth, face, orifice, and derivative *ōstium* (< suffixed form **ōs-to-*), door: ORAL, OS¹, OSCULATE, OSCULUM, OSTIARY, OSTIUM, USHER; INOSCULATE, ORIFICE, ORINASAL, OROTUND, OSCITANCY, PERORAL. 2. Possibly Latin *auriga*, charioteer (< **ōr-ig-*, "he who manages the (horse's) bit"; *-ig-*, driving, from **ag-*; see *ag-*): AURIGA. [Pok. 1. *ōus-* 784.]

ost-. Bone. 1. Latin *os* (stem *oss-*), bone: OS², OSSEOUS, OSSICLE, OSSUARY; OSSIFRAGE, OSSIFY. 2. Greek *osteon*, bone: OSTEO-; ENDOSTEUM, EXOSTOSIS, PERIOSTEUM, SYNOSTOSIS, TELEOST. 3. Suffixed form **ost-r-* in: a. Greek *ostrakon*, shell, potsherd: OSTRACIZE, OSTRACOD; b. Greek *ostreon*, oyster: OYSTER; c. variant form in Greek *astragalos*, vertebra, ball of the ankle joint, knucklebone, Ionic molding: ASTRAGAL, ASTRAGALUS. [Pok. *ost(h)-* 783.]

ous-. Also **aus-**. Ear. 1. Suffixed form **ous-en-* in Germanic **auzan-* in Old English *ēare*, ear: EAR¹. 2. Suffixed form **aus-i-* in Latin *auris*, ear: AURAL¹, AURICLE; AURIFORM, ORMER. 3. Latin *auscultāre*, to listen to (**aus-* + **kli-to-*, inclined; see *klei-*): AUSCULTATION, SCOUT¹. 4. Suffixed basic form **ous-os-* in: a. Greek *ous* (stem *ōt-*), ear: OTIC, OTO-; MYOSOTIS, PAROTID GLAND; b. Greek *lagōs*, hare (< **lag-ous-*, "with drooping ears"; **lag-*, to droop; see *slēg-*). [Pok. *ōus-* 785.]

owi-. Sheep. 1. Germanic **awi-* in Old English *eue*, *eowu*, ewe: EWE. 2. Latin *ovis*, sheep: OVINE; OVIBOS. [Pok. *oui-s* 784.]

pā-. To protect, feed. Contracted from **pā-*. 1. Suffixed form **pā-trom* in Germanic **fōdram* in: a. Old English *fōdor*, fodder: FODDER; b. Old French *feurre*, fodder: FORAGE; c. Old French *forreure*, trimming made from animal skin, fur (< "sheath, case, lining"): FUR. 2. Suffixed form **pā-dhlom* (doublet of **pā-trom*) in Latin *pābulum*, food, fodder: PABULUM. 3. Extended form **pāt-* in: a. Germanic **fōd-*, food, in Old English *fōda*, food: FOOD; b. Germanic denominative **fōdjan*, to give food to, in Old English *fēdan*, to feed: FEED; c. suffixed form **pāt-tro-* in Germanic **fōstra-* in Old English *fōstor*, food, nourishment: FOSTER. 4. Extended form **pās-* in: a. suffixed form **pās-sko-* in Latin *pāscere*, to feed: PASTURE; ANTIPASTO, PESTER, REPAST; b. Latin *pāstor*, shepherd: PASTOR; c. suffixed form **pās-t-ni-* in Latin *pānis*, bread (diminutive *pastillus*, medicine tablet): PANADA, PANATELA, PANNIER, PANOCHA, PANTRY, PASTILLE, (PENUCHE); APPANAGE, COMPANION, (COMPANY). 5. Suffixed form **pā-ti-* in Iranian **pāti-* in Persian *pād*, protecting against: BEZOAR. 6. Suffixed form **pā-won-*, protector, in Old Persian *khshathra-pāvā*, protector of the province: SATRAP. [Pok. *pā-* 787, 1. *pō(i)-* 839.]

pag-. Also **pak-**. To fasten. 1. Lengthened-grade form **pāk-* in Germanic **fōgjan*, to join, fit, in Old English *fēgan*, to fit closely: FAY¹. 2. Nasalized form **pa-n-g-* in: a. Germanic **fangiz*, seizure, in (i) Old English *fang*, *feng*, plunder, booty: FANG (ii) Dutch *vangen*, to catch: VANG; b. Latin *pangere*, to fasten: COMPACT¹, IMPINGE. 3. Root form **pāk-* in: a. Latin *pāx*, peace (< "a binding together by treaty or agreement"): PACE², PAY¹, PEACE; APPEASE, PACIFIC, PACIFY; b. Latin *pacisci*, to agree: PACT. 4. Suffixed form **pak-slo-* in: a. Latin *pālus*, stake (fixed in the ground): PALE¹, PALISADE, PEEL³, POLE²; IMPALE, TRAVAIL, (TRAVEL); b. probably Latin *pāla*, spade: PALETTE, PEEL². 5. Lengthened-grade form **pāg-* in: a. Latin *pāgus*, "boundary staked out on the ground," district, village, country: PAGAN, PEASANT; b. Latin *pāgina*, "trellis to which a row of vines is fixed," hence (by metaphor) column of writing, page: PAGE², PAGEANT; c. Latin *prōpāgēs* (*prō-*, before, in front; see *per-*), layer of vine, offspring (< "a fixing before"): PROPAGATE; d. Greek *pēgnunai*, to fasten, coagulate: PECTIN, PEGMATE. [Pok. *pāk-* 787.]

pan-. Fabric. 1. Germanic **fanōn-* in: a. Old English

fana, flag, banner, weathercock: VANE; **b.** compound **gund-fanōn-*, "battle-flag" (see *g*hen-*¹). 2. Extended form **panno-* in Latin *pannus*, piece of cloth, rag: PANE, PANEL. 3. Possibly Greek *pēnos*, web (> Latin *pānus*, a swelling): PANICLE. [Pok. *pan-* 788.]

[pandoura] Three-stringed lute. Greek noun of obscure origin. BANDOIRE, MANDOLIN, PANDORE.]

pant- All. Attested only in Tocharian and Greek. Greek *pas* (neuter *pan*, stem *pant-*), all: PAN-, PAN; DIAPASON, PANCRATIUM, PANCREAS. [In Pok. 1. *keu-* 592.]

pap- 1. Teat (sound symbolism). Probably the same word as **pap-**². 1. Middle English *pap(p)e*, nipple: PAP¹. 2. Latin diminutive *papula*, pimple (diminutive *papilla*, nipple): PAPILLA, PAPULE. 3. Variant form **pup(p)-* in Latin *pūpus*, boy, and *pūpa*, girl: PUPA, PUPIL¹. [In Pok. *baʔb-* 91.]

pap-² Food (baby-talk root). Reduplication of *pā-*. 1. Germanic nasalized form **pamp-* in Flemish frequentative *pamperen*, to cram with food, akin to the source of Middle English *pamperen*, to pamper: PAMPER. 2. Latin *pappa*, food (> Middle English *pap*, soft food): PAP², POPPYCOCK. [Pok. *pap(p)a* 789, *baʔmb-* 94.]

papa. A child's word for "father," a linguistic near-universal found in many languages. 1. French *papa*, father: PAPA. 2. Greek *pappas*, father, and *pappos*, grandfather: PAPPUS, POPE. [Pok. *pap(p)a* 789.]

pāso- Kinsman by marriage. Latin *parri-* (for *pāri-*) in compound *parri-cida* (oldest form *paricidas*), murderer of a near relation: PARRICIDE. [Pok. *pāso-s* 787.]

past- Solid, firm. 1. Germanic **fastuz*, firm, fast, in: **a.** Old English *fæst*, fixed, firm: FAST¹; STEADFAST; **b.** Middle Dutch *vast*, firm, fast: AVAST. 2. Germanic **fastinōn*, to make firm or fast, in Old English *fæstnian*, to fasten, establish: FASTEN. 3. Germanic **fastēn*, to hold fast, observe abstinence, in: **a.** Old English *fæstan*, to abstain from food: FAST²; **b.** Old Norse *fasta*, to abstain from food: BREAKFAST. [Pok. *pasto-* 789.]

pau- Few, little. I. Adjectival form **pau-*, few, little. 1. Germanic **fauaz* in Old English *fēawe*, few: FEW. 2. Suffixed form **pau-ko-* in Latin *paucus*, little, few: PAUCITY, POCO. 3. Suffixed form **pau-ro-* in metaphorical form **par-wo-* in Latin *parvus*, little, small, neuter *parvum*, becoming *parum*, little, rarely: PARAFFIN, PARVOVIRUS. 4. Compound **pau-paros*, producing little, poor (**par-os*, producing; see *per-*¹), in Latin *pauper*, poor: PAUPER, POOR, POVERTY. II. Suffixed reduced variant form **pu-lo-*, young of an animal. 1. Germanic **fulōn-* in Old English *fola*, young horse, colt: FOAL. 2. Germanic derivative **fuljō* in Old Norse *fylja*, female colt: FILLY. 3. Latin *pullus* (probably with expressive gemination), young of an animal, chicken: POLTROON, PONY, POOL², POULARD, PULLET; CATCHPOLE. III. Basic form **pau-* and variant form **pū-*, boy, child. 1. Suffixed form **pu-ero-* in Latin *puer*, child: PUERILE, PUERPERAL. 2. Suffixed form **pū-ss-* in Latin *pūsus*, boy: PUSILLANIMOUS. 3. Suffixed form **paw-id-* in Greek *pais* (stem *paid-*), child (> *paideia*, education): PEDO²; ENCYCLOPEDIA, ORTHOPEDICS. [Pok. *pōu-* 842.]

pau- To leave, desert, cease, stop. Greek *pauēin*, to stop (> Latin *pausa*, a stopping): PAUSE, (PESADE), (POSE¹); COMPOSE, DIAPAUSE, (REPOSE¹). [Pok. *paus-* 79.]

ped- 1. Foot. I. Nominal root. 1. Lengthened o-grade form **pōd-* in Germanic **fōt-* in Old English *fōt*, foot: FOOT. 2. Suffixed form **ped-ero-* in Germanic **feterō* in Old English *fetor*, *feter*, leg iron, fetter: FETTER. 3. Suffixed form **ped-el-* in Germanic **fetel-* in Old High German *vizzelach*, fetlock, akin to the Germanic source of Middle English *fitlock*, *fetlock*, fetlock: FETLOCK. 4. Basic form **ped-* in Latin *pēs* (stem *ped-*), foot: PAWN², -PED, PEDAL, PEDATE, PEDESTRIAN, PEDI-, PEDICEL, PEDUNCLE, (PEON), PES, PIONEER; MILLPEDE, SESQUIPEDALIAN, TRIPEDAL, TRIVET, VAMP¹. 5. Form **ped-yo-* in: **a.** Latin *expedire*, to free from a snare (*ex-*, out of; see *eghs*): EXPEDITE; **b.** Latin *impedire*, "to put in fetters, hobble,

shackle," entangle, hinder (*in-*, in; see *en*): IMPEDE. 6. Suffixed form **ped-ikā-* in Latin *pedica*, fetter, snare: DISPATCH, IMPEACH. 7. O-grade form **pod-* in: **a.** Greek *pous* (stem *pod-*), foot: FEW, -POD, PODITE, PODIUM; ANTIPODES, APODAL, APPOGGIATURA, APUS, CALIBER, LYCOPODIUM, MONOPODIUM, OCTOPUS, PELECYPOD, PHALAROPE, PLATYPUS, PODAGRA, PODIATRY, PODOPHYLLIN, POLYP, POLYPOD, SYMPODIUM; **b.** Russian *pod*, under: PODZOL. 8. Suffixed form **ped-ya* in Greek *peza*, foot: TRAPEZIUM. 9. Suffixed form **ped-o-* in: **a.** Greek *pedon*, ground, soil: PEDO¹; PARALLELEPIPED; **b.** Sanskrit *padam*, footstep, foot, and *pāt* (> Hindi *paisā*), foot: PAISA, PICE, PIE³, PUG³; **c.** Middle Persian *pāi*, leg, foot: PAJAMAS, TEAPOY; **d.** lengthened-grade form **pēdo-* in (i) Greek *pēdon*, rudder, steering oar: PILOT (ii) Greek *pēdan*, to leap: DIAPEDESIS. 10. Suffixed form **ped-ī-* in Greek *pedilon*, sandal: CYPRIPEDIUM. II. Verbal root **ped-*, to stumble, fall. 1. Germanic **fetēn* in Old English *fetian*, *feccean*, to bring back: FETCH¹. 2. Latin **ped-* in: **a.** suffixed (comparative) form **ped-yos* in Latin *pējor*, worse (< "stumbling"): PEJORATION; IMPAIR; **b.** suffixed (superlative) form **ped-samo-* in Latin *pessimus*, worst: PESSIMISM; **c.** suffixed form **ped-ko-* in Latin *peccāre*, to stumble, sin: PECCABLE, PECCADILLO, PECCANT; IMPEC-CABLE. [Pok. 2. *pēd-* 790.]

ped-² Container. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **pod-om* in Germanic **fatam* in Old English *fæt*, cask: VAT. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **pod-ilo-* in Germanic **fatilaz* in Old English *fetel*, girdle: FETTER. 3. Probably full-grade form **ped-* in Germanic **fet-* in Middle High German *vetze*, "clothes," rags, probably akin to the source of obsolete English *fritter*, fragment: FRITTER¹. [Pok. 1. *pēd-* 790.]

peg- Breast. 1. Suffixed variant form **pek-tos-* in Latin *pectus*, breast: PECTORAL; EXPECTORATE, PARAPET. 2. Possibly suffixed variant form **pek-so-* in Sanskrit *pakṣaḥ*, wing: PUNKA. [Pok. (*peg-*), *pōg-* 792.]

pē(i)- Also *pē-*, *pī-*. To hurt. Possible root; contracted from **peō(i)-*. 1. Suffixed (participial) form **pī-ont-* (< **pī-ont-*) in Germanic **fijand-*, hating, hostile, in Old English *fēond*, *fiond*, enemy, devil: FIEND. 2. Possibly **pē-* in suffixed zero-grade form **pō-to-* in Latin *pati*, to suffer: PASSIBLE, PASSION, PASSIVE, PATIENT; COMPASSION. [Pok. *pē(i)-* 792.]

pei- Also *pei-*. To be fat, swell. 1. Extended o-grade form **poīd-* in Germanic **faitaz*, plump, fat, in derivative Germanic verb **faitjan*, to fatten, whence Germanic past participle **faitidaz*, fattened, in Old English *fēt(t)*, fat: FAT. 2. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **pī-tu-* in Latin *pītuita*, moisture exuded from trees, gum, phlegm: PIP⁵, PITUITARY, PITUITOUS. 3. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **pī-nu-* in Latin *pinus*, pine tree (yielding a resin): PINE¹, PINEAL, PIÑON, PINNACE; PIÑA CLOTH. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **pī-won-* in Greek *piōn*, fat: PROPIONIC ACID. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **pī-wer-*, "fat, fertile," in: **a.** **Iwer-iū*, the prehistoric Celtic name for Ireland, in Old English *Iras*, the Irish (ERSE), IRISH; **b.** **Pīwer-iā* in Greek *Pieria*, a region of Macedonia: PIERIAN SPRING. [Pok. *peī(a)-* 793.]

peig-¹ Also *peik-*. To cut, mark (by incision). 1. Alternate form **peik-* in Germanic **fihala*, cutting tool, in Old English *fīl*, file: FILE². 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **pī-n-g-* in Latin *pingere*, to embroider, tattoo, paint, picture: PAINT, PICTOR, PICTURE, PICTURESQUE, PIGMENT, PIMENTO, PINTO; DEPICT, PICTOGRAPH. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **pik-ro-* in Greek *pikros*, sharp, bitter: PICRO-. 4. O-grade form **poik-* in Greek *poikilos*, spotted, pied, various: POIKILOtherm. [Pok. 1. *peig-* 794.]

peig-² Also *peik-*. Evil-minded, hostile. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **pig-olo-* in Germanic **fikala-* in Old English *ficol*, treacherous, false: FICKLE. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **poik-os* in Germanic **gafai haz* (**ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom*), in Old English *gefāh*, enemy: FOE. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **poik-yos* in Germanic **faigaz* in Old English *fæge*, fated to die: FEY. 4. Suf-

fixed o-grade form **poik-itā* in Germanic **faihiðō* in Old French *faida*, hostility, feud: FEUD¹. [Pok. 2. *peiğ*-795.]
peis-¹. To crush. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **pis-to-* in Latin *pistillum*, pestle: PESTLE, PISTIL. 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **pi-n-s-* in Latin *pinsāre*, to pound: PISTON. 3. Possibly suffixed form **pis-lo-* in Latin *pilum*, javelin, pestle: PILE². 4. Perhaps Greek *ptissein* (pt- for p-), to crush, peel: PTISAN, (TISANE). [Pok. 1. (*peis-*), *pis*-796.]

peis-². To blow. Germanic **fis-* in Old Norse *fisa*, to fart, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *fise*, fart: FIZGIG. [Pok. 2. *peis*-796.]

peisk-. Fish. Zero-grade form **pisk-*. 1. Suffixed Germanic form **fisk-a-* in: a. Old English *fisc*, fish: FISH; b. Middle Dutch *vische*, *vis*, fish: WEAKFISH. 2. Suffixed form **pisk-i-* in Latin *piscis*, fish: PISCARY, PISCATORIAL, PISCES, PISCI-, PISCINA, PISCINE; GRAMPUS, PORPOISE. [Pok. *peisk*-796.]

pek-¹. To make pretty. 1. Possibly Germanic **fagra-* in Old English *fæger*, beautiful: FAIR¹. 2. Possibly Germanic **fagin-*, **fagan-*, to enjoy, in Old English *fægen*, joyful, glad (> *fagnian*, to rejoice): FAIN, FAWN¹. [Pok. 1. *pek*-796.]

pek-². To pluck the hair, fleece, comb. 1. Extended form **pekt-* in Germanic **fehtan*, to fight, in Old English *feohtan*, to fight: FIGHT. 2. Suffixed extended form **pekt-en-* in: a. Latin *ecten*, a comb: PECTEN; b. zero-grade form **pkt-en-* in Greek *kteis* (genitive *ktenos* < **pktenos*), a comb: CTENIDIUM; CTENOID, CTENOPHORE. [Pok. 2. *pek*-797.]

peku-. Wealth, movable property. 1. Germanic **fehu-* in: a. Old Norse *fē*, property, cattle: FELLOW; b. Old French *fie*, fief: FEE; c. Medieval Latin *feudum*, feudal estate: FEUD²; INFEUDATION. 2. Suffixed form **peku-n-* in Latin *pecūnia*, property, wealth: PECUNIARY; IMPECUNIOUS. 3. Suffixed form **peku-l-* in Latin *pecūlium*, riches in cattle, private property: PECULATE, PECULIAR. [In Pok. 2. *pek*-797.]

pek-³. To cook, ripen. 1. Assimilated form (in Italic and Celtic) **k^wekw-* in Latin *coquere*, to cook: COOK, CUISINE, (CULINARY), KILN, KITCHEN, QUITTOR; APRICOT, BISCUIT, CONCOCT, DECOCT, PRECOCIOUS, RICOTTA. 2. Greek *pepōn*, ripe: PEPO. 3. Greek *peptein*, to cook, ripen, digest (> *peptos*, cooked): PEPTIC; DRUPE, EUPEPTIC, PEPSIN, PEPTONE, PUMPKIN. 4. Greek *pepsia*, digestion: DYSPEPSIA. 5. Sanskrit *pakva-*, ripe: PUKKA. [Pok. *pek*-798.]

pel-¹. Dust, flour. 1. Latin *pollen*, fine flour, dust: POLLEN. 2. Latin *pulvis*, dust: POWDER, PULVERIZE. 3. Latin *palea*, chaff: PAILLASSE, PALEA. 4. Greek *palunein*, to sprinkle flour: PALYNOLOGY. 5. Greek *poltos*, porridge (made from flour), probably borrowed via Etruscan into Latin as *puls*, pottage: POULTICE, PULSE². [Pok. 2 b. *pel*-802.]

pel-². Pale. 1. Suffixed variant form **pal-wo-* in: a. Germanic **falwaz* in Old English *fealu*, *fealo*, reddish yellow: FALLOW DEER; b. Latin *pallēre*, to be pale: PALE², PAL-LID, PALLOR; APPALL; c. Latin *palumbēs* (influenced in form by Latin *columbus*, dove), ringdove, "gray bird": PALOMINO. 2. Suffixed form **pel-ko-* probably in Germanic **falkōn-*, falcon (< "gray bird"), in: a. Old French *girfaut*, gyrfalcon: GYRFALCON; b. Late Latin *falcō*, falcon (but Germanic **falkōn-* is also possibly from the Late Latin): FALCON. 3. Suffixed extended form **peli-wo-* in: a. Greek *pelios*, dark: PELOS; b. o-grade form **peli-wo-* in Greek *polios*, gray: POLIOMYELITIS. 4. Perhaps Greek *pelargos* (< **pelawo-argos*), stork (< "black-white bird"; *argos*, white; see *arg-*): PELARGONIUM. [Pok. 6. *pel*-804.]

pel-³. To fold. 1. Extended o-grade form **polt-* in Germanic **falthan*, **faldan* in: a. Old English *fealdan*, *faldan*, to fold: FOLD¹; b. Old High German *faldan*, to fold: FALTBOAT; c. Germanic compound **faldistōlaz*, "folding stool" (**stōlaz*, stool; see *stā-*), in Medieval Latin compound *faldistolium*, folding chair: FALDSTOOL;

d. Germanic combining form **-falthaz*, **-faldaz* in Old English *-feald*, *-fald*, -fold: -FOLD. 2. Combining form **-plo-* in: a. Latin *-plus*, -fold (as in *tripplus*, threefold): DECUPLE, MULTIPLE, OCTUPLE, QUADRUPLE, SEPTUPLE, (SEXTUPLE), TRIPLE; TRIPLOBLASTIC; b. Greek *-plos*, *-ploos*, -fold (as in *haploos*, *haplous*, single): -PLOID; (DIPLOID), HAPLOID. [Pok. 3. a. *pel*-802.]

pel-⁴. Skin, hide. 1. Suffixed form **pel-no-* in Germanic **felnam* in Old English *fell*, skin, hide: FELL³. 2. Germanic suffixed form **fel-men-* in Old English *filmen*, membrane: FILM. 3. Suffixed form **pel-ni-* in Latin *pellis*, skin: PELISSE, PELLICLE, (PELT¹), PELTRY, PIL-LION; PELLAGRA, SURPLICE. 4. Greek *-pelas*, skin: ERY-SIPELAS. 5. Suffixed form **pel-to-* in Greek *pelte*, a shield (made of hide): PELTATE. [Pok. 3 b. *pel*-803.]

pel-⁵. To sell. Lengthened o-grade form **pōl-* in Greek *pōlein*, to sell: BIBLIPOLE, MONOPOLY. [Pok. 5. *pel*-804.]

pel-⁶. To thrust, strike, drive. I. Suffixed form **pel-de-*. 1. Germanic **felt-*, **falt-*, to beat, in: a. Old English *anfilte*, *anfealt*, anvil ("something beaten on"): ANVIL; b. Germanic **feltaz*, **filtiz*, compressed wool, in (i) Old English *felt*, felt: FELT¹ (ii) Medieval Latin *filtrum*, filter, piece of felt: FILTER. 2. Latin *pellere* (past participle *pulsus*), to push, drive, strike: POUSETTE, PULSATE, PULSE¹, PUSH; COMPEL, DISPEL, EXPEL, IMPEL, PROPEL, REPEL. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **pol-o-*, fuller of cloth, in Latin *polire*, to make smooth, polish (< "to full cloth"): POLISH. II. Extended form **peb-*. 1. Present stem **pehnā-* in: a. Latin *appellāre*, "to drive to," address, entreat, appeal, call (*ad-*, to; see *ad-*): APPEAL; b. Latin *compellāre*, to accost, address (*com-*, intensive prefix; see *kom-*): COMPELLATION; c. Latin *interpellāre*, "to thrust between," interrupt (*inter-*, between; see *en-*): INTERPEL-LATE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade extended adverbial form **pb-ti-* in pre-Greek **plāti* in Greek *plēsios*, near (< "pushed toward"): PLESIOSAURUS. [Pok. 2. a. *pel*-801.]

pel-⁷. Dish. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **pēl-owi-* in Latin *pēvis*, basin: PELVIS. [Pok. 4. *pel*-804.]

pelə-¹. 1. To fill; with derivatives referring to abundance and multitude. Variant **plē-*, contracted from **pleo-*. I. Suffixed zero-grade form **plb-no-*. 1. Germanic **ful-naz*, **fullaz*, full, in Old English *full*, full: FULL¹. 2. Derivative Germanic verb **fulljan*, to fill, in Old English *fyllan*, to fill: FILL. 3. Latin root **plāno-*, replaced by **plēno-* (influenced by Latin verb *plēre*, to fill; see III. 1. below) in Latin *plēnus*, full: PLENARY, PLENITUDE, PLENTY, PLENUM; PLENIPOTENTIARY, REPLENISH, TERREPLEIN. II. Suffixed form **p(e)lb-u-*. 1. Possibly Latin *palūs*, marsh (? < "inundated"; but possibly rather from *pel-²*): PALUDAL, PALUDISM. 2. Obscure comparative form (Old Latin *plous*) in Latin *plūs*, more: PIÙ, PLURAL, PLUS; NONPLUS, PLUPERFECT, SURPLUS. 3. O-grade form **pol(a)-u-* in Greek *polus*, much, many: POLY-; HOI POLLOI. III. Variant form **plē-*. 1. Latin *plēre*, to fill: (ACCOMPLISH), COMPLETE, COMPLIMENT, COMPLY, EXPLETIVE, IMPLEMENT, REPLETE, SUPPLY. 2. Possibly suffixed form **plē-dhu-* in Latin *plēbs*, *plēbēs*, the people, multitude: PLEBE, PLEBEIAN, PLEBS; PLEBISCITE. 3. Suffixed form **plē-dhuo-* in: a. Greek *plēthos* (Ionic *plēthus*), great number: ISOPLETH; b. Greek derivative verb *plēthein*, to be full: PLETHORA; PLETHYSMOGRAPH. 4. Suffixed (comparative) form **plē-ī(s)on-* in Greek *pleōn*, *pleōn*, more: PLEO-, PLEO-NASM; PLEIOTAXY, PLEIOTROPISM, PLOECENE. 5. Suffixed (superlative) form **plē-isto-* in Greek *pleistos*, most: PLEISTOCENE. IV. Possibly Sanskrit *pūrah*, cake (< "that which fills or satisfies"): POORI. [Pok. 1. *pel*-798.]

pelə-². Flat; to spread. Variant **plā-*, contracted from **plao-*. 1. Suffixed form **pel(a)-tu-* in Germanic **felthuz*, flat land, in Old English *feld*, open field: FIELD. 2. Suffixed form **pel(a)-t-es-* (by-form of **pel(a)-tu-*) in Germanic **feltha-*, flat land, in: a. Old High German *feld*, field: FELDSPAR; b. Middle Dutch *veld*, *velt*, field: VELDT. 3. Variant form **plā-* in: a. suffixed form

plā-ru-* in Germanic **flōruz*, floor, in Old English *flōr*, floor: FLOOR; **b. suffixed form **plā-no-* in Latin *plānus*, flat, level, even, plain, clear: LLANO, PIANO², PLAIN, PLANARIAN, PLANE¹, PLANE², PLANE³, PLANISH, PLANO-, PLANULA; AIRPLANE, EXPLAIN. **4.** Suffixed zero-grade form **plā-mā* in Latin *palma* (< **palama*), palm of the hand: PALM¹, PALM². **5.** Possibly extended variant form **plan-* in: **a.** Greek *planasthai*, to wander (< "to spread out"): PLANET; APLANATIC; **b.** possibly Germanic **flan-* in Old Norse *flana*, to wander aimlessly, akin to the Germanic source of French *flāner*, to walk the streets idly: FLANEUR. **6.** Suffixed zero-grade form **plā-dh-* in Greek *plassein* (< **plath-yein*), to mold, "spread out": -PLASIA, PLASMA, -PLAST, PLASTER, PLASTIC, PLASTID, -PLASTY; DYSPLASIA, METAPLASM, (TOXOPLASMA). **7.** O-grade form **pob-* in: **a.** Russian *polyi*, open: POLYN-; **b.** Slavic *polje*, broad flat land, field, in Polish *Polak*, Pole: POLACK, POLKA. See also extensions *plāk*¹ and *plat-*. [Pok. *pel-* 805.]

pelə³. Citadel, fortified high place. Greek *polis*, city: POLICE, (POLICY)¹, POLIS, POLITIC, (POLITY); ACROPOLIS, COSMOPOLITE, MEGALOPOLIS, METROPOLIS, NECROPOLIS, POLICLINIC, PROPOLIS. [In Pok. 1. *pel-* 798.]

pelis-. Also **pels-**. Rock, cliff. Germanic **felzam*, rock, in Old Norse *fiell*, *fell*, rock, barren plateau: FJELD. [Pok. *pelis-* 807.]

pen-. Swamp. Suffixed o-grade form **pon-yo-* in Germanic **fanyam*, swamp, marsh, in Old English *fenn*, marsh: FEN. [Pok. 2. *pen-* 807.]

penk^{we}. Five. I. Basic form **penk^{we}*. 1. Assimilated form **pempe* in Germanic **fimf* in: **a.** Old English *fif*, five: FIVE; **b.** Old High German *finf*, *funf*, five: FIN². 2. Germanic compound **fimftehun*, fifteen (**tehun*, ten; see *dek^m*), in: **a.** Old English *fiftene*, fifteen: FIFTEEN; **b.** Old Norse *fimmtān*, fifteen: FEMTO-. 3. Assimilated form **k^{we}enk^{we}* in: **a.** Latin *quinque*, five: CINQUAIN, CINQUE, QUINQUE-; CINQUEFOIL, QUINCUNX; **b.** Latin distributive *quinti*, five each: KENO, QUINATE; **c.** Latin compound *quindēcim*, fifteen (*decem*, ten; see *dek^m*): QUINDECENNIAL. 4. Greek *pente*, five: PENTA-, PENTAD; PENTACLE, PENTADACTYL, PENTAGON, PENTAMETER, PENTARCHY, PENTASTICH, PENTATEUCH, PENTATHLON. 5. Sanskrit *pañca*, five: PUNCH³; PACHISI. II. Compound **penk^{we}(-d)konta*, "five tens," fifty (**(-d)konta*, group of ten; see *dek^m*). 1. Latin *quingūāginta*, fifty: QUINQUAGENARIAN, QUINGUAGESIMA. 2. Greek *pentēkonta*, fifty: PENTECOST. III. Ordinal adjective **penk^{we}-to-*. 1. Germanic **fimftōn-* in Old English *fifta*, fifth: FIFTH. 2. Latin *quintus* (< **quinc-tos*), feminine *quinta*, fifth: QUINT¹, QUINTAIN, QUINTET, QUINTILE; QUINTESSENCE, QUINTILLION, QUINTUPLE. IV. Suffixed form **penk^{we}-ro-* in Germanic **fiŋwuraz*, finger (< "one of five"), in Old English *finger*, finger: FINGER. V. Suffixed reduced zero-grade form **p^{nk}-sti-* in Germanic **fū(nh)stiz* in: **a.** Old English *fyst*, fist: FIST; **b.** Dutch *vuist*, fist: FOIST. [Pok. *penk^{we}* 808, *p^{nk}sti-* 839.]

pent-. To tread, go. 1. Germanic **finthan*, to come upon, discover, in Old English *findan*, to find: FIND. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **pont-i-* in: **a.** Latin *pōns* (stem *pont-*), bridge (earliest meaning, "way, passage," preserved in the priestly title *pontifex*, "he who prepares the way"; -*fex*, maker; see *dhē-*¹): PONS, PONTIFEX, PONTIFF, PONTINE, PONTOON, PUNT¹; (TRANSPONTINE); **b.** Russian *put'*, path, way, in *sputnik*, fellow traveler: SPUTNIK. 3. Zero-grade form **pnt-* in Greek *patein*, to tread, walk: PERIPATETIC. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **pnt-ə-* in Iranian **path-*, probably borrowed (? via Scythian) into Germanic as **patha-*, way, path, in: **a.** Old English *paeth*, path: PATH; **b.** Middle Dutch *pad*, way, path: FOOTPAD. [Pok. *pent-* 808.]

per¹. Base of prepositions and preverbs with the basic meanings of "forward," "through," and a wide range of extended senses such as "in front of," "before," "early," "first," "chief," "toward," "against," "near," "at,"

"around." I. Basic form **per* and extended form **peri*. 1. Germanic **fer-*, **far-*, used chiefly as an intensive prefix denoting destruction, reversal, or completion, in: **a.** Old High German *far-*, in German *vereinen*, to unite: TURNVEREIN; **b.** Middle Dutch *vieren*, to let out, slacken: VEER²; **c.** compound **fer-getan*, "to lose one's hold," forget (see *ghend-*). 2. Suffixed (comparative) form **per-ero-*, farther away, in Germanic **fer(e)ra* in Old English *feor(r)*, far: FAR. 3. Compound **per-n-yo-*, of last year (**-n-*, year; see *en-*), in Germanic **fernja-* in Old High German *firni*, old: FIRN. 4. Latin *per*, through, for, by: PER, PER-; PARAMOUNT, PARAMOUR, PARGET, PARVENU. 5. Greek *peri*, around, near, beyond: PERI-; PERISODACTYL. 6. Sanskrit *pāri*, through, around: PALANQUIN. 7. Avestan *pāri*, around: PARADISE. II. Zero-grade form **pr-*. 1. Germanic **fur*, before, in: **a.** Old English *for*, before, instead of, on account of: FOR; **b.** Old English *for-*, prefix denoting destruction, pejoration, exclusion, or completion: FOR-. 2. Extended form **p^{rt}-* in Germanic **furth-*, forward, in Old English *forth*, forth: FORTH; AFFORD. 3. Suffixed (comparative) form **p^r-tero-* in Germanic **furthera-* in Old English *furthera*, *furthor*, farther away: FURTHER. 4. Compound **p^r-st-i-* (or **por-st-i-*, with o-grade form **por-*), "that which stands before," stake, post (see *stā-*). III. Extended zero-grade form **p^r-*. 1. Suffixed (superlative) form **p^r-mo-* in: **a.** Germanic **fruma-*, **furma-* in Old English *forma*, first, foremost: FOREMOST, FORMER²; **b.** Latin compound *prandium*, "first meal," late breakfast, lunch (probably < **prām-d-ium* < **prām-(e)d-yo-*; second element **-(e)d-*, to eat; see *ed-*). 2. Suffixed (superlative) form **p^r-isto-* in Germanic **furista-*, foremost, in Old English *fyrst*, *fyrest*, first: FIRST. 3. Suffixed form **p^r-wo-* in Greek **prōwo-*, first, foremost, in: **a.** analogically suffixed Greek form **prōw-arya* in Greek *prōira*, forward part of a ship: PROW; **b.** suffixed (superlative) Greek form **prōw-ato-* in Greek *prōtos*, first, foremost: PROTEIN, PROTIST, PROTO-, PROTON. 4. Suffixed form **p^r-i* in Celtic **(p)ari*, **are* in Gaulish *ari* (combining form *are-*), before, in Latin *arepennis*, half-acre (second element obscure): ARPENT. IV. Extended form **p^r-ā-*. 1. Germanic **fura*, before, in: **a.** Old English *fore*, for (> Middle English *fore-*), before: FORE, FORE-; FOREFATHER; **b.** Old High German *fora* (> German *vor*), before: VORLAGE; **c.** Germanic prefixed and suffixed form **bi-fora-na*, in the front (**bi-*, at, by; see *ambhi*), in Old English *beforan*, before: BEFORE. 2. Greek *para*, beside, alongside of, beyond: PARA-¹; PALFREY. V. Extended form **p^r-ō-*. 1. **a.** Germanic **fra*, forward, away from, in Old Norse **frā* (> Middle English *fro*), from: FRO; FROWARD; **b.** Germanic **fra-*, completely (see *ed-*, *ēik-*). 2. Suffixed form **pro-mo-* in: **a.** Germanic **fram*, from, in Old English *from*, from: FROM; **b.** Germanic **frum*, forward, hence derivative verb **frumjan*, to further, in Old French *f^ournir*, to supply, provide: FURNISH, VENEER; **c.** Czech *prám*, raft: PRAAM. 3. Suffixed form **p^r-ō-wo-* in Germanic **frōwō-*, lady, in: **a.** Old High German *frouwa*, lady: FRAU, (FRAULEIN); **b.** Middle Dutch *vrouwe*, woman: VROUW. 4. Latin *prō*, *prō-*, before, for, instead of: PRO¹, PRO-; PURCHASE. 5. Suffixed form **p^r-no-* in Latin *prōnus*, leaning forward: PRONE. 6. Possible suffixed form **pro-ko-* in Latin compound *reciprocus*, alternating, "backward and forward" (**re-ko-*, backward; see *re-*): RECIPROCAL. 7. Suffixed adverb **pro-k^{we}* in: **a.** Latin *prope*, near: APPROACH, RAPPROCHEMENT, REPROACH; **b.** suffixed form **prok^{we}-ink^{wo}-* in Latin *propinquus*, near: PROPINQUITY; **c.** suffixed (superlative) form **prok^{we}-samo-* in Latin *proximus*, nearest: PROXIMATE; APPROXIMATE. 8. Compound **pro-bhw-o-*, growing well or straightforward (**bhw-o-*, to grow; see *bheua-*), in Latin *probus*, upright, good, virtuous (PROBABLE), PROBE, PROBITY, (PROOF), PROVE; APPROVE, IMPROBITY, (IMPROVE), (REPROVE). 9. Greek *pro*, before, in front, forward: PRO-². 10. Suffixed (com-

parative) form **pro-tero-* in Greek *proteros*, before, former: HYSTERON PROTERON, PROTEROZOIC. VI. Extended forms **prai-*, **prei-*. 1. Latin *prae*, before: PRE-; PRETERIT. 2. Suffixed (comparative) form **prei-yos-* in Latin *prior*, former, higher, superior: PRIOR². 3. Suffixed form **prei-wo-* in: a. Latin *privus*, single, alone (< "standing in front," "isolated from others"): PRIVATE, PRIVILEGE, PRIVACY, PRIVY; DEPRIVE; b. Latin *proprius*, one's own, particular (< *prō privō*, in particular, from the ablative of *privus*, single): PROPER, PROPERTY; APPROPRIATE, PROPRICEPTION, PROPRICEPTOR. 4. Extended form **preis-* in: a. suffixed (superlative) form **preis-mo-* in (i) Latin *primus* (< **prīsmus*; ablative plural *prīmīs*), first, foremost: PREMIER, PRIMAL, PRIMARY, PRIMATE, PRIME, PRIMITIVE, PRIMO, PRIMUS; IMPRIMIS, PRIMA FACIE, PRIMAVERA, PRIMEVAL, PRIMIPARA, PRIMOGENITOR, PRIMOGENITURE, PRIMORDIAL (ii) Latin compound *princeps*, "he who takes first place" (-*ceps*, "-taker"; see **kap-**), leader, chief, emperor: PRINCE, PRINCIPAL, PRINCIPLE; b. suffixed form **preis-tano-* in Latin *pristinus*, former, earlier, original: PRISTINE. VII. Extended form **pres-* in compound **pres-gwu-*, "going before" (**gwu-*, to go; see **gwā-**), in Greek *presbus*, old, old man, elder: PRESBYTER, (PRIEST); PRESBYOPIA. VIII. Extended form **proti-* in Greek *pros*, against, toward, near, at: PROS-; PROSOPOPEIA. Other possibly related forms are grouped under **per-²**, **per-³**, **per-⁴**, **per-⁵**, and **per-⁷**. [Pok. 2. A. *per* 810.]

per-². To lead, pass over. A verbal root belonging to the group of **per-¹**. I. Full-grade form **per-*. 1. Suffixed form **per-tu-* in Germanic **ferthuz*, place for crossing over, ford, in Old Norse *fjörðr*, an inlet, estuary: FIRTH, FJORD. 2. Suffixed form **per-onā* in Greek *peronē*, pin of a brooch, buckle (< "that which pierces through"): PERONEAL. II. O-grade form **por-*. 1. Germanic **faran*, to go, in: a. Old English *faran* (> Middle English *fare*), to go on a journey, get along: FARE; WAYFARER, WAY-FARING, (WELFARE); b. Old High German *faran*, to go, travel: GABERDINE. 2. Suffixed form **por-o-*, passage, journey, in Greek *poros*, journey, passage: PORE²; EMPORIUM, POROMERIC. 3. Suffixed (causative) form **por-eyo-*, to cause to go, lead, conduct, in Germanic **farjan*, to ferry, in Old English *ferian*, to transport: FERRY. 4. Lengthened-grade form **pōr-* in: a. Germanic suffixed form **fōr-ja-* in Old English (*ge*)*fēra*, "fellow-traveler," companion (*ge-*, together, with; see **kōm**): FERE; b. Germanic suffixed (causative) form **fōr-jan* in Old High German *fuoren*, to lead: FÜHRER. 5. Possibly suffixed form **por-no-*, feather, wing (< "that which carries a bird in flight"), in: a. Germanic **farnō*, feather, leaf, in Old English *fearn*, fern (having feathery fronds): FERN; b. Sanskrit *parṇam*, leaf, feather: PAN². III. Zero-grade form *pr-*. 1. Suffixed form **pr-tu-*, passage, in: a. Germanic **furdu-* in Old English *ford*, shallow place where one may cross a river: FORD; b. Latin *portus*, harbor (< "passage"): PORT¹; IMPORTUNE, OPPORTUNE. 2. Suffixed form **pr-tā* in Latin *porta*, gate (> Old French *porte*, door): PORCH, PORT³, PORTAL, PORTCULLIS, PORTE-COCHERE, PORTER², PORTICO, PORTIÈRE, PORTULACA. 3. Suffixed (denominative) form **pr-to-* in Latin *portāre*, to carry: PORT⁵, PORTABLE, PORTAGE, PORTAMENTO, PORTATIVE, PORTER¹; COMPORT, DEPORT, EXPORT, IMPORT, (IMPORTANT), PORTFOLIO, PURPORT, RAPPORT, REPORT, (SPORT), SUPPORT, TRANSPORT. [Pok. 2. B. *per* 816.]

per-³. The young of an animal (< "a bringing forth," "offspring"). Derivative root belonging to the group of **per-¹**. Suffixed o-grade form **por-si-* in Germanic **farzī-*, young cow, in Old English *fearr*, calf, and compound *heahfore*, calf (first element obscure): HEIFER. [In Pok. 2. D. *per* 818.]

per-⁴. To try, risk (< "to lead over," "press forward"). A verbal root belonging to the group of **per-¹**. I. Lengthened grade **pēr-* in Germanic **fēraz*, danger, in Old English

fār, danger, sudden calamity: FEAR. 2. Suffixed form **per-tlo-* in Latin *periculum*, *periculum*, trial, danger: (PARLOUS), PERIL. 3. Suffixed form **per-yo-* in Latin *experiri*, to try, learn by trying (*ex-*, from; see **eghs**): EXPERIENCE, EXPERIMENT, EXPERT. 4. Suffixed form **per-ya* in Greek *peira*, trial, attempt (> *peiran*, to attempt): PIRATE; EMPIRIC. [Pok. 2. E. *per* 818.]

per-⁵. To strike. Extended forms **prem-*, **pres-* in Latin *premere* (past participle *pressus*), to press: PREGNANT², PRESS¹, PRESSURE, PRINT; APPRESSED, COMPRESS, DEPRESS, EXPRESS, IMPRESS¹, (IMPRINT), OPPRESS, REPRESS, (REPRIMAND), SUPPRESS. [Pok. 3. *per*- 818.]

per-⁶. To traffic in, sell (< "to hand over," "distribute"). A verbal root belonging to the group of **per-¹**. Base of two distinct extended roots. I. Root form **pret-*. 1. Latin compound *inter-pres* (stem *inter-pret-*), go-between, negotiator (*inter-*, between; see **en**): INTERPRET. 2. Suffixed form **pret-yo-* in Latin *pretium*, price: PRAISE, PRECIOUS, PRICE; APPRAISE, (APPRECIATE), DEPRECIATE. II. Root form **per-*. Suffixed form **p(e)r-n-ā* in Greek *pernai*, to sell, whence o-grade **por(ə)-nā* in Greek *pornē*, prostitute: PORNOGRAPHY. [In Pok. 2. C. *per* 817.] **perd-**. To fart. 1. Germanic **fertan*, **fartōn* in Old English **feortan* (> Middle English *farten*), to fart: FART. 2. Greek *perdix*, partridge (which makes a sharp whirring sound when suddenly flushed): PARTRIDGE. See also **pezd-**. [Pok. *perd*- 819.]

perē-¹. To produce, procure. Perhaps an extension of **per-³**, a verbal root belonging to the group of **per-¹**. Possibly the same root as **perē-²**. Zero-grade form **pr-* (becoming **par-* in Latin) in: a. root form **par-ā* in Latin *parāre*, to try to get, prepare, equip: PARADE, PARE, PARRY, (PARURE); APPARATUS, (APPAREL), COMPRADOR, DISPARATE, EMPEROR, (IMPERATIVE), (IMPERIAL), (PARACHUTE), PARASOL, PREPARE, RAMPART, REPAIR¹, SEPARATE, (SEVER), (SEVERAL); b. suffixed form **par-yo-* in Latin *parere*, *parire*, to get, beget, give birth (> *partus*, accusative *partum*, birth): -PARA, PARENT, -PAROUS, PARTURIENT, POSTPARTUM, REPERTORY; c. suffixed form **par-os*, producing, in compound **pau-paros*, producing little, poor (see **pau-**); d. suffixed form **par-ikā* in Latin *Parcae*, the Fates (who assign one's destiny): PARCAE. [Pok. 2. D. *per* 818.]

perē-². To grant, allot (reciprocally, to get in return). Possibly the same root as **perē-¹**. Zero-grade form **pr-* (becoming **par-* in Latin) in: a. suffixed form **par-ti-* in Latin *pars* (stem *part-*), a share, part: PARCEL, (PARCENER), PARSE, PART; BIPARTITE, COMPART, IMPART, REPARTEE; b. possibly suffixed form **par-tiō* in Latin *portiō*, a part (first attested in the phrase *prō partiōne*, in proportion, according to each part, perhaps assimilated from **prō partiōne*): PORTION, PROPORTION; c. perhaps Latin *pār*, equal (> French *pari*, wager): PAIR, PAR, PARITY², PARLAY, PEER²; COMPARE, IMPARITY, NONPARREIL, PARI-MUTUEL. [Pok. 2. *per*, Section C. 817.]

perg-. Pole, stem. Possibly Latin *pergula*, a projection, balcony, outhouse: PERGOLA. [Pok. 1. *perg*- 819.]

perk-¹. Speckled. Often used in names of spotted or pied animals. Greek *perkē*, the perch: PERCH². [Pok. 2. *perk*- 820.]

perk-². To dig out, tear out. Zero-grade form **prk-* in Germanic **furh-* in Old English *furh*, trench: FURROW. [Pok. 3. *perk*- 821.]

perku-. Oak. 1. Zero-grade form **prkw-* in Germanic **furhu-* in Old English *furh*, *fyrh*, fir: FIR. 2. Assimilated form **kwerkwu-* in Latin *quercus*, oak: QUERCETIN, QUERCITRON. [Pok. *perku-s* 822.]

persnā. Heel. Latin *perna*, ham, leg, sea mussel: PEARL¹. [Pok. *persnā* 823.]

pes-. Penis. Suffixed form **pes-ni-* in Latin *pēnis* (< **pesnis*), penis, tail: PENCIL, (PENICILLIUM), PENIS. [Pok. 3. *pes*- 824.]

pet- Also **petē-**. To rush, fly. Variant **ptē-*, contracted from **pte-*. 1. Suffixed form **pet-rā* in Germanic **feth-*

rō, feather, in Old English *fether*, feather: FEATHER. 2. Latin *petere*, to go toward, seek: -PETAL, PETITION, PETULANT; APPETITE, COMPETE, IMPETUS, PERPETUAL, REPEAT. 3. Suffixed form **pet-nā* in Latin *penna*, pinna, feather, wing: PANACHE, PEN¹, PENNA, PENNATE, PENNON, PINNA, PINNACLE, PINNATE, PINNATI-, PINNULE. 4. Suffixed form **pet-ro-* (see *ōku-*). 5. Suffixed form **pet-yo-* in Latin *propitius*, favorable, gracious, originally a religious term meaning "falling or rushing forward," hence "eager," "well-disposed" (said of the gods; *prō*, forward; see *per*¹): PROPITIUS. 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **pt-ero-* in Greek *pteron*, feather, wing, and *pterus*, wing: -PTER; ACANTHOPTERYGIAN, APTERYX, ARCHAEOPTERYX, COLEOPTERA, MECOPTERAN, PERIPTERAL, PLECOPTERAN, PTERIDOLGY, PTEROCERCOID, PTERYGOID. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **pt-ilo-* in Greek *ptilon*, soft feathers, down, plume: COLEOPTILE. 8. Suffixed variant form **ptē-no-* in Greek *ptēnos*, winged, flying: STEAROPTENE. 9. Reduplicated form **pt-pt-* in Greek *ptiptein*, to fall: PTOMAINA, PTOSIS; PERIPETEIA, PROPTOSIS, SYMPTOM. 10. O-grade form **pot-* in Greek *potamos* (-amo-, Greek suffix), "rushing water," river: HIPPOPOTAMUS. [Pok. 2. *pet-* 826.]

petə-. To spread. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **pot(ə)-mo-* in Germanic **fathmaz*, "length of two arms stretched out," in Old English *fæthm*, fathom: FATHOM. 2. Suffixed (stative) variant zero-grade form **pat-ē-* in Latin *patēre*, to be open: PATENT, PATULOUS. 3. Variant zero-grade form in nasalized form **pat-no-* probably in Latin *pandere* (past participle *passus* < **pat-to-*), to spread out: PACE¹, (PAS), (PASS), PASSIM; EXPAND, REPAND. 4. Suffixed form **pet-alo-* in Greek *petalon*, leaf: PETAL. 5. Suffixed form **pet-ano-* in Greek *patanē* (? < **petanā*), platter, "thing spread out": (PAELLA), PAN¹, PATEN, (PATINA¹), (PATINA²). [Pok. 1. *pet-* 824.]

[petra]. Cliff. Greek noun. Collective formation from *petros*, rock, stone (of unknown origin). PETRO-, PETROUS; PARSLEY, PETRIFY, SALTPEPPER.

peu-. To cut, strike, stamp. 1. Suffixed (participial) zero-grade form **pu-to-*, cut, struck, in: a. Latin *putāre*, to prune, clean, settle an account, think over, reflect, consider: PUTAMEN, PUTATIVE; (ACCOUNT), AMPUTATE, COMPUTE, COUNT¹, DEPUTE, DISPUTE, IMPUTE, REPUTE; b. possibly Latin *puteus*, well (> Old English *pytt*): PIT¹. 2. Variant form **pau-* in: a. suffixed form **pau-yo-* in Latin *pavire*, to beat: PAVE, (PAVE); b. suffixed (stative) form **pau-ē-* in Latin *pavēre*, to fear (< "to be struck"): PAVID; c. perhaps Greek *paiein*, to beat: ANAPEST. [Pok. 3. *pēu-* 827.]

peuə-. To purify, cleanse. Suffixed zero-grade form **pū-ro-* (< **pua-ro-*) in Latin *pūrus*, pure, and *pūrgāre*, to purify (< **pūr-igāre*; second element *agere*, to drive; see *ag*¹): PURE, PURGE, PURITAN; COMPURGATION, DEPURATE, EXPURGATE, (SPURGE). [Pok. 1. *peu-* 827.]

peuk-. Also **peug-**. To prick. Zero-grade form **pug-*. 1. Suffixed form **pug-no-* in Latin *pugil*, pugilist, and *pugnis*, fist, with denominative *pugnāre*, to fight with the fist: PONIARD, PUGILISM, PUGIL STICK, PUGNACIOUS; IMPUGN, OPPUGN, REPUGN. 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **pu-n-g-* in Latin *pungere*, to prick: BUNG, POIGNANT, POINT, POINTILLISM, PONTIL, (POUNCE¹), (POUNCE²), PUNCHEON¹, PUNCTUATE, PUNCTURE, PUNGENT; COMPUCTION, EXPUNGE, SPONTOON, TRAPUNTO. 3. Greek *pugnē*, fist: (PYGMAEAN), PYGMY. [Pok. *peuk-* 828.]

pezd-. To fart. 1. Suffixed form **pezd-i-* in Germanic **fistiz*, a fart, in Middle English *fisten*, to fart: FEIST, FIZZLE. 2. Latin *pēdere*, to fart: PETARD. 3. Possibly Latin *pēdis*, louse (? < "foul-smelling insect"): PEDICULAR. See also *perd-*. [Pok. *pezd-* 829, 2. *peis-* 796.]

pəter-. Father. 1. Germanic **fadar* in Old English *fæder* (> Middle English *fader*), father: FATHER; FOREFATHER. 2. Latin *pater*, father (> *patrāre*, to bring about): PADRE, PATER, PATERNAL, PATRI-, PATRICIAN, PATRIMONY, PATRON; EXPATRIATE, IMPETRATE, PERPETRATE. 3. Greek

patēr, father: PATRIOT; ALLOPATRIC, EUPATRID, PATRIARCH, SYMPATRIC. [Pok. *patēr* 829.]

p(h)ol-. To fall. Suffixed form **phol-no-* in Germanic **fallan* in: a. Old English *feallan*, to fall: FALL; b. Germanic causative **falljan*, "to cause to fall," strike down, in Old English *fellan*, *fyllan*, to cut down: FELL¹; c. Germanic compound **bi-fallan*, to fall, happen (**bi-*, by, at; see *ambhi*), in Old English *befeallan*, to fall: BEFALL. [Pok. *phōl-* 851.]

[phulax]. Watcher, guard. Greek noun of unknown origin, related to *phulassein* (Attic *phulattein*), to guard, protect. PHYLACTERY, PHYLAXIS; PROPHYLACTIC.]

pik-. Pitch. Latin *pix* (stem *pic-*), pitch: PAY², PICEOUS, PITCH¹; PICOLINE, PITCHBLEND. [In Pok. *peij(o)-* 793.]

pilo-. Hair. A possible root. 1. Latin *pilus*, hair: PELAGE, PILAR, PILE³, PILOSE, PILUS, PLUCK, PLUSH, POILU; CATERPILLAR, DEPIRATE. 2. Suffixed reduced form **pil-so-* possibly in: a. Latin *pilleus*, *pileus*, felt cap: PILEUS, PILLAGE; b. Greek *pilos*, felt: PILOCARPINE. [Pok. *pi-lo-* 830.]

pipp-. To peep. Imitative root. 1. Latin *pīpāre*, to chirp (> Old High German *pīffā*, pipe): FIFE, PIPE. 2. Latin *pīpīre*, to chirp: PIGEON. 3. Gaelic *piob*, a pipe, in Scottish Gaelic *piobaireachd*, pipe music: PIBROCH. [Pok. *pīp(p)-* 830.]

[pippali]. Pepper. Sanskrit noun of unknown origin. Possibly related to *pippala*, the bo tree. 1. Sanskrit *pippalī*: PEPPER, (PIMPERNEL). 2. Sanskrit *pippalam*: PEPPUL.]

[pius]. Dutiful, devoted, pious. Latin word having cognates in other Italic languages. PIACULAR, (PIETÀ), PIETY, PIOUS, PITTANCE, PITY; EXPIATE, IMPIOUS.]

plab-. To flap. Imitative root. Middle English *flappen*, to flap: FLAP [Pok. *plab-* 831.]

plāk-¹. Also **plak-**. To be flat. Extension of **pele-**². 1. Germanic **flōhō* in Old Norse *flō*, layer, coating: FLOE. 2. Variant form **plāg-* in: a. Germanic **flōk-* in Old English *flōc*, flatfish: FLUKE¹; b. Germanic **flakaz* in Norwegian *flak*, flat piece, flake, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *flake*, flake: FLAKE¹; c. Germanic **flak-* in Old Norse *flaki*, *fleki*, hurdle: FLAKE². 3. Extended form **plakā* in Germanic **flagō* in Old Norse *flaga*, layer of stone: FLAG⁴, FLAW¹. 4. Possibly suffixed (stative) form **plak-ē-*, to be calm (as of the flat sea), in Latin *placēre*, to please, be agreeable: PLACEBO, PLACID, PLEA, (PLEAD), PLEASANT, PLEASE; COMPLACENT. 5. Lengthened suffixed form **plāk-ā-* in Latin *plācāre*, to calm (causative of *placēre*): PLACABLE, PLACATE. 6. Nasalized form **pla-n-k-* in Latin *plancus*, flat, flat-footed, whence *planca*, board: PLANCHET, PLANK, PLANK-SHEER. 7. Variant form **plag-* in: a. perhaps Latin *plaga*, net (? < "something extended"): PLAGIARY; b. Greek *plagos*, side: PLAGAL, PLAGIO-, PLAYA. 8. Root form **plak-* in Greek *plax*, flat, flat land, surface: PLACENTA, PLACOID. 9. Variant form **pelag-* in Greek *pelagos*, sea: PELAGIC; ARCHIPELAGO. [Pok. 1. *plā-k-* 831.]

plāk-². To strike. 1. Nasalized variant forms **pla-n-k-*, **pla-n-g-* in: a. Germanic **flang-* in Old Norse *flengja*, to flog, whip, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *flingen*, to fling: FLING; b. Latin *plangere*, to strike (one's own breast), lament: PLAINT, PLANGENT; COMPLAIN. c. suffixed form **plang-yo-* in Greek *plazein*, to drive away, turn aside: PLANKTON. 2. Variant form **plāg-* in Latin *plāga*, a blow, stroke: PLAGUE. 3. Suffixed form **plāk-yo-* in Greek *plēssein*, to beat, strike: PLECTRUM, -PLEGIA, PLEXOR; APOPLEXY, CATAPLEXY, PARAPLEGIA. [Pok. 2. *plāk-* 832.]

plat-. To spread. Extension of **pele-**². 1. Variant form **plad-* in Germanic **flataz*, flat, in: a. Old Norse *flatr*, flat: FLAT¹; b. Old French *flater*, to flatter: FLATTER¹. 2. Suffixed variant form **plad-yo-* in Germanic **flatjam* in Old English *flet(t)*, floor, dwelling: FLAT². 3. Basic form **plat-* in Germanic **flathō(n)*, flat cake, in Late Latin

fladō, flat cake, pancake: FLAN. 4. Germanic nasalized suffixed form **flu-n-th-r-jō-* in Old Swedish *flundra*, flatfish, flounder, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *flounder*, flounder: FLOUNDER². 5. Nasalized form **pla-n-t-* in Latin *planta*, sole of the foot, and denominative *plantāre*, to drive in with the sole of the foot, plant, whence *planta*, a plant: CLAN, PLAN, PLANT, PLANTAIN¹, PLANTAR; PLANTIGRADE, SUPPLANT. 6. Suffixed form **plat-u-* in Greek *platus* (feminine *plateia*), flat, broad: PIAZZA, PLACE, PLAICE, PLANE⁴, (PLANE TREE), PLATE, (PLATEAU), (PLATITUDE), (PLATY²), PLATY-, (PLAZA). [Pok. *plat-* 833.]

[plegan. To pledge for, stake, risk, exercise oneself. West Germanic verb. 1. Old English *plegian*, to exercise oneself, play: PLAY. 2. Late Latin *plevium* (> Old French *plevir*, to pledge), pledge, guarantee: PLEDGE; REPLEVIN. 3. Germanic derivative noun **plehti-* in Old English *pliht*, danger, peril: PLIGHT².]

plek-. To plait. Extension of *pel-*³. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **plok-so-* in Germanic **flahsam*, flax, in Old English *fleax*, flax: FLAX. 2. Full-grade form **plek-* in Latin *-plex*, -fold (in compounds such as *duplex*, twofold; and *supplex*, "with legs folded under one," kneeling, entreating; see *dwo-*, *upo-*): MULTIPLEX, QUINTUPLE, SUPPLE. 3. Latin *plicāre*, to fold (also in compounds used as denominatives of words in *-plex*, genitive *-plicis*): PLAIT, PLIANT, PLICA, Plicate, PLIGHT¹, PLISSE, PLY¹; APPLY, COMPLICATE, COMPLICE, DEPLOY, DISPLAY, EMPLOY, EXPLICATE, IMPLICATE, REPLICATE, SUPPLICATE. 4. Suffixed forms **plek-to-* and **plek-t-to-* in Latin *plectere* (past participle *plexus*), to weave, plait, entwine: PLEACH, PLEXUS; AMPLEXICAUL, COMPECT, (COMPLEX), PERPLEX. 5. Greek *plekein*, to plait, twine, and *plektos*, twisted: PLEOPTERAN, PLECTOGNATH. [Pok. *plek-* 834.]

plēk-. Also *pleik-*. To tear. 1. Zero-grade form **plak-* becoming **plak-* in Germanic **flahan* in Old English *flēan*, to strip the skin from: FLAY. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **plok-sk-* perhaps in Germanic **flaishjan*, piece of flesh torn off, in Old English *flāsc*, flesh: FLESH. 3. Zero-grade form **plik-* in Germanic **flikkja* in: a. Old English *flisce*, side of a hog: FLITCH; b. Germanic ablaut form **flekkja* in Old Norse *flekkur*, piece of skin or flesh, spot, stain: FLECK. [Pok. *plēk-* 835.]

pleu-. To flow. I. Basic form **pleu-*. 1. Latin *pluere*, to rain: (P)LOVER, (PLUVIAL), PLUVIOUS. 2. Greek *pleusis*, sailing: PLEUSTON. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **plu-elos* dissimilated into Greek *puelos*, trough, basin: PYELITIS. 4. Suffixed form **pl(e)ju-mon-*, "floater," lung(s), in: a. Latin *pulmō* (< **plumonēs*), lung(s): PULMONARY; b. Greek *pleumōn*, *pneumōn*, lung: PNEUMONIA, PNEUMONIC. 5. Suffixed o-grade form **plou-to-* in Greek *ploutos*, wealth, riches (< "overflowing"): PLUTO; PLUTOCRACY. 6. Lengthened o-grade form **plō(u)-* in: a. Germanic **flōwan*, to flow, in (i) Old English *flōwan*, to flow: FLOW (ii) perhaps Middle Dutch *vluwe*, fishnet: FLUE²; b. suffixed form **plō-tu-* in Germanic **flōduz*, flowing water, deluge, in Old English *flōd*, flood: FLOOD. II. Extended form **pleuk-*. 1. Germanic **fleugan*, to fly, in Old English *flēogan*, to fly: FLY¹. 2. Germanic **fleugōn-*, flying insect, fly, in Old English *flēoge*, a fly: FLY². 3. Probably Germanic **fleuhan*, to run away, in Old English *flēon*, to flee: FLEE. 4. Germanic causative **flauhjan* in Old English *flȳgan*, *flēgan*, to put to flight: FLEY. 5. Germanic suffixed form **fleug-ika* in Old French *fleche*, arrow: FLECHE, FLETCHER. 6. Zero-grade form **pluk-* in: a. Germanic **flugja-*, feather, in Old English *-flycge*, with feathers (only in *unfligge*, featherless): FLEDGE; b. suffixed form **flug-ti-* in Old English *flyht*, act of flying, and **flyht*, act of fleeing, escape: FLIGHT¹, FLIGHT²; c. possibly (but unlikely) suffixed form **flug-laz*, dissimilated into **fuglaz*, bird, in Old English *fugol*, bird: FOWL; d. Germanic suffixed form **flug-ila* in Middle High German *vlügel* (> Germanic *Flügel*), wing: FLÜGELHORN, FUGLEMAN. III. Extended form **pleud-*.

1. Germanic **fleutan* in Old English *flēotan*, to float, swim: FLEET¹, FLEET². 2. Zero-grade form **plud-* in Germanic **flut-*, **flot-* in: a. Germanic derivative **flotōn*, to float, in (i) Old English *flotian*, to float: FLOAT (ii) Old French *floter*, to float: FLOTSAM; b. Old Norse *floti*, raft, fleet: FLOTILLA; c. Old English *floterian*, *flotorian*, to float back and forth (-*erian*, iterative and frequentative suffix): FLUTTER; d. Germanic **flutjan*, to float, in Old Norse *flytja*, to further, convey: FLIT. 3. Probably Germanic suffixed form **flaut-stā-*, contracted into **flausta-* in Icelandic *flaustr*, hurry, and *flaustra*, to bustle, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of FLUSTER. [Pok. *pleu-* 835, *pl(e)ju-mon-* 837.]

pleus- To pluck; a feather, fleece. 1. Germanic **fleusaz*, fleece, in Old English *flēos*, fleece: FLEECE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **plus-mā* in Latin *plūma*, a feather: PLUMATE, PLUME, PLUMOSE, PLUMULE; DEPLUME. [Pok. *pleus-* 838.]

plou- Flea. 1. Extended form **plouk-* in Germanic **flauhaz* in Old English *flēah(h)*, flea: FLEA. 2. Extended zero-grade form **plus-* metathesized into **pust-* in: a. Latin *pūlex* (< **pustlex*), flea: PUCE; PULCIDE; b. Greek *psulla*, flea: PSYLLA. [Pok. *blou-* 102.]

[plumbum. Lead. Latin noun, probably borrowed from the same unidentified source as Greek *molubdos*, lead. 1. Latin *plumbum*: PLUMB, PLUMBAGO, PLUMBER, PLUMBISM, PLUMMET, PLUMGE, APLOMB, PLUMBIFEROUS. 2. Greek *molubdos*: MOLYBDENUM.]

pneu- To breathe. Imitative root. 1. Germanic **fneu-* in Old English *fnēosan*, to sneeze: SNEEZE. 2. Greek *prein*, to breathe (> *prnoia*, breathing): APNEA, DIPNOAN, DYS-PNEA, EUPNEA, HYPERPNEA, HYPOPNEA, POLYPNEA, TACHYPNEA. 3. Suffixed form **pneu-mn-* in Greek *pneuma*, breath, wind, spirit: PNEUMA, PNEUMATIC, PNEUMATO-, PNEUMO-. [Pok. *pneu-* 838.]

pō(i)-. To drink. Contracted from **poē(i)-*. I. Basic form **pō(i)-*. 1. Suffixed reduced form **pō-to-* in Latin *pōtus*, drunk (> *pōtāre*, to drink): POISON, POTABLE, POTATION, POTATORY, POTION. 2. Reduplicated form **pi-pō-o-*, whence **pi-bo-*, assimilated to **bi-bo-* in Latin *bibere*, to drink: BEVERAGE, BIB, BIBULOUS; IMBIBE. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **pō-ti-*, **po-ti-* in Greek *posis*, drink, drinking: SYMPOSIUM. II. Zero-grade form **pī-* (< **pi-*). 1. Suffixed form **pī-ro-* in Old Church Slavonic *pirū*, feast (> Russian *pir*, feast): PIROG. 2. Suffixed (nasal present) form **pī-no-* in Greek *pinein*, to drink: PINOCYTOSIS. [Pok. 2. *pō(i)-* 839.]

pol- Finger. Possibly the same root as *pōl-*. Latin *pollex*, thumb: POLLEX. [Pok. *polo-* 840.]

pōl- To touch, feel, shake. 1. Germanic **fōljan*, to feel, in Old English *fēlan*, to examine by touch, feel: FEEL. 2. Reduplicated zero-grade form **pal-p-* in: a. Latin *palpus*, a touching: PALP; b. Latin *palpārī*, *palpāre*, to stroke gently, touch: PALPABLE, PALPATE¹, PALPITATE; c. Latin *palpebra*, eyelid (< "that which shakes or moves quickly"): PALPEBRAL. 3. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **pal-yo-* in Greek *pallein*, to sway, brandish: CATA-PULT. 4. Perhaps suffixed form **psal-yo-* in Greek *psallein*, to pluck, play the harp (but more likely of imitative origin): PSALM, PSALTERY. [Pok. 1. G. *pel-* 801.]

[pōmum. Apple. Latin noun of unknown origin. POMACE, POMADE, POME.]

[populus. People. Latin noun of Etruscan origin. PEOPLE, POPULACE, POPULAR, POPULATE, PUBLIC, PUEBLO; DEPOPULATE.]

porko- Young pig. 1. Germanic **farhaz* in: a. Old English *fearh*, little pig: FARROW¹; b. diminutive form in Middle Dutch *varken*, small pig: AARDVARK. 2. Latin *porcus* (> Old French *porc*), pig: PORCELAIN, PORCINE, PORK; PORCUPINE, PORPOISE, (PURSLANE). [Pok. *porko-* 841.]

poti- Powerful; lord. 1. Latin *potis*, powerful, able (> *potestas*, power): PODESTA, POSSESS, POWER. 2. Latin compound *posse*, to be able (contracted from *potis*, able

+ *esse*, to be; see **es-**): POSSIBLE, POTENT; (IMPOTENT), PREPOTENT. 3. Form **pot-* in: a. compound **ghos-pot-*, "guest-master," host (see **ghos-tl-**); b. compound **dems-pot-*, "house-master," ruler (see **deme-**). 4. Old Persian *pati-*, master: PADISHAH. [Pok. *poti-s* 842.]

[prāk-. To make, do. Greek root. Greek *prassein* (Attic *prattein*), to effect, do. PRACTICAL, (PRACTICE), PRAGMATIC, PRAXIS. [In Pok. 1. *per* 811.]]

prek-. To ask, entreat. 1. Basic form **prek-* in Latin **prex*, prayer (attested only in the plural *precēs*), with denominative *precārī*, to entreat, pray: PRAY, PRAYER², PRECARIOUS; DEPRECATE, IMPRECAT. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **prk-sk-* becoming **pork-sk-*, contracted into **posk-* in suffixed form **posk-to-*, contracted into **posto-*, which appears in Latin *postulāre*, to ask, request: POSTULATE; EXPOSTULATE. [Pok. 4. *perk-* 821.]

prep-. To appear. Suffixed zero-grade form **prp-yo-* in Germanic **furbjan*, to cause to have a (good) appearance, polish, in Old French *fo(ur)bir*, to polish, burnish: FURBISH. [Pok. *prep-* 845.]

preu-. To hop. 1. Zero-grade form **pru-* in Germanic **fru-* in Old English *frogga* (with obscure expressive suffix *-gga*), frog: FROG. 2. Extended o-grade form **prouo-* in Germanic **frawaz* in: a. Middle Dutch *vro*, "leaping with joy," happy: FROLIC; b. Old High German *frō*, happy, in *frewida*, joy (> German *Freude*): SCHADENFREUDE. [Pok. *preu-* 845.]

preus-. To freeze, burn. 1. Germanic **freusan*, to freeze, in Old English *frēosan*, to freeze: FREEZE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **prus-to-* in Germanic **frustaz*, frost, in Old English *forst*, *frost*, frost: FROST. 3. Suffixed form **preus-i-* in Latin **preusis*, **preuris*, act of burning, whence denominative *prūrīre*, to burn, itch, yearn for: PRURIENT, PRURIGO, PRURITUS. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **prus-ina* in Latin *pruīna*, hoarfrost: PRUINOSE. [Pok. *preus-* 846.]

pri-. To love. Contracted from **prio-*. 1. Suffixed form **priyo-* in Germanic **frijaz*, beloved, belonging to the loved ones, not in bondage, free, in: a. Old English *frēo*, free; FREE; b. Dutch *vrij*, free: FILIBUSTER. 2. Suffixed (participial) form **priy-ont-*, loving, in Germanic **fri-jand-*, lover, friend, in Old English *frīond*, *frēond*, friend: FRIEND. 3. Suffixed shortened form **pri-tu-* in Germanic **frithuz*, peace, in: a. Old High German *fridu*, peace: SIEGFRIED; b. Old French *esfreer*, to disturb: AFFRAY; c. Germanic **fri-j*, peace, safety, in compound **berg-frij-*, "high place of safety" (see **bhergh-**). 4. Suffixed feminine form **priy-ā*, beloved, in Germanic **frijjō*, beloved, wife, in: a. Old Norse *Frigg*, goddess of the heavens, wife of Odin: FRIGG; b. Germanic compound **frije-dagaz*, "day of Frigg" (translation of Latin *Veneris diēs*, "Venus's day"), in Old English *frīgedæg*, Friday: FRIDAY. [Pok. *pri-* 844.]

prōkto-. Anus. Greek *prōktos*, anus: PROCTITIS, PROCTOLOGY, PROCTOSCOPE. [Pok. *prōkto-* 846.]

pster-. Also **ster-**. To sneeze. Imitative root. 1. Suffixed form **ster-nu-* in Latin *sternuere*, to sneeze: STERNUTATION. 2. Suffixed form **ster-t-* in Latin *stertere*, to snore: STERTOR. [Pok. *pster-* 846.]

pū-. Also **phū-**. To blow, swell. Imitative root. 1. Extended form **pus-* in Latin *pustula*, a bubble, blister: PUSTULE. 2. Perhaps extended form **pūt-*, penis, in Latin *praepūtium*, foreskin (*prae-*, before, in front; see **per-**): PREPUCE. 3. Variant form **phū-* in Greek *phusa* (> *phusan*, to blow), bellows, bladder: EMPHYSEMA, PHYSOSTIGMINE, PHYSOSTOMOUS. [Pok. 1. *pu-* 847.]

pū-. To rot, decay. 1. Suffixed form **pū-lo-* in Germanic **fūlaz*, rotten, filthy, in: a. Old English *fūl*, unclean, rotten: FOUL; b. Old Norse *fūll*, foul, akin to the Scandinavian source of FULMAR; c. Germanic abstract noun **fūlithō* in Old English *fylth*, foulness: FILTH; d. Germanic denominative **fūljan*, to soil, dirty, in Old English *fylan*, to sully: FILE³; DEFILE¹. 2. Extended form **pug-* in Germanic **fuk-* in Icelandic *fūki*, rotten sea grass, and

Norwegian *fogg*, rank grass, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *fog*, *fogge*, aftermath grass: FOG². 3. Extended variant form **pous-* in Germanic **fausa-* in Low German *fussig*, spongy: FUZZY. 4. Suffixed form **pu-tri-* in Latin *puter* (stem *putri-*), rotten: PUTRESCENT, PUTRID; OLLA PODRIDA, (POTPOURRI), PUTREFY. 5. Suffixed form **puw-os-* in: a. Latin *pus*, pus: PURULENT, PUS; SUPPURATE; b. Greek *puon*, *puos*, pus: PYO-. 6. Greek compound *empuein*, to suppurate (*en-*, in; see **en**): EMPYEMA. [Pok. 2. *pū-* 848.]

[pūbēs. Pubic hair. Latin noun of obscure origin. Related to Latin *pūber*, *pūbēs*, adult, grown-up. 1. Latin *pūbēs*, pubic hair: PUBES, PUBIC, PUBIS. 2. Latin *pūber*, *pūbēs*, adult: PUBERTY, PUBERULENT, PUBESCENT.]

puk-. 1. To make fast. Suffixed form **puk-ino-* in Greek *pukinos*, later *puknos*, strong, fast, thick: PYKNIC; PYCNIDIUM, PYCNOMETER. [Pok. 2. *puk-* 849.]

puk-. 2. Bushy-haired. Suffixed form **puk-so-* in: a. Germanic **fuhsaz*, fox, in Old English *fox*, fox: FOX; b. Germanic feminine **fuhsōn-* in Old English *fyxe* (> Middle English *fixen*), she-fox: VIXEN. This root is in part a taboo deformation of *wlkw-o-* and *wlpē-*. [Pok. *puk-* 849.]

[pulē. Gate. Greek noun of obscure origin. PYLON, PYLORUS; AEOLIPILE, MICROPILE, PROPYLAEUM, PROPYLON.]

pūr-. Fire. Contracted from **puar-*, zero-grade form of **pawar-*. 1. Germanic suffixed form **fūr-i-* in Old English *fyr*, fire: FIRE. 2. Greek *pur*, fire: PYRE, PYRETIC, PYRITES, PYRO-, PYRRHOTITE, PYROSIS; EMPYREAL. [Pok. *peūr* 828.]

pūro-. Grain. 1. Suggested by some, but unlikely for semantic reasons, is a suffixed form (with suffix **-iso-*) in Old English *fyrz*, furze: FURZE. 2. Suffixed form **pūr-ēn-* in Greek *purēn*, stone of fruit: PYRENE. [Pok. *pū-ro* 850.]

[puxos. Box tree. Greek noun borrowed from an unknown source. 1. Greek *puxos*, box tree: BOX³. 2. Derivative adjective *puxis*, (box) made of boxwood: BOX¹.]

p(y)el-. Tree name. Possible root. Possibly broken reduplicated form **pō-pel-* in Latin *pōpulus*, poplar: POPLAR, POPPLE². [Pok. *ptel(e)jā* 847.]

[quaerere. To seek. Earliest form *quais-*. Latin verb of unknown origin. QUAEATOR, QUERIST, QUERY, QUEST, QUESTION; ACQUIRE, CONQUER, DISQUISITION, EXQUISITE, INQUIRE, PERQUISITE, REQUIRE.]

rāp-. Tuber. Late Indo-European root borrowed from an unknown source. Latin *rāpa*, *rāpum*, turnip: RAMPION, RAPE², RAVIOLI; KOHLRABI. [Pok. *rāp-* 852.]

[re-. Also **red-**. Backward. Latin combining form conceivably from Indo-European **wret-*, metathetical variant of **wert-*, to turn (< "turned back"), an extended form of **wer-**. 1. Latin *re-*, *red-*, backward, again: RE-. 2. Suffixed form **re(d)-tro-* in Latin *retrō*, backward, back, behind, with its derivative Old French *rere*, backward: RETRAL, RETRO-; ARREARS, REAR GUARD, REARWARD², REREDOS. 3. Suffixed form **re-ko-* in Latin *reciprocus*, "backward and forward" (see **per**).]

rē-. To bestow, endow. Contracted from **rea-*. Suffixed form **rea-i-* goods, wealth, property, in Latin *rēs*, thing: RE², REAL¹, REBUS, REIFY, REPUBLIC. [Pok. 4. *rei-* 850.]

rebh-. 1. Violent, impetuous. Suffixed zero-grade form **rabh-yo-* in Latin *rabere*, to rave, be mad: RABID, RABIES, RAGE. [Pok. *rabh-* 852.]

rebh-. 2. To roof over. Germanic **rebja-*, **rebjō*, "covering of the chest cavity," in: a. Old English *ribb*, rib: RIB; b. Old Norse *rif*, rib, ridge: REEF¹, REEF²; c. Middle Low German *ribbe*, rib: SPARERIBS. [Pok. 2. *rebh-* 853.]

rēd-. To scrape, scratch, gnaw. 1. O-grade form **rōd-* in: a. Latin *rōdere*, to gnaw: RODENT; CORRODE, ERODE; b. suffixed (instrumental) form **rōd-tro-* in Latin *rōstrum*, beak, ship's bow: ROSTRUM. 2. Possibly variant form **rād-* in: a. Latin *rādere*, to scrape: RADULA, RASH², RASORIAL; ABRADÉ, CORRADÉ, ERASE; b. suffixed (instrumental) form **rād-tro-* in Latin *rāstrum*, a rake, with diminutive **rāsculum*, whence denominative verb **ras-*

culāre, to rake, in Provençal *rasclar* (> French *racler*), to rake, scrape: RACLETTE. [Pok. 2. *rēd*- 854.]

reg-¹. To move in a straight line, with derivatives meaning "to direct in a straight line, lead, rule." I. Basic form **reg-*.

1. Suffixed form **reg-to-* in Germanic **rehtaz* in Old English *riht*, right, just, correct, straight: RIGHT.

2. Latin *regere*, to lead straight, guide, rule (past participle *reclus*, hence adjective *reclus*, right, straight):

REALM, RECTITUDE, RECTO, RECTOR, RECTUM, REGENT, REGIME, REGIMENT, REGION; CORRECT, DIRECT, ERECT, RECTANGLE, RECTIFY, RECTILINEAR, RISORGIMENTO, SURGE.

3. Greek *oregein* (with prothetic vowel from oldest root form **areg-*), to stretch out, reach out for: ANORECTIC, ANOREXIA.

II. Lengthened-grade form **rēg-*, Indo-European word for a tribal king.

1. Celtic suffixed form **rīg-yo-* in Germanic **rīkja-* in: a. Old English *rice*, realm: BISHOPRIC; b. Old Norse *rīki* (> Norwegian *rik*), realm: RIKSMAL; c. Old English *rice*, strong, powerful: RICH.

2. Latin *rēx*, king (royal and priestly title): REAL², REGAL, REGULUS, REIGN, ROYAL; INTERREX, REGICIDE, REGIUS PROFESSOR, VICERINE, VICEROY.

3. Suffixed form **rēg-en-* in Sanskrit *rāja*, *rājan-*, king, rajah (feminine *rājñī*, queen, nani, and *rājati*, he rules: RAJ, RAJAH, (RANI), (RYE²); MAHARAJAH, MAHARANI.

III. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **rēg-olā* in Latin *rēgula*, straight piece of wood, rod: RAIL¹, REGLET, REGULAR, REGULATE, RULE.

IV. O-grade form **rog-*. 1. Germanic **rakō* in Old English *raca*, *racu*, rake (implement with straight pieces of wood): RAKE¹.

2. Germanic **rak-* in Middle Dutch *rakke*, framework: RACK¹.

3. Possibly Germanic **rankaz* (with nasal infix) in Old English *ranc*, straight, strong, hence haughty, overbearing: RANK².

4. Germanic **rak-inaz*, ready, straightforward, in Old English *gerecenian*, to arrange in order, recount (*ge-*, collective prefix; see *kom*): RECKON.

5. Suffixed form **rog-ā* in Latin *rogāre*, to ask (< "stretch out the hand"): ROGATION, ROGATORY; ABROGATE, ARROGATE, CORVÉE, DEROGATE, INTERROGATE, PREROGATIVE, PROROGUE, SUBROGATE, SUPEREROGATE.

6. Suffixed form **rog-o-* in a possible Latin noun **rogus*, "extension, direction," perhaps in a Latin phrase **ē rogō*, "from the direction of" (*ē* < *ex*, out of; see *eghs*), contracted into *ergō*, therefore, in consequence of: ARGAL², ERGO.

V. Lengthened o-grade form **rōg-*. 1. Germanic **rōkjan* in Old English *re(c)can*, to pay attention to, take care (formally influenced by Old English *reccan*, to extend, stretch out, from Germanic **rakjan*): RECK.

2. Germanic **rōkja-* in Old English *reclēas*, careless (-*lēas*, lacking; see *leu-¹*): RECKLESS. [Pok. 1. *reg-* 854.]

reg-². Moist. 1. Suffixed variant form **rek-no-* in Germanic **regnaz*, rain, in Old English *reg(e)n*, *rēn*, rain: RAIN; RAINBOW.

2. Possibly Latin *rigāre*, to wet, water: IRRIGATE. [Pok. 2. *reg-* 857.]

reg-³. To dye. Lengthened-grade form **rēg-*. 1. Suffixed form **rēg-ēs-* in Greek *rhēgos*, blanket, rug: REGOLITH.

2. Sanskrit *rāgaḥ*, color, red: RAGA. 3. Perhaps Sanskrit *rākshā*, earlier form of *lākshā*, red dye: LAC¹. [Pok. 1. *reg-* 854.]

reg-es-. Darkness. Oldest root form **areg-es-*. Greek *Erebos* (with prothetic vowel), Erebus, a place of darkness under the earth: EREBUS. [Pok. *reg-es-* 857.]

rei-¹. To scratch, tear, cut. I. Extended form **reik-*. 1. Germanic **rīgōn-* in Italian *riga*, line (< "something cut out"): RIGATONI.

2. Suffixed form **rei-mā* or **reig-smā* in Latin *rīma*, crack, cleft, fissure: RIMOSE.

3. Suffixed o-grade form **roik-wo-* in Germanic **rai(h)-wa-* in Old English *rāw*, *rēw*, a line, row: ROW¹.

II. Possible extended form **reipp-*. Germanic **raipaz*, rope, in: a. Old English *rāp*, rope: ROPE; b. compound **stīg-raipaz*, "mount-rope," in Old English *stigrāp*, stirrup (see *steigh-*).

III. Extended form **reip-*. 1. Germanic **rīfan*, in Old Norse *rīfa*, to tear: RIVE.

2. Zero-grade form **rip-* in: a. Germanic **rīfti-* in Danish *rift*, breach, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *rift*, rift: RIFT¹; b. Germanic **rīf-* in Old English

rīfe, abundant: RIFE. 3. Suffixed form **reip-ā-* in Latin *rīpa*, bank (< "that which is cut out by a river"):

RIPARIAN, RIVAGE, RIVER; ARRIVE. IV. Extended form **reib-* in Germanic **rīp-*. 1. Germanic **rīpja-* in Old English *rīpe*, ripe, ready for reaping: RIPE.

2. Germanic **rīpan* in Old English *rīpan*, to reap: REAP. 3. Middle Low German *repelen*, to remove seeds, akin to the source of Middle English *ripelen*, to remove seeds: RIPPLE².

[Pok. 1. *rei-* 857.]

rei-². Striped in various colors, flecked. Suffixed o-grade form **roi-ko-* in Germanic **raihaz* in Old English *rā*, *rāha*, deer: ROE². [Pok. 2. *rei-* 859.]

rei-³. To flow, run. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ri-nu-* in: a. Germanic **ri-nu-an*, whence **rinnan*, to run, in Old English *rinnan*, to run, and Old Norse *rinna*, to run: RUN, RUNNEL; b. secondary Germanic derivative **runiz* in Old English *ryne*, a running: EMBER DAY.

2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ri-l-* in Germanic **rīl-* in Dutch *rīl* and Low German *rille*, running stream: RILL.

3. Suffixed form **rei-wo-* in Latin *rīvus*, stream: RIVAL, RIVULET; DERIVE. [Pok. 3. *er-* 326.]

reidh-. To ride. I. Basic form **reidh-*. 1. Germanic **ridan* in: a. Old English *ridan*, to ride: RIDE; b. Middle Dutch *riden*, to ride (> *ridder*, rider, knight): RITTER.

2. Celtic **vo-rēd-* in Latin *verēdus*, post horse (**vo-*, under; see *upo*): PALFREY.

II. O-grade form **roidh-*. 1. Germanic **raid-* in: a. Old English *rād*, a riding, road: RAID, ROAD; b. possibly Middle High German *reidel*, rod between upright stakes (< "wooden horse"): RADDLE.

2. Probably Germanic **raid-ja-* in Old English *rāde*, *gerāde*, ready (< "prepared for a journey"): READY.

3. Germanic **raidjan* in Vulgar Latin **arrēdāre*, to arrange: ARRAY. [Pok. *reidh-* 861.]

reig-¹. To bind. 1. Germanic **rigg-* (the *-gg-* is anomalous) in Norwegian *rigga*, to bind, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *riggen*, to rig: RIG.

2. Zero-grade form **rig-* in Latin *corrigia* (probably borrowed from Gaulish), thong, shoelace (*cor-*, from *com-*, together; see *kom*): SCOURGE. [Pok. *reig-* 861.]

reig-². To reach, stretch out. 1. O-grade form **roig-* in Germanic **raikjan* in Old English *rēcan*, to stretch out, reach: REACH.

2. Possibly suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **rig-ē-* in Latin *rigēre*, to be stiff (? < "be stretched out"): RIGID, RIGOR. [Pok. (*reig-*) 862.]

rendh-. To tear up. 1. Germanic **randjan* in Old English *rendan*, to tear: REND.

2. Germanic **rind-* in Old English *rind(e)*, rind (< "thing torn off"): RIND. [Pok. *rendh-* 865.]

rep-. To snatch. Suffixed zero-grade form **rap-yo-* in Latin *rapere*, to seize: RAPACIOUS, RAPE¹, RAPID, RAFT, RAVEN², RAVIN, RAVISH; EREPSIN, SURREPTITIOUS. [Pok. *rep-* 865.]

rēp-¹. To creep, slink. Latin *rēpere*, to creep: REPENT², REPTILE; SUBREPTION. [Pok. 1. *rēp-* 865.]

rēp-². Stake, beam. Suffixed variant form **rap-tro-* in Germanic **raf-tra-* in: a. Old English *ræfter*, rafter: RAFTER; b. Old Norse *raptr*, beam: RAFT¹. [Pok. 2. *rēp-* 866.]

ret-. To run, roll. 1. Prefixed form **to-vo-ret-*, "a running up to" (*to-*, to; *vo*, under, up, from under; see *upo*), in Old Irish *tōir*, pursuit: TORY.

2. Suffixed o-grade form **rot-ā-* in Latin *rota*, wheel: RODEO, ROLL, ROTA, ROTARY, ROTATE, ROTUND, (ROTUNDA), ROULETTE, ROUND¹, ROWEL; BAROUCHE, CONTROL, PRUNE², ROTIFORM, ROTOGRAVURE. [Pok. *ret(h)-* 866.]

rēt-. Post. O-grade form **rōt-* in Germanic **rōd-* in Old English *rōd*, rod, cross: ROOD. [Pok. *rēt-* 866.]

reu-¹. To bellow. 1. Extended form **reud-* in Germanic **rautōn* in Old Norse *rauta*, to roar (akin to the Scandinavian source of ROTE²): ROUT².

2. Suffixed extended form **reum-os-* in Latin *rūmor*, rumor, "common talk": RUMOR.

3. Extended form **reug-* in Latin *rūgīre*, to roar: RIOT, RUT².

4. Variant **rau-ko-* in Latin *raucus*, hoarse: RAUCOUS. [Pok. 1. *reu-* 867.]

reu-². Also **reue-**. To smash, knock down, tear out, dig up, uproot. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **rouw-o-* in Germanic **rauwa-* in: a. Old Norse *rögg*, *röggr*, woven tuft of wool: RAG; b. Norwegian *rugga*, *rogga*, coarse coverlet, akin to the Scandinavian source of RUG. 2. Basic form **reu-* in Latin *ruere*, to collapse, cause to collapse: RABBLE², RUIN. [Pok. 2. *reu-* 868.]

reudh-¹. Red, ruddy. I. O-grade form **roudh-*. 1. Germanic **raudaz* in: a. Old English *rēad*, red: RED; b. Old Norse *rauthr*, red (> *reythr*, rorqual): RORQUAL. 2. Germanic **raudnia-* in Old Norse *reynir*, mountain ash, rowan (from its red berries), akin to the source of ROWAN. 3. Latin *rūfus* (of dialectal Italic origin), reddish: RUFESCENT, RUFIOUS. 4. Latin *rōbus*, red, in *rōbigō*, *rūbigō*, rust: RUBIGINOUS. 5. Latin *rōbur*, *rōbus*, red oak, hardness, and *rōbustus*, strong: ROBLE, ROBORANT, ROBUST; CORROBORATE, RAMBUNCTIOUS. II. Zero-grade form **rudh-*. 1. Form **rudh-ā-* in Germanic **rudō* in: a. Old English *rudu*, red color: RUDDLE, RUDDY; b. Old English *rudduc*, robin: RUDDOCK. 2. Suffixed form **rudh-sto-* in Germanic **rūst-* in Old English *rūst*, rust: RUST. 3. Latin *rubeus*, red: ROUGE, RUBEOLA, RUBY; RUBEFACIENT. 4. Latin *rubicundus*, red, ruddy: RUBICUND. 5. Latin *rubidus*, red: RUBIDIUM. 6. Suffixed (stative) form **rudh-ē-* in Latin *rubēre*, to be red: RUBESCENT; ERUBESCENCE. 7. Suffixed form **rudh-ro-* in: a. Latin *ruber*, red: RUBELLA, RUBRIC; BILIRUBIN; b. Latin *rutilus*, reddish: RUTILANT; c. Greek *eruthros*, red (with prothetic vowel, from oldest root form **əreudh-*): ERYTHEMA, ERYTHRO; d. possibly remade Greek *erusi-*, red, reddening: ERYSIPELAS. 8. Suffixed form **rudh-to-* in Latin *russus*, red: RISSOLE, ROUX, RUSSET. [Pok. *reudh-* 872.]

reudh-². To clear land. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **rudh-yo-* in Germanic **rudjan* in Old Norse *rydhja*, to clear land: RID. 2. Possibly Germanic expressive variant **rudd-* stick, club, in Old English *rodd*, stick: ROD. [In Pok. 2. *reu-* 868.]

reue-. To open; space. 1. Suffixed variant form **rū-mo-* (< **ruw-mo-*) in Germanic **rūmaz* in: a. Old English *rām*, space: ROOM; b. Old French *run*, ship's hold, space: RUMMAGE. 2. Suffixed form **reu(s)-es-* in Latin *rūs*, "open land," the country: RURAL, RUSTIC. [Pok. *reuz-*, *rū-* 874.]

reug-. To vomit, belch, smoke, cloud. 1. Germanic **reukan* in Old English *rēocan*, to smoke, reek: REEK. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **rug-to-* in Latin *ructāre*, to belch: ERUCT. [Pok. 4. *reu-* 871.]

reugh-men-. Cream. O-grade form **roughmen-* in Germanic **rau(g)ma-* in Middle Low German *rōm(e)*, cream: RAMEKIN. [Pok. *reugh-me(n)-* 873.]

reup-. Also **reub-**. To snatch. I. Basic form **reub-* in Germanic **rupja* in Flemish *rippen*, to rip: RIP¹. II. O-grade form **roup-*. 1. Germanic **rauffjan* in: a. Old English *rēafian*, to plunder: REAVE¹; b. Old English *berēafian*, to take away (*be-*, *bi-*, intensive prefix; see *ambhi*): BEREAVE. 2. Germanic **raubōn*, to rob, in: a. Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *rōven*, to rob: ROVER; b. Old French *rober*, to rob: ROB; c. Italian *rubare*, to rob: RUBATO. 3. Germanic **raubō*, booty, in Old French *robe*, robe (> "clothes taken as booty"): ROBE. 4. Suffixed form **roup-tro-* in Sanskrit *loptam*, booty, from *lumpati*, he breaks, removes: LOOT. III. Zero-grade form **rup-*. 1. Latin *ūsūrpāre* (< **ūsūrup-*; *ūsus*, use, usage, from *ūtī*, to use), originally "to interrupt the orderly acquisition of something by the act of using," whence to take into use, usurp: USURP. 2. Nasalized form **ru-m-p-* in Latin *rumpere*, to break (> *rūpēs*, rock): ROU¹, RUPTURE; ABRUPT, BANKRUPT, CORRUPT, DISRUPT, ERUPT, INTERRUPT, IRRUPT, RUPICOLUS. [Pok. 2. *reu-* 868.]

rezg-. To plait, weave, wind. Germanic **ruski-* in Old English *risc*, *rysc*, rush: RUSH². [Pok. *rezg-* 874.]

[rīsan. To rise. Germanic word. 1. Germanic **rīsan* in:

a. Old English *rīsan*, to rise: RISE; b. Old English *ārīsan*, to arise (*ā-*, up, out): ARISE. 2. Germanic causative **raizjan* in: a. Old English *rēran*, to rear, raise, lift up: REAR²; b. Old Norse *reisa*, to raise: RAISE.]

rtko-. Bear. 1. Latin *ursus*, bear (< **orcsos*): URSINE. 2. Greek *arktos*, bear: ARCTIC, ARCTURUS. 3. Celtic **arto-* in Welsh *arth*, bear, in the name *Arthur* (> Medieval Latin *Artorius*, *Arthur*): ARTHUR. [Pok. *rktho-s* 875.]

ruk-¹. Fabric, spun yarn. Celtic and Germanic root. 1. Germanic **rukkōn-* in: a. Italian *rocca*, distaff: ROCKET¹; b. Old High German *rocko*, distaff: ROCAMBOLE; c. Old French *roquet*, head of a lance: RATCHET. 2. Germanic **rukka-* in Old French *rochet*, *rochet*: ROCHET. [Pok. *ruk(k)-* 874.]

ruk-². Rough. Extension of *reu-²*. 1. Lengthened-grade form **rūk-* in Germanic **rūhwaz* in Old English *rūh*, rough, coarse: ROUGH. 2. Lengthened variant form **rūg-* in Latin *rūga*, wrinkle: RUGA, RUGOSE; CORRUGATE. [In Pok. 2. *reu-* 868.]

rūno-. Mystery, secret. Germanic and Celtic technical term of magic. Germanic **rūnaz* in: a. Old English *rūnian*, to whisper: ROUND²; b. Old Norse *rūn*, secret writing (akin to the Germanic source of Finnish *runo*, song, poem): RUNE¹, RUNE². [In Pok. 1. *reu-* 867.]

sā-. To satisfy. Contracted from **saw-*. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **sa-to-* in: a. Germanic **sadz*, sated, in Old English *sæd*, sated, weary: SAD; b. derivative Germanic verb **sadōn*, to satisfy, sate, in Old English *sadian*, to sate: SATE¹. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **sa-ti-* in Latin *satis*, enough, sufficient: SATIATE, SATIETY; (ASSAI²), ASSET, SATISFY. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **sa-tu-ro-* in Latin *satur*, full (of food), sated: SATIRE, SATURATE. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **sa-d-ro-* in Greek *hadros*, thick: HADRON. [Pok. *sā-* 876.]

sab-. Juice, fluid. 1. Germanic **sapam*, juice of a plant, in Old English *sæp*, sap: SAP¹. 2. Illyrian *sabaium*, beer, probably akin to the source of Italian *zabaglione*, *zabaione*, a frothy dessert: ZABAGLIONE. [In Pok. *sap-* 880.]

sāg-. To seek out. 1. Suffixed form **sāg-yo-* in Germanic **sōkjan* in Old English *sēcan*, *sēcan*, to seek: SEEK. 2. Suffixed form **sāg-ni-* in Germanic **sōkniz* in Old English *sōcn*, attack, inquiry, right of local jurisdiction: SOKE. 3. Zero-grade form **sag-* in Germanic **sak-* in: a. derivative noun **sakō*, "a seeking," accusation, strife, in Old English *sacu*, lawsuit, case: SAKE¹; b. Germanic **sakjan*, to lay claim to (denominative of **sakō*), in Old French *seisir*, to take possession of, seize: (SEISIN), SEIZE; c. Germanic **sakan*, to seek, accuse, quarrel, in (i) Old English *forsacan*, to renounce, refuse (*for-*, prefix denoting exclusion or rejection; see *per*¹): FORSAKE (ii) Old Norse *saka*, to seek: RANSACK. 4. Independent suffixed form **sāg-yo-* in Latin *sāgīre*, to perceive, "seek to know": PRESAGE. 5. Zero-grade form **sag-* in Latin *sagāx*, of keen perception: SAGACIOUS. 6. Suffixed form **sāg-eyo-* in Greek *hēgeisthai*, to lead (< "to track down"): EXEGESIS, HEGEMONY. [Pok. *sāg-* 876.]

sai-. Suffering. 1. Germanic **sairaz*, suffering, sick, ill, in Old English *sār*, painful: SORE. 2. Derivative Germanic adjective **sairigaz*, painful, in Old English *sārig*, suffering mentally, sad: SORRY. [Pok. *sāi-*, 877.]

sak-. To sanctify. 1. Suffixed form **sak-ro-* in: a. Latin *sacer*, holy, sacred, dedicated: SACRED; CONSECRATE, EXECRATE; b. compound **sakro-dhōt-*, "performer of sacred rites" (**-dhōt-*, doer; see *dhē-*¹), in Latin *sacerdōs*, priest: SACERDOTAL. 2. Nasalized form **sa-n-k-* in Latin *sancire* (past participle *sancus*), to make sacred, consecrate: SAINT, SANCTUM; CORPOSANT, SACROSANCT, SANCTIFY. [Pok. *sak-* 878.]

sal-¹. Salt. 1. Extended form **sald-* in: a. suffixed form **sald-o-* in Germanic **saltam* in Old English *sealt*, salt: SALT; b. Germanic zero-grade suffixed extended form **sult-jō* in (i) Old French *sous*, pickled meat: SOUSE (ii)

Danish and Norwegian *sytt*, salt marsh, probably akin to the source of Middle English *cylte*, fine sand: SILT; c. Latin *sallere* (past participle *salsus*), to salt: (SALSA), SAUCE. 2. Latin *sāl* (genitive *salis*), salt: SAL, SALAD, SALAMI, SALARY, SALI-, SALINE; SALTCELLAR, SALT-PETER. 3. Greek *hals*, salt, sea: HALO-. [Pok. 1. *sal*- 878.] **sal-²**. Dirty gray. Suffixed form **sal-wo-* in Germanic **salwaz* in Old English *salu*, *salo*, dusky, dark: SALLOW¹. [Pok. 2. *sal*- 879.]

sal(i)k-. Willow. A derivative of *sal-²*. 1. Variant form **salk-* in Germanic suffixed form **salh-jōn-* in Old English *sealh*, willow: SALLOW². 2. Latin *salix*, willow: SALICIN. [In Pok. 2. *sal*- 879.]

sāno-. Healthy. Italic root. Latin *sānus*, healthy: SANE, (SANITARY); SAINFOIN. [Pok. *sāno-s* 880.]

saus-. Dry. 1. Extended form **sau-so-* in Germanic **sau-saz* in: a. Old English *sēar*, withered: SEAR¹, SERE¹; b. Frankish **saur*, dry, whence Old French *saur*, *sor*, red-brown: SORREL²; SURMULLET. 2. Suffixed form **sau-s-t-* in Greek *austēros*, harsh: AUSTERE. [Pok. *sau-s*- 880.]

sāwel-. Also *s(u)wel-*, *su(ə)el-*, *su(ə)en-*, *sun-*. The sun. Contracted from **sawel-*. 1. Variant forms **swen-*, **sun-* in: a. Germanic **sunnōn-* in Old English *sunne*, sun: SUN; b. Germanic compound **sunnōn-dagaz*, "day of the sun" (translation of Latin *diēs sōlis*), in Old English *sunnandæg*, Sunday: SUNDAY; c. Germanic derivative **sunthaz*, "sun-side," south, in Old English *sūth*, south, and *sūtherne*, southern: SOUTH, SOUTHERN. 2. Variant form **s(ə)wōl-* in: a. Latin *sōl*, the sun: SOL³, SOL, SOLAR, SOLARIUM; GIRASOL, INSOLATE, PARASOL, SOLANINE, TURNSOLE; b. Latin compound *sōlstitium*, "a standing of the sun," solstice (-*stitium*, a standing; see *stā-*): SOLSTICE. 3. Suffixed form **sāwel-yo-* in Greek *hēlios*, sun: HELIACAL, HELIO-, HELIOS, HELIUM; ANTHELION, APHELION, ISOHEL, PARHELION, PERIHELION. [Pok. *sāwel*- 881.]

sē-¹. To sow. Contracted from **se-*. 1. Germanic **sēan* in Old English *sāwan*, to sow: SOW¹. 2. Suffixed form **sē-ti-*, sowing, in Germanic **sēdiz*, seed, in: a. Old English *sēd*, seed: SEED; b. Middle Dutch *saet* and Middle Low German *sāt*, seed: COLZA. 3. Reduplicated zero-grade form **si-s(ə)-* in Latin *serere*, to sow: SEASON; INSERT. 4. Suffixed form **sē-men-*, seed, in Latin *sēmen*, seed: SEMÉ, SEMEN, SEMINARY, SEMINATION; DISSEMINATE. [In Pok. 2. *sē(i)*- 889.]

sē-². Long, late. Contracted from **se-*. Variant **se-i-*, zero-grade form **si-*, contracted to **si-*. 1. Suffixed form *sē-ro-* in: a. Latin *sērus*, late: SEROTINOUS, SOIRÉE; b. Middle Breton *hir*, long: MENHIR. 2. Possibly Germanic **si-* in: a. Germanic **sidō*, "long surface or part," in Old English *side*, side: SIDE; b. Germanic **sith*, "later," after, in Old English *siththōn*, *siththan*, after that, since: SINCE, SITH. [In Pok. 2. *sē(i)*- 891.]

sē-³. To sift. Contracted from **se-*. Suffixed form **sē-dho-* in Greek *ēthein*, to sift: ETHMOID. [Pok. 1. *sē(i)*- 889.]

sē-⁴. To bind, tie. Contracted from **se-*. Variant **se-i-*, zero-grade form **si-*. Suffixed form **si-nw-* in Germanic **sinwō-* in Old English *sinu*, *seonu*, tendon: SINEW. [Pok. 3. *sē(i)*- 891.]

sed-¹. To sit. 1. Suffixed form **sed-yo-* in Germanic **siġjan* in: a. Old English *sittan*, to sit: SIT; b. Old High German *sizzen*, to sit (> German *Sitz*, act of sitting): SITZ BATH, SITZKRIEG, SITZMARK. 2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sod-eyo-* in Germanic **satjan*, to cause to sit, set, in: a. Old English *settan*, to place: SET¹; b. Old High German *sezzan*, to set, in *irsezzan*, to replace: ERSATZ. 3. Suffixed form **sed-lo-*, seat, in Germanic **setlaz* in Old English *setl*, seat: SETTLE. 4. O-grade form **sod-* in Germanic **sadulaz*, seat, saddle, in Old English *sadol*, saddle: SADDLE. 5. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sōd-o-* in Germanic **sōtam* in Old English *sōt*, soot (< "that which settles"): SOOT. 6. Suffixed lengthened-

grade form **sēd-yo-* in Germanic *(*ge*)*sētjam*, seat (**ge-*, **ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom*), in Old Norse *sæti*, seat: SEAT. 7. Form **sed-ē-* in Latin *sedere*, (third person plural perfect indicative *sēdērunt*), to sit: SEANCE, SEDENTARY, SEDERUNT, SEDILIA, SEDIMENT, SESSILE, SESSION, SEWER², SIEGE; ASSESS, ASSIDUOUS, DISSIDENT, HOSTAGE, (INSESSORIAL), OBSESS, POSSESS, PRESIDE, RESIDE, (SUBSIDY), SUPERSEDE. 8. Reduplicated form **si-zd-* in: a. Latin *sidere*, to sit down, settle: SUBSIDE; b. Greek *hizein*, to sit down, settle down: SYNZESIS. 9. Lengthened-grade form *sēd-* in Latin *sēdēs*, seat, residence: SEE². 10. Lengthened-grade form **sēd-ā-* in Latin *sēdāre*, to settle, calm down: SEDATE¹. 11. Suffixed o-grade form **sod-yo-* in Latin *solum*, throne, seat: SOIL¹. 12. Suffixed form **sed-rā-* in Greek *hedra*, seat, chair, face of a geometric solid: -HEDRON; CATHEDRA, (CHAIR), EPHEDRINE, EXEDRA, SANHEDRIN, TETRAHEDRON. 13. Prefixed and suffixed form **pi-sed-yo-*, to sit upon (**pi-*, on; see *epi*), in Greek *piezein*, to press tight: PIEZO-; ISOPIESTIC. 14. Basic form **sed-* in: a. Greek *edaphos*, ground, foundation (with Greek suffix -*aphos*): EDAPHIC; b. Sanskrit *sad-* in *upanishad*, Upanishad: UPANISHAD. 15. Suffixed form **sed-ā-*, seat, in Welsh *sedd*, seat: EISTEDDFOD. See also compound root *nizdo-*. [Pok. *sed*- 884.]

sed-². To go. Suffixed o-grade form **sod-o-* in Greek *hodos*, way, journey: -ODE; ANODE, CATHODE, EPISODE, EXODUS, HYATHODE, METHOD, ODOGRAPH, ODOMETER, PERIOD, STOMODEUM, SYNOD. [Pok. *sed*- 887.]

segh-. To hold. 1. Suffixed form **segh-es-* in Germanic **sigiz*, victory (< "a holding or conquest in battle"), in Old High German *sigu*, *sigo*, victory: SIEGFRIED. 2. Greek *ekhein*, to hold, possess, be in a certain condition (> *hexis*, habit): HECTIC; CACHEXIA, ECHARD, ENTELECHY, EUNUCH, OPHIUCHUS. 3. O-grade form **sogh-* in Greek *epokhē*, "a holding back," pause, cessation, position in time (*epi-*, on, at; see *epi*): EPOCH. 4. Zero-grade form **sgh-* in: a. Germanic *skhēma*, "a holding," form, figure: SCHEME; b. Greek *skhole*, "a holding back," stop, rest, leisure, employment of leisure in disputation, school: (SCHOLAR), SCHOLASTIC, SCHOLIUM, SCHOOL¹. 5. Reduplicated form **si-sgh-* in Greek *iskhein*, to keep back: ISCHEMIA. [Pok. *segh*- 888.]

seib-. To pour out, sieve, drip, trickle. 1. Basic form in Germanic **siþon* in Old English *siþian*, *syþian*, to drip, seep: SEEP. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **soib-on-* in Germanic **saipōn-*, "dripping thing," resin, in: a. Old English *sāpe*, soap (originally a reddish hair dye used by Germanic warriors to give a frightening appearance): SOAP; b. Latin *sāpō*, soap: SAPONATE, SAPONIFY, SAPONIN, SAPONITE; SAPONACEOUS. 3. Variant Germanic form **sib-* in: a. Old English *sife*, a filter, sieve: SIEVE. b. Old English *siftan*, to sieve, drain: SIFT. [Pok. *seip*- 894.]

seik-. To flow. Extended expressive zero-grade form **sikko-* in Latin *siccus*, dry (probably < "flowed out"): SACK³, SECCO, SICCATIVE; DESICCATE, EXSICCATE. [Pok. *seik-*- 893.]

sek-. To cut. 1. Germanic **seġithō*, sickle, in Old English *sithe*, *sigthe*, sickle: SCYTHE. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **sok-ā-* in Germanic **sagō*, a cutting tool, saw, in Old English *sagu*, *sage*, saw: SAW¹. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **sok-yo-* in Germanic **sagjaz*, "sword," plant with a cutting edge, in Old English *seġg*, sedge: SEDGE. 4. Suffixed o-grade form **sok-so-* in Germanic **sahsam*, knife, sword, traditionally (but quite doubtfully) regarded as the source of West Germanic tribal name **Saxon-*, Saxon (as if "warrior with knives"), in Late Latin *Saxō* (plural *Saxonēs*), a Saxon: SAXON. 5. Extended root **skend-*, to peel off, flay, in Germanic **skinth-* in Old Norse *skinn*, skin: SKIN. 6. Basic form **sek-* in Latin *secāre*, to cut: SECANT, -SECT, SECTILE, SECTION, SECTOR, SEGMENT; DISSECT, EXSECT, INSECT, INTERSECT, NOTCH, RESECT, (TRANSECT). 7. Lengthened-grade form **sēk-* in Latin

sêcula, sickle: SICKLE. 8. Suffixed variant form **sak-so-* in Latin *saxum*, stone (< "broken-off piece"): SAXATILE; SAXICOLOUS, SAXIFRAGE. See also extended roots *sked-*, *skel-*, *sker-*¹, *sker-*⁴. [Pok. 2. *sêk-* 895, *sked-* 929.]

sêk-. Slack, calm: relax. Greek (*hêka*, slowly, a little (> *hêssôn*, inferior): ESSONITE. [Pok. 3. *sêk-* 896.]

sek⁻¹. To follow. 1. Latin *sequi*, to follow: SECT, SEGUE, SEGUIDILLA, SEQUACIOUS, SEQUEL, SEQUENCE, SUE, SUITOR; CONSEQUENT, ENSUE, EXECUTE, OBSEQUIOUS, PERSECUTE, PROSECUTE, (PURSUE), SUBSEQUENT. 2. Latin *sequester*, "follower," mediator, depository: SEQUESTER, SEQUESTERUM. 3. Suffixed (participial) form **sek^w-ondo-* in Latin *secundus*, following, coming next, second: SECOND², SECONDO, SECUND, SECUNDINES. 4. Suffixed form **sek^w-os*, following, in Latin *secus*, along, alongside of: INTRINSIC. 5. Suffixed form **sek^w-no-* in Latin *signum*, identifying mark, sign (< "standard that one follows"): SEAL¹, SEGNO, SIGN; ASSIGN, CONSIGN, DESIGNATE, INSIGNIA, RESIGN. 6. Suffixed o-grade form **sok^w-yo-* in Latin *socius*, ally, companion (< "follower"): SOCIABLE, SOCIAL, SOCIETY, SOCIO-; ASSOCIATE, CONSOCIATE, DISSOCIATE. [Pok. 1. *sek^w-* 896.]

sek⁻². To perceive, see. 1. Germanic **sehwan*, to see, in Old English *sêon*, to see: SEE¹. 2. Germanic abstract noun **sih-tiz* in Old English *siht*, *gesiht*, vision, spectacle: SIGHT. [Pok. 2. *sek^w-* 872.]

sek⁻³. To say, utter. 1. O-grade form **sok^w-* in: a. suffixed form **sok^w-yo-* in Germanic **sagjan* in Old English *secgan*, to say: SAY; b. suffixed form **sok^w-â-* in Germanic **sagô*, a saying, in (i) Old English *sagu*, a saying, speech: SAW² (ii) Old Norse *saga*, a saying, narrative: SAGA. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **sok^w-e-tlo-*, narration, perhaps in North Germanic **skathla* in Old Norse *skald*, poet, "narrator," perhaps akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *scolde*, an abusive person: SCOLD, SKALD. [In Pok. 2. *sek^w-* 897.]

sel⁻¹. Human settlement. 1. O-grade form **sol-* in Germanic **sal-*, room, in Italian *sala*, hall, room: SALON, (SALOON). 2. Suffixed form **sel-o-* in Latin *solum*, bottom, foundation, hence sole of the foot: SOLE¹, SOLUM; ENTRESOL. [Pok. 1. *sel-* 898, 3. (*syel-*) 1046.]

sel⁻². Also *selo-*. Of good mood; for favor. 1. Germanic lengthened form **sêl-* in Old English *gesælīg*, happy (*ge-*, completely; see *kom*): SILLY. 2. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sôl-â-* in Latin *sôlārī*, to comfort, console: SOLACE; CONSOLE¹. 3. Possibly suffixed form **selb-ro-* in Greek *hilaros* (< **helaros*), gay: HILARITY; EXHILARATE. [Pok. 6. *sel-* 900.]

sel⁻³. To take, grasp. 1. Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **sol-eyo-* in Germanic **saljan*, to offer up, deliver, whence West and North Germanic "to sell," in Old English *sellan*, to sell, betray: SELL. 2. Germanic **sal-*, giving, sale, in: a. Old Norse *sala*, sale: SALE; b. Old Norse compound *handsal*, giving of the hand (in closing a bargain): HANDSEL. [Pok. 3. *sel-* 899.]

sel⁻⁴. To jump. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **sal-yo-* in: a. Latin *salire*, to leap: SALACIOUS, SALIENT, SALLY, (SAUTÉ); ASSAIL, DESULTORY, DISSILIENT, EXULT, INSULT, RESILE, RESULT, SOMERSAULT; b. Greek *halles-thai*, to leap, jump: HALTER². 2. Perhaps Latin *salmō* (borrowed from Gaulish), salmon (< "the leaping fish"): SALMON. [Pok. 4. *sel-* 899.]

sel-es-. Swamp, marsh, sea. Greek *helos*, marsh: ELODEA. [Pok. *selos-* 901.]

selk-. To pull, draw. 1. Perhaps Germanic **selhaz*, seal (the animal), "that which drags its body along with difficulty" (but more likely an early Germanic borrowing from Finnic), in Old English *seolh*, seal: SEAL². 2. Suffixed o-grade form **solk-o-* in Latin *sulcus*, furrow, groove (< "result of drawing or plowing"): (SULCATE), SULCUS. [Pok. *selk-* 901.]

selp-. Fat, butter. 1. Germanic **salb-* in Old English *sealf*, healing ointment: SALVE¹. 2. Germanic denomina-

tive verb **salbōn* in Middle Dutch *salven*, to anoint, salve, in obsolete Dutch *quacksalver*, a quack: QUACK-SALVER. [Pok. *selp-* 901.]

sem⁻¹. One; also adverbially "as one," together with. I. Full-grade form **sem-*. 1. Greek **hem-* in: a. Greek *heis* (< nominative singular masculine **hen-s* < **hem-s*), one: HENDECASYLLABIC, HENDIADYS, HENOTHEISM; b. Greek *he-* in *hekaton*, one hundred (? dissimilated from **hem-katon*; see *dek^m*). 2. Suffixed form **sem-el-* in Latin *simul*, at the same time: SIMULTANEOUS; ASSEMBLE, ENSEMBLE. 3. Suffixed form **sem-golo-* in Latin *singulus*, alone, single: SINGLE. 4. Compound **sem-per-* (**per*, during, for; see *per*¹) in Latin *semper*, always, ever (< "once for all"): SEMPRE; SEMPITERNAL. II. O-grade form **som-*. 1. Sanskrit *sam*, together: SAMSARA, SANDHI, SANSKRIT. 2. Suffixed form **som-o-* in: a. Germanic **samaz*, same, in Old Norse *samr*, same: SAME; b. Greek *homos*, same: HOMEO-, HOMO-; ANOMALOUS; c. Greek *homilos*, crowd: HOMILY. 3. Suffixed form **som-alo-* in Greek *homalos*, like, even, level: HOMOLOGRAPHIC, HOMOLOUSINE PROJECTION. III. Lengthened o-grade form **sôm-*. 1. Suffixed form **sôm-i-* in Germanic **sômiz* in Old Norse *sœmr*, fitting, agreeable (< "making one," "reconciling"): SEEM, SEEMLY. 2. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sôm-o-* in Russian *sam*, *samo-*, self: SAMIZDAT, SAMOVAR. IV. Zero-grade form **sm-*. 1. Greek *ha-*, a-, together, in compound *a-kolouthos*, accompanying (a- + *keleuthos*, way, path): ANACOLUTHON. 2. Greek compound *haplous*, simple (-*ploos*, -*ploos*, -fold; see *pel*⁻³): HAPLOID. 3. Suffixed form **smm-o-* in Germanic **sumaz* in: a. Old English *sum*, one, a certain one: SOME; b. Old English -*sum*, like: SOME¹. 4. Suffixed form **smm-alo-* in Latin *similis*, of the same kind, like: SIMILAR; ASSIMILATE, RESEMBLE. 5. Compound **sm-kêro-*, of one growing (see *ker*⁻³). 6. Suffixed form **sm-tero-* in Greek *heteros* (earlier *hateros*), one of two, other: HETERO-. 7. Compound **sm-plek-*, "one-fold," simple (**plek-*, -fold; see *plek-*), in Latin *simplex*, simple: SIMPLICE, SIMPLEX, SIMPLICITY. 8. Compound *sm-plo-*, "one-fold," simple (**plo-*, -fold; see *pel*⁻³), in Latin *simpulus*, simple: SIMPLE. 9. Extended form **smma* in Greek *hama*, together with, at the same time: HAMADRYAD. 10. Basic form *sm-* in Old Russian *sû-*, together, in compound *sûvétû* (> Russian *sovet*), assembly (*vêtû*, council; see *weita-*): SOVIET. [Pok. 2. *sem-* 902.]

sem⁻². Also *semæ-*. Summer. Suffixed zero-grade form **smæ-aro-* in Germanic **sumaraz* in Old English *sumor*, summer: SUMMER¹. [Pok. 3. *sem-* 905.]

sêmi-. Half. 1. Germanic **sêmi-* in Old English *sâm-*, half: SAND-BLIND. 2. Latin *sêmi-*, half: SEMI-. 3. Latin *sêmis*, half: SESQUI-, SESTERCE. 4. Greek *hêmi-*, half: HEMI-. [Pok. *sêmi-* 905.]

sen⁻¹. Old. 1. Latin *senex*, old, an elder: SEIGNIOR, SENATE, SENECTITUDE, SENESCENT, SENILE, SENIOR, SENOPIA, (SIGNORY), (SIR), SIRE, (SURLY). 2. Suffixed form **sen-o-* in Germanic **senaz* in compound **sini-skalkaz*, old servant (Germanic **skalkaz*, servant, slave; see *skalkaz*), in Medieval Latin *siniscalcus*, seneschal: SENESCHAL. [Pok. *sen(o)-* 907.]

sen⁻². Also *seni-*. Apart, separated. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **sn-ter-* in: a. Germanic **sundrô* in Old English *sundor*, *sunder*, apart: ASUNDER; b. Germanic denominative **sundrôn* in Old English *syndrian*, *sundrian*, to put apart: SUNDER; c. Germanic derivative adjective **sundriga-* in Old English *syndrig*, apart, separated: SUNDRY. 2. Zero-grade form **snni-* in Latin *sine*, without (< "outside," "out of"): SANS; SINECURE. [Pok. *seni-* 907.]

sendhro-. Crystalline deposit. Germanic **sendra-*, slag, in: a. Old English *sinder*, iron slag, dross: CINDER; b. Old High German *sintar* (> German *Sinter*), slag: SINTER. [Pok. *sendhro-* 906.]

sengw-. To sink. Germanic **sinkwan* in: a. Old English *sincan*, to sink: SINK; b. Scandinavian intensive form

**sakk-* in Swedish *sacka*, to sink, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *saggen*, to subside: SAG. [Pok. *sengʰh-* 906.]

sengʰh- To sing, make an incantation. 1. Germanic **singan* in: a. Old English *singan*, to sing: SING; b. Old High German *singan* (> German *singen*), to sing: MEISTERSINGER, MINNESINGER, SINGSPIEL. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **songʰh-o-*, singing, song, in Germanic **sangwaz* in Old English *sang*, *song*, song: SONG. [Pok. *sengʰh-* 906.]

senk- To burn. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sonk-eyo-* in Germanic **sangjan*, to cause to burn, in Old English *sengan*, to singe: SINGE. [Pok. *senk-* 907.]

sent- To head for, go. 1. Germanic suffixed form **sinthnan* in Old High German *sinnan*, to go: WITHERSHINS. 2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sont-eyo-* in Germanic **sandjan*, to cause to go, in Old English *sendan*, to send: SEND¹. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **sont-o-* in Germanic **sandaz*, that which is sent, in Old English *sand*, message, messenger: GODSEND. 4. Perhaps suffixed form **sent-yo-* in Latin *sentire*, to feel (< “to go mentally”); SCENT, SENSE, (SENSILLUM), SENTENCE, SENTIENT, SENTIMENT, SENTINEL; ASSENT, CONSENT, DISSENT, PRESENTMENT, RESENT. [Pok. *sent-* 908.]

sep-¹ To taste, perceive. Suffixed zero-grade form **sap-yo-* in Latin *sapere*, to taste, have taste, be wise: SAGE¹, SAPID, SAPIENT, SAPOR, SAVANT, SAVOR, SAVVY. [Pok. *sap-* 880.]

sep-² To foster, serve, venerate (the dead). Suffixed form **sep-el-yo-* in Latin *sepelire*, to bury: SEPULCHER, SEPULTURE. [Pok. *sep-* 909.]

septm. Seven. 1. Germanic **sebum* in Old English *seofon*, seven: SEVEN. 2. Latin *septem*, seven: SEPTEMBER, SEPTENNIAL, SEPTET, SEPTI-, SEPTUAGINT, SEPTUPLE; SEPTENTRION. 3. Greek *hepta*, seven: HEBDOMAD, HEPTA-, HEPTAD. [Pok. *septm.* 909.]

ser-¹ To protect. 1. Extended form **serw-* in Latin *servare*, to keep, preserve: CONSERVE, OBSERVE, PRESERVE, RESERVE, (RESERVOIR). 2. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **sēr-ōs-* perhaps in Greek *hērōs*, “protector,” hero: HERO. [Pok. 2. *ser-* 910.]

ser-² To flow. 1. Suffixed form **ser-o-* in Latin *serum*, whey: SERAC, SERUM. 2. Basic form **ser-* in Sanskrit *sarati*, *sasarti*, it flows, it runs: SAMSARA. 3. Extended roots **sr-edh-*, **sr-et-*, to whirl, bubble, in Germanic **stred-* in Old High German *stredan*, to whirl, swirl, whence ablaut formation in Middle High German *strudel*, whirlpool: STRUDEL. [Pok. 1. *ser-* 909; *sr-edh-* 1001.]

ser-³ To line up. 1. Latin *serere*, to arrange, attach, join (in speech), discuss: SERIES, SERTULARIAN; ASSERT, DESERT³, DISSERTATE, EXERT, INSERT. 2. Suffixed form **ser-mon-* in Latin *sermō* (stem *sermōn-*), speech, discourse: SERMON. 3. Suffixed form **ser-ā-* perhaps in Latin *sera*, a lock, bolt, bar (? < “that which aligns”); SEAR², (SERRIED). 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **sr-ti-* in Latin *sors* (stem *sort-*), lot, fortune (probably from the lining up of lots before drawing): SORCERER, SORT; ASSORT, CONSORT, SORTILEGE. [Pok. 4. *ser-* 911.]

serk- To make whole. Latin *sarcire*, to mend, repair: SARTORIUS. [Pok. *serk-* 912.]

serp-¹ Sickle, hook. 1. Latin *sarpere*, to cut off, prune (> *sarmentum*, twigs): SARMENTOSE. 2. Greek *harpē*, sickle (> Old French *harper*, to seize): HARPOON. [Pok. 5. *ser-* 911.]

serp-² To crawl, creep. 1. Latin *serpere*, to crawl: SERPENT, SERPIGO. 2. Greek *herpein*, to crawl, creep: HERPES, HERPETOLOGY. [Pok. *serp-* 912.]

[servus. Slave. Latin noun of unknown origin. SERF, SERGEANT, SERVE, SERVICE, SERVILE, SERVITUDE, SIRVENTE; CONCIERGE, DESERVE.]

seuo-¹ To give birth. Suffixed zero-grade form in derivative noun **su(ʰ)-nu-*, son, in Germanic **sunuz* in Old English *sunu*, son: SON. See also *sū-*. [Pok. 2. *seu-* 913.]

seuo-² To take liquid. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form

**su-yo-*, contracted to **sū-yo-* in Greek *huein*, to rain, and *huetos*, rain: ISOHYET. II. Possible extended zero-grade form **sūb-*. 1. Germanic **sūp-* in: a. Old English *sūpan*, *sūpan*, to drink, sip: SUP¹; b. Old French *soup(e)*, soup: SOUP, (SUP²). 2. Germanic **supp-* in: a. Old English *sopp*, bread dipped in liquid: SOP; b. possibly Low German *sippen*, to sip, probably akin to the source of Middle English *sippen*, to sip: SIP. III. Possible extended zero-grade form **sūg-*. 1. Germanic **sūk-* in Old English *sūcan*, to suck: SUCK. 2. Germanic shortened form **sukōn* in Old English *socian*, to steep: SOAK. 3. Latin *sūgere*, to suck: SUCTION, SUCTORIAL. 4. Variant form **sūk-* in Latin *sūcus*, *succus*, juice: SUCCULENT. [Pok. 1. *seu-* 912.]

seut- To seethe, boil. 1. Germanic **seuthan* in Old English *sēothan*, to boil: SEETHE, (SODDEN). 2. Germanic **suth-* in: a. Middle Dutch *sudde*, *sudse*, marsh, swamp: SUDS; b. suffixed form **suth-l-* in Middle High German *sudelen*, to soil, do sloppy work, akin to Middle Dutch *soetler*, *sutler*: SUTLER. [Pok. 4. *seu-* 914.]

si-lo- Silent. Suffixed (stative) form **sil-ē-* in Latin *silēre*, to be silent: SILENT. [In Pok. 2. *sē(i)-* 889.]

skabh- To prop up, support. Suffixed form **skabh-no-* in Latin *scamnum*, a bench (> Old English *sceamel*, table, stool): SHAMBLES. [Pok. *skabh-* 916.]

skai- Also *kai-*. Bright, shining. 1. Extended form **kaid-* in Germanic **haiduz*, “bright appearance,” manner, quality, in Old English *-hād*, quality, condition: -HOOD. 2. Suffixed form **ki-t-ro-* in Sanskrit *citra-*, variegated, many-colored: CHEETAH, CHINTZ. [Pok. (s)kai- 916.]

[skalkaz. Servant, slave. Germanic noun of unknown origin. 1. Old High German compound *marahscalz*, “horse-servant” (see *marko-*). 2. Germanic compound **sini-skalkaz*, “old servant” (see *sen-¹*). [In Pok. (s)kel- 929.]]

skamb- Also *kamb-*. To curve, bend. Suffixed form **kamb-o-* in Celtic **kambo-*, crooked, and denominative verb **k(a)mb-yo-*, to turn, exchange, whence Gallo-Latin *cambiāre*, to exchange: CAMBIST, CAMBIUM, CHANGE. [Pok. (s)kamb- 918.]

skand- Also *skend-*. To leap, climb. 1. Latin *scandere*, to climb: SCAN, SCANDENT, SCANSION, SCANSORIAL; ASCEND, (CONDESCEND), DESCEND, TRANSCEND. 2. Suffixed form **skand-alo-* in Greek *skandalon*, a snare, trap, stumbling block: SCANDAL. 3. Suffixed form **skand-slā-* in Latin *scālae*, steps, ladder: ECHELON, ESCALADE, SCALE².

sked- To split, scatter. Extension of *sek-*. 1. O-grade form **skod-* in Germanic **skat-* in Old English *sc(e)aterian*, to scatter: SHATTER. 2. Variant nasalized form **ska-n-d-* in Latin *scandula*, a shingle for roofing (< “split piece”): SHINGLE¹. [Pok. (s)k(h)ed- 918.]

skei- To gleam. 1. Suffixed form **ske(a)i-no-* in Germanic **skīnan*, to gleam, shine, in: a. Old English *scīnan*, to shine: SHINE; b. Old High German *scīnan*, to shine: GEGENSCHIN. 2. Germanic extended form **ski-m-* in Old English *scimerian*, *scymrian*, to shine brightly: SHIMMER. 3. Possibly suffixed form **ski-nto-*, shining, in Latin *scintilla*, a spark: SCINTILLA, SCINTILLATE, STENCIL, (TINSEL). 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **skia-ā-*, **skiy-ā-* in Greek *skia*, shadow: SKIAGRAM, SKIASCOPE, SQUIRREL. [Pok. *skai-* 917.]

skei- To cut, split. Extension of *sek-*. 1. Germanic suffixed form **ski-nō-* in: a. Old English *scinu*, shin, shinbone (< “piece cut off”): SHIN¹; b. Old French *eschine*, backbone, piece of meat with part of the backbone: CHINE. 2. Latin *scire*, to know (< “to separate one thing from another,” “discern”): SCIENCE, SCILICET, SCIOLOGISM, SCIRE FACIAS; ADSCITITIOUS, CONSCIENCE, CONSCIOUS, NESCIENCE, (NICE), OMNISCIENT, PLEBISCITE, PRESCIENT. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **skiy-enā* in Old Irish *scian*, knife: SKEAN. 4. Extended root **skeid-* in: a. Germanic **skītan*, to separate, defecate, in Old English *scītan*, to defecate: SHIT; b. suffixed zero-grade

form *sk(h)id-yo- in Greek *skhizein*, to split: SCHISM, SCHIST, SCHIZO-; c. nasalized zero-grade form *ski-n-d- in Latin *scindere*, to split: SCISSION; EXSCIND, PRESCIND, RESCIND. 5. Extended root *skeit- in: a. Germanic *skaith-, *skaidan in (i) Old English *scēadan*, to separate: SHED¹ (ii) perhaps Old English *scēath*, sheath (< "split stick"): SHEATH; b. Germanic *skīdam in Old Norse *skidh*, log, stick, snowshoe: SKI; c. o-grade form *skoit- in Latin *scūtum*, shield (< "board"): ÉCU, ESCUDO, ESCUTCHEON, ESQUIRE, SCUDO, SCUTUM, (SQUIRE). 6. Extended root *skeip- in Germanic *skif- in: a. Middle English *shere*, pulley (< "piece of wood with grooves"): SHEAVE²; b. Old Norse *skifa*, to slice, split, akin to the Scandinavian source of SKIVE; c. Middle Low German *scheyer*, splinter, akin to the possible Low German source of Middle English *schūvere*, *sciure*, splinter: SHIVER². [Pok. skei- 919.]

skel-¹. Also **kel-¹.** To cut. 1. Germanic *skalō, piece cut off, shell, scale, in: a. Old English *scell*, *sciel*, shell: SHELL; b. Italian *scaglia*, chip: SCAGLIOLA. 2. Germanic *skalō in: a. Old English *sc(e)alu*, husk, shell: SHALE; b. Old French *escale*, husk, shell: SCALE¹. 3. Germanic *skal- in: a. Old Norse *skalli*, bald head (< "closely shaved skull"): SCALL; b. Old Norse *skalpr*, sheath, shell, akin to the source of Middle English *scalp*, scalp: SCALP. 4. Germanic *skēlō in Old Norse *kāl*, bowl, drinking vessel (made from a shell): SCALE³, SKOAL. 5. Germanic *skelduz in Old English *scield*, shield (< "board"): SHIELD. 6. Germanic *skeli- in: a. Old Norse *skil*, reason, discernment, knowledge (< "incisiveness"): SKILL; b. Middle Dutch *schillen*, to diversify, with past participle *schillede*, separated, variegated, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *scheld*, variegated: SHELDRAKE. 7. Germanic *skulō*, a division, in Middle Low German *schöle*, troop: SCHOOL², SHOAL². 8. Suffixed variant form *kel-tro- in Latin *culter*, knife: COLTER, CULTRATE, CUTLASS. 9. Suffixed zero-grade form *skl-yo- in Greek *skallein*, to stir up, hoe (> *skalenos*, uneven): SCALENE. 10. Extended root *skelp- in: a. Germanic *skelf- in Middle Low German *schelf*, shelf (< "split piece of wood"): SHELF; b. possibly Germanic *halbaz (< variant root *kelp-), divided, in Old English *healf*, half: HALF; c. perhaps variant *skalp- in Latin *scalpere*, to cut, scrape, with derivative *sculpere* (originally as the combining form of *scalpere*), to carve: SCALPEL, SCULPTURE. [Pok. 1. (s)kel- 923.]

skel-². To be under an obligation. O-grade (perfect) form *skol- in Germanic *skal-, I owe, hence I ought, in Old English *sceal* (used with the first and third person singular pronouns), shall: SHALL. [Pok. 2. (s)kel- 927.]

skel-³. Also **kel-².** Crooked. With derivatives referring to a bent or curved part of the body, such as a leg, heel, knee, or hip. 1. Suffixed form *skel-ko- in Germanic *skelha- in Old High German *scilihēn*, to wink, blink (> German *Schiller*, iridescence): SCHILLER. 2. Suffixed form *skel-es- in Greek *skelos*, leg: ISOSCELES, TRISKELION. 3. Suffixed o-grade form *skol-yo- in Greek *skolios*, crooked: SCOLIOSIS. 4. Lengthened o-grade form *skōl- in Greek *skōlēx*, earthworm, grub (< "that which twists and turns"): COLEX. 5. Suffixed lengthened-grade form *kōl-o- in Greek *kōlon*, limb, member: COLON¹. 6. Attributed (quite doubtfully) by some to this root is Greek *kulindein*, to roll: CALENDER, CYLINDER. [Pok. 4. skel- 928.]

skelo-¹. To parch, wither. Variant *sklē-, contracted from *sklēz-. 1. Greek *skellesthai*, to dry, whence *skeletos* (< suffixed form *skelz-to-), dried up (body), mummy: SKELETON. 2. Suffixed variant form *sklē-ro- in Greek *sklēros*, hard: SCLERA, SCLERO-, SCLEROMA, (SCLEROSIS), (SCLEROTIC), SCLEROTIUM, SCLEROUS; SCLEROTIZATION. [Pok. 3. (s)kel- 927.]

skeng-¹. Crooked. Germanic *skankōn-, "that which bends," leg, in Old English *sc(e)anca*, shinbone: SHANK. [Pok. (s)keng- 930.]

skep-¹. Also **kep-¹.** Base of words with various technical meanings such as "to cut," "to scrape," "to hack." 1. Germanic *skap- in: a. Old English *gesceap* (*ge-*, collective prefix; see *kom*), form, creation (< "cutting"): SHAPE; b. Old English *-scipe*, state, condition (collective suffix): -SHIP; c. Dutch *-schap*, "-ship," condition (collective suffix): LANDSCAPE. 2. Germanic ablaut variant *skōpō-, "thing cut out," container, in Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *schōpe*, bucket for bailing water: SCOOP. 3. Germanic *skaftaz in Old English *scæft*, rod of a spear: SHAFT¹. 4. Germanic expressive form *skabb- in: a. Old English *scæabb*, a scab, scratch: SHABBY; b. Old Norse *skabb*, a scab: SCAB. 5. Variant form *skabh- in: a. Germanic *skaban in (i) Old English *scæft*, rod of a spear: SHAFT (ii) Old High German *skaban*, to scrape, pare away: SHAVE (ii) Old High German *skaban*, to scrape: SAPSAGO; b. Latin *scabere*, to scrape: SCABIES; c. suffixed form *skabh-ro- in Latin *scaber*, rough (< "scratched"): SCABROUS; d. Greek *skapḗ*, boat (< "thing cut out"): SCAPHOID; BATHYSCAPH. 6. Variant form *skap- in Latin *scapula*, shoulder blade (used as a tool for scraping): SCAPULA. 7. Variant form *kap- in: a. Latin *capō*, castrated cock: CAPON; b. Late Latin *capulāre*, to cut: SCABBLE. 8. O-grade form *kop- in: a. suffixed form *kop-yā- in Germanic *hapjō, a cutting tool, ax, sickle, in (i) Old High German *happa*, *happa*, sickle, akin to the Germanic source of Old Provençal *apcha*, small ax: PIOLET (ii) Medieval Latin *hapia*, ax, and Old French *hache*, small ax: HASH¹, HATCHET; NUT-HATCH, QUEBRACHO; b. suffixed form *kop-yo- in Greek *koptein*, to strike, cut: COMMA; APOCOPE, SARCOPTIC MANGE, SYNCOPE; c. Russian *kopat'*, to hack, with derivative *kop'e*, lance, in *kopeika*, kopeck: KOPECK. 9. Possibly zero-grade variant form *skup(h)- in Greek *skuphos*, a cup (but more likely of obscure origin): SCYPHISTOMA, SCYPHOZOAN. [Pok. 2. (s)kep- 931.]

sker-¹. Also **ker-¹.** To cut. I. Basic forms *sker-, *ker-. 1. Germanic *skeran in Old English *scieran*, *sceran*, to cut: SHEAR. 2. Germanic *skeraz in: a. Old English *scēar*, plowshare: SHARE²; b. Old English *scearu*, *scaru*, portion, division (but recorded only in the senses of "fork of the body," "tonsure"): SHARE¹. 3. Germanic *skēr- in: a. *skēr-ō- and *sker-ez- in Old English *scēar*, scissors: SHEARS; b. compound *skēr-berg-, "sword protector," scabbard (see *bhergh-*) in Old High German *scarberc*, scabbard, akin to the possible Germanic source of Anglo-Norman *escaubers*, scabbard: SCABBARD. 4. Germanic *skur- in Old Norse *skor*, notch, tally, twenty: SCORE. 5. Germanic suffixed form *skar-jam in Old Norse *sker*, low reef (< "something cut off"): SCAR². 6. Suffixed o-grade extended form *skord-o- in Germanic *skardaz in Old English *sceard*, a cut, notch: SHARD. 7. Extended form *skerd- in suffixed zero-grade form *skrd-o- in Germanic *skurtaz in: a. Old English *scort*, *sceort*, "cut," short: SHORT; b. Old English *scyrte*, undergarment (< "cut piece"): SHIRT; c. Old Norse *skyrta*, shirt: SKIRT. 8. Germanic extended form *skerm- in: a. Old High German *skirmen*, to protect, akin to the source of Old French *eskermir*, to fight with a sword, fence: SKIRMISH; b. Middle Dutch *scherm*, shield: SCREEN. 9. Variant form *kar- in Latin *carō* (stem *carn-*), flesh: CARNAGE, CARNAL, CARNASSIAL, CARNATION, CARNIVAL, CARRION, CARUNCLE, CHARNEL, CRONE; CARNIVOROUS, INCARNATE. 10. Suffixed o-grade form *kor-yo- in Latin *corium*, leather (originally "piece of hide"): CORIACEOUS, CORIUM, CUIRASS, CURRIER; EXCORIATE. 11. Suffixed zero-grade form *kr-to- in Latin *curtus*, short: CURT, CURTAL, KIRTLE. 12. Suffixed o-grade form *kor-mo- in Greek *kormos*, a trimmed tree trunk: CORM. 13. Suffixed o-grade form *kor-i- in Greek *koris*, bedbug (< "cutter"): COREOPSIS. II. Extended roots *skert-, *kert-. 1. Zero-grade form *krt- or o-grade form *kort- in Latin *cortex*, bark (< "that which can be cut off"): CORTEX; DECORTICATE. 2. Suffixed form *kert-snā- in Latin *cēna*, meal (< "portion of food"): CENACLE. III. Extended root

**skerb(h)-*, **skreb(h)-*. 1. Germanic **skarpaz*, cutting, sharp, in: a. Old English *scearp*, sharp: SHARP; b. Gothic *skarpō*, pointed object, akin to the possible Germanic source of Italian *scarpa*, embankment: SCARP. 2. Germanic **skrap*- in: a. Old Norse *skrap*, "pieces," remains: SCRAP¹; b. Old Norse *skrapa*, to scratch: SCRAPE. 3. Germanic *skrab*- in: a. Middle Dutch *schrabben*, to scrape: SCRABBLE; b. Middle Dutch *schrobben*, to scrape: SCRUB¹. 4. Germanic **skrub*- in Old English *scrybb*, shrub (< "rough plant"): SHRUB¹. 5. Latin *scrobis*, trench, ditch: SCROBICULATE. 6. Latin *scrōfa*, a sow (< "rooter, digger"): SCREW, SCROFULA. [Pok. 4. *sker*-, Section I. 938.]

sker-². To leap, jump about. Perhaps same root as **sker-³**.

1. Extended form **skerd*- in Germanic **skert*- in Middle High German *scherzen*, to leap with joy: SCHERZO. 2. O-grade variant form **kor*- in Latin *coruscāre*, to vibrate, glisten, glitter: CORUSCATE. [Pok. 2. (*s*)*ker*- 933.]

sker-³. Also **ker-**. To turn, bend. Presumed base of a number of distantly related derivatives. 1. Extended form

(*s*)*kreg*- in nasalized form (*s*)*kre-n-g*- in: a. Germanic **shrink*- in Old English *scrinca*, to wither, shrivel up: SHRINK; b. variant **kre-n-g*- in Germanic **hrunk*- in (i) Old Norse *hrukka*, a crease, fold: RUCK² (ii) Franchish **hrunkjan*, to wrinkle (> Old French *fronce*, pleat): FLOUNCE¹. 2. Extended form (*s*)*kreg*- in nasalized form **skre-n-g*- in Germanic **hringaz*, something curved, circle, in: a. Old English *hring*, a ring: RING¹; b. Old French *renc*, *reng*, line, row: RANCH, RANGE, RANK¹, RINK; ARRANGE, DERANGE; c. Middle Dutch *rinc* (combining form *ring*-), a ring: RINGHALS. 3. Extended form **kreuk*- in Germanic **hrugjaz* in: a. Old English *hrycg*, spine, ridge: RIDGE; b. Old High German *hrukki*, back: RUCKSACK. 4. Suffix variant form **kur-wo*- in Latin *curvus*, bent, curved: CURB, CURVATURE, CURVE, CURVET. 5. Suffix extended form *kris-ni*- in Latin *crinis* (< **crinis*), hair: CRINITE; CRINOLINE. 6. Suffix extended form **kris-tā*- in Latin *crista*, tuft, crest: CREST, CRISTA, CRISTATE. 7. Suffix extended form **krip-so*- in Latin *crispus* (metathesized from **crispus*), curly: CREPE, CRISP, CRISPATE. 8. Extended expressive form **kriss*- in Latin *crisāre*, (of women) to wiggle the hips during copulation: CRISSUM. 9. Perhaps reduplicated form **ki-kr-o*- metathesized into Greek *krikos*, a ring (> Latin *circus*, ring, circle): CIRCA, CIRCLE, CIRCUM-, SEARCH; CRICOID. 10. Suffix o-grade form **kor-ōno*- in Greek *korōnos*, curved: (CORONA), CROWN; CORONOID. 11. Suffix variant form **kur-to*- in Greek *kurtos*, bent: KURTOSIS. [Pok. 3. (*s*)*ker*- 935.]

sker-⁴. Excrement, dung. Extension of **sek**-, "to cut, separate," hence "to void excrement." 1. Form **sk-ōr*- in Greek *skōr* (genitive *skatos* < **sk-nt*-), dung: SCATO-, SCORIA, SKATOLE. 2. Extended form **skert*- in taboo metathesis **sterk*-os- in: a. Latin *stercus*, dung: STERCO-

RACEOUS; b. variant forms (*s*)*terg*-, (*s*)*treg*- in Germanic **threkka*- in Middle High German *drēc*, dung: DRECK. [Pok. *sker*-d- 947; 8. (*s*)*ter*- 1031.]

skerbh-. Also **skerb-**. To turn, bend. Extension of

sker-³. 1. Variant form **skreb*- in Germanic **skrip*- in Old Norse *skreppa*, to slip, and derivative Old Norse *skorpna*, to shrink, be shriveled, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *scorchen*, to scorch: SCORCH. 2. Nasalized variant form (*s*)*kre-m-b*- in: a. Germanic **hrimp*-, **hrump*- in (i) Old English *hrympel*, wrinkle, fold: RIMPLE (ii) Middle Dutch *rompelen*, to wrinkle: RUMPLE (iii) Old French *ramper*, to climb, rear up: RAMP²; b. Germanic **skrimp*- in (i) Middle Low German *schrempen*, to shrink, wrinkle, perhaps akin to the possible Low German source of Middle English *shrimp*, pygmy, shrimp: SHRIMP (ii) Swedish *skrympa*, to shrink, perhaps akin to the possible Scandinavian source of SCRIMP. 3. Variant form **kramb*- in Greek *krambē*, cabbage (having wrinkled, shrunken

leaves): CRAMBO. 4. Perhaps Celtic **krumb-i*- in Welsh *crwn*, crooked, arched: CROMLECH. [Pok. (*s*)*kerb(h)-* 948.]

skēt(ə)-. To injure. Suffix zero-grade form **skāt-on*- in Germanic **skathōn*- in: a. Old Norse *skadha*, to harm: SCATHE; b. Old High German *scado* (> German *Schaden*), harm, injury, damage: SCHADENFREUDE. [Pok. *skēth*- 950.]

(s)keu-. To cover, conceal. Zero-grade form *(*s*)*ku*-.

Variant *(*s*)*keu*-, zero-grade form *(*s*)*ku*-, contracted to

*(*s*)*kū*-. 1. Suffix basic form in Germanic **skeu-jam*,

cloud ("cloud cover"), in Old Norse *ský*, cloud: SKY.

2. Zero-grade form **skū*- in: a. suffixed form **skū-mo*- in

Germanic **skūmaz*, foam, scum (< "that which covers

the water"), in (i) Old High German *scūm*, scum (>

German *Schaum*, foam): MEERSCHAUM (ii) Middle Dutch

schūm, scum: SCUM; b. suffixed form **skū-ro*- in Latin

obscurus, "covered," dark (*ob*-, away from; see *epi*):

OBSCURE; CHIAROSCURO. 3. Zero-grade form **kū*- in:

a. suffixed form **kū-ti*- in Germanic **hūdz* in Old Eng-

lish *hȳd*, skin, hide: HIDE²; b. suffixed form **ku-ti*- in

Latin *cutis*, skin: CUTANEOUS, CUTICLE, CUTIS; CUTIN;

c. possibly suffixed form **kū-lo*- in Latin *cūlus* (>

French *cul*), the rump, backside: CULET, CULOTTES;

BASCULE, RECOIL; d. suffixed form **ku-to*- in Greek

kutos, a hollow, vessel: -CYTE, CYTO-. 4. Extended

zero-grade form **kus*- in: a. Germanic **hūsōn*- in Old

English *hosa*, *hose*, covering for the leg: HOSE; b. suf-

fixed form **kus-dho*- (or suffixed extended form **kudh-*

to-) in Germanic **huzdam* in Old English *hord*, stock,

store, treasure (< "thing hidden away"): HOARD; c. Rus-

sian *kishka*, gut (< "sheath"), akin to the Slavic source

of Yiddish *kishke*, kishke: KISHKE. 5. Suffix extended

zero-grade form **kut-no*- in Latin *cunnus*, vulva (<

"sheath"): CUNNILINGUS. 6. Extended root **keudh*- in:

a. Germanic suffixed lengthened zero-grade form **hūd-*

jan in Old English *hȳdan*, to hide, cover up: HIDE¹;

b. Germanic suffixed zero-grade form **hūd-jōn*- in

French *hutte*, hut: HUT. [Pok. 2. (*s*)*keu*- 951.]

skeubh-. To shove. 1. Germanic **skeuban* and derivative

lengthened zero-grade form **skūban* in: a. Old English

scūfan, to shove: SHOVE; b. Old Norse *skūfa*, to push,

perhaps akin to the probable Scandinavian source of

SCUFF, SCUFFLE¹. 2. Germanic suffixed form **skub-ilō*-

in: a. Old English *scoffl*, a shovel: SHOVEL; b. Middle

Dutch *schoffel*, *schuffel*, a shovel, hoe: SCUFFLE². 3. Ger-

manic **skub*-, **skuf*-, **skup*- in: a. Danish *skof*, jest,

teasing, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of

Middle English *scof*, mocking: SCOFF; b. possibly (but

quite doubtfully) Old English *scop*, poet (< "jester"):

SCOP; c. Low German *schuffeln*, to walk clumsily, shuffle

cards, probably akin to the source of SHUFFLE. [Pok.

skeub- 955.]

skeud-. To shoot, chase, throw. 1. Germanic **skeutan*, to

shoot, in: a. Old English *scēotan*, to shoot: SHOOT; b. Old

Norse *skjöta*, to shoot: SKEET. 2. Germanic **skutaz*,

shooting, shot, in: a. Old English *sceot*, *scot*, shooting, a

shot: SHOT¹; b. Old High German *scuz*, shooting, a shot:

SCHUSS; c. Old Norse *skot* and Old French *escot*, contribu-

tion, tax (< "money thrown down"): SCOT, (SCOT AND

LOT). 3. Germanic **skutjan* probably in Old English

scytan, to shut (by pushing a crossbar): SHUT. 4. Ger-

manic **skutilaz* in Old English *scytel*, a dart, missile:

SHUTTLE. 5. Germanic **skautjōn*- in: a. Old English

scēata, corner of a sail: SHEET²; b. Old English *scēte*,

piece of cloth: SHEET¹. 6. Germanic **skut*- in Old Norse

skūta, mockery (< "shooting of words"), akin to the

Scandinavian source of SCOUT². 7. Germanic **skaut*-,

perhaps in Old French *escoutille*, hatchway: SCUTTLE¹.

[Pok. 2. (*s*)*keud*- 956.]

skeup-. Cluster, tuft, hair of the head. 1. Germanic

**skauf*- in Old English *scēaf*, bundle, sheaf: SHEAF.

2. Possibly Germanic **hupp*- in Middle Dutch *hoppe*, the

hop plant (having tuftlike inflorescence): HOP². [Pok.

(*s*)*keup*- 956.]

[**skipam**. Ship. Germanic noun of obscure origin. 1. Old English *scip*, ship: SHIP. 2. Middle Dutch *schip*, ship: (SCHIPPERKE), SKIPPER¹. 3. Italian *schifo*, ship, skiff: SKIFF. 4. French *équiper*, to equip: EQUIP. [In Pok. *skēi*-919.]]

skot-. Dark, shade 1. Suffixed form **skot-wo-* in Germanic **skaduaz* in Old English *sceadu*, shade: SHADE, SHADOW. 2. Suffixed form **skot-o-* in Greek *skotos*, darkness: SCOTOMA. [Pok. *skot*-957.]

skreu-. To cut; cutting tool. Extension of **sker-*¹. 1. Basic form **skreu-* in: a. Germanic **skraw-* in Old English *scrēawa*, shrew (having a pointed snout): SHREW, (SHREWD); b. Germanic **skraud-* in Old English *scrēade*, piece, fragment: SCREED, SHRED; c. Germanic **skrūd-* in (i) Old English *scrūd*, garment (< "piece of cloth"): SHROUD (ii) Old French *escro(u)le*, scroll: SCROLL (iii) Dutch *schrood*, a slice, shred: SCROD. 2. Extended form **skreut-* in Latin *scrūta*, trash, frippery: SCRUTINY. 3. Extended variant form **skraut-* in Latin *scrōtum*, scrotum (probably identified with *scrautum*, leather quiver for arrows): SCROTUM. [Pok. 4. (*s*)*ker-*, Section III. 947.]

skribh-. To cut, separate, sift. Extension of **sker-*¹. 1. Latin *scribere*, to scratch, incise, write: SCRIBBLE, SCRIBE, SCRIPT, SCRIPTORIUM, SCRIPTURE, SERIF, SHRIVE; ASCRIBE, CIRCUMSCRIBE, CONSCRIPT, DESCRIBE, INSCRIBE, MANUSCRIPT, POSTSCRIPT, PRESCRIBE, PROSCRIBE, RESCRIPT, SUBSCRIBE, SUPERScribe, TRANSCRIBE. 2. Greek *skariphos*, scratching, sketch, pencil: SCARIFY¹. [Pok. 4. *sker-*, Section II. 945.]

skut-. To shake. Germanic **skūd-* in Middle Low German *schöderen*, to tremble, be afraid, akin to the source of Middle English *shoddren*, to tremble: SHUDDER. [Pok. (*s*)*kūt*-957.]

(**s**)***kʷal-o-**. Big fish. 1. Suffixed form **kʷal-o-* in Germanic **hwalaz*, whale, in: a. Old English *hwæl*, whale: WHALE; b. Old Norse *hvalr*, whale: NARWAL, RORQUAL. 2. Latin *squalus*, a sea fish: SQUALENE. [Pok. (*s*)*kʷalo*-958.]

(**s**)***lagʷ-**. To seize. 1. Suffixed form **lagʷ-yo-* in Germanic **lakjan* in Old English *læccan*, to seize, grasp: LATCH. 2. Variant form **slagʷ-* becoming **lab-* with nasalized form **la-m-b-* in Greek *lambanein* (verbal adjective *lēptos*), to take, seize: LEMMA¹, -LEPSY; ANALEPTIC, ASTROLABE, CATALEPSY, EPILEPSY, NYMPHOLEPT, ORGANOLEPTIC, PROLEPSIS, SYLLABLE, SYLLEPSIS. [Pok. (*s*)*lagʷ*-958.]

slak-. To strike. 1. Germanic **slahan* in Old English *slēan*, to strike, kill: SLAY. 2. Germanic suffixed form **slag-jō-* in Old English *slegg*, hammer: SLEDGEHAMMER. 3. Germanic suffixed form **slah-tram* in Old Norse *slātr*, butchery, "striking," probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *slaughter*, killing: SLAUGHTER. 4. Germanic **slag-* in: a. Old High German *slag* (> German *Schlag*), a blow: SCHLOCK; b. Middle Dutch *slag*, a blow: ONSLAUGHT; c. probably Middle Low German *slagge*, metal dross (< "that which falls off in the process of striking"): SLAG. 5. Germanic suffixed lengthened-grade form **slōgiz* in Old Norse *slōgr*, clever, cunning (< "able to strike"): SLEIGHT, SLY. [Pok. *slak*-959.]

slēb-. To be weak, sleep. Possibly related to *slēg-* through a hypothetical base **slē-* (< **slēa-*). Germanic **slēpan*, **slēpaz* in Old English *slēpan*, to sleep, and *slēp*, sleep: SLEEP. [In Pok. 1. *leb*-655.]

slēg-. To be slack, be languid. Possibly related to *slēb-* through a hypothetical base **slē-* (< **slēa-*). Zero-grade form *(s)**lag-*, becoming *(s)**lagʷ-*. 1. Germanic **slak-* in Old English *slæc*, "loose," indolent, careless: SLACK¹. 2. Suffixed form **lag-so-* in Latin *laxus*, loose, slack: LAX; DELAY, RELAX, RELAY. 3. Suffixed nasalized form **la-n-g-u-* in Latin *languēre*, to be languid: LANGUISH. 4. Compound **lag-ous-*, "with drooping ears" (**ous-*, ear; see *ous-*), in Greek *lagōs*, *lagos*, hare: LAGOMORPH.

5. Suffixed form **lag-no-* in Greek *lagnos*, lustful, lascivious (> *lagneia*, lust, lasciviousness): ALGOLAGNIA. 6. Variant form **lēg-* in Greek *lēgein*, to leave off: CATALECTIC. [Pok. (*s*)*lēg*-959.]

sleidh-. To slip, slide. 1. Germanic **slīdan*, to slip, slide, in Old English *slīdan*, to slide: SLIDE. 2. Germanic **slid-* in: a. Middle Low German *sleddē*, a sled, sledge: SLED; b. Middle Dutch *slēde*, a sled: SLEIGH; c. Middle Dutch *sleedse*, sleigh: SLEDGE.

sleŋgʰ-. To slide, make slide, sling, throw. 1. Germanic strong verb **slīnguan* and derived suffixed noun form **slīngw-ō-* in Old Frisian *slinge*, sling, akin to the possible source of Middle English *sling*, sling: SLING¹; (SLING-SHOT). 2. Germanic variant strong verb **slīnkan* in Old English *slincan*, to creep: SLINK. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **slongʷh-rī-ko-* in Latin *lumbrīcus*, intestinal worm, earthworm: LUMBRICOID. [In Pok. (*s*)*leidh*-960, *slenk*-961.]

sleu-. Hypothetical base of a group of distantly related Germanic derivatives with various suffixes. 1. Germanic **slū-m-* in Old English *slūma*, sleep: SLUMBER. 2. Probably Germanic **slautjan-* in Old English *slēte*, sleet: SLEET. 3. Germanic **slus-* in Norwegian *slusk*, sloppy weather, probably akin to the possible Scandinavian source of SLUSH. 4. Germanic **sleura-* in Middle High German *slīer*, mud, slime: SCHLIEREN. 5. Extended form **sleug-* in Germanic **sluk-*, **slug-* in: a. Norwegian dialectal *slugg* and Swedish dialectal *slagga*, slow-moving animal or person, probably akin to the source of Middle English *slugge*, a sluggard, and *sluggen*, to be idle: SLUG², SLUGGARD; b. Dutch *log*, lazy, slack: LOGY. [Pok. (*s*)*leu*-962.]

sleubh-. To slide, slip. I. Basic form **sleubh-*. 1. Germanic **sleub-* in Old English *slēf*, *slīf*, *slīef*, sleeve (into which the arm slips): SLEEVE. 2. Suffixed form **sleubh-ro-* in Latin *lūbricus*, slippery: LUBRICATE, LUBRICITY, LUBRICIOUS. II. Variant Germanic form **sleup-*. 1. Germanic **slup-* in: a. Old English *slupa*, *slype*, *slūpa*, slime, slimy substance: SLIP³, COWSLIP, OXSLIP; b. Old English **sloppe*, liquid food (perhaps > Middle English *sloppe*, a muddy place): SLOP¹; c. Old English (*ofer*)*slop*, surplice (perhaps > Middle English *sloppe*, a kind of garment): SLOP². 2. Germanic **slaup-* in Dutch *sloep*, sloop (< "gliding boat"): SLOOP. [Pok. *sleub(h)*-963.]

slī-. Bluish. Contracted from **slīa-*. 1. O-grade form **slōi-* in Germanic **slaihwōn* in Old English *slāh*, *slā*, sloe (< "bluish fruit"): SLOE. 2. Suffixed form **slī-wo-* in Latin *livēre*, to be bluish: LIVID. 3. Suffixed form **slī-wā-* in Serbo-Croatian *šljiva*, plum: SLIVOVITZ. [Pok. (*s*)*lī*-965.]

sloug-. Help, service. Celtic and Balto-Slavic. Suffixed form **sloug-o-* in Old Irish *slūag*, *slōg*, army, host, whence Gaelic *sluagh*, army, host: SLEW¹, SLOGAN. [Pok. *slougo*-965.]

smē-. To smear. Contracted from **smēa-*. 1. Extended root **smēid-* (< **smēa-id-*) in Germanic **smītan* in Old English *smītan*, to daub, smear, pollute: SMITE. (2. Attributed by some to this root, but more likely to be of unknown origin, is the Germanic root **mas-*, spot, speck, in: a. Middle Dutch *masel*, pustule, spot, akin to the source of Middle English *masel*, measles-spot: MEASLES; b. Old French *masere*, *mazre*, knot in wood: MAZER.) 3. Attributed by some to this root, but perhaps distinct, is root **smīk-*, small, in: a. Latin *mīca*, crumb, small piece, grain: MICA; b. Greek (*s*)*mīkros*, small: MICRO-, MICRON; CHYLOMICRON, OMICRON. [Pok. *smē*-966.]

smeg-. To taste. Germanic **smak-* in: a. Old English *smæc*, flavor, taste: SMACK²; b. Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *smacken*, to taste, make a sound with the lips while tasting food, akin to the source of SMACK¹. [Pok. *smeg(h)*-967.]

smei-. To laugh, smile. 1. Germanic reshaped forms **smer-*, **smar-* in Old English *smercian* (with *-k-* formative), to smile: SMIRK. 2. Germanic extended form **smīl-* in Swedish *smīla*, to smile, probably akin to the Scandi-

navian source of Middle English *smilen*, to smile: SMILE. 3. Suffixed form **smei-ro-* in Latin *mirus*, wonderful (> *mīrārī*, to be amazed): MARVEL, (MI), MIRACLE, MIRAGE, MIRROR; ADMIRE. 4. Prefixed zero-grade form **ko(m)-smi-*, smiling with (**ko-*, **kom-*, together; see *kom*), in Latin *cōmis* (< **cosmis*), courteous: COMITY. [Pok. 1. (*s)mei-* 967.]

(s)meit(ə)-. To throw. Possibly Latin *mittere* (first person plural present indicative *mittimus*), to let go, send off, throw: MASS, MESS, MESSAGE, MISSILE, MISSION, MISSIVE, MITTIMUS; ADMIT, COMMIT, (COMPROMISE), DEMIT, DISMISS, EMIT, INTERMIT, INTROMIT, OMIT, PERMIT, PREMISE, PRETERMIT, PROMISE, REMIT, SUBMIT, SURMISE, TRANSMIT. [Pok. *smeit-* 968.]

(s)mer-¹. To remember. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **mr-no-* in Germanic **murnan*, to remember sorrowfully, in Old English *murnan*, to mourn: MOURN. 2. Reduplicated form **me-mor-* in: a. Germanic **mī-mer-* in Old Norse *Mimir*, a giant who guards the well of wisdom: MIMIR; b. Latin *memor*, mindful: MEMORABLE, (MEMORANDUM), MEMORY; COMMEMORATE, REMEMBER. [Pok. (*s)mer-* 969.]

(s)mer-². To get a share of something. 1. Suffixed (stative) form **mer-ē-* in Latin *merēre*, *merēri*, to receive a share, deserve, serve: MERETRICIOUS, MERIT; EMERITUS. 2. Suffixed form **mer-o-* in Greek *meros* (feminine *meris*), a part, division: -MERE, MERISTEM, MERO-, -MEROUS; (ALLOMERISM), (DIMER), (ISOMER), (MONOMER), TRIMER. [In Pok. (*s)mer-* 969.]

(s)mer-³. Grease, fat. 1. Suffixed form **smer-wo-* in Germanic **smerwa-*, grease, fat, in Old High German *smero*, fat (> German *Schmiere*, grease): SCHMEER. 2. Germanic denominative verb **smerujan*, to spread grease on, in: a. Old English *smierwan*, *smerian*, to smear: SMEAR; b. Old High German *smirwen*, *smerian* (> German *schmieren*), to apply salve, smear: SMEARCASE. 3. Latin *medulla* (perhaps < **merulla*, influenced by *medius*, middle), marrow: MEDULLA. [Pok. *smeru-* 970.]

smerd-. Pain. Extension of *mer-²*. Germanic **smarta-* in Old English *smart*, causing pain, painful: SMART. [Pok. *smerd-* 970.]

smeug-. To smoke; smoke. Germanic **smuk-* in Old English *smoca*, smoke: SMOKE. [Pok. (*s)meukh-*, (*s)meug-*, (*s)meugh-* 971.]

smī-. To cut, work with a sharp instrument. 1. Germanic **smīthaz* in Old English *smith*, smith: SMITH. 2. Germanic **smith-ja-* in Old Norse *smidhya*, smithy: SMITHY. [Pok. *smēi-* 968.]

snā-. To swim. Contracted from **snā-*. 1. Extended form **snāgh-* in Greek *nēkhein*, to swim: NEKTON. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **s(n)ā-to-* in Latin *natāre*, to swim: NATANT, NATATION, NATATORIAL, NATATORIUM; SUPERNATANT. 3. Attributed by some to this root (but more likely obscure) is Greek *nēsos*, island: CHERSONESE. See (*s)nāu-*. [Pok. *snā-* 971.]

(s)nāu-. To flow, let flow, whence suckle. Contracted from **snāu-*; extension of *snā-*. 1. Suffixed basic form **naw-yo-* in Greek *naein*, to flow, whence probably *Naias*, fountain nymph: NAIAD. 2. Zero-grade form **nū-* (< **nuā-*) in suffixed form **nū-trī-* (with feminine agent suffix) in Latin *nūtrix*, nurse, and *nūtrire*, to suckle, nourish: NOURISH, NURSE, NURTURE, NUTRIENT, NUTRIMENT, NUTRITION, NUTRITIOUS, NUTRITIVE. [In Pok. *snā-* 971.]

(s)nē-. Also *nē-*. To spin, sew. Contracted from **s(n)neā-*. 1. Suffixed form **nē-tlā* in Germanic **nēthlō* in Old English *næðl*, needle: NEEDLE. 2. Suffixed form **snē-mū* in Greek *nēma*, thread: NEMATO-; CHROMONEMA, PROTONEMA, SYNAPTINEMAL COMPLEX, TREPONEME. [Pok. (*s)nē-* 973.]

(s)neuw-. Tendon, sinew. Extension of (*s)nē-*. Suffixed form **s(n)neaw-r-*, further suffixed in: a. **neu-r-o-* in Greek *neuron*, sinew: NEURO-, NEURON; APONEUROSIS;

b. metathesized form **nerwo-* in Latin *nervus*, sinew: NERVE; ENERVATE. [Pok. *snēu-* 977.]

sneg-. To creep; creeping thing. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **snog-on-* in Germanic **snak-ōn-* in Old English *snaca*, snake: SNAKE. 2. Variant Germanic root **sneg-* in suffixed o-grade form **snag-ila-* in Old English *snæg(e)l*, *sneg(e)l*, snail: SNAIL. [Pok. ? *sneig-* 974.]

sneigh-. Snow; to snow. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **snoig^{wh}-o-* in Germanic **snaiwaz* in Old English *snāw*, snow: SNOW. 2. Zero-grade form **snig^{wh}-* in Latin *nix* (stem *niv-*), snow: NEVÉ, NIVAL, NIVEOUS. [Pok. *sneigh^{wh}-* 974.]

sneit-. To cut. 1. Germanic **snithan* in Dutch *snijden*, to cut: SNICKERSNEE. 2. Expressive Germanic **snitt-ja-* in Middle High German *sniz* (> German *Schnitz*), slice: SCHNITZEL. [Pok. *sneit-* 974.]

sner-. Expressive root of various verbs for making noises. 1. Germanic **sner-* in North Frisian *sneere*, scornful remark, perhaps akin to the possible source of SNEER. 2. O-grade form **snor-* in Germanic **s(n)nor-* in: a. Middle High German *snurren*, to hum, whirr: SCHNORRER; b. German *snarchen*, to snore: SNORKEL; c. Middle Low German *snarren*, to snarl: SNARL; d. Middle English *snoren*, to snort: SNORE; e. Middle English *snorten*, to snort: SNORT; f. possibly Old Norse *Norn*, goddess of fate (< “the whisperer”): NORN. Compare *snu-*. [Pok. 1. (*s)ner-* 975.]

(s)ner-. To wind, twist. 1. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **snork-* in Germanic **snarh-ōn-* in: a. Old Norse *snara*, cord, noose, trap: SNARE¹; b. Dutch *snaar*, string: SNARE². 2. Proposed by some as a derivative of this root is Germanic **narwa-* in Old English *nearu*, narrow: NARROW. 3. Extended variant form **s(n)nark-* in Greek *narkē*, cramp, numbness: NARCO-, NARCOSIS, NARCOTIC. [Pok. 2. (*s)ner-* 975.]

sneubh-. To marry. 1. Latin *nūbere*, to marry, take a husband: NUBILE, NUPTIAL; CONNUBIAL. 2. Possibly nasalized zero-grade form **nu-m-bh-* in Greek *nymphē*, nymph, bride: NYMPH. [Pok. *sneubh-* 977.]

sneudh-. Mist, cloud. Latin *nūbēs*, cloud: NUANCE. [Pok. 2. *sneudh-* 978.]

sneud(h)-. To be sleepy. Expressive root. Compare *snu-*. Zero-grade form **snud-to-* giving **nusto-* in Greek *nustazein*, to be sleepy: NYSTAGMOUS. [Pok. 1. *sneud(h)-* 978.]

snu-. Imitative beginning of Germanic words connected with the nose. 1. Germanic **snūt-*, **snut-* in: a. Old English *gesnot(t)*, nasal mucus (*ge-*, collective prefix; see *kom*): SNOT; b. Middle Dutch *snute*, snout, akin to the probable source of Middle English *snute*, snout: SNOUT; c. German *Schnauze*, snout: SCHNAUZER, SCHNOZZLE. 2. Germanic **snuf-* in: a. Low German or Dutch *snuffelen*, to sniff at: SNUFFLE; b. Middle Dutch *snuffen*, to snuffle: SNUFF¹; c. Old English **snyflan* (> Middle English *snyvelen*), to run at the nose: SNIVEL; d. Middle English *sniffen*, to sniff: SNIFF. 3. Germanic **snup-* in Dutch *snoepen*, to eat on the sly, pry: SNOOP. 4. Germanic **snip-* in Low German and Dutch *snippen*, to snap at: SNIP. 5. Germanic **snap-* in Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *snappen*, to snap at: SNAP. 6. Germanic **snub-* in Old Norse *snubba*, “to snub, turn up one’s nose at,” scold, rebuke: SNUB. 7. Germanic **snak-* in Middle Dutch *snakken*, to snap at, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *snacchen*, to snatch: SNATCH. [In Pok. *snā-* 971.]

so-. This, that (nominative). For other cases see *to-*. 1. Greek *ho* (nominative plural *hoi*), the: HOI POLLOI. 2. Feminine form **syā* in Germanic **sjo* in Old English *sēo*, *sīe*, she: SHE. 3. Compound variant form **sei-ke* (**-ke*, “that”; see *ko-*) in Latin *sic*, thus, so, in that manner: SIC¹. [Pok. *so(s)*, *sā*, *sī* 978.]

sol-. Also *solē-*. Whole. I. Basic form **sol-*. 1. Suffixed form **sol-ido-* in Latin *solidus*, solid: SOLID; CONSOLIDATE. 2. Suffixed form **sol-wo-* in Greek *holos*, whole: HOLO-; CATHOLIC. 3. Dialectal geminated form **soll-o-*

in: **a.** Latin *sollus*, whole, entire, unbroken: SOLICITOUS; **b.** Latin *sollemnis* (second element obscure), celebrated at fixed dates (said of religious rites), established, religious, solemn: SOLEMN. II. Variant form **sol-*. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **sl-u-* giving **sal-u-* in Latin *salūs*, health, a whole or sound condition: SALUBRIOUS, SALUTARY, SALUTE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **sl-wo-* giving **sala-wo-* in Latin *salvus*, whole, safe, healthy, uninjured: SAFE, SAGE², SALVAGE, SALVO¹, SAVE¹, SAVE². [Pok. *solo*. 979.]

spē-¹. To thrive, prosper. Contracted from **spe-*. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **spō-ti-* in Germanic **spōdiz* in Old English *spēd*, success: SPEED. 2. Suffixed form **spē-s-* in Latin *spēs* (plural *spērēs*), hope, with denominative *spērāre*, to hope: DESPAIR, ESPERANCE. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **spō-ro-* in Latin *prosperus*, favorable, prosperous (traditionally regarded as from *prō spērē*, according to one's hope; *pro-*, according to; see *per*¹): PROSPER. [Pok. 3. *sp(h)ēi*. 983.]

spē-². Long, flat piece of wood. Contracted from **spe-*. I. Basic form **spē-*. 1. Germanic **spē-nu-* in: **a.** Old English *spōn*, chip of wood, splinter: SPOON; **b.** Old Norse *spānn*, shingle, chip: SPANNEW. 2. Possibly Greek *spēn*, wedge (formation unclear; earliest Greek form **spān*): SPHENE, SPHENO-. II. Suffixed zero-grade form **spō-dh-*. 1. Germanic **spadan* in: **a.** Old English *spadu*, digging tool: SPADE¹; **b.** Middle High German *spat* (> German *Spat*), spar: SPATHIC. 2. Greek *spathē*, broad blade: SPADE², SPATHE, SPATULA, SPAY. [Pok. *sp(h)ē*. 980.]

spei-¹. Sharp point. I. Basic form **spei-*. 1. Germanic **spituz* in Old English *spitu*, stake on which meat is roasted: SPIT². 2. Germanic **spitja-* in Germanic *spitz*, pointed: SPITZ. 3. Germanic **spī-ra-* in: **a.** Old English *spīr*, slender stalk: SPIRE¹; ACROSPIRE; **b.** possibly Middle Dutch *spierlinc*, a small, slender fish, smelt, akin to the source of Old French *espièrge*, smelt: SPARLING. 4. Germanic **spik-* in Old Norse *spik*, nail, perhaps akin to the possible source of Middle English *spyk*, spike: SPIKE¹. 5. Germanic **spil-* in Middle Low German *spile*, wooden peg: SPILE, SPILL². 6. Suffixed form **spei-nā* in Latin *spīna* (> Old French *espin*), thorn, prickle, spine: SPINE, SPINEL, SPINNEY; PORCUPINE. 7. Suffixed form **spei-kā* in Latin *spīca*, point, ear of grain: SPICA, SPICA, SPICULUM, SPIKE². II. Extended o-grade form **spoig-* in Germanic **spai-kōn-* in Old English *spāca*, spoke: SPOKE¹. [Pok. 1. *sp(h)ēi*. 981.]

(s)peik-¹. Bird's name, woodpecker, magpie. 1. Suffixed form **peik-o-* in Latin *picus*, woodpecker: PICARO, (PICKET), (PIKE¹), (PIQUE). 2. Suffixed form **peik-ā-* in Latin *pīca*, magpie: PICA², PIE². [Pok. (s)pīko. 999.]

spek-¹. To observe. I. Basic form **spek-*. 1. Germanic **spehōn* in: **a.** Old French *espier*, to watch: ESPY, SPY; **b.** Germanic derivative **speh-ōn-*, watcher, in Old Italian *spione*, spy: ESPIONAGE. 2. Suffixed form **spek-yo-* in Latin *specere*, to look at: SPECIMEN, SPECIOUS, SPECTACLE, SPECTRUM, SPECULATE, SPECULUM; ASPECT, AUSPICE, CIRCUMSPECT, CONSPICUOUS, DESPISE, EXPECT, FRONTISPIECE, INSPECT, INTROSPECT, PERSPECTIVE, PROSPECT, RESPECT, (RESPITE), RETROSPECT, SUSPECT. 3. Latin *speciēs*, a seeing, sight, form: SPECIES; ESPECIAL. 4. Latin *spex* (< *-*spek-*), "he who sees," in: **a.** *haruspex*, diviner (see *gher-*); **b.** *auspex*, augur (see *awi-*). 5. Suffixed form **spek-ā-* in Latin (denominative) *dēspiciāri*, to despise, look down on (*de-*, down; see *de-*): DESPICABLE. 6. Suffixed metathetical form **skep-yo-* in Greek *skeptesthai*, to examine, consider: SKEPTIC. II. Extended o-grade form **spoko-* metathesized in Greek *skopos*, one who watches, also object of attention, goal, and its denominative *skopein* (< **skop-eyo-*), to see: SCOPE, -SCOPE, -SCOPY; BISHOP, EPISCOPAL, HOROSCOPE, TELESCOPE. [Pok. *spek*. 984.]

spel-¹. To split, break off. 1. Extended form **speld-* in Germanic **spilt-* in Middle Dutch *spelte*, wheat (prob-

ably from the splitting of its husk at threshing), akin to the Germanic source of Late Latin *spelta*, spelt: SPELT¹. 2. Extended form **spelt-* in Germanic **spilthjan* in Old English *spillan*, to spill, destroy: SPILL¹. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **spol-yo-* perhaps in Latin *spolium*, hide torn from an animal, armor stripped from an enemy, booty: SPOIL; DESPOIL. [Pok. 1. (s)p(h)el-. 985.]

spel-². To shine, glow. Extended form **splend-* in Latin *splendēre*, to shine: SPLENDID; RESPLENDENT. [Pok. 2. (s)p(h)el-. 987.]

spel-³. To say aloud, recite. Suffixed form **spel-no-*. 1. Germanic **spellam* in: **a.** Old English *spell*, discourse, story: SPELL²; **b.** Old English *spel*, news: GOSPEL. 2. Germanic denominative **spellōn* in Old French *espeller*, *espelir*, to read out: SPELL¹. [Pok. (s)pel-. 985.]

spelgh-¹. Spleen, milt. 1. Deformation **(p)lihen* in Latin *liēn*, milt, spleen: LIENAL. 2. Uncertain preform in: **a.** Greek *splēn*, spleen: SPLEEN; **b.** Greek *splankhna*, inward parts: SPANCHNIC. [Pok. *sp(h)elgh(en)*. 987.]

(s)pen-¹. To draw, stretch, spin. I. Basic form **spen-*. 1. Suffixed form **spen-wo-* in Germanic **spinnan*, to spin, in: **a.** Old English *spinnan*, to spin, with derivative **spin-thrōn-*, "the spinner," contracted to *spithra*, spider: SPIN, SPIDER; **b.** Germanic derivative **spin-ilōn* in Old English *spinel*, spindle: SPINDLE. 2. Extended form **pend-* in Latin *pendēre*, to hang (intransitive), and *pendere*, to cause to hang, weigh, with its frequentative *pensāre*, to weigh: PAINTER², (PANSY), PENCHANT, PENDANT, PENDENTIVE, PENDULOUS, PENSILE, PENSION¹, PENSIVE, PESO, POISE¹; ANTEPENDIUM, APPEND, (APPENDIX), COMPENDIUM, COMPENSATE, DEPEND, DISPENSE, EXPEND, IMPEND, PENTHOUSE, PERPEND, PERPENDICULAR, PREPENSE, PROPEND, SUSPEND, VILIPEND. 3. Perhaps suffixed form **pen-ya-* in Greek *penia*, lack, poverty (< "a strain, exhaustion"); -PENIA. II. O-grade forms **spōn-*, **pon-*. 1. Germanic **spannan* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *spannen*, to bind: SPAN²; **b.** Old High German *spannan* (> German *spannen*), to stretch: SPANNER. 2. Germanic **spanno-* in Old English *span(n)*, distance: SPAN¹. 3. Perhaps Germanic **spangō* in Middle Dutch *spange*, clasp: SPANGLE. 4. Suffixed and extended form **pond-o-* in Latin *pondō*, by weight: POUND¹. 5. Suffixed and extended form **pond-es-* in Latin *pondus* (stem *ponder-*), weight, and its denominative *ponderāre*, to weigh: PONDER, PONDEROUS; EQUIPONDERATE, PREPONDERATE. 6. Perhaps suffixed form **spōn-t-* in Latin *sponte*, of one's own accord, spontaneously: SPONTANEOUS. 7. Greek *penesthai*, to toil, with o-grade derivatives *ponos*, toil, and *ponein*, to toil: GEOPONIC. [Pok. (s)pen-(d). 988.]

spend-¹. To make an offering, perform a rite, hence to engage oneself by a ritual act. O-grade form **spond-*. 1. Suffixed form **spond-eyo-* in Latin *spondēre*, to make a solemn promise, pledge, betroth: SPONSOR, SPOUSE; DESPOND, ESPOUSE, RESPOND. 2. Suffixed form **spond-ā* in Greek *spondē*, libation, offering: SPONDEE. [Pok. *spend*. 989.]

sper-¹. Spear, pole. 1. Germanic **speru-* in: **a.** Old English *spere*, spear: SPEAR; **b.** Middle Low German *spēr*, spit: SPARERIBS. 2. Germanic **sparjōn-* in Old Norse *sperra*, rafter, beam: SPAR¹. [Pok. 1. (s)per-. 990.]

sper-². To turn, twist. 1. Suffixed form **sper-ya-* in Greek *speira*, a winding, coil, spire: SPIRE². 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **spr-to-* in Greek *sparton*, rope, cable: ESPARTO. [Pok. 3. *sper*. 991.]

sper-³. Bird's name, sparrow. Suffixed o-grade form **spor-wo-* in Germanic **sparwan-* in Old English *spearwa*, *spearwe*, sparrow: SPARROW. [Pok. *sper-(g)*. 997.]

sper-⁴. To strew. I. Zero-grade form **spr-*. 1. Germanic **spr-* in Old English *sprēawlian*, to sprawl: SPRAWL. 2. Extended form **spreut-* in Germanic **sprūt-* in: **a.** Old English *sprūtan*, to sprout: SPROUT; **b.** Old English *spryttan*, to sprout, come forth: SPURT; **c.** Old English

spreōt, pole (< "sprout, stem"): SPURIT; **d.** Middle English *bouspret*, bowsprit: BOWSPRIT. **3.** Extended form **spreit-* in Germanic **spraidjan* in Old English *sprædan*, to spread: SPREAD. **II.** Basic form **sper-*. **1.** Suffixed form **sper-yo-* in Greek *speirein*, to scatter: DIASPORA. **2.** Suffixed form **sper-mn̄* in Greek *sperma*, sperm, seed (< "that which is scattered"): SPERM¹. **III.** O-grade form **spor-*. **1.** Suffixed form **spor-ā-* in Greek *spora*, a sowing, seed: SPORE, SPORO-. **2.** Suffixed form **spor-nd-* in Greek *sporas* (stem *sporad-*), scattered, dispersed: SPORADIC. [Pok. 2. (s)p(h)er- 993.]

spere-. Ankle. Zero-grade form **spr(a)-*. **1.** Germanic suffixed form **spur-ōn-* in Old English *spura*, *spora*, spur: SPUR. **2.** Nasalized form **spr-n-ə-* in Germanic **spurnōn* in Old English *spurnan*, *spornan*, to kick, strike against: SPURN. **3.** Germanic suffixed form **spur-am* in Middle Dutch *spor*, *spoor*, track of an animal: SPOOR. [Pok. 1. sp(h)er- 992.]

spergh-. To move, hasten, spring. Nasalized root form **sprengh-*. **1.** Germanic **springan* in: **a.** Old English *springan*, to spring: SPRING; **b.** Middle Dutch *springen* (> Dutch *springen* and Afrikaans *spring*), to leap: KLIPSPRINGER, SPRINGBOK; **c.** Old High German *springan*, to jump: GELANDESPRUNG. **2.** Germanic causative **sprang-jan* in: **a.** Old English *besprengan*, to sprinkle, scatter: BESPRENT; **b.** Old English **sprengc*, snare used to catch game: SPRINGE. [Pok. *spergh-* 998.]

(s)peud-. To push, repulse. **1.** Latin *pudēre*, to feel shame: PUDENCY, PUDENDUM; IMPUDENT. **2.** Latin *repudium*, a casting off, divorce (*re-*, off; see *re-*): REPUDIATE. [In Pok. *pēu-* 827.]

sping-. Also **ping-**. Bird's name, sparrow, finch. Germanic **finki-* in Old English *finc*, finch: FINCH. [Pok. (s)pingo- 999.]

[spirāre]. To breathe. Latin word of unknown origin, with its derivative *spiritus*, breath, breath of a god, inspiration: SPIRACLE, SPIRIT; ASPIRATE, CESSPOOL, CONSPIRE, EXPIRE, INSPIRE, PERSPIRE, RESPIRE, SUSPIRE, TRANSPIRE. [In Pok. *peis-*, *speis-* 796.]

splei-. To splice, split. Extension of **spel-*¹. **1.** Germanic **fli-* in: **a.** Old English *flint*, flint: FLINT; **b.** Norwegian *flindra*, splinter, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *flendris*, bits, splinters: FLINDERS. **2.** Germanic **spli-* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *splinter*, splinter: SPLINTER; **b.** Middle Dutch *splitten*, to split: SPLIT; **c.** Middle Dutch *splassen*, to splice: SPLICE; **d.** Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *splente*, *splinte*, splint: SPLINT. [Pok. (s)plei- 1000.]

(s)poi-mo-. Foam. **1.** Variant form **poimo-* in Germanic **faimaz* in Old English *fām*, foam: FOAM. **2.** Variant form **spoi-mā* in Latin *spūma*, foam: SPUME. **3.** Suffixed reduced form **poim-ik-* in Latin *pūmex*, pumice (from its spongelike appearance): POUNCE², PUMICE. [Pok. (s)poinno- 1001.]

spregh-. To speak. Germanic **sprek-*, **spek-* (with Germanic loss of *r*) in: **a.** Old English *specan*, to speak: SPEAK; **b.** Germanic compound **bisprekan* (**bi-*, about; see *ambhi*) in Old English *bisprecan*, *besprecan*, to speak about: BESPEAK; **c.** Old English *spræc*, *spēc*, speech: SPEECH. [In Pok. (s)p(h)ereg- 996.]

(s)preg-. To jerk, scatter. **1.** Germanic **sprek-*, **frok-* in: **a.** Middle Dutch *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle, akin to the possible source of Middle English *sprenklen*, to sprinkle: SPRINKLE; **b.** Old Norse *freknur*, freckles (< "that which is scattered on the skin"): FRECKLE; **c.** Swedish dialectal *spragg*, twig (< "that which is jerked off a branch"), akin to the Scandinavian source of SPRAG; **d.** Swedish dialectal *sprygg*, brisk, active, akin to the Scandinavian source of SPRY. **2.** Zero-grade form **sprg-* in variant **sparg-* in Latin *spargere*, to strew, scatter: SPARGE, SPARSE, SPURRY; ASPERSE, DISPERSE, INTERSPERSE. [Pok. (s)p(h)ereg- 996.]

spyeu-. Also **speu**. To spew, spit. Expressive root. **1.** Germanic **spitjan* in Old English *spittan*, to spit:

SPIT¹. **2.** Germanic **speiw-* in Old English *spīwan*, *spīowan*, to spew: SPEW. **3.** Germanic **spait-* in Old English *spāt*, spittle: SPITTLE. **4.** Germanic **spūt-* in: **a.** Middle English *spouten*, to spout forth: SPOUT; **b.** Dutch *sputteren*, to sputter, akin to the probable Low German source of SPUTTER. **5.** Zero-grade form **spu-* in Latin *spuere*, to spit: SPUTUM; CUSPIDOR. **6.** Zero-grade form **(s)pyu-* in Greek *ptuein*, to spit: HEMOPTYSIS, PTYALIN. [Pok. (s)p(h)ieu- 999.]

srebh-. To suck, absorb. Zero-grade form **srbh-* in: **a.** Germanic **surp-* in altered form in Dutch *slurpen*, to slurp, lap: SLURP; **b.** suffixed form **srbh-ē-* in Latin *sorbēre*, to suck: ABSORB, ADSORB, RESORB. [Pok. *srebh-* 1001.]

srenk-. To snore. O-grade form **sronk-* in: **a.** Greek *rhonkos*, *rhonkhos*, a snoring: RHONCHUS; **b.** Greek *rhunkhos*, snout, bill, beak: RHYNCHOCEPHALIAN. [Pok. *srenk-* 1002.]

sreu-. To flow. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **srou-mo-* in Germanic **straumaz*, stream, in: **a.** Old English *strēam*, stream: STREAM; **b.** Dutch *stroom*, stream: MAELSTROM. **2.** Basic form **sreu-* in: **a.** Greek *rhein*, to flow: RHEO-, -RHEA; CATARRH, DIARRHEA, HEMORRHOID, RHYOLITE; **b.** suffixed form **sreu-mn̄* in Greek *rheuma*, stream, humor of the body: RHEUM. **3.** Suffixed zero-grade form **sru-dhmo-* in Greek *rhuthmos*, measure, recurring motion, rhythm: RHYME, RHYTHM. [Pok. *sreu-* 1003.]

srig-. Cold. Suffixed form **srig-os-* in Latin *frigus*, cool, cold: FRIGID; REFRIGERATE. [Pok. *srig-* 1004.]

stā-. To stand; with derivatives meaning "place or thing that is standing." Contracted from **sta-*. **I.** Basic form **stā-*. **1.** Extended form **stādh-* in: **a.** Germanic **stōd-jōn-* in Old English *stēda*, stallion, studhorse (< "place for breeding horses"): STEED; **b.** Germanic **stōdō* in Old English *stōd*, establishment for breeding horses: STUD². **2.** Suffixed form **stā-lo-* in Germanic **stōlaz* in: **a.** Old English *stōl*, stool: STOOL; **b.** compound **faldistōlaz* (see *peī-*³). **3.** Latin *stāre* (third person singular present subjunctive *stet*), to stand, with its past participle *status* (< **stā-to-*) and derivatives *statūra*, height, stature, and *statuere*, to set up, erect, cause to stand: STAGE, STANCE, STANCH, (STANCHION), (STANZA), STATOR, (STATUE), STATURE, STATUTE, STAY¹, STET; ARREST, CIRCUMSTANCE, CONSTANT, CONSTITUTE, CONTRAST, (COST), DESTITUTE, DISTANT, ESTANCIA, EXTANT, INSTANT, INSTITUTE, OBSTACLE, OBSTETRIC, (OUST), PROSTITUTE, REST², RESTITUTE, RESTIVE, SUBSTANCE, SUBSTITUTE, SUPERSTITION. **4.** Suffixed form **stā-men-* in Latin *stāmen*, thread of the warp (a technical term): STAMEN, STAMMEL. **5.** Suffixed form **stā-mon-* in Greek *stēmōn*, thread: PENSTEMON. **6.** Suffixed form **stā-ro-* in Russian *staryi*, old ("long-standing"): STARETS. **II.** Zero-grade form **stā-* (before consonants). **1.** Nasalized extended form **stā-n-t-* in Germanic **standan* in: **a.** Old English *standan*, to stand: STAND; **b.** Old English *understandan*, to know, stand under (*under-*, under; see *ndher*): UNDERSTAND; **c.** Old French *estandard*, rallying place: STANDARD; **d.** secondary zero-grade form in Germanic **stund-ō* in Old English *stund*, a fixed time, while: STOUND. **2.** Suffixed form **stā-tyo-* in Germanic **stath-jōn-* in Old Norse *stedhi*, anvil: STITHY. **3.** Suffixed form **stā-tlo-* in Germanic **stathlaz* in Old English *stathol*, foundation: STADDLE, STARLING². **4.** Suffixed form **stā-mno-* in Germanic **stamniz* in Old English *stefn*, stem, tree trunk: STEM¹. **5.** Suffixed form **stā-ti-* in: **a.** Germanic **stadiz* in (i) Old English *stede*, place: STEAD (ii) Dutch *stad*, place: STADHOLDER (iii) Old High German *stat*, place: SHTETL; **b.** Latin *statiō*, a standing still: STATION; **c.** Latin *-stitium*, a stoppage (in *solstitium*, solstice; see *sāwel-*): ARMISTICE; **d.** Greek *stasis*, a standing, a standstill: STASIS; HYPOSTASIS, ICONOSTASIS, ISOSTASY. **6.** Suffixed form **stā-to-* in Greek *statos*, placed, standing: STATIC, STATICE, STATO-; ASTASIA, ASTATINE. **7.** Suffixed form **stā-no-* in: **a.** Latin *desti-*

nāre, to make firm, establish (*dē-*, thoroughly; see *de-*): DESTINE; *b.* Latin *obstināre*, to set one's mind on, persist (*ob-*, on; see *epi*): OBSTINATE. 8. Suffixed form **stā-tu-* in Latin *status*, manner, position, condition, attitude: STATE, STATISTICS, STATUS. 9. Suffixed form **stā-dhlo-* in Latin *stabulum*, standing place: STABLE². 10. Suffixed form **stā-dhli-* in Latin *stabilis*, standing firm: ESTABLISH, STABLE¹. 11. Suffixed form **stā-tā-* in Greek *-statēs*, one that causes to stand, a standing: -STAT; ENSTATITE. III. Zero-grade form **st-*, **st(ə)-* (before vowels). 1. Reduplicated form **st-st(ə)-* in: *a.* Latin *sistere*, to set, place, stop, stand: ASSIST, CONSIST, DESIST, EXIST, INSIST, INTERSTICE, PERSIST, RESIST, SUBSIST; *b.* Greek *histanai* (aorist *stanaí*), to set, place: APOSTASY, CATASTASIS, DIASTASIS, ECSTASY, EPISTASIS, EPISTEMOLOGY, METASTASIS, PROSTATE, SYSTEM; *c.* Greek *histos*, web, tissue (< "that which is set up"): HISTO-; HISTIOCYTE. 2. Compound form **tri-st-i-*, "third person standing by" (see *trel-*). 3. Compound form **por-st-i-*, "that which stands before" (**por-*, before, forth; see *per*¹), in Latin *postis*, post: POST¹. 4. Suffixed form **st-o-* in compound **upo-st-o-*, "one who stands under" (see *upo*). IV. Extended root **stāu-* (< **staū-*), becoming **stau-* before consonants, **stāw-* before vowels; basic meaning "stout-standing, strong." 1. Suffixed extended form **stāu-ā* in Germanic **stāwō* in Old English *stōw*, place: STOW. 2. Probable o-grade suffixed extended form **stāw-yā* in Greek *stoa*, porch: STOA, STOIC. 3. Suffixed extended form **stau-ro-* in: *a.* (i) Latin *instaurāre*, to restore, set upright again (*in-*, on; see *en*): STORE; INSTAURATION (ii) Latin *restaurāre*, to restore, rebuild (*re-*, anew, again; see *re-*): RESTORE; *b.* Greek *stauros*, cross, post, stake: STAUROLITE. 4. Variant **tau-ro-*, bull (see *tauro-*). V. Zero-grade extended root *stū-* (< **stuw-*). Suffixed form **stū-la-* in Greek *stulos*, pillar: STYLITE; AMPHISTYLAR, ASTYLAR, EPISTYLE, HYPOSTYLE, PERISTYLE, PROSTYLE, STYLOBATE. VI. Secondary full-grade form **steu-*. Suffixed form **steu-ro-* in Sanskrit *sthavira-*, thick, stout, old: THERAVADA. VII. Variant zero-grade extended root **stu-*. Suffixed form **stu-t-* in Old English *stuthu*, *studu*, post, prop: STUD¹. VIII. Secondary full-grade form **steu-*. 1. Suffixed form **steu-rā* in Germanic **steurō*, "a steering," in Old English *stēor*, a steering: STARBOARD. 2. Germanic denominative **steurjan* in: *a.* Old English *stieran*, to steer: STEER¹; *b.* Old Norse *stýra*, to steer, with its derivative *stjórn*, a rudder, a steering, akin to the possible source of Middle English *sterne*, stern of a boat: STERN². 3. Suffixed form **steu-ro-*, a larger domestic animal, in Germanic **steu-raz*, ox, in Old English *stēor*, steer: STEER². 4. Probably Germanic diminutive **steur-ika-* in Old English *stīrc*, *stīerc*, calf: STIRK. See *stāk-*. [Pok. *stā-* 1004.]

stag-. To seep, drip. Possible root. 1. Latin *stagnum*, pond, swamp: STAGNANT. 2. Suffixed form **stag-yo-* in Greek *stazein*, to ooze, drip: STACTE; EPISTAXIS. [Pok. *stag-* 1010.]

stāk-. To stand, place. Zero-grade form **stāk-*; extension of *stā-*. 1. Suffixed form **stāk-o-* in Germanic **staga-* in: *a.* Old English *stæg*, rope used to support a mast: STAY³; *b.* Old French *estait*, a support: STAY². 2. Suffixed form **stāk-lo-* in Germanic **stahla-* in Old English *stēli*, *stīle*, steel (< "that which stands firm"): STEEL. [Pok. *stāk-* 1011.]

[stam-]. To push, stutter, stammer. Germanic root. 1. Old English *stamerian*, to stammer: STAMMER. 2. Middle Dutch *stom*, mute: STUM. 3. Old Norse *stemma*, to stop: STEM². 4. Old Norse **stumla*, *stumra*, to stumble, akin to the probable Scandinavian source of Middle English *stumblen*, to stumble: STUMBLE. [In Pok. *stem-* 1021.]

[staup-]. (Cooking) vessel. Germanic root. 1. Old Norse *staup*, vessel: STOUP. 2. Middle Low German *stove*, heated chamber: STOVE¹. [In Pok. 1. *steu-* 1032.]

stebh-. Post, stem; to support, place firmly on, fasten. I. Basic form **stebh-*. 1. Germanic **stab-* in Old English

stæf, stick, rod: STAFF¹. 2. Greek *stephein*, to tie around, encircle, crown, wreath: STEMMA, STEPHANOTIS. II. Unaspirated form **steb-*. 1. Germanic **stap-* in: *a.* Old English *stapol*, post, pillar: STAPLE²; *b.* Old English *stæpe*, step (< "a treading firmly on, foothold"): STEP; *c.* Middle Dutch *stapel*, pillar, foundation: STAPLE¹; *d.* Middle Dutch *stoep*, stoop: STOOP²; *e.* Low German *stope*, a step: STOPE. 2. Germanic nasalized form **stamp-* in: *a.* Middle English *stampen*, to pound, stamp: STAMP; *b.* Middle Low German *stump*, stump: STUMP; *c.* Old High German *stam*, base, stem, in German *Stammlager*, base camp: STALAG; *d.* Provençal *estampier*, to stamp: STAMPEDE. III. Variant **stabh-* in Greek *staphulē*, grapevine, bunch of grapes: STAPHYLO-. [Pok. *steb(h)* 1011.]

steg-. Pole, stick. O-grade form **stog-* in Germanic **stak-* in: *a.* Old English *staca*, stake: STAKE¹; *b.* Old Norse *stakkr*, haystack: STACK; *c.* Old Norse *staka*, to push, cause to stumble (as with a stick): STAGGER; *d.* Old Italian *attacare*, to attack: ATTACK; *e.* Old French *attacher*, to attack: ATTACH; *f.* Spanish *estaca*, stake: STOCKADE. [Pok. 2. (s)teg- 1014.]

(s)teg-. To cover. I. O-grade form **tog-*. 1. Germanic **thakjan* in: *a.* Old English *theccan*, to cover: THATCH; *b.* Middle Dutch *dekken*, to cover: DECK²; *c.* Old High German *decchen*, to cover: DECKLE. 2. Germanic **thakam* in Middle Dutch *dec*, *decke*, roof, covering: DECK¹. 3. Suffixed form **tog-ā-*, covering, in Latin *toga*, toga: TOGA. 4. Possibly Sanskrit *sthagayati*, he covers: THUG. II. Basic form **steg-* in Greek *stegēin*, to cover: STEGODON. III. Basic form **teg-*. 1. Latin *tegere*, to cover, and *tegula*, tile: TECTRIX, TECTUM, TEGMEN, TEGMENTUM, TEGULAR, TEGUMENT, TILE, TUILLE; DETECT, INTEGUMENT, OBTECT, PROTECT. 2. Persian *tāj*, crown: TAJ. [Pok. 1. (s)teg- 1013.]

stegh-. To stick, prick; pointed. 1. Nasalized form **stengh-* perhaps in Germanic **stingan* in Old English *stingan*, to sting: STING. 2. O-grade form **stogh-* in: *a.* Germanic **stag-* in Old English *stagga*, stag: STAG; *b.* Greek *stokhos*, pointed stake or pillar (used as a target for archers), goal: STOCHASTIC. [Pok. *stegh-* 1014.]

stei-. Stone. Suffixed o-grade form **stoi-no-* in Germanic **stainaz* in: *a.* Old English *stān*, stone: STONE; *b.* Middle Dutch *steen*, stone: STEENBOK; *c.* Old Norse *steinn*, stone: TUNGSTEN; *d.* Old High German *stein*, stone, in German *Steingut*, stoneware: STEIN. [Pok. *stāi-* 1010.]

steig-. To stick; pointed. Partly blended with **stegh-**. I. Zero-grade form **stig-*. 1. Germanic suffixed form **stik-ilaz* in Old English *sticel*, a prick, sting: STICKLEBACK. 2. Suffixed form **stig-i-* in Germanic **stikiz* in Old English *stice*, a sting, prick: STITCH. 3. Germanic expressive form **stikkōn-* in Old English *sticca*, stick: STICK. 4. Germanic blended variant **stekan* in Middle Dutch *steken* (> Dutch *steken*), to stick, stab: (ETIQUETTE), TICKET; SNICKERSNEE. 5. Nasalized form **sti-n-g-* in Latin *stinguere*, to quench, perhaps originally to prick, and its apparent derivative *distinguere*, to separate (semantic transitions obscure): DISTINGUISH, EXTINGUISH, INSTINCT. 6. Suffixed form **stig-yo-* in Greek *stizein*, to prick, tattoo: STIGMA; ASTIGMATISM. 7. Suffixed reduced form **tig-ro-* in Old Persian *tigra-*, sharp, pointed, and Avestan *tighri-*, arrow, in Greek *tigris*, tiger (from its stripes): TIGER. II. Basic form **steig-* in Latin *-stigare*, to spur on, prod, in *instigare*, to urge: INSTIGATE. III. Suffixed o-grade form **stoig-ā-* in Germanic **stai-kō* in Old Norse *steik*, roast, steak, and *steikja*, to roast (on a spit): STEAK. [Pok. *steig-* 1016.]

steigh-. To stride, step, rise. I. Basic form **steigh-*. 1. Germanic **stigan* in Old English *stigan*, to go up, rise: STY². 2. Germanic compound **stig-raipaz*, "mount-rope" (**raipaz*, rope; see *rel-*¹), in Old English *stigrāp*, stirrup: STIRRUP. II. Zero-grade form **stigh-*. 1. Germanic **stigila-* in Old English *stigel*, series of steps: STILE¹. 2. Suffixed form **stigh-to-* in Germanic **stihtan*, "to place on a step or base," in Old English *stihl(i)an*, to settle, arrange:

STICKLE. 3. Suffixed form **stigh-o-* in Greek *stikhos*, row, line, line of verse: STICH; ACROSTIC, CADASTER, DISTICH, HEMISTICH, ORTHOSTICHOUS, STICHOMETRY, STICHO-MYTHIA. III. O-grade form **stoigh-*. 1. Suffixed form **stoigh-ri-* in Germanic **staigrī* in Old English *stæger*, stair, step: STAIR. 2. Greek *stoikheion*, shadow line, element: STOICHIOMETRY. [Pok. *steigh-* 1017.]

steip-. To stick, compress. 1. Germanic **stifaz* in: a. Old English *stif*, rigid, stiff: STIFF; b. Dutch *stip*, tip, point: STIPPLE. 2. Latin *stipes*, post, tree trunk: STIPE, STIPES. 3. Suffixed form **steip-ā-* in Latin *stipāre*, to compress, stuff, pack: STEEVE¹, STEVEDORE; CONSTIPATE. [Pok. *stēib(h)-* 1015.]

stel-. To put, stand; with derivatives referring to a standing object or place. I. Basic form **stel-*. 1. Suffixed form **stel-ni-* in Germanic **stilli-* in Old English *stille*, quiet, fixed: STILL¹. 2. Suffixed form **stel-yo-* in Greek *stellein*, to put in order, prepare, send, make compact (with o-grade and zero-grade forms *stol-* and *stal-*): APOSTLE, DIASTOLE, EPISTLE, PERISTALSIS, SYSTALTIC. II. O-grade form **stol-*. 1. Suffixed form **stol-no-* in Germanic **stalla-* in: a. Old English *steall*, standing place, stable: STALL; FORESTALL; b. Old French *estal*, place: INSTALLMENT¹; c. Old French *estalon*, stallion: STALLION; d. Old Italian *stallo*, stall: PEDESTAL; e. Medieval Latin *stallum*, stall: INSTALL; f. Germanic denominative **stalljan* in Old High German *stellen*, to set, place: GESTALT. 2. Suffixed form *stol-ōn-* in Latin *stolō*, branch, shoot: STOLON. 3. Suffixed form **stol-ido-* in Latin *stolidus*, "firm-standing," stupid: STOLID. 4. Suffixed form **stol-ā-* in Greek *stolē*, garment, array, equipment: STOLE¹. III. Zero-grade form **stl-*. 1. Suffixed form **stl-to-* in Latin *stultus*, foolish (< "unmovable, uneducated"): STULTIFY. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **stl-no-* in Germanic **stullōn-* in Old High German *stollo*, post, support (> German *Stolle*, *Stollen*, stollen): STOLLEN. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **stal-nā-* in Greek *stēlē*, pillar: STELE. IV. Extended form **stelg-* in Germanic **stalk-* in Norwegian dialectal *stalk*, stalk, akin to the source of Middle English *stalk(e)*, stalk: STALK¹. V. Extended form **steld-* in: a. Germanic **stiltjōn-* in Low German and Flemish *stille*, stick, akin to the source of Middle English *stilt*, crutch, stilt: STILT; b. zero-grade form **stld-* in Germanic **stult-*, "walking on stilts," strutting, in Old French *estout*, stout: STOUT. [Pok. 3. *stel-* 1019.]

stele-. To extend. Zero-grade form **stl-*. 1. Suffixed form **stl-to-* in Latin *lātus*, broad, wide: LATITUDE; DILATE. 2. Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Latin *lāmīna*, place, layer: LAMELLA, OMELET. [Pok. 2. *stel-* 1018.]

sten-. Narrow. Suffixed form **sten-wo-* in Greek *stenos*, narrow: STENO-, STENOSIS. [Pok. 2. *sten-* 1021.]

(s)teno-. To thunder. 1. Zero-grade form **stn-* in Germanic **thunaraz* in: a. Old English *thunor* (genitive *thunres*), thunder, Thor: THUNDER; THURSDAY; b. Middle Dutch *doner*, *donder* (> Dutch *donder*), thunder: BLUNDERBUSS, DUNDERHEAD; c. Old Norse *Thōrr* (older form *Thunarr*), "thunder," thunder god: THOR. 2. O-grade form **ton-* in Latin *tonāre*, to thunder: TORNADO; ASTONISH, DETONATE, STUN. [Pok. 1. (s)ten- 1021.]

ster-¹. Stiff. I. O-grade form **stor-*. 1. Suffixed form **stor-ē-* in Germanic **staren* in Old English *starian*, to stare: STARE. 2. Suffixed form **stor-g-* in: a. Germanic **starkaz* in Old English *stearc*, hard, severe: STARK; b. Germanic denominative **starkjan* in Old English **stercan* (> Middle English *starchen*), to stiffen: STARCH. II. Full-grade form **ster-*. 1. Germanic **sternjaz* in Old English *stierne*, *styrne*, firm: STERN¹. 2. Suffixed form **ster-ewo-* in Greek *stereos*, solid: STERE, STEREO-; CHOLESTEROL. 3. Lengthened-grade form **stēr-* in Greek *stērizein*, to support: STERIGMA. III. Zero-grade form **str-*. 1. Extended form **strg-* in Germanic **sturkaz* in

Old English *storc*, stork (probably from the stiff movements of the bird): STORK. 2. Germanic **strūt-* in Old English *strūtan*, to stand out stiffly: STRUT. IV. Extended form **sterd-*. 1. Germanic **stertaz* in Old English *steort*, tail: REDSTART. 2. Germanic **stert-* in: a. Old English **styrtan*, to leap up (< "move briskly, move stiffly"): START; b. Old English *steartlian*, to kick, struggle: STARTLE. V. Extended form **sterbh-* in Germanic **sterban* in Old English *steorfan*, to die (< "become rigid"): STARVE. VI. Extended form **(s)terp-* in suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **trp-ē-* in Latin *torpēre*, to be stiff: TORPEDO, TORPID, TORPOR. [Pok. 1. (s)ter- 1022.]

ster-². Also **stero-**. To spread. I. Extended form **streu-*. 1. Germanic suffixed form **streu-nam* in Old English *strēon*, something gained, offspring: STRAIN². 2. Latin *struere*, to pile up, construct: STRUCTURE; CONSTRUCT, DESTROY, INSTRUCT, OBSTRUCT, SUBSTRUCTION. 3. Zero-grade form **stru-* in Latin *industria*, diligence, activity (*endo-*, within; see **en**): INDUSTRY. 4. Russian *struga*, deep place: SASTRUGA. 5. Germanic **strēlō* in Old High German *strāla*, arrow, lightning bolt (> German *Strahl*, ray): BREMSSTRAHLUNG. II. O-grade extended form **strou-*. 1. Suffixed form **strou-eyo-* in Germanic **strawjan* in: a. Old English *strē(o)wian*, to strew: STREW; b. Old High German *strouwen*, *strowwen*, to sprinkle, strew: STREUSEL. 2. Suffixed form **strow-o* in Germanic **strawam*, "that which is scattered," in Old English *strēaw*, straw: STRAW. III. Basic forms **ster-*, **stera-*. 1. Nasalized form **ster-n-ə* in Latin *sternere* (past participle *strātus* from zero-grade **str̥-to-*), to stretch, extend: STRATUS, STREET; CONSTERNATE, SUBSTRATUM. 2. Suffixed form **ster-no-* in Greek *sternon*, breast, breastbone: STERNUM. IV. Zero-grade form **str-*, **str̥-*. 1. Suffixed form **str-to-* in Greek *stratos*, multitude, army, expedition: STRATAGEM; STRATOCRACY. 2. Suffixed form **str̥-to-* becoming Celtic *s(t)rato-* in Scottish Gaelic *srath*, a wide river valley: STRATH. 3. Suffixed extended form **str̥-m̥-* in Greek *strōma*, mattress, bed: STROMA; STROMATOLITE. [Pok. 5. *ster-* 1029.]

ster-³. Star. 1. Suffixed form **ster-s-* in Germanic **ster-rōn-* in Old English *steorra*, star: STAR. 2. Suffixed form **stēr-lā-* in Latin *stēlla*, star: STELLAR, STELLATE; CONSTELLATION. 3. Oldest root form **aster-* in Greek *astēr*, star, with its derivative *astron*, star, and possible compound *astrapē*, *asteropē*, lightning, twinkling (< "looking like a star"; *ōps*, stem *op-*, eye, appearance; see **okw-**): ASTER, ASTERATED, ASTERISK, ASTERISM, ASTRAEA, ASTRAL, ASTRO-; ASTEROID, ASTRAPHOBA, DISASTER, STROPE. 4. Iranian stem **stār-* in Persian *sitāreh*, star: ESTHER. [Pok. 2. *ster-* 1027.]

ster-⁴. To rob, steal. 1. Possibly dissimilated form in Germanic **stelan* in Old English *stelan*, to steal: STEAL. 2. Germanic derivative noun **stēl-ithō* (-*ithō*, abstract suffix) in Middle English *stelh*, stealth: STEALTH. 3. Extended dissimilated form in Germanic frequentative **stalkōn* in Old English **stealcian*, to move stealthily: STALK². [Pok. 3. *ster-* 1028.]

ster-⁵. Barren. Latin *sterilis*, unfruitful: STERILE. [Pok. 6. *ster-* 1031.]

(s)ter-n-. Name of thorny plants. Extension of **ster-¹**. Suffixed zero-grade form **tr-n-u-* in Germanic **thurnu-*, thorn, in Old English *thorn*, thorn: THORN. [Pok. 7. (s)ter-n- 1031.]

(s)teu-. To push, stick, knock, beat; with derivatives referring to projecting objects, fragments, and certain related expressive notions and qualities. I. Extended forms **steup-*, **steub-*. 1. Germanic **staup-* in Old English *stēap*, lofty, deep, projecting: STEEP¹. 2. Germanic **staupilaz* in Old English *stýpel*, *stēpel*, steeple: STEEPLE. 3. Germanic **steup-*, "bereft" (< "pushed out"), in Old English *stēop-*, *step-*: STEP-. 4. Germanic **stūp-* in Old English *stūpan*, to stoop: STOOP¹. 5. Germanic expressive form **stubb-* in Old English *stubb*, *stybb*, stump: STUB. 6. Germanic **stuf-*, "fragment," small coin, in

Middle Dutch *stuyter*, stiver: STIVER. II. Extended form **steud-*. 1. Nasalized form **stu-n-t-* in Germanic **stuntjan* in Old English *syntan*, to dull: STINT¹. 2. Germanic **staut-* in: a. Old High German *stōzan*, to push: STOSS; b. Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *stōten*, to force, akin to the source of Middle English *stutten*, to stutter: STUTTER. III. Extended form **steug-*. 1. Germanic **stukkaz* in: a. Old English *stocc*, tree trunk: STOCK; b. Old High German *stoc* (> German *Stock*), staff: ALPENSTOCK; c. Old French *estoc*, rapier, sword point: TUCK³. 2. Germanic **stukkjam* in: a. Old High German *stukki*, crust, fragment, covering: SHTICK; b. Italian *stucco*, stucco: STUCCO. 3. Germanic **stok-* in Dutch *stoken*, to poke, thrust: STOKER. IV. Suffixed (stative) zero-grade extended form **stup-ē-* in Latin *stupēre*, to be stunned: STUPENDOUS, STUPID; STUPEFY. V. Suffixed (stative) extended zero-grade form **stud-ē-* in Latin **studēre*, to be diligent (< “to be pressing forward”): STUDENT, STUDY. VI. Extended zero-grade form **stug-* in Greek *Styx*, the river Styx (< “hatred”): STYX. VII. Variant zero-grade form **tud-*. 1. Latin *tudes*, hammer: TOIL¹. 2. Suffixed form **tud-ti-* in Latin *tussis*, cough: TUSSIS. 3. Nasalized form **tu-n-d-* in Latin *tundere*, to beat: CONTUSE, OBTUND, PIERCE, RETUSE. VIII. Variant zero-grade form **tup-*. 1. Suffixed form **tup-o-* in Greek *tupos*, a blow, mold, die: TYPE; ANTI-TYPE, ARCHETYPE. 2. Nasalized form **tu-m-p-* in Greek *tumpanon*, drum: TYMPANUM. [Pok. 1. (s)teu- 1032.]

steu(ə)-. To condense, cluster. Possible root. 1. Extended form **stūp-* in: a. Greek *stuppē*, tuft, tow: STOP, STUPE; b. Sanskrit *stūpaḥ*, tuft of hair, crown of the head: STUPA. 2. Extended form **stūbh-* in Greek *stuphein*, to contract: STYPTIC. [Pok. *steu-* 1035.]

stə-men-. Denoting various body parts and orifices. Greek *stoma*, mouth: STOMA, STOMACH, STOMATO-, (STOMATOUS), -STOMY; ANASTOMOSIS, ANCYLOSTOMIASIS, PROSTOMIUM, SCYPHISTOMA. [Pok. *stomen-* 1035.]

storo-. Starling. Germanic **staraz* in Old English *stær*, starling: STARLING¹. [Pok. *storo-* 1036.]

streb(h)-. To wind, turn. 1. Greek *strephein*, to wind, turn, twist (> *strophion*, headband): STREPTO-, STROP, STROPHE, STROPHOID, STROPHULUS; ANASTROPHE, APOSTROPHE¹, BOUSTROPHEDON, CATASTROPHE, DIASTROPHISM. 2. Unaspirated o-grade form **strob-* in Greek *strobos*, a whirling, whirlwind (> *strobilos*, ball, pine cone): STROBILE; STROBOSCOPE. 3. Unaspirated zero-grade form **strb-* in Greek *strabos*, a squinting: STRABISMUS; STRABOTOMY. [Pok. *strebh-* 1025.]

strei-. To hiss, buzz. Imitative root. 1. Extended form **strid-* in Latin *stridēre*, to make a harsh sound: STRIDENT. 2. Extended variant form **trig-* in Greek *trismos*, *trigmus*, a scream: TRISMUS. [Pok. 3. *streig-* 1036.]

streig-. To stroke, rub, press. I. Basic form **streig-*. 1. Germanic **strikan* in Old English *strican*, to stroke: STRIKE. 2. Germanic diminutive **stri-ila-* in Old English *stricel*, implement for leveling grain: STRICKLE. 3. Germanic **stri-kōn-* in Old English *strica*, stroke, line: STREAK. II. O-grade form **stroig-* in Germanic **strai-* in Middle English *stroke*, stroke: STROKE. III. Zero-grade form **strig-*. 1. Suffixed form **strig-ā-* in Latin *striga*, row of grain, furrow drawn lengthwise over the field: STRIGOSE. 2. Suffixed form **strig-yā-* in Latin *stria*, furrow, channel: STRIA. 3. Nasalized form **stri-n-g-* in Latin *stringere*, to draw tight, press together: STRAIN¹, STRAIT, STRICT, STRIGIL, STRINGENDO, STRINGENT; ASTRINGE, CONSTRAIN, DISTRAIN, PRESTIGE, RESTRICT. [Pok. 1. *streig-* 1036; 4. *ster-* 1028.]

strenk-. Tight, narrow. Possible root. 1. O-grade form **stronk-* in: a. Germanic **strangi-* in Old English *streng*, string: STRING; b. Germanic **strangaz* in Old English *strang*, strong, powerful, strict: STRONG; c. Germanic **strangithō* in Old English *strengthu*, strength, strictness: STRENGTH. 2. Variant **strang-* in: a. Greek *strangalē*, halter: STRANGLE, (STRANGLES), (STRANGULATE);

b. Greek *stranx*, drop (< “that which is squeezed out”): STRANGURY. [Pok. *strenk-*, *streng-* 1036.]

strep-. To make a noise. Imitative root. Latin *strepere*, to make noise: OBSTREPEROUS. [Pok. (s)strep- 1037.]

su-. Well, good. 1. Sanskrit *su-*, well-being, good luck: SWASTIKA. 2. Compound **su-gwīb-es-*, “living in good condition” (see *g*el-*). [Pok. *su-* 1037.]

sū-. Pig. Contracted from **su-*; probably a derivative of *seu-*. 1. Suffixed form **su-ino-* in Germanic **swīnam* in Old English *swīn*, swine: SWINE. 2. Celtic expressive form **sukko-*, swine, snout of a swine, plowshare, in: a. British **hukk-* in Old English *hogg*, hog: HOG; b. perhaps Old French *soc*, plowshare: SOCKET. 3. Germanic **sū-* in Old English *sugu*, sow: SOW². 4. Latin *sūs*, pig: SOIL². 5. Greek *hus*, swine: HYENA; HYOSCINE. [Pok. *su-* 1038.]

sūro-. Sour, salty, bitter. Germanic **sūraz* in: a. Old English *sūr*, sour: SOUR; b. Old High German *sūr*, sour: SAUERBRATEN SAUERKRAUT; c. Old French *sur*, sour: SORREL¹. [Pok. *sūr-o* 1039.]

swād-. Sweet, pleasant. 1. Germanic **swōtja-* in Old English *swēte*, sweet: SWEET. 2. Suffixed form **swād-ē-* in Latin *suādēre*, to advise, urge (< “recommend as good”): SUASION; (ASSUASIVE), DISSUADE, PERSUADE. 3. Suffixed form **swād-w-i-* in Latin *suāvis*, delightful: SOAVE, SUAVE; ASSUAGE. 4. Suffixed form **suād-es-* in Greek *hēdos*, pleasure: AEDES. 5. Suffixed form **swād-onā* in Greek *hēdonē*, pleasure: HEDONIC, HEDONISM. [Pok. *suād-* 1039.]

(s)wāgh-. To resound. 1. Germanic **swōgan* in Old English *swōgan*, to resound: SOUGH. 2. Suffixed form **wāgh-ā-* in Greek *ēkhē*, sound: CATECHIZE. 3. Suffixed form **wāgh-ōi-* in Greek *ēkhō*, noise, echo: ECHO. [Pok. *wāgh-* 1110.]

sward-. To laugh. Greek *sardanio*s, sneering, scornful: SARDONIC. [Pok. *syard-* 1040.]

s(w)e-. Pronoun of the third person and reflexive (referring back to the subject of the sentence); further appearing in various forms referring to the social group as an entity, “(we our-)selves.” 1. Suffixed extended form **sel-bho-* in Germanic **selbaz*, self, in Old English *self*, *syf*, self, same: SELF. 2. Suffixed form **s(w)e-bh(o)-* in Germanic **sibja-*, “one’s own,” blood relation, relative, in Old English *sibb*, relative: SIB; COSSIP. 3. Suffixed form **se-ge* in Germanic **sik*, self, in Old Norse *sik*, oneself (reflexive pronoun), whence -*sk*, reflexive suffix, as in *biask*, to make oneself ready: BUSK², (BUSTLE). 4. Suffixed form **swoi-no-* in Germanic **swainaz*, “one’s own (man),” attendant, servant, in Old Norse *swainn*, herdsman, boy: SWAIN. 5. Suffixed form **s(u)w-o-*, one’s own, in: a. Latin *sui* (genitive), of oneself: SUICIDE; b. Sanskrit *sua-* (< **swo-*), one’s own, whence *svāmīn*, “one’s own master,” owner, prince: SWAMI. 6. Extended form **sed* in: a. Latin *sēd*, *sē*, self, oneself (accusative): FELODE-SE, PER SE; b. Latin *sēd*, *sē*, without, apart (< “on one’s own”): SECEDE, SECERN, SECLUDE, SECRET, SECURE, SEDITION, SEDUCE, SEGREGATE, SELECT, SEPARATE, (SURE); c. Latin compound *sōbrius*, not drunk (*ēbrius*, drunk; see *eg*h-*). 7. Possibly suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sō-lo-* in Latin *sōlus*, by oneself alone: SOLE², SOLITARY, SOLITUDE, SOLO, SULLEN; DESOLATE, SOLILOQUY, SOLIPSISM. 8. Extended root **swēdh-*, “that which is one’s own,” peculiarity, custom, in: a. Latin *sodālis*, companion (< “one’s own,” “relative”): SODALITY; b. suffixed form **swēdh-sko-* in Latin *suēscere*, to get accustomed: (CONSUETUDE), CUSTOM, DESUETUDE, MANSUETUDE, MASTIFF; c. Greek *ēthos*, custom, disposition, trait: ETHIC, ETHOS; CACOETHES; d. suffixed form **swēdh-no-* in Greek *ethnos*, band of people living together, nation, people (< “people of one’s own kind”): ETHNIC, ETHNO-. 9. Suffixed extended form **swet-aro-* in Greek *hetaros*, later *hetairos*, comrade, companion: HETAERA. 10. Suffixed extended form **swed-yo-* in Greek *idios*, personal, private (“particular to oneself”):

IDIO-, IDIOM, IDIOT; IDIOMORPHIC, IDIOPATHY, IDIOSYNCRASY. 11. Variant form **swei-* in Irish *fēin*, self: SINN FEIN. [Pok. *se-* 882.]

swei-¹. To whistle, hiss. Imitative root. Latin *sibilāre*, to whistle at, hiss down: SIBILATE; CHUFA, PERSIFLAGE. [Pok. *suei-* 1040.]

swei-². To bend, turn. 1. Germanic o-grade form **swaip-* in Old English *swāpan*, to sweep, drive, swing: SWOOP. 2. Germanic zero-grade form **swip-* in Old English *swift*, swift, quick (< "turning quickly"): SWIFT. 3. Germanic full-grade form **swif-* in Middle English *swyvel*, a swivel: SWIVEL. 4. Possibly Germanic **swith-* in Middle Dutch *swijch*, bough, twig: SWITCH. 5. German *schwappen*, to flap, splash, akin to the source of Middle English *swapen*, to splash: SWAP. [Pok. *suei-* 1041.]

sweid-¹. To shine. Possible suffixed form **sweid-es-* in: a. Latin *sidus*, constellation, star: SIDEREAL; b. Latin augury terms *considerāre*, to examine, "observe the stars carefully" (con-, intensive prefix; see *korn*), and *desiderāre*, to long for, investigate (formed on analogy with *considerāre*; *dē-*, from; see *de-*): CONSIDER, DESIRE. [Pok. 1. *sueid-* 1042.]

sweid-². Sweat; to sweat. I. O-grade form **swoid-*. 1. Germanic **swaitaz*, sweat, with its denominative **swaitjan*, to sweat, in Old English *swātan*, to sweat: SWEAT. 2. Suffixed form **swoid-os-* in Latin *sūdor*, sweat: SUDORIFIC; SUDORIFEROUS. 3. O-grade form **swoid-ā-* in Latin *sūdāre*, to sweat: SUDATORIUM, SUINT; EXUDE, TRANSUDE. II. Suffixed zero-grade form **swid-r-os-* in Greek *hidrōs*, sweat: HIDROSIS. [Pok. 2. *sueid-* 1043.]

s(w)eks. Six. I. Form **seks*. 1. Germanic **seks* in Old English *s(i)ex*, six; six: SIX. 2. Latin *sex* (> Italian *sei*), six: SENARY, SEX; SEICENTO, SEMESTER. 3. Suffixed form **seks-to-* in Latin *sextus*, sixth: SESTET, SESTINA, SEXT, SEXTANT, SEXTANT, SEXTILE; SEXTODECIMO. II. Form **sweks* in Greek *hex*, six: HEXA-, HEXAD. [Pok. *sueks* 1044.]

swel-¹. To eat, drink. 1. Perhaps Germanic **swil-* in Old English *swilian*, to wash out, gargle: SWILL. 2. Extended form **swelk-* in Germanic **swelgan*, **swelhan* in Old English *swelgan*, to swallow: SWALLOW; GROUNDSEL. 3. Iranian **khvāra-* (attested in Avestan), to eat, in the probable source of Greek *mantikḥōras*, manticore (see *mer-²*). [Pok. 1. *suel(h)-* 1045.]

swel-². To shine, burn. 1. Extended form **sweld-* in Germanic **swiltan* in Old English *sweltan*, to die, perish (perhaps < "be overcome with heat"): (SULTRY), SWELTER. 2. O-grade form **swol-* in Germanic **swal-* in Old Norse *svalr*, cool (< "lukewarm" < "hot"), akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *swale*, shade, shady place: SWALE. [Pok. 2. *suel-* 1045.]

swel-³. Post, board. Germanic **suljō-* in Old English *syll(e)*, doorsill, threshold: SILL. [Pok. 2. *sel-, suel-* 898.]

swem-. To move, stir, swim. Possibly an Indo-European root, but perhaps Germanic only. 1. Germanic **swimjan* in Old English *swimman*, to swim: SWIM. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **swum-to-* in Germanic **sundam* in: a. Old English *sund*, swimming, sea: SOUND³; b. Old French *sonde*, sounding line: SOUND⁴; RADIOSONDE, ROCKETSONDE. [Pok. *syem-* 1046.]

swen-. To sound. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **swon-o-* in: a. Germanic **swanaz*, **swanōn-*, "singer," in Old English *swan*, swan: SWAN; b. Latin *sonus*, a sound: SONE, SONIC, SONNET, SOUND¹; UNISON. 2. Form **swen-ā-* in Latin *sonāre*, to sound: SONANT, SONATA, SONOROUS; ASSONANCE, CONSONANT, DISSONANT, RESOUND. [Pok. *syen-* 1046.]

sweng(w)-. To swing, turn, toss. Germanic root. 1. Germanic **swingan* in Old English *swingan*, to whip, strike, swing: SWING. 2. Germanic **swing-* in Middle Dutch *swinghel*, instrument for beating hemp: SWINGLETREE. 3. O-grade form **swong-* in: a. suffixed form **swong-eyo-* in Germanic **swangjan* in Old English *swengan*, to

swing, shake: SWINGE; b. Germanic variant **swank-* in Middle High German *swanken*, to turn, swing: SWANK. 4. Uncertain preform in Norwegian *swagga*, to sway, akin to the Scandinavian source of SWAG. [Pok. *syeng-, syenk-* 1047.]

swento-. Healthy, strong. Zero-grade form **sunto-* in Germanic **sunth-* in Old English *gesund*, healthy (*ge-*, intensive prefix; see *korn*): SOUND². [Pok. *syento-* 1048.]

swep-¹. To sleep. 1. Suffixed form **swep-os-* in Latin *sopor*, a deep sleep: SOPOR; (SOPORIFIC). 2. Suffixed form **swep-no-* in Latin *sonnus*, sleep: SOMNI-, SOMNOLENT; INSOMNIA. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **sup-no-* in Greek *hupnos*, sleep: HYPNO-, HYPNOS, (HYPNOSIS), HYPNOTIC. [Pok. 1. *suep-* 1048.]

swep-². To throw, sling, cast. 1. O-grade form **swop-* perhaps in Germanic variant expressive form **swabb-* in Middle Dutch *swabbe*, mop, splash: SWAB. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **sup-ā-* in Latin *dissipāre*, to disperse (*dis-*, apart): DISSIPATE. [Pok. 2. *suep-* 1049.]

swer-¹. To speak, talk. O-grade form **swor-* in: a. Germanic **swarjan* in Old English *swerian*, to swear, proclaim: SWEAR; b. Germanic **and-swarō*, "a swearing against," "rebuttal" (**andi-*, against; see *ant-*), in Old English *andswaru*, answer: ANSWER. [Pok. 1. *syer-* 1049.]

swer-². To buzz, whisper. Imitative root. I. O-grade form **swor-*. 1. Suffixed form **swor-mo-* in Germanic **swarmaz* in Old English *swearm*, swarm: SWARM. 2. Germanic **swar-* in Dutch *zuirrelen*, to whirl, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *swyrl*, eddy: SWIRL. II. Zero-grade form **sur-*. 1. Suffixed form **sur-do-* perhaps in: a. Latin *surdus*, deaf, mute: SORDINO, SOURDINE, SURD; b. Latin *absurdus*, discordant, away from the right sound, harsh (*ab-*, away; see *apo-*): ABSURD. 2. Reduplicated expressive form **su-surr-* in Latin *susurrus*, whisper: SUSURRATION. [Pok. 2. *syer-* 1049.]

swer-³. Post, rod. Suffixed zero-grade form **sur-o-* in Latin *surus*, branch: SURCULOSE. [Pok. 3. *syer-* 1050.]

swer-⁴. To cut, pierce. Germanic **swerdam* in Old English *sweord*, *sword*, sword: SWORD. [Pok. 4. *syer-* 1050.]

swer-⁵. Also *ser-*. To lift, hang on the scale; heavy. Variant **ser-* in suffixed lengthened-grade form **sēr-yo-* in Latin *sērius*, serious, grave: SERIOUS.

swerbh-. To turn, wipe off. 1. Germanic **swerb-* in Old English *sweorfan*, to file away, scour, polish: SWERVE. 2. O-grade form **sworbh-* in Germanic **swarb-* in Old Norse *svarf*, filings, akin to the Scandinavian source of SWARF. [Pok. *syerbh-* 1050.]

swergh-. To worry, be sick. Germanic **sorg-* in Old English *sorh*, *sorg*, anxiety, sorrow: SORROW. [Pok. *syergh-* 1051.]

swesor-. Sister. 1. Zero-grade form **swesr-* in: a. Germanic **swestr-* in Old English *sweostor*, sister: SISTER; b. suffixed form **swesr-ino-* in Latin *sōbrinus*, maternal cousin: COUSIN. 2. Latin *soror*, sister: SORORAL, SORORITY. [Pok. *syesor* 1051.]

swī-. To be silent. Expressive formation in Greek *siōpē*, silence: APOSIOPESIS. [Pok. *syī-* 1052.]

swō-. Pronominal stem; so. Derivative of *s(w)e-*. 1. Germanic **swa-* in: a. Old English *swā*, so: SO¹; b. Germanic compound **swa-līk-*, "so like," of the same kind (**līk-*, same; see *līk-*), in Old English *swyrc*, such: SUCH. 2. Adverbial form **swai* in Latin *sī*, if, in *quasi* (*quam*, as; see *kwo-* + *si*, if): NISI, QUASI. [In Pok. 2. *seu-* 882.]

(s)w(ə)kwo-. Resin, juice. Variant form **sokwō-* in Greek *opos* (< **hopos*), juice: OPIUM. [Pok. *s(y)ekwo-* s 1044.]

swombho-. Spongy. Germanic **swamba-* in: a. Middle Low German *sump*, swamp: SUMP; b. Low German *swamp*, swamp, akin to the Low German source of SWAMP. [Pok. *syomb(h)o-* s 1052.]

swordo-. Black, dirty. 1. Germanic **swartaz* in Old English *sweart*, swarthy: SWART. 2. Zero-grade suffixed (stative) form **swrd-ē-* in Latin *sordere*, to be dirty: SORDID. [Pok. *syordo-* s 1052.]

syū-. To bind, sew. I. Basic form **syū-* in Germanic

**siuyan* in Old English *seowian*, *siowan*, to sew: SEW. II. Variant form **sū-*. 1. Germanic **saumaz* in Old English *sēam*, seam: SEAM. 2. Latin *suere* (past participle *sūtus*), to sew: SUTURE; COUTURE. 3. Suffixed form **sū-dhlā-* in Latin *sūbula*,awl (< "sewing instrument"): SUBULATE. 4. Suffixed form **sū-tro-* in Sanskrit *sūtram*, thread, string: SUTRA; KAMASUTRA. 5. Suffixed shortened form **syu-men-* in Greek *humēn*, thin skin, membrane: HYMEN. [Pok. *sū-* 915.]

tā- To melt, dissolve. 1. Extended form **tāw-* in Germanic **thāwōn* in Old English *thāwian*, to thaw: THAW. 2. Extended form **tābh-* in Latin *tābēs*, a melting, wasting away, putrefaction: TARES. 3. Extended form **tāk-* in Greek *tēkein*, to melt: EUTECTIC. [Pok. *tā-* 1053.]

tag- To touch, handle. 1. Nasalized form **ta-n-g-* in Latin *tangere*, to touch (> *taxāre*, to touch, assess, and *tactus*, touch): TACT, TANGENT, TANGIBLE, TASTE, TAX; ATTAIN, CONTACT, INTACT, TACTORECEPTOR, TANGORECEPTOR. 2. Compound form **ŋ-tag-ro-*, "untouched, intact" (**ŋ-*, negative prefix; see *ne*), in Latin *integer*, intact, whole, complete, perfect, honest: ENTIRE, INTEGER. 3. Suffixed form **tag-smen-* in Latin *contāmināre*, to corrupt by mixing or contact (< **con-tāmen-*, "bringing into contact with"; *con-*, *com-*, with; see *kom*): CONTAMINATE. [Pok. *tag-* 1054.]

tāg- To set in order. Suffixed form **tag-yo-* in Greek *tassein*, *tattein*, to arrange, and *taxis* (< **tag-ti-*), arrangement: TACTICS, TAXIS, -TAXIS, TAXO-; ATAXIA, HYPOTAXIS, PARATAXIS, SYNTAX. [Pok. *tāg-* 1055.]

tak-¹ To be silent. Suffixed (stative) form **tak-ē-* in Latin *tacēre*, to be silent: TACET, TACIT; RETICENT. [Pok. *tak-* 1055.]

[tak-²] To take. Germanic root. Old Norse *taka*, to take: TAKE; WAPENTAKE.]

[tap-] Germanic base of various loosely related derivatives; "plug, wad, small compact object, projecting part; to plug, strike lightly." Variants **tap-*, **tapp-*, **topp-*, **tupp-*. 1. Old English *tæppa*, spigot: TAP². 2. Dutch *tap*, spigot: TATTOO¹. 3. Old French *tampon*, plug: TAMPON. 4. Old French *taper*, to strike lightly: TAP¹. 5. Old English *top*, summit: TOP¹. 6. Old English *top*, a child's plaything, perhaps a spinning top: TOP². 7. Old French *toup*, top, tuft of hair: TOUPEE. 8. Old Norse *typpi* (> Middle English *tip*), end: TIP¹. 9. Old French *toiffe*, tuft: TUFT. 10. Old English *tæppe*, strip of cloth: TAPE.]

tauro- Bull. Derivative of *stā-*, but an independent word in Indo-European. Greek *tauros* (> Latin *taurus*), bull: TAURINE¹, TAURINE², TAURUS, TOREADOR, TORERO, TAUROCHOLIC ACID. [In Pok. *tēu-* 1083.]

[taw-] To make, manufacture. Germanic root. 1. Germanic **taw-* in Old English *tow-*, spinning (only in compounds such as *tow-hūs*, spinning house or room): ROW². 2. Germanic **tawjan*, **tawōn*, to fashion, in Old English *tawian*, to prepare: TAW¹. 3. Germanic **gatawja-* (**ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom*), equipment, in Old English *geatwa*, *geatwe*, equipment: HERIOT. 4. Germanic variant **tō(w)lam*, implement, in Old English *tōl*, implement (possibly borrowed from the cognate Old Norse *tōl*): TOOL. [In Pok. 2. *deu-* 218.]]

tegu- Thick. Germanic **thiku-* in Old English *thicce*, thick: THICK. [Pok. *tegu-* 1057.]

tek- To beget, give birth to. 1. Suffixed form **tek-no-*, child, in: a. Germanic **thegnaz*, boy, man, servant, warrior, in Old English *thegn*, freeman, nobleman, military vassal, warrior: THANE; b. possibly Germanic **thewernō*, girl, in Old High German *thirōna*, *diorna* (> German *Dirne*), girl: DIRNDL. 2. Reduplicated form **ti-tk-*, metathesized in Greek *tiktein*, to beget, and suffixed o-grade form **tok-o-* in Greek *tokos*, birth: OXYTOMIC, POLYTOMIC, TOCOLOGY. [Pok. 1. *tek-* 1057.]

teks- To weave; also to fabricate, especially with an ax; also to make wicker or wattle fabric for (mud-covered) house walls. 1. Latin *texere*, to weave, fabricate: TEXT, TISSUE; CONTEXT, PRETEXT. 2. Suffixed form **teks-lā* in:

a. Latin *tēla*, web, net, warp of a fabric, also weaver's beam (to which the warp threads are tied): TILLER², TOIL²; b. Latin *subtilis*, thin, fine, precise, subtle (< **sub-tēla*, "thread passing under the warp," the finest thread; *sub*, under; see *upo*): SUBTLE. 3. Suffixed form **teks-ōn*, weaver, maker of wattle for house walls, builder (possibly contaminated with **teks-tōr*, builder), in Greek *tektōn*, carpenter, builder: TECTONIC; ARCHITECT. 4. Suffixed form **teks-nā-*, craft (of weaving or fabricating), in Greek *tekhne*, art, craft, skill: TECHNICAL, POLYTECHNIC, TECHNOLOGY. 5. Possibly Germanic **thahsu-*, badger ("the animal that builds," referring to its burrowing skill), in Old High German *dahs* (> German *Dachs*), badger but more likely borrowed from the same pre-Indo-European source as the Celtic totemic name *Tazgo-*, Gaelic *Tadhg*, "badger": DACHSHUND. [Pok. *tekh-* 1058.]

tekʷ- To run, flee. Suffixed o-grade form **tokʷ-so-* in Iranian **taxša-*, bow, borrowed into Greek *toxon*, bow, also (in the plural) bow and arrow (< "that which flies"): TOXIC. [Pok. *tekʷ-* 1059.]

tel- Ground, floor, board. 1. Germanic **thil-jō-* in Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *dele*, plank: DEAL². 2. Suffixed form **tel-n-* in Latin *tellūs* (stem *tellūr-*), earth, the earth: (TELLURIAN), (TELLURIC), (TELLURIUM), (TELLURO-). 3. Possibly reduplicated form **ti-tel-* in Latin *titulus*, placard, label, superscription, title: TITLE. [Pok. 2. *tel-* 1061.]

tela- To lift, support, weigh; with derivatives referring to measured weights and thence to money and payment. 1. Suffixed form **tela-mon-* in Greek *telamōn*, supporter, bearer: TELAMON. 2. Suffixed form **tel(a)-es-* in: a. Greek *telos*, tax, charge: TOLL; PHILATELY; b. Latin *tolerāre*, to bear, endure: TOLERATE. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **tla-i-*, becoming **tali-* (influenced by *tālis*, such), in Latin *tālīō*, reciprocal punishment in kind, "something paid out": TALION; RETALIATE. 4. Suffixed variant zero-grade form **tala-nt-* in Greek *talanton*, balance, weight, any of several specific weights of gold or silver, hence the sum of money represented by such a weight: TALENT. 5. Perhaps intensive reduplicated form **tantal-* in Greek *Tantalos*, name of a legendary king, "the sufferer": (TANTALIZE), TANTALUS. 6. Perhaps zero-grade form **tla-* in Greek *Atlas* (stem *Atlant-*), name of the Titan supporting the world: ATLANTIC, ATLAS. 7. Suffixed zero-grade form **tla-ē-* in Germanic **thulēn* in Old English *tholian*, to suffer, endure: THOLE. 8. Suffixed zero-grade form **tla-to-* in Latin *lātus*, "carried, borne," used as the suppletive past participle of *ferre*, to bear (see *bher-*¹), with its compounds: ABLATION, COL-LATE, DILATORY, ELATE, ILLATION, LEGISLATOR, OB-LATE¹, PRELATE, PRO-LATE, RELATE, SUPERLATIVE, TRANSLATE. 9. Suffixed zero-grade form **tla-ā-* in Sanskrit *tulā*, scales, balance, weight: TAEI, TOLA. 10. Nasalized zero-grade form **tl-n-ə-* in Latin *tollere*, to lift: EXTOL. [Pok. 1. *tel-* 1060.]

tem- Also **temə-**. To cut. I. Form **temə-*. Nasalized form **t(e)m-n-ə-* in Greek *temnein*, to cut: TMESIS, TOME, -TOME, -TOMY; ANATOMY, ATOM, DIATOM, DICHOTOMY, ENTOMO-, EPITOME. II. Form **tem-*. 1. Suffixed form **tem-lo-* in Latin *templum*, temple, shrine, open place for observation (augury term < "place reserved or cut out"), small piece of timber: TEMPLE¹, TEMPLE³; CONTEMPLATE. 2. Extended root **tem-d-* becoming **tend-* in o-grade suffixed (iterative) form **tond-eyo-* in Latin *tondere*, to shear, shave: TONSURE. [Pok. 1. *tem-*, *tend-* 1062.]

temə- Dark. Suffixed form **temə-s-*. 1. Latin *temere*, blindly, rashly: TEMERARIOUS, TEMERITY. 2. Suffixed form **teməs-rā-* in Latin *tenebrae* (plural), darkness: TENEBRAE, TENEBRIONID. [Pok. *tem(a)-* 1063.]

temp- To stretch. Extension of *ten-*. 1. Possibly Latin *tempus*, temple of the head (? where the skin is stretched from behind the eye to the ear): TEMPLE². 2. Zero-grade form **tmp-* perhaps in: a. Persian *tāftan*, to weave (the

warp threads are stretched on the loom): TAFFETA; **b.** Iranian **tap-*, "carpet," in Greek *tapēs*, carpet: TAPETRY. [Pok. *temp-* 1064.]

ten-. To stretch. I. Derivatives with the basic meaning.

1. Suffixed form **ten-do-* in: **a.** Latin *tendere*, to stretch, extend: TEND¹, TENDER², TENDON, TENSE¹, TENT¹; AT-TEND, CONTEND, DETENT, DISTEND, EXTEND, INTEND, OSTENSIBLE, PRETEND, SUBTEND; **b.** Latin *portendere*, "to stretch out before" (*por-*, variant of *pro-*, before; see *per*¹), a technical term in augury, "to indicate, presage, foretell": PORTEND. 2. Suffixed form **ten-yo-* in Greek *teinein*, to stretch: TENESMUS; BRONCHIECTASIS, EPITASIS, HYPOTENUSE, PERITONEUM, PROTASIS, TELANGIECTASIA. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **tn-nu-* in Sanskrit *tanōti*, he stretches or weaves, with suffixed (instrumental) derivative **ten-tro-* in *tantam*, loom: TANTRA. 4. Suffixed form **ten-tro-* in Persian *tār*, string: SITAR. 5. Basic form (with stative suffix) **ten-ē-* in Latin *tenēre*, to hold, keep, maintain (< "to cause to endure or continue, hold on to"): TENABLE, TENACIOUS, TENACULUM, TENANT, TENEMENT, TENET, TENON, TENOR, TENURE, TENUTO; ABSTAIN, CONTAIN, CONTINUE, DETAIN, ENTER-TAIN, LIEUTENANT, MAINTAIN, OBTAIN, PERTAIN, PERTINACIOUS, RETAIN, (RETINACULUM), SUSTAIN. II. Derivatives meaning "stretched," hence "thin."

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **tn-u-* in Germanic **thunw-*, whence **thunniz* in Old English *thynne*, thin: THIN. 2. Suffixed full-grade form **ten-u-* in Latin *tenuis*, thin, rare, fine: TENUOUS; ATTENUATE, EXTENUATE. 3. Suffixed full-grade form **ten-ero-* in Latin *tener*, tender, delicate: TENDER¹, TENDRIL. III. Derivatives meaning "something stretched or capable of being stretched, a string." 1. Suffixed form **ten-ōn-* in Greek *tenōn*, tendon: TENO-. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **ton-o-* in Greek *tonos*, string, hence sound, pitch: TONE; TONOPLAST. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **tn-ya-* in Greek *tainia*, band, ribbon: TAENIA; POLYTENE. [Pok. 1. *ten-* 1065.]

teng-. To soak. 1. Latin *tingere*, to moisten, soak, dye: TAINT, TINCT, TINGE, TINT; INTINCTION, STAIN. 2. Zero-grade form **tn-g-* in Germanic **thunk-* in Old High German *thunkōn*, *dunkōn*, to soak: DUNK. [Pok. 1. *teng-* 1067.]

tenk-¹. To stretch. Extension of **ten-**. Perhaps Germanic **thingam* in: **a.** Old English *thing*, assembly, (legal) case, thing: THING; **b.** Old Norse *thing*, assembly: HUSTINGS; **c.** Old High German *thing*, *ding* (> German *Ding*), thing: DINGUS. [Pok. 1. *tenk-* 1067.]

tenk-². To become firm, curdle, thicken. 1. Suffixed form **tenk-to-*, thickened, in Germanic **thinhtaz* in Old Norse *thēttir*, dense, watertight, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *thight*, dense: TIGHT. 2. Possibly suffixed o-grade form **tonk-lo-* in Germanic **thangul-* in Old Norse *thōngull*, seaweed (? < "thick mass"), akin to the source of TANGLE². [Pok. 2. *tenk-* 1068.]

tens-. To stretch, draw. Extension of **ten-**. Suffixed zero-grade form **tns-ero-* in Sanskrit *tasaram*, shuttle: TUSSAH. [Pok. *tens-* 1068.]

tep-. To be warm. Suffixed (stative) form **tep-ē-* in Latin *tepēre*, to be warm: TEPID. [Pok. *tep-* 1069.]

ter-. Base of derivatives meaning peg, post, boundary marker, goal. 1. Suffixed form **ter-men-*, boundary marker, in Latin *terminus*, boundary, limit: TERM, TERMINATE, TERMINUS; DETERMINE, EXTERMINATE. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **tr-m-* in Germanic **thrum-* in Old English *thrum*, broken-off end (attested only in *tungethrum*, the ligament of the tongue): THRUM². [Pok. 4. *ter-* 1074.]

terə-¹. To rub, turn; with some derivatives referring to twisting, boring, drilling, and piercing; and others referring to the rubbing of cereal grain to remove the husks, and thence to the process of threshing either by the trampling of oxen or by flailing with flails. Variant **trē-*, contracted from **treə-*. I. Full-grade form **ter(a)-*. 1. **a.** Latin *terere* (past participle *tritūs*), to rub away,

thresh, tread, wear out: TRITE, TRITURATE; ATTRITION, CONTRITE, DETRIMENT; **b.** Greek *terēdōn*, a kind of biting worm: TEREDO. 2. Suffixed form **ter-et-* in Latin *teres* (stem *teret-*), rounded, smooth: TERETE. 3. Suffixed form **ter-sko-* in Germanic **therskan*, **threskan*, to thresh, tread, in: **a.** Old English *therscan*, to thresh: (THRASH), THRESH; **b.** Old English *therscold*, *threscold*, sill of a door (over which one treads; second element obscure): THRESHOLD. II. O-grade form **tor(a)-*. 1. Greek *toreus*, a boring tool: TOREUTICS. 2. Suffixed form **tor(a)-mo-*, hole, in Germanic **tharma* in Old High German *darm*, gut: DERMA². 3. Suffixed form **tor(a)-no-* in Greek *tornos*, tool for drawing a circle, circle, lathe (> Latin *tornus*, lathe): TURN; (ATTORN), CONTOUR, (DETOUR), (RETURN). III. Zero-grade form **tr-* in Germanic **thr-* in Dutch *drillen*, to drill: DRILL¹. IV. Variant form **trē-*. 1. Germanic **thrēw-* in Old English *thrāwan*, to turn, twist: THROW. 2. Greek *trēma*, perforation: MONOTREME, TREMATODE. 3. Suffixed form **trē-tu-* in Germanic **thrēdu-*, twisted yarn, in Old English *thræd*, thread: THREAD. V. Extended form *trī-* (< **trīa-*). 1. Suffixed form **trī-ōn-*, probably in Latin *triō*, plow ox: SEPTENTRION. 2. Suffixed form **trī-dhlo-* in Latin *tribulum*, a threshing sledge: TRIBULATION. VI. Various extended forms. 1. Forms **trō-*, **trau-* in Greek *trauma*, hurt, wound: TRAUMA. 2. Form **tru-* in Greek *truma*, *trumē*, hole: TRYMA. 3. Form **trib-* in Greek *tribein*, to rub, thresh, pound, wear out (> *tripsis*, a rubbing): DIATRIBE, TRIBOELECTRICITY, TRIBOLOGY, TRYPSIN. 4. Form **trōg-* in Greek *trōgein*, to gnaw: TROGON. 5. Form **trup-* in Greek *trupē*, hole (> *trupanon*, auger): TREPAN; TRYPANOSOME. 6. Form **trūg-* possibly in Old French *truant*, beggar: TRUANT. [Pok. 3. *ter-* 1071.]

terə-². To cross over, pass through, overcome. Variant **trā-*, contracted from **trā-*. I. Zero-grade form **tr(a)-*. 1. Germanic suffixed form **thur-ila-* in Old English *thyr(e)l*, *thýrel*, a hole (< "a boring through"): THRILL; NOSTRIL. 2. Suffixed form **trā-kwe-* in Germanic **thurh* in Old English *thurh*, *thuruh*, through: THOROUGH, THROUGH. 3. Greek *nek-tar*, overcoming death "(see *nek*¹). 4. Zero-grade form **trā-* and full-grade form **ter(a)-* in Sanskrit *tirati*, *tarati*, he crosses over: AVATAR. II. Variant form **trā-*. 1. Latin *trāns*, across, over, beyond, through (perhaps originally the present participle of a verb **trāre*, to cross over): TRANS, TRANSIENT, (TRANSOM). 2. Suffixed form **trā-yo-* in Iranian *trāya-*, to protect, in Middle Persian *srāyīdhan*, to protect, in Persian *sarāi*, inn: CARAVANSARY. III. Extended form **tru-*. 1. Suffixed form **tru-k-* in Latin *trux* (stem *truc-*), savage, fierce, grim (< "overcoming," "powerful," "penetrating"): TRUCULENT. 2. Suffixed nasalized form **tru-n-k-o-* in Latin *truncus*, deprived of branches or limbs, mutilated, hence trunk (? < "overcome, maimed"): TRENCH, TRUNCATE, TRUNK. [Pok. 5. *ter-* 1075.]

terk-¹. To twist. Extension of **terə-¹**. 1. Possible variant form **t(w)erk-* in Germanic **thwerh-*, twisted, oblique, in Old Norse *thverr*, transverse: THWART. 2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **torkw-eyo-* in Latin *torquēre*, to twist: TORCH, TORMENT, TORQUE¹, TORQUE², FORSADE, TORT, TORTUOUS; CONTORT, DISTORT, EXTORT, NASTURTIUM, RETORT¹, TORTICOLLIS. [Pok. *terk-* 1077.]

terp-. To satisfy oneself. Greek *terpein*, to delight, cheer: TERPSICHORE. [Pok. *terp-* 1077.]

ters-. To dry. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **trs-t-* in Germanic **thurs-* in: **a.** suffixed form **thurs-tu-* in Old English *thurst*, dryness, thirst: THIRST; **b.** Old Norse *thorskr*, cod (< "dried fish"), whence Norwegian *torsk*, *tosk*, cod, with dialectal variant *tusk*, cod, stockfish: CUSK. 2. Suffixed form **ters-ā-* in Latin *terra*, "dry land," earth (> French and Old French *terre*, earth, ground): TERRACE, (TERRAIN), TERRAN, TERRENE, TERRESTRIAL, TERRIER, TERRITORY, TUREEN; FUMITORY, INTER, MEDITERRANEAN, PARTERRE, SUBTERRANEAN, TERRAQUEOUS, TERREPLEIN, TERRE-VERTE, TERRICO-

LOUS, TERRIGENOUS, VERDITER. 3. Suffixed o-grade form **tors-eyo-* in Latin *torrere*, to dry, parch, burn: TOAST¹, TORRENT, TORRID. 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **trs-o-* in Greek *tarsos*, frame of wickerwork (originally for drying cheese), hence a flat surface, sole of the foot, ankle: TARSUS. [Pok. *ters-* 1078.]

teu-. To pay attention to, turn to. 1. O-grade form **tou-* in Germanic **thau-* in Old English *thēaw*, usage, custom (< "observance"): THEW. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **tu-ē-* in Latin *tuēri*, to look at, watch, protect: TUITION, TUTOR; INTUITION. [Pok. 2. *teu-* 1079.]

teu-. Also **teu-**. To swell. 1. Extended form **teuk-* in Germanic **theuham*, "the swollen or fat part of the leg," thigh, in Old English *thēoh*, thigh: THIGH. 2. Extended form **tūs-* in Germanic compound **thūs-hundi-*, "swollen hundred," thousand (**hundi-*, hundred; see *dekṃ*), in Old English *thūsend*, thousand: THOUSAND. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **tu-l-* probably in Germanic **thul-* in Old English *thol(l)*, oar pin, oarlock (< "a swelling"): THOLE PIN. 4. Extended zero-grade form **tūm-* in: a. Germanic **thūmōn-* in Old English *thūma*, thumb (< "the thick finger"): THIMBLE, THUMB; b. suffixed (stative) form **tum-ē-* in Latin *tumēre*, to swell, be swollen, be proud: TUMESCENT, TUMID, TUMOR; DETUMESCE, INTUMESCE, TUMEFACIENT, TUMEFY; c. suffixed form **tumolo-* in Latin *tumulus*, raised heap of earth, mound: TUMULUS. 5. Extended lengthened zero-grade form **tūbh-* in Latin *tūber*, lump, swelling: TRUFFLE, TUBER; PROTUBERATE. 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **tu-r-yo-* in Greek *tuross*, cheese (< "a swelling," "coagulating"): BUTTER, TYROSINE, TYROTHRIN. 7. Suffixed variant form **tuō-ro-* in Greek *sōros*, heap, pile: SORITES, SORUS. 8. Suffixed variant form **tuō-mṃ-* in Greek *sōma*, body (< "a swelling," "stocky form"): SOMA, SOMATO-, -SOME²; PROSOMA. 9. Suffixed zero-grade form **tus-wo-* in Greek *saos*, sōs, safe, healthy (< "swollen," "strong"), with derivative verb *sōzein*, to save, rescue: CREOSOTE, SOTERIOLOGY. 10. Perhaps nasalized extended form **tu-m-b(h)-* (or extended zero-grade form **tum-*) in Greek *tumbos*, barrow, tomb: TOMB. [Pok. *tēu-* 1080.]

teutā-. Tribe. 1. Germanic **theudā-*, people, with derivative **theudiskaz*, of the people, in Middle Dutch *duitsch*, German, of the Germans or Teutons: DUTCH; PLATTE-DEUTSCH. 2. Suffixed form **teut-onōs*, "they of the tribe," in Germanic tribal name **theudanōz*, borrowed via Celtic into Latin as *Teutōni*, the Teutons: TEUTON. 3. Possibly Latin *tōtus*, all, whole (? < "of the whole tribe"): TOTAL, TUTTI; FACTOTUM, TEETOTUM. [In Pok. *tēu-* 1080.]

[threph-]. To cause to grow, develop. Greek root (stem form *trephe-*). 1. Greek *trephein*, to feed, nourish, and *trophē*, nourishment: (TROPHIC-), TROPHO-, -TROPHY; ATROPHY, CHEMOTROPHY, EUTROPHIC, PHOTOTROPH, (POLYTROPHIC). 2. Suffixed form **threph-ma* in Greek *thremma*, creature (< "nursling"): THREMMATOLOGY. [In Pok. *dhrebbh-* 257.]

[thrix]. Hair. Greek word of unknown origin (stem form *trikh-*). TRICHINA, TRICHO-, TRICHOME, -TRICHOUS; PERITRICH, STREPTOTHRICIN, TYROTHRIN, ULOTRICHOUS. [In Pok. *dhrih-* 276.]

tit-. Also **tik-**, **kit-**. To tickle. Expressive root. 1. Germanic **kit-* in Old Norse *kitta*, to tickle, akin to the probable source of Middle English *ktyllen*, to tickle: KITTLE. 2. Latin *titillāre*, to tickle, titillate: TITILLATE. [In Pok. *geid-* 356.]

tkē-. To gain control of, gain power over. 1. Possibly in Indo-Iranian suffixed form **kṣa-tram* in: a. Sanskrit *kṣatram*, rule, power, and *kṣayati*, he rules: KSHATRIYA; b. Old Persian *kṣhathra*, kingdom, province, in compound *kṣhathra-pāwā*, protector of the province (see *pā-*): SATRAP. 2. Possibly in Indo-Iranian **kṣayati*, has power over, rules, in Old Persian *kṣhāyathiya-*, king, whence Persian *shāh*, king: CHECK, SHAH; CHECKMATE. [Pok. *kthē(i)-* 626.]

tkēi-. To settle, dwell, be home. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **(t)koi-mo-* in Germanic **haimaz*, home, in: a. Old English *hām*, home: HOME; b. Old Norse *heimr*, home: NIFLHEIM; c. Middle Dutch *hame*, hame (< "covering"): HAME; d. Old French *ham*, village, home: HAMLET; e. Germanic **haimatjan*, to go or bring home, in Old French *hanter*, to frequent, haunt: HAUNT. 2. Zero-grade form **tki-* in Greek *kti-* in *ktizein*, to found, settle: AMPHYCTYONY. 3. Probable zero-grade form **tki-* in Latin *si-* in suffixed form **si-tu-* in *situs*, location: SITUATE, SITUS. [Pok. 1. *kei-* 539, *kthēi-* 539.]

to-. Demonstrative pronoun. For the nominative singular see *so-*. 1. Germanic **thē-* in: a. Old English *thē*, *thý* (instrumental case), by the: THE¹, THE²; NATHELESS; b. Middle Dutch *de*, the: DECOY. 2. Germanic **thauh*, "for all that," in Old Norse *thō*, though, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *though*, though: THOUGH. 3. Germanic **thasi-* in Old English *thes*, *this*, *this*: (THESE), THIS. 4. Germanic **thana-* in Old English *thanne*, *thanne*, *thenne*, than, then: THAN, THEN. 5. Germanic **thanana-* in Old English *thanon*, thence: THENCE. 6. Germanic **thēr* in Old English *thær*, *thēr*, there: THERE. 7. Germanic **thathro* in Old English *thader*, *thider*, thither: THITHER. 8. Germanic nominative plural **thai* in Old English *thā* and Old Norse *their*, they: THEY. 9. Germanic genitive plural **thaira* in Old Norse *their(r)a*, theirs: THEIR. 10. Germanic dative plural **thaimiz* in Old Norse *thaim* and Old English *thæm*, them: THEM. 11. Extended neuter form **tod-* in: a. Germanic **that* in Old English *thæt*, that: THAT, (THOSE); b. Greek *to*, the: TAUTO-. 12. Germanic **thus-* in Old English *thus*, thus: THUS. 13. Adverbial (originally accusative) form **tam* in Latin *tandem*, at last, so much (> Anglo-Norman *tant*): TANDEM, TANTAMOUNT. 14. Suffixed reduced form **t-āli-* in Latin *tālis* (plural *tāles*), such: TALES. [Pok. 1. *to-* 1086.]

tolk-. To speak. Metathesized form **tlok-* in Latin *loqui*, to speak: LOCUTION, LOQUACIOUS; ALLOCUTION, CIRCUMLOCUTION, COLLOQUIUM, (COLLOQUY), ELOCUTION, GRANDILOQUENCE, INTERLOCUTION, MAGNILOQUENT, OBLOQUY, PROLOCUTOR, SOLILOQUY, VENTRILOQUISM. [Pok. *tolk-* 1088.]

tong-. To think, feel. 1. Germanic **thankōn* in: a. Old English *thancian*, to thank: THANK; b. Old English *thencan*, to think: THINK. 2. Germanic **(ga)thauht-* (**ga-*, collective prefix; see *kom*) in Old English *(ge)thōht*, thought: THOUGHT. 3. Germanic factitive **thunkjan* in Old English *thyncan* (third person singular present indicative *thyncth*), to seem: METHINKS. [Pok. 1. *tong-* 1088.]

tragh-. To draw, drag, move. Rhyming variant *dhragh-*. Latin *trahere*, to pull, draw: TRACT¹, TRACTABLE, TRACTION, TRAIL, TRAIN, (TRAIT), TREAT; ABSTRACT, ATTRACT, CONTRACT, DETRACT, DISTRACT, EXTRACT, PORTRAY, PROTRACT, RETRACT, SUBTRACT. [Pok. *tragh-* 1089.]

treb-. Dwelling. 1. Zero-grade form **trb-* in Germanic **thurp-* in Old English *thorp*, village, hamlet: THORP. 2. Latin *trabs*, beam, timber: TRABEATED, TRABECULA, TRAVE; ARCHITRAVE. [Pok. *treb-* 1090.]

trei-. Three. I. Nominative plural form **treys*. 1. Germanic **thrijiz* in Old English *thrīe*, *thrēo*, *thrī*, three, with its derivatives *thriga*, *thriwa*, thrice, and *thritig*, thirty, and *thrēotīne*, thirteen: THREE, THRICE, THIRTY, THIRTEEN. 2. Latin *trēs* (> Italian *tre* and French *trois*), three: TREY, TRIO; TRAMMEL, TRECENTO, TREPHINE, TRIUMVIR, TROCAR. II. Zero-grade form **tri-*. 1. Suffixed form **tri-tyo-* in: a. Germanic **thridjaz*, third, in (i) Old English *thrid(d)a*, *thirdda*, third: THIRD (ii) Old Norse *thrithi*, third: RIDING²; b. Latin *tertius* (neuter *tertium*), third: TERCEL, TERCET, TERTIAN, TERTIARY, TIERCE; SESTERCE. 2. Latin *tri-*, three: TRI-, TRIPLE. 3. Greek *tri-*, three: TRI-; TRICLINIUM, TRICROTIC, TRIDACTYL, TRIGLYPH, TRITONE. 4. Sanskrit *tri*, three: TRIMURTI.

5. Greek *trias*, the number three: TRIAD. 6. Greek *trikha*, in three parts: TRICHOTOMY. 7. Greek compound *triērēs*, galley with three banks of oars, trireme (-ērēs, oar; see *era*-); TRIERARCH. 8. Suffixed form **tri-to-* in Greek *tritos*, third: TRITUM; TRITANOPIA. 9. Compound form **tri-pl-*, "threefold" (**-pl-* < combining form **-plo-*; see *pel*-), in Greek *triploos*, triple: TRIPLE. 10. Compound form **tri-plek-*, "threefold" (**-plek-*, -fold; see *plek-*), in Latin *triplex*, triple: TRIPLEX. 11. Compound form **tri-st-i*, "third person standing by" (see *stā-*), in Latin *testis*, a witness: TESTAMENT, (TESTIMONY); ATTEST, CONTEST, DETEST, OBTEST, PROTEST, TESTIFY. 12. Persian *si*, three: SITAR. III. Extended zero-grade form **tris*, "thrice." 1. Latin *ter*, thrice: TERN²; TERPOLYMER. 2. Greek *tris*, thrice: TRIISOCTAHEDRON. 3. Suffixed form **tris-no-* in Latin *trīnī*, three each: TRINE, (TRINITY). IV. Suffixed o-grade form **troy-o-* in Russian *troje*, three: TROIKA. [Pok. *trei*- 1090.]

trem- To tremble. Possibly related to *trep-* and *tres-* through a hypothetical base **ter-*. Latin *tremere*, to shake, tremble: TREMENDOUS, TREMOR, TREMULOUS. [Pok. *trem*- 1092.]

trep-1. To tremble. Possibly related to *trem-* and *tres-* through a hypothetical base **ter-*. Latin *trepidus*, agitated, alarmed: TREPID; INTREPID. [Pok. 1. *trep*- 1094.]

trep-2. To turn. 1. Greek *trepein*, to turn: -TROPUS; APOTROPAIC, TREPONEME. 2. O-grade form **trop-* in: a. suffixed form **trop-o-* in Greek *tropos*, a turn, way, manner: TROPE, TROP-O-, TROVER; CONTRIVE, (RETRIEVE); b. suffixed form **trop-ā-* in Greek *trōpē*, a turning, change: TROPHY, TROPIC; ENTROPY. [Pok. 2. *trep*- 1094.]

tres- To tremble. Possibly related to *trem-* and *trep-* through a hypothetical base **ter-*. Metathesized form **ters-* in o-grade suffixed (causative) form **tors-eyo-* in Latin *terrere*, to frighten (< "to cause to tremble"), with vowel *e* from *terror* (< **ters-os-*), terror: TERRIBLE, TERROR; DETER, TERRIFIC. [Pok. *tres*- 1095.]

treud- To squeeze. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **troud-o-* in Germanic **thrautam* in Old English *thrēat*, oppression, use of force: THREAT. 2. Variant form **trūd-* in Germanic **thrustjan* in Old Norse *thrusta*, to squeeze, compress: THRUST. 3. Latin *trudere*, to thrust, push: ABSTRUSE, EXTRUDE, INTRUDE, OBTRUDE, PROTRUDE. [Pok. *tr-eu-d* 1095.]

trozdo- Thrush. 1. Germanic **thrust-* in Old English *throstle*, thrush: THROSTLE. 2. Germanic **thruskjōn-* in Old English *thrysc*, thrush: THRUSH¹. 3. Zero-grade reduced form **trzd-o-* in Latin *turdus*, thrush: STURDY. 4. Perhaps altered in Greek *strouthos*, sparrow, ostrich: STRUTHIOUS; (OSTRICH). [Pok. *trozdos* 1096.]

tu- Second person singular pronoun; you, thou. 1. Lengthened-grade form **tū* (accusative **te*, **tege*) in Germanic **thū* (accusative **theke*) in Old English *thū* (accusative *thec*, *thē*), thou: (THEE), THOU¹. 2. Suffixed extended form **tū(ei)-no-* in Germanic **thūnaz* in Old English *thīn*, thine: THINE, THY. [Pok. *tu*- 1097.]

twēi- To agitate, shake, toss. 1. Extended form **tweid-* in Germanic **thwīt-* in: a. Old English *thwītan*, to strike, whittle down: WHITTLE; b. Middle Dutch *duit*, a small coin (? < "piece cut or tossed off"): DOIT. 2. Extended form **tweis-* in Greek *seiein*, to shake: SEISM, SISTRUM. [Pok. 2. *twēi*- 1099.]

twēngh- To press in on. Germanic **thwang-* in: a. Old English *thwong*, *thwang*, thong, band (< "constraint"): THONG; b. by-form **twangjan* in Old English *twengan*, to pinch: TWINGE. [Pok. *twēngh*- 1099.]

twer-1. To turn, whirl. Zero-grade **tur-*. I. Variant form **stur-*. 1. Suffixed form **stur-mo-* in Germanic **sturmaz*, storm (< "whirlwind"), in Old English *storm*, storm: STORM. 2. Germanic **sturjan* in Old English *styrian*, to move, agitate: STIR¹. II. Suffixed form **tur-bā* in Greek *turbē*, tumult, disorder (> Latin *turba*, disorder, *turbō*, spinning top, and *turbāre*, to confuse, disorder): (TROU-

BLE), TURBID, TURBINE; DISTURB, PERTURB. [Pok. 1. *tuer-*, *tur-* 1100.]

twer-2. To grasp, hold; hard. 1. Slavic **tvrđ-* altered in West Slavic *kvardy*, quartz, perhaps akin to the source of Middle High German *quartz*, quartz: QUARTZ. 2. Possible (but very unlikely) suffixed form **tuer-y-ēn-*, she who grasps, binds, enthralls, in Greek *Seirēn*, Siren: SIREN. [Pok. 2. *tuer*- 1101.]

twerk- To cut. Zero-grade form **turk-* in Greek *sarx*, flesh (< "piece of meat"): SARCASM, SARCO-, (SARCOID), (SARCOMA), (SARCOS); ANASARCA, ECTOSARC, PERISARC, (SARCOCARP), SARCOPHAGUS, (SARCOPTIC MANGE), SYS-SARCOSIS. [Pok. *tuerk*- 1102.]

[twik- To pinch off. Germanic root. 1. Old English *twiccian*, to pinch: TWEAK. 2. Low German *twikken*, to twitch, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *twicchen*, to twitch: TWITCH.]

ud- Also *ūd-*. Up, out. 1. Germanic **ūt-*, out, in: a. Old English *ūt*, out; UTMOST; b. Old High German *ūz* (> German *aus*), out, in German *garaus*, "all out": CAROUSE; AUSLANDER; c. Old Norse *ūt*, out: OUTLAW; d. Middle Dutch *ute*, *uut*, out: UITLANDER; e. Middle Dutch *ūteren*, to drive away, speak out: UTTER¹; f. Germanic suffixed (comparative) form **ūt-era-* in Old English *ūtera*, outer: UTTER²; g. Germanic compound **bi-ūtana* (**bi-*, by, at; see *ambhi*), "at the outside," in Old English *būtan*, *būte*, outside (adverb): BUT; ABOUT. 2. Extended form **uds* in Germanic **uz*, out, and prefix **uz-*, out, in: a. Old High German *ir-*, out, in *irsezzen*, to replace: ERSATZ; b. Middle Dutch *oor*, out: ORT; c. Germanic **uz-dailjan*, "a portioning out," judgment (see *dail-*). 3. Suffixed (comparative) form **ud-tero-* in Greek *husteros*, later, second, after: HYSTERESIS, HYSTERON PROTERON. 4. Greek *hu-* in compound *hubris*, violence, outrage, insolence (*bri-*, perhaps "heavy," "violent"; see *g*erā-*): HUBRIS. [Pok. *ūd*- 1103.]

udero- Abdomen, womb, stomach; with distantly similar forms (perhaps taboo deformations) in various languages. 1. Latin *uterus* (reshaped from **udero-*), womb: UTERUS. 2. Perhaps taboo deformation **wen-tri-* in Latin *venter*, belly: VENTER; VENTRILOQUISM. 3. Perhaps taboo deformation **uns-ti-* in Latin *vēscia*, bladder: VESICA. 4. Variant form **ud-tero-* in Greek *hustera*, womb: HYSTERIC, HYSTERO-. [Pok. *udero*- 1104.]

ul- To howl. Imitative root. 1. Possibly Germanic **uwalōn*, owl, in Old English *ūle*, owl: OWL. 2. Germanic by-form **uwilōn*, owl, possibly in Middle English *houlen*, to howl (like an owl): HOWL. 3. Latin *ululāre*, to howl: ULULATE. [Pok. 1. *u*- 1103; *ul*- 1105.]

uper- Over. 1. Extended form **uperi* in Germanic **uberi* in: a. Old English *ofer*, over: OVER; b. Middle Dutch *over*, over: ORLOP. 2. Variant form **(s)uper* in: a. Latin *super*, *super-*, above, over: SOUBRETTE, SOVEREIGN, SUPER-, SUPERABLE, SUPERIOR, SUPREME, (SUPREMO), SUR-; SIRLOIN; b. suffixed form **(s)uper-no-* in Latin *supernus*, above, upper, top: SUPERNAL; c. suffixed form **super-bhw-o-*, "being above" (**bhw-o-*, being; see *bheuo-*), in Latin *superbus*, superior, excellent, arrogant: SUPERB; d. suffixed (superlative) reduced form **sup-mo-* in Latin *summus*, highest, topmost: SUM, SUMMIT; e. variant form **(s)uprā* in Latin *suprā*, above, beyond: (SOPRANINO), SOPRANO, SUPRA-; SOMERSAULT. 3. Basic form **uper* in Greek *huper*, over: HYPER-. [Pok. *uper* 1105.]

upo- Under, up from under, over. 1. Germanic **upp-*, up, in: a. Old English *up*, *uppe*, up: UP; b. Old English *up-*, *up-*: UP-; c. Middle Dutch *op*, up: UPROAR. 2. Germanic **upanaz*, "put or set up," open, in Old English *open*, open: OPEN. 3. Germanic **ufana*, "on, above," in Old English *būfan*, above, over: ABOVE. 4. Possibly suffixed form **up-t-* in Germanic **ufta*, frequently, in Old English *oft*, oft: OFT, OFTEN. 5. Extended form **upes-* in Germanic **ubaswō*, **ubizwō*, vestibule, porch, eaves (< "that which is above or in front"), in: a. Old English *efes*,

eaves: EAVES; **b.** Germanic **obisdrup-*, dripping water from the eaves (**drup-*, to drip, from **dhruh-*; see *dhreu-*), in Old English *yfesdrype*, *yfæs drypa*, water from the eaves: EAVESDROP. **6.** Variant form **(s)up-* in: **a.** Latin *sub*, under: SOUTANE, SUB-; **b.** Latin *supinus*, lying on the back (< "thrown backward or under"): SUPINE¹, SUPINE²; **c.** suffixed form **sup-ter* in Latin *subter*, secretly: SUBTERFUGE; **d.** Latin *supplex*, "with legs folded under one" (-*plex*, -fold; see *plek-*): SUPPLE. **7.** Basic form **upo* in Greek *hupo*, under: HYPO-. **8.** Suffixed variant form **ups-o-* in Greek *hupsos*, height, top: HYPSO-. **9.** Basic form **upo-* in Celtic **vo-*, under, in Latin *verēdus*, post horse (see *reidh-*). **10.** Compound **upo-st-o-* probably in Celtic **uasso-*, "one who stands under," servant, young man (**sto-*, standing; see *stā-*), in Medieval Latin *vassus*, vassal: VALET, (VARLET), VASSAL. **11.** Sanskrit *upa*, near to, under (in *upaniṣad*, Upanishad): OPAL, UPANISHAD. [Pok. *upo* 1106.]

us- Point, thorn. Proposed by some as the root for Germanic **uzda-* in Old Norse *oddi*, point, triangle, third, odd number: ODD.

[vinum. Wine. Latin noun, related to Greek *oinos*, wine. Probably from a Mediterranean word **win-*, **woin-* meaning "wine." **1.** Latin *vinum*: VINACEOUS, VINE, VINI-, WINE; VINEGAR. **2.** Greek *oinos* (earlier *uoinos*): OENOLOGY, OENOMEL.]

[virēre. To be green. Latin verb of unknown origin (> French *verte*, green). (FARTHINGALE), VERDANT, VIREO, VIRESCENT, VIRID; (BILVERDIN), TERRE-VERTE.]

[Volcae. Celtic tribal name. Latin noun akin to the unknown source of Germanic **walhaz*. Germanic **wal-haz* in: **a.** Old English *wealh*, *Wealh*, foreigner, Welshman, Celt: WELSH; WALNUT; **b.** Medieval Latin *wallō*, a foreigner: WALLOON.]

wā- To bend apart. A possible root. Latin *vārus*, bent, knock-kneed: VARA, VARUS; DIVARICATE. [Pok. 2. *uā*-1108.]

wāb- To cry, scream. Suffixed form **wāb-eyo-* in Germanic **wōpjan*, to wail, in Old English *wēpan*, to weep: WEEP. [Pok. *uāb-* 1109.]

wadh-¹. A pledge; to pledge. **1.** Germanic **wadi-* in: **a.** Old English *wedd*, a pledge, marriage: WEDLOCK; **b.** Old English *weddian*, to pledge, bind in wedlock: WED; **c.** Old French *gage*, a pledge: GAGE¹; DÉGAGÉ, ENGAGE, (ENGAGÉ), MORTGAGE; **d.** Old North French *wage*, a pledge, payment, and *wagier*, to pledge: WAGE, WAGER. **2.** Latin *praes* (< **prai-va-*), surety, pledge (< "that which is given before"; *prae-*, before; see *per-*): PRAEDIAL. [Pok. *uadh-* 1109.]

wadh-². To go. **1.** Basic form **wadh-* in: **a.** Germanic **wadan*, to go, in Old English *wadan*, to go: WADE; **b.** Latin *vadum*, ford: VADOSE. **2.** Lengthened-grade form **wādh-* in Latin *vādere*, to go, step: VAMOOSSE; EVADE, INVADE, PERVADE. [Pok. *uadh-* 1109.]

wag- Sheath, cover. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **wāg-inā* in Latin *vāgīna*, sheath: VAGINA, VANILLA; EVAGINATE, INVAGINATE. [Pok. 1. *uāg-* 1110.]

wai. Alas (interjection). **1.** Germanic **wai* in Old English *wā*, *wei*, woe (interjection), alas: WOE; WELLAWAY. **2.** Germanic **waiuwalōn* in Old Norse *vāla*, *vēla*, **veila*, to lament, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wailen*, to wail: WAIL. [Pok. *uai-* 1110.]

wak- Cow (perhaps "who calves for the first time"). Expressive form **wakkā* in Latin *vacca*, cow: BUCKAROO, VACCINE, VAQUERO. [Pok. *uakā* 1111.]

wal- To be strong. **1.** Suffixed (stative) form **wal-ē-* in Latin *valēre*, to be strong: VALENCE, VALETUDINARIAN, VALIANT, VALID, VALOR, VALUE; AVAIL, CONVALESCENCE, COUNTERVAİL, EQUIVALENT, INVALID¹, (INVALID²), PREVAİL. **2.** Extended o-grade form **wold(hy)-* in: **a.** Germanic **waldan*, to rule, in Old English *wealdan*, to rule, and *wieldan*, to govern: WIELD; **b.** Germanic **wald-*, power, rule, in Germanic **harja-waldaz*, "army commander"

(see *koro-*). **3.** Suffixed extended o-grade form **wold-ti-* in Russian *oblast'*, oblast: OBLAST. [Pok. *yal-* 1111.]

walso- A post. **1.** Latin *vallus*, post, stake, whence *vallum*, a palisade, wall: VALLATION, WALL; INTERVAL. **2.** Greek *hēlos* (< **hālos* < **uālsos*), stud, nail, wart: MYCELUM. [In Pok. 7. *uēl-* 1140.]

we- We. For oblique cases of the pronoun see *nes-*². Suffixed variant form **wei-es* in Germanic **wiz* in Old English *uē*, *we*, we: WE. [Pok. *uē-* 1114.]

wē- To blow. Contracted from **wea-*; oldest basic form **we-* (< **wea-*). **1.** Suffixed irregular shortened form **we-dhro-* in Germanic **wedram*, wind, weather, in Old English *weder*, weather, storm, wind: WEATHER. **2.** Suffixed (participial) form **wē-nt-o-*, blowing, in: **a.** Germanic **windaz* in (i) Old English *wind*, wind: WIND; (ii) Old Norse *vindr*, wind: WINDOW; **b.** Latin *ventus*, wind: VENT, VENTAIL, VENTILATE. **3.** Suffixed Germanic form **wē-ingjaz* in Old Norse *vængr*, wing, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wenge*, wing: WING. **4.** Basic form **wē-* in Sanskrit *vāti* (stem **vā-*), he blows: NIRVANA. [Pok. 10. *ay(ē)-* 81.]

webh- To weave, also to move quickly. **1.** Germanic **weban* in Old English *wefan*, to weave: WEAVE, WOOF¹. **2.** Germanic **wefta-* in Old English *wefta*, *weft*, cross thread: WEFT. **3.** Suffixed o-grade form **wobh-yo-* in Germanic **wabjam*, fabric, web, in Old English *web(b)*, web: WEB, WEBSTER. **4.** Suffixed Germanic form **webila-* in Old English *wifel*, weevil (< "that which moves briskly"): WEEVIL. **5.** Suffixed Germanic form **wabila-*, web, honeycomb, in: **a.** Middle Low German *wäfel*, honeycomb, akin to the source of Old North French *waufre*, wafer: GOFFER, WAFER; **b.** obsolete Dutch *waefel*, honeycomb: WAFFLE¹. **6.** Possibly Germanic **wab-*, to move back and forth as in weaving, in: **a.** Old English *wafian*, to move (the hand) up and down: WAVE; **b.** Low German *wabbeln*, to move from side to side, sway: WOBBLE. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ubh-ā-* in Greek *huphē*, web: HYPHA. [Pok. *uebh-* 1114.]

wed-¹. Water; wet. **1.** Suffixed o-grade form **wod-ō-* in Germanic **watar* in Old English *wæter*, water: WATER. **2.** Suffixed lengthened-grade form **wēd-o-* in Germanic **wēd-* in Old English *wæt*, *wēt*, wet: WET. **3.** O-grade form **wod-* in Germanic suffixed form **wat-skan*, to wash, in Old English *wæscan*, *wacsan*, to wash: WASH. **4.** Nasalized form **we-n-d-* in Germanic **wintruz*, winter, "wet season," in Old English *winter*, winter: WINTER. **5.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-ō-* in Greek *hudōr*, water: (HYDRANT), HYDRO-, (HYDROUS); ANHYDROUS, CLEPSYDRA, DROPSY, HYDATHODE, HYDATID. **6.** Suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **u-n-d-ā-* in Latin *unda*, wave: UNDINE, UNDULATE; ABOUND, INUNDATE, (REDOUND), REDUNDANT, SURROUND. **7.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-ro-*, **ud-rā-*, water animal, in: **a.** Germanic **otraz*, otter, in Old English *otor*, otter: OTTER; **b.** Latin *lutra*, otter (with obscure *l-*): NUTRIA; **c.** Greek *hudros*, a water snake: HYDRUS; **d.** Greek *hudra*, a water serpent, Hydra: HYDRA. **8.** Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-skio-* in Scottish and Irish Gaelic *uisge*, water: USQUEBAUGH, (WHISKY). **9.** Suffixed o-grade form **wod-ā-* in Russian *voda*, water: VODKA. [Pok. 9. *ay(ē)-* 78.]

wed-². To speak. **1.** Possibly oldest root form **awed-* becoming **awed-* in reduplicated form **awe-ud-* dissimilated to **aweid-*, with suffixed o-grade form **awoid-o-* respectively in Greek *aeidein* (Attic *aidein*), to sing, and *oidē* (Attic *ōidē*), song, ode (but more likely a separate root **aweid-* becoming Greek **aweid-*, to sing): ODE; COMEDY, EPODE, HYMNODY, MELODY, MONODY, PARODY, RHAPSODY, TRAGEDY. **2.** Sanskrit *vādaḥ*, sound, statement: THERAVADA. [Pok. 6. *au-* 76.]

wedh- To push, strike. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **wōdh-eyo-* in Greek *ōthein*, to push: OSMOSIS. [Pok. 1. *uedh-* 1115.]

weg-¹. To weave a web. Related to *wokso-*. Suffixed

form **weg-slo-* in Latin *vēlum*, a sail, curtain, veil: VEIL, VELUM, VEXILLUM, VOILE; REVEAL. [Pok. *ueg-* 1117.]

weg-². To be strong, be lively. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **wog-ē-* in Germanic **wakēn* in Old English *wacan*, to wake up, arise, and *wacian*, to be awake: WAKE¹. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **wog-no-* in Germanic **waknan* in Old English *wæcnan*, *wæcnian*, to awake: WAKEN. 3. Germanic **wakjan* in Old English *wæccan*, to be awake: WATCH. 4. Germanic **wahtwō* in Old High German *wahta*, watch, vigil, in dialectal German *beiwacht*, supplementary night watch: BIVOUAC. 5. Germanic **waht-* in: a. Old North French *waitier*, to watch: WAIT; b. Middle Low German *wachten*, to watch, guard: WAFT. 6. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **wog-eyo-* in Latin *vegēre*, to be lively: VEGETABLE. 7. Suffixed (stative) form **weg-ē-* in Latin *vigēre*, to be lively: VIGOR. 8. Suffixed form **weg-eli-* in Latin *vigil*, watchful, awake (> *vigilāre*, to watch, be awake): VEDETTE, VIGIL, (VIGILANT), VIGILANTE; REVEILLE, SURVEILLANT. 9. Suffixed form **weg-slo-* in Latin *vēlōx*, fast, "lively": VELOCITY. [Pok. *ueg-* 1117.]

wegh-¹. To go, transport in a vehicle. 1. Germanic **wegan* in Old English *wegan*, to carry, balance in a scale: WEIGH¹. 2. Germanic lengthened form **wēg-ō* in Old English *wāg(e)*, weight, unit of weight: WEE. 3. Suffixed form **wegh-ti-* in Germanic **wihti-* in Old English *wiht*, *geuiht*, weight: WEIGHT. 4. Germanic **wegaz*, course of travel, way, in Old English *weg*, way: WAY; ALWAYS, (AWAY). 5. Suffixed form **wogh-no-* in Germanic **wag-naz*, vehicle, in: a. Old English *wæ(g)n*, wagon: WAIN; b. Middle Dutch *wagen*, wagon: WAGON. 6. Suffixed o-grade form **wogh-lo-* in: a. Germanic **waglaz* in Old Norse *vagl*, chicken roost, perch, beam: WALLEYED; b. Greek *okhlos*, populace, mob (< "moving mass"): OCHLOCRACY, OCHLOPHOBIA. 7. Distantly related to this root are: a. Germanic **wag-*, "to move about," in (i) possibly Middle English *waggen*, to wag: WAG¹ (ii) Old High German *waggo*, *wacko*, boulder rolling on a riverbed (> German *Wacke*, boulder): GRAYWACKE; b. Germanic **wēga-*, water in motion, in Old Italian *vogare*, to row: VOGUE; c. Germanic **wig-* in (i) Old English *wiega*, insect (< "thing that moves quickly"): EARWIG (ii) Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *wiggelen*, to move back and forth, wag: WIGGLE. 8. Basic form **wegh-* in Latin *vehere* (past participle *vectus*), to carry: VECTOR, VEHICLE; ADVECTION, CONVECTION, EJECTION, INVEIGH. 9. Suffixed basic form **wegh-yā* in Latin *via*, way, road: FOY, VIA, VOYAGE; CONVEY, DEViate, DEVIOUS, (ENVOI), ENVOY¹, OBVIOUS, PERVIOUS, PREVIOUS, (TRIVIAL), TRIVIUM, (VIADUCT). 10. Suffixed form **wegh-s-* in Latin *vexāre*, to agitate (< "to set in motion"): VEX. 11. Probably suffixed form **wegh-so-* in Latin *convexus*, "carried or drawn together (to a point)," convex (*com-*, together; see *kom*): CONVEX. [Pok. *uegh-* 1118.]

wegh-². Wet. 1. Germanic **wakw-ō* in Old Norse *vök*, a crack in ice (< "wet spot"): WAKE². 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ugw-sm-* in: a. Latin (*h*)*ūmēre*, to be wet: HUMECTANT, HUMID; b. Latin (*h*)*ūmor*, fluid: HUMOR. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **ugw-ro-* in Greek *hugros*, wet, liquid: HYGRO-. 4. Regarded by some as an extended form of this root (with the meaning "the impregnator"), but probably a distinct Indo-European word, is **ukws-en-*, bull, ox, in Germanic **uhsōn-* in: a. Old English *oxa*, ox: OX; b. Old High German *ohso*, ox, in German *Aurochs*, aurochs: AUROCHS. [Pok. *uegw-* 1118.]

wegh-³. Also **eugh-³**. To preach, speak solemnly. Suffixed o-grade form **wogwh-eyo-* in Latin *vuōvere*, to pledge, vow: VOTARY, VOTE, (VOTIVE), VOW; DEVOTE, (DEVOUT). [Pok. *uegwh-* 348.]

wei-¹. Also **weia-**. To turn, twist; with derivatives referring to suppleness or binding. I. Form **wei-*. 1. Germanic suffixed form **wi-ra-*, **wē-ra-* in Old English *wir*, wire: WIRE. 2. Probably suffixed Germanic form **wai-ra-* in

Old English *wār*, seaweed: SEAWARE. 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **wi-ria-* in Latin (of Celtic origin) *viriae*, bracelets: FERRULE. 4. Suffixed form **wei-ti-* in Germanic **with-* willow, in Old English *withig*, wiry: WITHY. 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **wi-t-* in Germanic *withjōn-* in Old English *withthe*, supple twig: WITHE. II. Form **weia-*, zero-grade **wi-* (< **wia-*). 1. Suffixed form **wi-ti-* in Latin *vītis*, vine: VISE; VITICULTURE. 2. Suffixed form **wi-tā-* becoming **wittā* in Latin *vitta*, headband: VITTA. 3. Suffixed form **wi-ri-* probably in Greek *iris*, rainbow, and *Iris*, rainbow goddess: (IRIDACEOUS), IRIDO-, IRIS, IRIS; (IRIDIUM), (IRISITIS). 4. Suffixed form **wi-n-* perhaps in Greek *is* (genitive *inos*), sinew: EXINE, INOSITOL, INOTROPIC. [Pok. 1. *uei-* 1120.]

wei-². To go after something. Suffixed o-grade form in Germanic **wai-thjō-*, "pursuit," with denominative **waithanjan*, to hunt, plunder, in Old French *gaaignier*, *gaigner*, to obtain: GAIN¹; ROWEN. [Pok. 3. *uei-* 1123.]

wei-³. To wither. Extended form **weis-* in Germanic **wis-* in suffixed form **wis-n-ōn* in Old English *wisnian*, to wither, shrivel, shrink: WIZEN. [Pok. 2. *uei-* 1123.]

wei-⁴. Vice, fault, guilt. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **wi-tio-* in Latin *vitium*, fault, vice: VICE¹, VICIOUS, VITIATE. 2. Suffixed form **wi-tu-* in: a. Latin *vitiligō*, tetter (< "blemish"): VITILIGO; b. Latin *vituperāre*, to abuse (perhaps formed after Latin *recuperāre*, to regain; see *kap-*): VITUPERATE. [Pok. 1. *uī-* 1175.]

weid-. To see. I. Full-grade form **weid-*. 1. Germanic **wītan*, to look after, guard, ascribe to, reproach, in: a. Old English *wītan*, to reproach: TWIT; b. Old Provençal *guida*, a guide: GUIDE; c. Germanic derivative noun **witi-* in Old English *wīte*, fine, penalty: WITE¹. 2. Suffixed form **weid-to-* in Germanic **wīssaz* in: a. Old English *wīse*, wise: WISE¹; b. Old English *wīsdōm*, learning, wisdom (-*dōm*, abstract suffix; see *dhē-*): WISDOM; c. Old High German *wīssago*, seer, prophet: WISEACRE; d. Germanic **wīssōn-*, appearance, form, manner, in (i) Old English *wīse*, *wīs*, manner: WISE² (ii) Old French *guise*, manner: GUISE. 3. Suffixed form **weid-es-* in Greek *eidos*, form, shape: EIDETIC, EIDOLON, IDOL, IDYLL, -OID; IDOCRASE, KALEIDOSCOPE. 4. Perhaps Greek *Haidēs* (also *Aidēs*), the underworld, perhaps "the invisible" (> French *Hadēs*): HADAL, HADES. II. Zero-grade form **wid-*. 1. Germanic **wit-* in: a. Old English *wit*, *witt*, knowledge, intelligence: WIT¹; b. Old English *wita* (genitive plural *witena*), wise man, councilor: WITENAGEMOT. 2. Germanic **witan* in Old English *witan*, to know: WIT²; UNWITTING. 3. Suffixed form **wid-to-* in Germanic **wīssaz*, known, in Old English *gewis*, *gewiss*, certain, sure: IWIS. 4. Form **wid-ē-* (with participial form **weid-to-*) in Latin *vidēre* (past participle *vīsus*), to see, look: VIDE, VIEW, VISA, VISAGE, VISION, VISTA, VOYEUR; ADVICE, (ADVISE), BELVEDERE, CLAIRVOYANCE, ENVY, EVIDENT, INTERVIEW, PREVIEW, PROVIDE, REVIEW, SUPERVIEW, SURVEY. 5. Suffixed form **wid-es-ya* in Greek *idea*, appearance, form, idea: IDEA, IDEO-. 6. Suffixed form **wid-tor-* in Greek *histōr*, wise, learned, learned man: HISTORY, (STORY¹); POLYHISTOR. 7. Suffixed nasalized form **wi-n-d-no-* in: a. Irish *fionn*, white (< "clearly visible"): COLCANNON; b. Welsh *guyn*, *gwynn*, white: PENGUIN. 8. Celtic compound **dru-wid-*, "knower of trees" (**dru-*, tree; see *deru-*). III. Suffixed o-grade form **woid-o-* in Sanskrit *vedaḥ*, knowledge: VEDA; RIG-VEDA. [Pok. 2. *u(e)di-* 1125.]

weidh-. To divide, separate. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **widh-ewo-*, "bereft," feminine **widh-ewā-*, "woman separated (from her husband by death)," in Germanic **widuwō* in Old English *widuwe*, widow: WIDOW. 2. Zero-grade form **uidh-* in Latin *dividere*, to separate (*dis-*, intensive prefix): DEVISE, DIVIDE, POINT-DEVICE. [Pok. *ueidh-* 1127.]

weia-. Vital force. Perhaps related to *wi-ro-*. Zero-grade form **wi-* (< **wia-*) in Latin *vīs*, force, with irregular

derivatives *violāre*, to treat with force, and *violentus*, vehement: VIM, VIOLATE, VIOLENT. [In Pok. 3. *yei*- 1123.] **weik-¹**. Clan (social unit above the household). 1. Suffixed form **weik-slā* in Latin *villa*, country house, farm: VILLA, VILLAGE, VILLAIN, VILLANELLE, (VILLEIN); (BIDONVILLE). 2. Suffixed o-grade form **woik-o-* in: a. Latin *vīcus*, quarter or district of a town, neighborhood: (VICINAGE), VICINITY; b. Greek *oikos*, house, and its derivative *oikia*, dwelling: ANDROECIUM, AUTOECIOUS, DIOCESE, DIOECIOUS, DIOICIOUS, ECESIS, ECOLOGY, ECONOMY, ECUMENICAL, HETEROECIOUS, MONOECIOUS, PARISH, TRIOECIOUS. 3. Zero-grade form **wik-* in Sanskrit *viś-*, dwelling, house, with derivative *vaiśyaś*, settler: VAISYA. [Pok. *yeik*- 1131.]

weik-². In words connected with magic and religious notions (in Germanic and Latin). 1. Germanic suffixed form **wih-l-* in Old English *wigle*, divination, sorcery, akin to the Germanic source of Old French *guile*, cunning, trickery: GUILF. 2. Germanic expressive form **wik-* in: a. Old English *wicca*, wizard, and *wicce*, witch: WITCH; b. Old English *wiccian*, to cast a spell: BEWITCH. 3. Possible suffixed zero-grade form **wik-timā* in Latin *victima*, animal used as sacrifice, victim (although this may belong to another root **əwek-* not otherwise represented in English): VICTIM. [Pok. 1. *yeik*- 1128.]

weik-³. To be like. 1. Suffixed variant form **eik-on-* in Greek *eikōn*, likeness, image: ICON, (ICONIC), ICONO-; ANISEIKONIA. 2. Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **n-wik-ēs*, not like (**n-*, not; see *ne*), in Greek *aikēs*, unseemly: AECIUM. [Pok. 3. *yeik*- 1129.]

weik-⁴. Also **welg-**. To bend, wind. I. Form *weig-*. 1. Germanic **wik-* in: a. Old English *wice*, wych elm (having pliant branches): WYCH ELM; b. Swedish *viker*, willow twig, wand, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wiker*, wicker: WICKER; c. Old Norse *vikja*, to bend, turn, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Old North French *wiket*, wicket (< “door that turns”): WICKET. 2. Germanic **waikwaz* in: a. Old Norse *veikr*, pliant: WEAK; b. Dutch *week*, weak, soft: WEAKFISH. 3. Germanic **wikōn-*, “a turning,” series, in Old English *wicu*, *wice*, week: WEEK. II. Form **weik-*. Zero-grade form **wik-* in: a. Latin *vix* (genitive *viciis*), turn, situation, change: VICAR, (VICARIOUS), VICE³, VICISSITUDE; b. Latin *vicia*, vetch (< “twining plant”): VETCH. [Pok. 4. *yeik*- 1130.]

weik-⁵. To fight, conquer. 1. Germanic **wik-* in Old Norse *vigr*, able in battle: WIGHT². 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **wi-n-k-* in Latin *vincere* (past participle *victus*), to conquer: VANQUISH, VICTOR, VINCIBLE; CONVINCE, EVICT. [Pok. 2. *yeik*- 1128.]

weip-. To turn, vacillate, tremble ecstatically. 1. O-grade form **woip-* in Germanic **waif-* in Old Norse *veif*, waving thing, flag, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Anglo-Norman *waif*, ownerless property: WAIF¹, (WAIVE), (WAIVER). 2. Variant form **weib-* in Germanic **wīpjan*, to move back and forth, in: a. Old English *wīpian*, to wipe: WIPE; b. Old French *guiper*, to cover with silk: GUIPURE; c. Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *wippen*, to swing: WHIP. 3. Perhaps suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **wi-m-p-ila-* in: a. Old English *wimpel*, covering for the neck (< “something that winds around”): WIMPLE; b. perhaps Middle Dutch *wimmel*, auger (< “that which turns in boring”): WIMBLE. 4. Suffixed zero-grade variant form **wib-ro-* in Latin *vibrāre*, to vibrate: VIBRATE. [Pok. *yeip*- 1131.]

weis-. To flow. I. 1. Germanic **wison-*, *waisōn-* in Old English *wāse*, mire, mud: OOZE². 2. Taken by many as a derivative of this root, but probably an independent Indo-European word, is the suffixed form **wīs-o-* in Latin *vīrus*, slime, poison: VIRUS. 3. Extended zero-grade form **wisk-* possibly in Latin *viscum*, mistletoe, birdlime: VISCID, VISCOUS. II. Attributed by some to this root, but more likely of obscure origin, are some Germanic words

for strong-smelling animals. 1. Germanic **wisulōn-* in Old English *wesle*, *weosule*, weasel: WEASEL. 2. Suffixed form **wis-onto-* in Germanic **wisand-*, **wisunt-*, European bison (which emits a musky smell in the rutting season), in: a. Old High German *wisunt*, bison: WISENT; b. Latin *bisōn* (plural *bisontēs*), bison: BISON. [Pok. 3. *weis-* 1134.]

weil(ə)-. To speak, adjudge. Extended o-grade form **woito-* in Russian *vētū*, council (see *sem-*¹).

wekti-. Thing, creature. Germanic **uihti-* in Old English *wiht*, person, thing: WIGHT¹; (AUGHT²), NAUGHT, NOT. [Pok. *yek-ti-* 1136.]

wekw-. To speak. 1. O-grade form **wōkw-* in: a. Latin *vōx* (stem *vōc-*), voice: VOCAL, VOICE, VOWEL; EQUIVOCAL, UNIVOCAL; b. Greek *ops*, voice: CALLIOPE. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **wokw-ā-* in Latin *vocāre*, to call: VOCABLE, VOCATION, VOUCH; ADVOCATE, AVOCATION, CONVOKE, EQUIVOCAL, EVOKE, INVOKE, PROVOKE, REVOKE. 3. Suffixed form **wekw-es-* in Greek *epos*, song, word: EPIC, EPOS. [Pok. *yekw-* 1135.]

wel-¹. To see. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **wl-id-* in Germanic **wilituz*, appearance, in Old Norse *litr*, appearance, color, dye, akin to the source of LITMUS. 2. Suffixed form **wel-uno-* perhaps in Sanskrit *Varunah*, “seer, wise one,” sovereign god: VARUNA. [Pok. 1. *yel-* 1136.]

wel-². To wish, will. 1. Germanic **wel-* in Old English *wel*, well (< “according to one’s wish”): WELL². 2. Germanic **welōn-* in Old English *wela*, *weola*, well-being, riches: WEAL¹, WEALTH. 3. Germanic **wiljōn-* in Old English *wela*, desire, will power: WILL¹. 4. Germanic **willijan* in Old English *wyllan*, *willan*, to desire: WILL²; NIL. 5. Germanic compound **wil-kumōn-* (see *g*ā-*). 6. O-grade form **wol-* in Germanic **wal-* in Old French *galloper* and Old North French *waloper*, to gallop: GALLOP, WALLOP. 7. Basic form **wel-* in Latin *velle* (present stem *vol-*), to wish, will: VELLEITY, VOLITION, VOLUNTARY; BENEVOLENT, MALEVOLENT. 8. Suffixed form **wel-up-* in Latin *voluptās*, pleasure: VOLUPTUARY, VOLUPTUOUS. [Pok. 2. *yel-* 1137.]

wel-³. To turn, roll; with derivatives referring to curved, enclosing objects. 1. Germanic **walt-* in: a. Old High German *walzan*, to roll, waltz: WALTZ; b. Middle Dutch *welteren*, to roll: WELTER. 2. Germanic **weluka-* in Old English *weoluc*, *weoloc*, mollusk (having a spiral shell), whelk: WHELK¹. 3. Perhaps Germanic **wel-* in Old English *welig*, willow (with flexible twigs): WILLOW. 4. Perhaps Germanic **welk-* in Old English *wealcen*, to roll, toss, and *wealcian*, to muffle up: WALK. 5. O-grade form **wol-* in Germanic **wall-* in: a. Old English *wiella*, *wælla*, a well (< “rolling or bubbling water,” “spring”): WELL¹; b. Old High German *wallōn*, to roam: GABERDINE. 6. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **wol-ā-* in Germanic **walō* in: a. Old English *walu*, streak on the skin, weal, welt: WALE; b. Old High German **walu*, a roll, round stem, in **wurzwalu*, rootstock (see *wrād-*). 7. Extended form **welw-* in: a. Germanic **walwōn* in Old English *wealwian*, to roll (in mud): WALLOW; b. Latin *volvare*, to roll: VAULT¹, VAULT², (VOLT²), VOLUBLE, VOLUME, VOLUTE, VOLUTIN, VOLVOX, VOUSOIR, CIRCUMVOLVE, CONVOLVE, DEVOLVE, EVOLVE, INVOLVE, OBLVOLUTE, REVOLVE; c. suffixed o-grade form **wolv-ā-* in Latin *vulva*, *volva*, covering, womb: VOLVA, VULVA; d. suffixed zero-grade form **wlv-ā-* in Latin *valva*, leaf of a door (< “that which turns”): VALVE; e. suffixed form **welu-tro-* in Greek *elutron*, sheath, cover: ELYTRON. 8. Suffixed form **wel-n-* in Greek *eilein* (< **welnein*), to turn: ILEUS; NEURILEMMA. 9. Perhaps variant **wall-* in Latin *vallēs*, *vallis*, valley (< “that which is surrounded by hills”): VAIL¹, VALE¹, VALLEY. 10. Suffixed form **wel-enā*, possibly identical with the Greek name *Helenē* (earliest form *Welenā*), Helen, in Greek *helenion*, elecampane: ELECAM-PANE, INULIN. 11. Suffixed form **wel-ik-* in Greek *helix*, spiral object: HELIX. 12. Suffixed form **wel-mi-nth-* in Greek *hēlmis*, *hēlmīns* (stem *hēlmīnth-*), parasitic worm:

HELMINTH; ANTHELMINTIC, PLATYHELMINTH. [Pok. 7. *uel-* 1140.]

wel-⁴. To tear, pull. 1. Suffixed form **wel-do-* in Latin *vellere*, to tear, pull: AVULSE, CONVULSE, DIVULSION, EVULSION, REVULSION, SVELTE. 2. Suffixed form **wel-no-* in Latin *vullis*, shaggy hair, wool: VELOURS, VELVET, VILLUS [Pok. 8. *uel-* 1144.]

welē-¹. Wool. Probably related to **wel-⁴**. 1. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **wļ-nā-* in: a. Germanic **wullō* in Old English *wul(l)*, wool: WOOL; b. Italic **wlānā* in Latin *lāna* (> French *laine*), wool, and its derivative *lānūgō*, down: LANATE; DELAINE, LANIFEROUS, LANOLIN, LANUGO; c. Celtic **wlanā* in Welsh *gwlān*, wool (> Middle English *flannel*, woolen cloth): FLANNEL. 2. Possible suffixed o-grade form **wol(s)-no-* in Greek *oulos*, wooly, curly: ULOTRICHOUS. [Pok. 4. *uel-* 1139.]

welē-². To strike, wound. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **wol(s)-o-* in Germanic **walaz* in Old Norse *valr*, the slain in battle in: a. Old Norse *Valhöll*, Valhalla: VALHALLA; b. Old Norse *Valkyrja*, "chooser of the slain," name of one of the twelve war goddesses (-*kyrja*, chooser; see **geus-**): VALKYRIE. 2. Suffixed basic form **welb-nes-* in Latin *vulnus* (stem *vulner-*), a wound: VULNERABLE. [In Pok. 8. *uel-* 1144.]

welg-. Wet. Germanic **welk-* in: a. Old English *wolc(e)n*, cloud, sky: WELKIN; b. Middle English *welken*, to wilt: WILT¹. [Pok. 2. *uelk-*, *uelg-*, 1145.]

welt-. Woods; wild. 1. Suffixed form **wolt-u-* in Germanic **walthuz* in: a. Old English *weald*, *wald*, a forest: WEALD, WOLD¹; b. Old Norse *völtr*, field: VOLE¹. 2. Germanic **walthōn-* in Middle English *welde*, a plant yielding a yellow dye, weld: WELD². 3. Germanic **wilthigaz* in: a. Old English *wilde*, wild: WILD; b. Old English *wildēor*, *wilddēor*, wild beast (*dēor*, animal; see **dheu-¹**): WILDERNESS; c. Dutch *wild*, wild: WILDEBEEST. [In Pok. 4. *uel-* 1139.]

wemē-. To vomit. 1. Germanic **wam-* in Old Norse *vamla*, qualm, and Danish *vamle*, to become sick, probably akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wam(e)len*, to feel nausea, stagger: WAMBLE. 2. Latin *vomere*, to vomit: NUX VOMICA, VOMIT. 3. Greek *emein*, to vomit: EMESIS, EMETIC. [Pok. *uem-* 1146.]

wen-¹. To desire, strive for. 1. Suffixed form **wen-u-* in Germanic **winn(u)an*, to seek to gain, in Old English *winnan*, to win: WIN¹. 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **wñ-yā* in Germanic **wunjō* in Old English *wynn*, *wen*, pleasure, joy: WEN², WINSOME. 3. Suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **wñ-ē-*, to be contented, in Germanic **wunēn* in Old English *wunian*, to become accustomed to, dwell: WON¹, (WONT). 4. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **won-eyo-* in Germanic **wanjan* in Old English *wenian*, to accustom, train, wean: WEAN¹. 5. Germanic **wēniz*, hope, with denominative **wēnjan*, to hope, in Old English *wēnan*, to expect, imagine, think: WEEN. 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **wñ-sko-* in Germanic **wunsk-* in Old English *wýscan*, to desire, wish: WISH. 7. O-grade **won-* perhaps in Germanic **wani-* in: a. Old Norse *Vanir*, the Vanir: VANIR; b. Old Norse *vana-* in *Vanadís*, name of the goddess Freya: VANADIUM. 8. Suffixed form **wen-es-* in: a. Latin *venus*, love (> *venerāri*, to worship): VENERATE, VENEREAL, VENERY¹, VENUS; b. suffixed form **wen-es-no-* in Latin *venēnum*, love potion, poison: VENOM. 9. Suffixed form **wen-eto-*, "beloved," possibly in Germanic **Weneda-*, a Slavic people, in Old High German *Winida*, the Wends: WEND. 10. Suffixed form **wen-yā* in Latin *venia*, favor, forgiveness: VENIAL. 11. Lengthened-grade form **wēn-ā-* in Latin *vēnārī*, to hunt: VENATIC, VENERY², VENISON. 12. Suffixed basic form **wen-o-* in Sanskrit *vanam*, forest: WANDEROO. 13. Possibly zero-grade suffixed form **wñ-ig-* in Sanskrit *vanīk*, *vāñijah*, merchant (? < "seeking to gain"): BANIAN. [Pok. 1. *uen-* 1146.]

wen-². To beat, wound. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form

**wñ-to-* in Germanic **wundaz* in Old English *wund*, a wound: WOUND¹. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **won-yo-* in Germanic **wanja-*, a swelling, in Old English *wen(n)*, *wēn(n)*, wen: WEN¹. [In Pok. 1. *uā-* 1108.]

wendh-. To turn, wind, weave. 1. Germanic **windan*, to wind, in: a. Old English *windan*, to wind: WIND²; b. Old Norse *vinda*, to wind: WINDLASS. 2. Germanic causative **wandjan* in: a. Old English *wendan*, to turn to: WEND; b. Dutch *wenden*, to turn: WENTLETRAP. 3. Germanic **wandrōn*, to roam about, in: a. Old English *wandrian*, to wander: WANDER; b. German *wandern*, to wander: WANDERLUST. 4. Germanic **wanduz* in Old Norse *vöndr*, a supple twig: WAND. 5. Germanic **wandljaz*, "wanderer," perhaps in Latin *Vandalus*, a Vandal: VANDAL. [Pok. 1. *uendh-* 1148.]

weng-. To bend, curve. 1. Germanic **wink-* in Old English *wincian*, to close the eyes (< "to bend down the eyelids"): WINK. 2. Germanic **winkja* in Old English *wince*, a reel, roller: WINCH. 3. Germanic **winkil-* in Old English *-wincel*, spiral shell: PERIWINKLE¹. 4. Germanic **wankil-*, **wankul-* in: a. Old English *wencel*, youth, maid (< "inconstant one"): WENCH; b. Old English *wancel*, inconstant, unsteady: WONKY. 5. Germanic **wankj-* in: a. Old French *gauchir*, to turn aside: GAUCHE; b. Anglo-Norman **wencir*, to turn aside, avoid (> Middle English *wincen*, to kick): WINCE. [Pok. *ue-n-g-* 1148.]

wep-. Bad, evil. From earlier **æwep-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **up-elo-* in Germanic **ubilaz*, evil, in Old English *yfel*, evil: EVIL.

[wēpnam. Weapon. Germanic root. 1. Old English *wæp(e)n*, weapon: WEAPON. 2. Old Norse *vāpn* (plural *vāpn*), weapon: WAPENTAKE.]

wer-¹. High raised spot. 1. Suffixed form **wer-d-* in Germanic **wartōn-* in Old English *wearte*, wart: WART. 2. Possibly Germanic **war-* in obsolete Swedish *varbulde*, "pus swelling" (*bulde*, swelling; see **bhet-²**), akin to the source of WARBLE². 3. Latin *varius* (genitive plural *variōrum*), spotty, speckled, changeable: (VAIR), VARIEGATE, (VARIETY), VARIOLA, VARIORUM, VARIOUS, VARY; (MINIVER). 4. Latin *varix*, varicose vein: VARIX. 5. Suffixed and extended zero-grade form **wrsu-ko-* in Latin *verruca*, a wart: VERRUCA. [Pok. 2. *uer-* 1151, 2. *uā-* 1108.]

wer-². To raise, lift, hold suspended. Earlier form **æwer-*. 1. Basic form **awer-* in Greek *aeirein*, to raise, and Greek *artēria*, windpipe, artery: AORTA, ARSIS, ARTERIO-, ARTERIOLE, ARTERY. 2. Possibly referred to this root (obscure basic form **āwer-*) is Greek *aēr* (> Latin *aer* > Italian *aria*), air: AERIAL AERO-, AIR, ARIA, MALARIA. 3. Related to Greek *aēr*, air, is Greek *aura* (< zero-grade form **aur-*), breath, vapor: AURA. [Pok. 1. *uer-* 1151.]

wer-³. Conventional base of various Indo-European roots; to turn, bend. I. Root **wert-*, to turn, wind. 1. Germanic **werth-* in: a. Germanic variant **warth-* in (i) Old English *-weard*, toward (< "turned toward"): -WARD (ii) Germanic **inwarth*, inward (**in*, in; see **en**), in Old English *inweard*, inward: INWARD; b. perhaps Germanic derivative **werthaz*, "toward, opposite," hence "equivalent, worth," in Old English *weorth*, worth, valuable, and derivative noun *weorth*, *wierth*, value: WORTH¹; STALWART. 2. Germanic **werthan*, to become (< "to turn into"), in Old English *weorthan*, to befall: WORTH². 3. Zero-grade form **wrt-* in Germanic **wurth-* in Old English *wyrd*, fate, destiny (< "that which befalls one"): WEIRD. 4. Latin *vertere*, to turn, with its frequentative *versāre*, to turn, and passive *versārī*, to stay, behave (< "to move around a place, frequent"): VERSATILE, VERSE¹, VERSION, VERSUS, VERTEBRA, VERTEX, VERTIGO, VORTEX; ADVERSE, ANNIVERSARY, AVERT, BOULEVERSEMENT, CONTROVERSY, (CONVERSE¹), CONVERT, DEXTROSE, DIVERT, EVERT, (EXTROVERSION), EXTROVERT, INTROSE, INTROVERT, INVERT, MALVERSION, OBVERT, PERVERT, PROSE, RETROSE, REVERT, SINIS-

TROSE, SUBVERT, TERGIVERSATE, TRANSVERSE, UNIVERSE. 5. Balto-Slavic **wirstā-*, a turn, bend, in Russian *versta*, line: VERST. II. Root **wreit-*, to turn. Germanic **writh-*, **wraith-* in: a. Old English *wriþa*, band (< "that which is wound around"): WREATH; b. Old English *wriþan*, to twist, torture: WRITHE; c. Old English *wrāth*, angry (< "tormented, twisted"): WRATH, WROTH. III. Root **uergh-*, to turn. 1. Germanic **wurgjan* in Old English *wyrġan*, to strangle: WORRY. 2. Nasalized variant **wrengh-* in: a. Germanic **ueng-* in Old English *uringan*, to twist: WRING; b. Germanic **wraŋg-* in (i) Old Norse **urangr*, *rangr*, curved, crooked, wrong, akin to the Scandinavian source of Middle English *wrong*, wrong: WRONG (ii) Low German *wrangeln*, to wrestle, akin to the Low German source of Middle English *wranglen*, to wrangle: WRANGLE. IV. Root **uerg-*, to turn. 1. Nasalized variant form **wreng-* in Germanic **urankjan* in: a. Old English *uencan*, to twist: WRENCH; b. Old English *geurincian*, to wind (*ge-*, collective prefix; see *kom*): WRINKLE. 2. Latin *vergere*, to turn, tend toward: VERGE²; CONVERGE, DIVERGE. V. Root **ureik-*, to turn. 1. Germanic **wrig-* in: a. Old English *wrigian*, to turn, bend, go: WRY; b. Middle Low German *wriggeln*, to wriggle: WRIGGLE. 2. Germanic **urhist-* whence **wristiz* in Old English *wrist*, wrist: WRIST. 3. Secondary Germanic derivative **wraistjan* in Old English *uræstan*, to twist, with its frequentative **uræstlian*, to wrestle: WREST, WRESTLE. 4. Possibly o-grade form **uwoik-* in Gaulish **brūkō*, heath (> French *bruyère*, heath): BRIAR¹. VI. Germanic root **urib-* in Old French *riber*, to be wanton: RIBALD. VII. Root **uerb-*, also **uerbh-*, to turn, bend. 1. Germanic **uerp-*, **uarp-*, "to fling by turning the arm," in Old English *weorpan*, to throw away: WARP. 2. Latin *verber*, whip, rod: REVERBERATE. 3. Latin *verbena*, sacred foliage: VERBENA, (VERVAINE). 4. Zero-grade form **urb-* in Greek *rhabdos*, rod: RHABDOMANCY, RHABDOVIRUS. 5. Nasalized variant form **wrembh-* in Greek *rhombos*, magic wheel, rhombus: RHOMBUS. VIII. Root **uerp-*, to turn, wind. 1. Metathesized form **wrep-* in Germanic **wrap-* in Danish dialectal *vraule*, to wind, akin to the source of Middle English *wrappen*, to wrap: WRAP. 2. Zero-grade form **wrp-* in Greek *rhaptein*, to sew (> *rhaphe*, suture): RAPHE, RAPHIDE; RHAPSODY, STAPHYLORRHAPHY, TENORRHAPHY. IX. Root **urmi-*, worm; rhyme word to **kʷrmi-*. 1. Germanic **wurmiz* in Old English *uym*, worm: WORM. 2. Latin *vermis*, worm: VERMEIL, VERMI-, VERMICELLI, VERMICULAR, VERMIN. [Pok. 3. *uer-* 1152.]

wer-⁴. To perceive, watch out for. I. O-grade form **wor-*. 1. Suffixed form **wor-o-* in Germanic **warz* in: a. Old English *wær*, watchful: WARY; b. Old English *gewær*, aware (*ge-*, collective and intensive prefix; see *kom*): AWARE; c. Old English *warian*, to beware: WARE². 2. Suffixed form **wor-to-* in Germanic **wardaz*, guard, and **wardōn*, to guard, in: a. (i) Old English *ward*, a watching, keeper: WARD; STEWARD (ii) Old English *wardian*, to ward, guard: WARDER²; b. Old North French *warder*, to guard: WARDEN; REWARD, WARDROBE; c. Old French *garder*, to guard: GUARD; d. Anglo-Norman *warde*, guard: REARWARD². 3. Germanic **warō* in: a. Old English *waru*, goods, protection, guard: WARE¹; b. Old English *-ware* (probably plural of *waru*, "goods"), inhabitants (< "defenders"): FIELDFARE. 4. Suffixed form **wor-wo-* in Greek *ouros*, a guard: ARCTURUS. 5. Variant **(s)wor-*, *s(w)or-* probably in Greek *horan*, to see: EPHOR, PANORAMA. II. Suffixed (stative) form **wer-ē-* in Latin *verēri*, to respect, feel awe for: REVERE¹. [Pok. 8. *uer-* 1164.]

wer-⁵. To cover. I. Basic form **wer-*. 1. Germanic **wer-jōn-* in Old English *wer*, dam, fish trap: WEIR. 2. Compound form **ap-wer-yo-* (**ap-*, off, away; see *apo-*) in Latin *aperire*, to open, uncover: APERIENT, APERITIF, APERTURE; OVERT, OVERTURE, PERT. 3. Compound form

op-wer-yo-* (op-*, over; see *epi*) in Latin *operire*, to cover: COVER, OPERCULUM. II. O-grade form **wor-*. 1. Germanic **war-nōn* in Old English *war(e)ntian*, to take heed: WARN. 2. Germanic **war-* in: a. (i) Old French *garant*, warrant, authorization: GUARANTY (ii) Old North French *warant*, warrant, and *warantir*, to guarantee: WARRANT, (WARRANTEE), WARRANTY; b. Old French *garer*, to guard, protect: GARAGE; c. Old French *g(u)larir*, to defend, protect: GARRET, GARRISON; d. Old North French *warene*, enclosure, game preserve: WARREN; e. Old French *g(u)arnir*, to equip: GARMENT, GARNISH. [Pok. 5. *uer-* 1160.]

wer-⁶. Also **were-**. To speak. Variant **wrē-*, contracted from **wreā-*. 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **wr-dho-* in Germanic **wurdam* in Old English *word*, word: WORD. 2. Suffixed form **wer-dho-* in Latin *verbum*, word: VERB, VERVE; ADVERB, PROVERB. 3. Suffixed form **wer-yo-* in Greek *eirein*, to say, speak: IRONY. 4. Variant form **wrē-* in suffixed form **wrē-tor-* in Greek *rhētōr*, public speaker: RHETOR. [Pok. 6. *uer-* 1162.]

wer-⁷. To burn. Suffixed lengthened o-grade (causative) form **wōr-yo-* in Russian *varit'*, to boil: SAMOVAR. [Pok. 12. *uer-* 1166.]

wer-⁸. Squirrel. Reduplicated expressive form **wt-wer(r)-* in Latin *viverra*, a ferret: VIVERRINE. [Pok. 13. *uer-* 1166.]

wēr-. Water. Suffixed zero-grade form **ūr-inā-* in Latin *ūrīna*, urine: URINE. [In Pok. 9. *ay(e)-* 78.]

wero-¹. Wide, broad. Suffixed form **wer(a)-u-* metathesized in Greek *eurus*, wide: EURY-; ANEURYSM, EURYDICE. [Pok. 8. *uer-* 1165.]

wero-². To find. Variant **wrē-*, contracted from **wreā-*. Reduplicated form **we-wrē-* in Greek *heuriskein* (first person singular perfect indicative active *heurēka*), to find: EUREKA, HEURISTIC. [Pok. 4. *uer-* 1160.]

werg-. To do. I. Suffixed form **werg-o-*. 1. Germanic **werkam*, work, in: a. Old English *weorc*, *uerc*, work: WORK; b. Old High German *werch*, work: (BOULEVARD), BULWARK. 2. Greek *ergon*, work, action: ERG-, -URGY; ADRENERGIC, ALLERGY, ARGON, CHOLINERGIC, DEMIURGE, DRAMATURGE, ENDERGONIC, ENDOERGIC, ENERGY, ERGOGRAPH, EXERGONIC, EXERGUE, EXOERGIC, GEORGIC, LITURGY, METALLURGY, SURGERY, (SYNERGIC), SYNERGISM, THAUMATURGE. II. Zero-grade form **wrg-*. 1. Suffixed forms **wrg-yo-*, **wrg-to-* in Germanic **wurkjan*, to work, participle **wurhta-*, in Old English *wyrġan*, to work, participle *geworht*, wrought: WROUGHT. 2. Suffixed form **wrg-t-* in Germanic **wurhtjō-* in Old English *wryhta*, maker, wright: WRIGHT. III. O-grade form **worg-* in: a. Greek *organon* (with suffix *-ano-*), tool: ORGAN, ORGANON; b. Greek *orgia*, secret rites, worship (< "service"): ORGY. [Pok. 2. *uerg-* 1168.]

wēro-. True. 1. Germanic **wēra-* in Old English *wær*, faith, pledge: WARLOCK. 2. Latin *vērū* (> Old French *voir*, truth), true, with its derivative *vērax*, truth: VERA-CIOUS, VERISM, VERITY, VERY; AVER, VERDICT, VERIDICAL, VERIFY, VERISIMILAR, VOIR DIRE. 3. Latin *sevērū*, grave, serious; regarded by some as a compound of *se-*, sed, without (see *s(w)e-*), and *vērū*, true, but the semantic difficulties make this explanation improbable: SEVERE; ASSEVERATE, PERSEVERE. [Pok. 11. *uer-* 1165.]

wers-¹. To confuse, mix up. Compare **ers-¹**. I. Suffixed basic form. 1. Germanic **uerz-a-*, whence **werra-* in: a. Old North French *werre*, war: WAR; b. Spanish *guerra*, war: GUERRILLA. 2. Germanic comparative **uersizōn-* in Old English *wyrsa*, worse: WORSE. 3. Germanic superlative **wers-istaz* in Old English *wyrsta*, worst: WORST. II. Suffixed zero-grade form **urs-ti-* in Germanic **wursti-* in Old High German *wurst* (> German *Wurst*), sausage (< "mixture"): WURST; (LIVERWURST). [Pok. *uers-* 1169.]

wers-². To be wet. Compare **ers-²**. Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **wors-eyo-* in Greek *ourein*, "to make water," to urinate, whence *ouron*, urine: URETER, URE-

THRA, URETIC, -URIA, URO-¹, URONIC; DIURETIC, ENURESIS. [In Pok. 9. *au(e)*- 78.]

wes-¹. To buy. 1. Suffixed form **wes-no-* in Latin *vēnum*, sale: VENAL, VEND. 2. Suffixed o-grade form **wos-nā-* in Greek *ōneisthai*, to buy: DUOPSONY. [Pok. 8. *ues-* 1173.]

wes-². Wet. Germanic **wōs-* in Old English *wōs*, juice: OOZE¹. [Pok. 3. *ues-* 1171.]

wes-³. To stay, dwell, pass the night, with derivatives meaning "to be." 1. O-grade form **wos-* in Germanic **was-* in Old English *wās*, was: WAS. 2. Lengthened-grade form **wēz-* in Germanic **wēz-* in Old English *wære* (subjunctive), *wæron* (plural), were: WERE. 3. Germanic **wesan* in Old Norse *vesa*, *vera*, to be: WASSAIL. 4. Suffixed form **wes-tā-* perhaps in Latin *Vesta*, household goddess: VESTA. 5. Suffixed variant form **was-tu-* possibly in Greek *astu*, town (< "place where one dwells"), whence Latin *astus*, skill, craft (practiced in a town): ASTUTE. [Pok. 1. *ues-* 1170.]

wes-⁴. To clothe. Extension of *eu-*¹. 1. Suffixed o-grade form **wos-eyo-* in Germanic **wazjan* in Old English *uerian*, to wear, carry: WEAR¹. 2. Suffixed form **wes-ti-* in Latin *vestis*, garment: VEST; DEVEST, INVEST, REVEST, TRAVESTY. 3. Suffixed form **wes-nu-* in Greek *hennunai*, to clothe: HIMATION. [Pok. 5. *ues-* 1172.]

wes-pero-. Evening, night. I. Reduced form **wes-*. 1. Suffixed form **wes-to-* in Germanic **west-* in: a. Old English *west*, west: WEST; b. Old English *western*, western: WESTERN; c. Old English *westra*, more westerly: WESTERLY. 2. Possibly Germanic **wis-* in Late Latin *Visigothi*, "West Goths" (*Gothi*, the Goths): VISIGOTH. II. Basic form **wespero-*. 1. Latin *vesper*, evening: VESPER, VESPERTILIONID. 2. Greek *hesperos*, evening: HESPERIAN. [Pok. *uesperos* 1173.]

wes-*r*. Spring. Latin *ver*, spring (phonologically irregular): VERNAL; PRIMAVERA. [Pok. *ues-r* 1174.]

wet-¹. To blow, inspire, spiritually arouse. Related to *wē-*. 1. Lengthened-grade form **wōt-* in Germanic suffixed form **wōd-eno-*, **wōd-ono-*, "raging," "mad," "inspired," hence "spirit," name of the chief Teutonic god, in: a. Old English *Wōden*, Woden: WODEN; b. Old English *Wōdnesdæg*, "Woden's day": WEDNESDAY; c. Old Norse *Odinn*, Odin: ODIN; d. Old High German *Wuotan* (> German *Wotan*), Wotan: WOTAN. 2. Lengthened variant form **wāt-* in Latin *vātēs*, prophet, poet: VATIC. 3. Suffixed variant form **wat-no-* in Latin *vannus*, a winnowing fan: FAN¹, VAN³. 4. Oldest basic form **awet-* becoming **awet-* in suffixed form **awet-mo-* in Greek *atmos* (< **aetmos*), breath, vapor: ATMOSPHERE. [Pok. *uāt-* 1113.]

wet-². Year. 1. Suffixed form **wet-ru-* in Germanic **weth-ruz*, perhaps "yearling," in Old English *wether*, wether: WETHER. 2. Suffixed form **wet-es-* in: a. Latin *vetus*, old (< "having many years"): VETERAN; INVETERATE; b. Latin *veterinus*, of beasts of burden, of cattle (perhaps chiefly old cattle): VETERINARY; c. Greek *etos*, year: ETESIAN. 3. Suffixed form **wet-olo-* in Latin *vitulus*, calf, yearling: VEAL, VITELLUS. [Pok. *uet-* 1175.]

wi-. Apart, in half. 1. Suffixed form **wi-itos* in Germanic **wīdaz* in Old English *wīd*, wide (< "far apart"): WIDE. 2. Suffixed (comparative) form **wi-tero-* in Germanic **wiθrō*, against, in: a. Old English *wither*, against, with its derivative *with*, with, against: WITH, WITHERS; b. Old High German *widar*, against: GUERDON; WITHERSHINS. [Pok. 1. *ū-* 1175.]

widhu-. Tree. Germanic **widu-* in Old English *wudu*, wood: WOOD. [Pok. *uidhu-* 1177.]

wikmti-. Twenty. Compound of *wi-*, in half, hence two, and *(d)kmt-i (nominative dual), decade, reduced zero-grade form of *dek-*. 1. Latin *vīginti*, twenty: VICENARY, VIGESIMAL. 2. Greek *eikosi*, twenty: ICOSAHEDRON. 3. Sanskrit *vīmśatiḥ*, twenty: PACHISI. [Pok. *ūi-kmt-i* 1177.]

wi-ro-. Man. Derivative of *wele-*². 1. Germanic shortened from **wiraz* becoming **weraz* in: a. Old English *wer*, man: WEREWOLF, WERGELD; b. Germanic compound

wer-ald-*, "life or age of man" (-ald-*, age; see *al-*³), in Old English *weorold*, world: WORLD; c. Frankish **wer-wulf*, "man-wolf" (**wulf*, wolf; see *wikwo-*), in French *garou*, werewolf: LOUP-GAROU. 2. Latin *vir*, man: VIRAGO, VIRILE, VIRTUE, (VIRTUOSA), (VIRTUOSO); DECEMVIR, DUUMVIR, TRIUMVIR. 3. Possibly Latin *cūria*, curia, court, if regarded as from **co-vir*, "men together" (co-, together; see *kōm*): CURIA. [Pok. *ūiro-s* 1177.]

wleik-. To flow, run. Zero-grade form **wlik-*. 1. Adjective **wlik-u-*, wet, in: a. suffixed form **wlik-w-ā-* in Latin *liquāre*, to dissolve: LIQUATE; b. suffixed form **wlik-w-ē-* in Latin *liquēre*, to be liquid: LIQUESCENT, LIQUID, LIQUOR; DELIQUESCE, LIQUEFY. 2. Suffixed form **wlik-s-* in: a. Latin *lixa*, lye: LIXIVIATE; b. Latin *prōlixus*, poured forth, stretched out in front, extended (*prō-*, forth; see *per*¹): PROLIX. [In Pok. *leiky-* 669.]

wikwo-. Wolf. 1. Germanic **wulfaz* in: a. Old English *wulf*, wolf: WOLF; b. Middle Dutch *wolf*, *wulf*, wolf: AARDWOLF; c. Old High German *wolf*, wolf, in German *Wolfram*, tungsten: WOLFRAM; d. Frankish **wulf*, wolf (see *wi-ro-*). 2. Taboo variant **lupo-* in Latin *lupus*, wolf: LOBO, LUPINE¹, LUPINE²; LOUP-GAROU. 3. Taboo variant **lukwo-* in: a. Greek *lukos*, wolf: LYCANTHROPE, LYCOPodium; b. Suffixed form **lukw-ya* in Greek *lussa*, martial rage, madness, rabies ("wolf-ness"): LYTTA; ALYSSUM. [Pok. *ūlkwo-s* 1178.]

wlp-ē-. Fox. 1. Latin *vulpēs*, fox: VULPINE. 2. Taboo variant **alōpēk-* in Greek *alōpēx*, fox: ALOPECIA. [Pok. *ūlp-*, *lup-* 1179.]

wogwh-ni-. Plowshare, wedge. 1. Probably Germanic **wagjaz* in Old English *wecg*, wedge: WEDGE. 2. Probably Latin *vōmer*, plowshare: VOMER. [Pok. *uogwhni-s* 1179.]

wokso-. Wax. Related to *weg-*¹. Germanic **wahsam* in Old English *wæx*, *wear*, wax: WAX¹. [Pok. *uokso-* 1180.]

wopsā. Wasp. Metathesized form **wospā*. 1. Germanic **wosp-* in Old English *wæsp*, *wæps*, wasp: WASP. 2. Latin *vespa*, wasp: VESPIARY. [Pok. *uobhsā* 1179.]

wōs. You (plural). Latin *vōs* (> Old French *vous*), you: RENDEZVOUS. [In Pok. 1. *ū-* 513.]

wrād-. Branch, root. I. Basic form **wrād-* in Germanic **wrōt-* in Old Norse *rōt*, root: ROOT¹; RUTABAGA. II. Zero-grade form **wrōd-*. 1. Germanic **wurtiz* in: a. Old English *wyrt*, plant, herb: WORT; b. German *Wurzel* (< **wurzwala*, rootstock; **wala*, a roll, round stem; see *wel-*³), root: MANGELWURZEL. 2. Latin *rādix*, root: RACE³, RADICAL, RADICLE, RADISH, RADIX; DERACINATE, ERADICATE. 3. Suffixed form **wrōd-mo-* in Latin *rāmus*, branch: RAMOSE, RAMUS; RAMIFY. 4. Suffixed reduced form **wr(ā)d-ya* perhaps in Greek *rhiza*, root: RHIZO-, RHIZOME; COLEORHIZA, LICORICE, MYCORRHIZA. [Pok. *ū(e)rād-* 1167.]

wrāgh-. Thorn, tip. Greek *rhakhis*, ridge, spine: RACHIS. [Pok. 1. *ūrāgh-* 1180.]

wreg-. To push, shove, drive, track down. I. Basic form **wreg-* in Germanic **wrekan* in: a. Old English *wrecan*, to drive, expel: WREAK; b. Old Norse *rek* (older form *wrek*), wreckage, akin to the Scandinavian source of Anglo-Norman *wrec*, wreck: WRECK. II. O-grade form **wrog-*. 1. Germanic **wrakjōn-*, "pursuer, one pursued," in: a. Old English *wrecca*, exile: WRETCH; b. Frankish **wrakjō*, "one pursued, an exile," perhaps in French *garce*, a girl: GASKET. 2. Germanic **wrakaz* in: a. Old English *wræc*, exile, punishment, and Middle Dutch *wrak*, wreckage: WRACK¹; b. Swedish *rak*, wreckage, akin to the source of Middle English *rak*, mass of driven clouds: RACK³. III. Zero-grade form **wrg-eyo-*, **urg-eyo-* in Latin *urgere*, to urge, drive: URGE. [Pok. *wreg-* 1181.]

wrēg-. To break. Suffixed form **wrēg-nu-* in Greek *rhēgnunai*, to burst forth: -RRHAGIA. [Pok. *ūrēg-* 1181.]

[wrod-. Rose. A word (not common Indo-European) of unknown origin. 1. Suffixed form **wrod-o-* in Greek *rhodon*, rose: RHODO-; (RHODIUM). 2. Suffixed form **wrod-ya-* (perhaps via Etruscan) in Latin *rosa*, rose:

ROSE¹. 3. Zero-grade form *wṛd- in Iranian *wṛd in Persian *gul*, rose: JULEP.]

wrōd-. To root, gnaw. Germanic *wṛōt- in Old English *wṛōtan*, to dig up: ROOT². [Pok. 7. *wṛ-* 1163.]

wrōdh-. To grow straight, upright. Suffixed zero-grade form *wṛadh-uo- in Greek *orthos*, straight, correct, right: ORTHO-, ORTHOTICS; ANORTHITE. [In Pok. *wṛdh-* 1167.]

wrōg-. To burgeon, swell with strength. Suffixed zero-grade form *wṛg-ā- in Greek *organ*, to swell: ORGASM. [Pok. 3. *wṛg-* 1169.]

wrughyo-. Rye. Germanic *rugi- in Old English *ryge*, rye: RYE¹. [Pok. *wrughyo-* 1183.]

[xenos. Strange; stranger. Greek word (earlier form *xenuos) of uncertain origin and formation; the initial x- may be the zero-grade form *ghs- of *ghos- (see ghos-tl-): XENO-; EUXENITE, PYROXENE.]

yā-. To be aroused. Suffixed form *yā-lo- in Greek *zēlos*, zeal: JEALOUS, ZEAL. [Pok. *yā-* 501.]

yag-. To worship; reverence. Suffixed form *yag-yo- perhaps in Greek *hagios*, holy: HAGIO-. [Pok. *yag-* 501.]

yē-. To throw. Contracted from *yēo-. 1. Extended zero-grade forms *yak-yo- in Latin *jacere*, to throw, lay, and *yak-ē- (stative) in *jacēre*, to lie down (< "to be thrown"), and *jaculum*, dart: JESS, JET², JOIST; ABJECT, ADJACENT, ADJECTIVE, AMICE, CONJECTURE, DEJECT, (EASE), EJACULATE, EJECT, GIST, INJECT, INTERJECT, OBJECT¹, PARGET, PROJECT, REJECT, SUBJACENT, SUBJECT, SUPERJACENT, TRAJECT. 2. Basic form *yē- and zero-grade form *yo- in Greek *hienai*, to send, throw: CATHETER, DIESIS, ENEMA, PAREISIS, SYNESIS. [Pok. *yē-* 502.]

yeg-. Ice. Germanic *jakilaz, *jekilaz, in Old English *gicel*, icicle, ice: ICICLE. [Pok. *yeg-* 503.]

yēg-wā-. Power, youthful strength. Greek *hēbē*, youth, youthful vigor: HEBE; EPHEBE, HEBEPHRENIA. [Pok. *yēg-wā-* 503.]

yek-. To speak. Suffixed o-grade form *yok-o- in Latin *jocus*, joke: JEWEL, JOCOSE, JOCULAR, JOKE, JUGGLE, (JUGGLER); JEOPARDY. [Pok. *yek-* 503.]

yēk-. To heal. Possible suffixed zero-grade form *yok-es- in Greek *akos*, cure: AUTACOID, PANACEA. [Pok. *yek-* 504.]

yēk-wr. Liver. Greek *hēpar*, liver: HEPATIC, HEPATO-; HEPARIN, (HEPATITIS), (HEPATOGENIC). [Pok. *yek-wr* 504.]

yem-. To pair. Perhaps altered into Latin *geminus*, twin, paired: GEMINATE, GEMINI, GIMMAL; BIGEMINAL, TRIGEMINUS. [Pok. *yem-* 505.]

yēr-. Year, season. 1. Suffixed basic form *yēr-o- in Germanic *jēram in Old English *gēar*, year: YEAR. 2. Suffixed o-grade form *yōr-ā- in Greek *hōrā*, season: HOUR; HOROLOGE, HOROLOGY, HOROSCOPE. [In Pok. 1. *yē-* 293.]

yes-. To boil, foam, bubble. 1. Germanic *jest- in Old English *gist*, yeast: YEAST. 2. Greek *zein*, *zein*, to boil: ECZEMA, ZEOLITE. [Pok. *yēs-* 506.]

yeu-. Vital force, youthful vigor. Earliest form *yēu-; variant of *aiw-*. Suffixed zero-grade form *yuwen- (< *yu-wen-), "possessing youthful vigor," young. 1. Further suffixed form *yuwn-ti- in Germanic *jugunthi-, *jugunthā- in Old English *geoguth*, youth: YOUTH. 2. Further suffixed form *yuwn-ko- in: a. Germanic *juwungaz becoming *jungaz in (i) Old English *geong*, young: YOUNG (ii) Old High German *jung*, young: JUNKER (iii) compound *jung-frōwō-, young lady (see *perl*); b. Old Irish *óac*, Irish Gaelic *óg*, in *oglach*, soldier: GALLOWGLASS. 3. Latin *iuvenis*, young: JUNIOR, JUVENILE; JUVENOCRACY, REJUVENATE. [Pok. 3. *yēu-* 510.]

yeudh-. To move violently, fight. Zero-grade form *yudh-ē- in Latin *jubēre*, to command (< "to set in motion"): JUSSIVE. [Pok. *yēu-dh-* 511.]

yeuo-. To blend, mix food. Zero-grade form *yū- (< *yu-) in: a. Suffixed form *yū-s- in Latin *jūs*, juice, broth: JUICE; b. suffixed form *yūs-mā in Greek *zumē*, leaven: -ZYME, ZYMO-; ENZYME. [Pok. 1. *yēu-* 507.]

yeug-. To join. I. Zero-grade form *yug-. 1. Suffixed form *yug-o- in: a. Germanic *yukam in Old English *geoc*, yoke: YOKE; b. Latin *jugum*, yoke: JUGATE, JUGULAR, JUGUM; CONJUGATE, SUBJUGATE; c. Greek *zugon*, yoke, and *zugoun*, to join: ZYGO-, ZYGOMA, -ZYGOUS; (AZYGOUS), SYZYG; d. Sanskrit *yugam*, yoke: YUGA. 2. Suffixed (superlative) form *yug-istos in Latin *jugistā* (*viā*), "on a nearby (road)," contracted to *juxtā*, close by: JOUST; ADJUST, JUXTAPOSE, (JUXTAPOSITION). 3. Nasalized form *yu-n-g- in Latin *jungere*, to join: JOIN, JUNCTION, JUNCTURE, JUNTA; ADJOIN, CONJOIN, (CONJUGAL), (CONJUNCT), ENJOIN, INJUNCTION, SUBJOIN. II. Suffixed form *yeug-mn in Greek *zeugma*, a bond: ZEUGMA. III. Suffixed o-grade form *youg-o- in Sanskrit *yogaḥ*, union: YOGA. [Pok. 2. *yēu-* 508.]

yewes-. Law. 1. Latin *jūs*, law, and its derivative *jūrāre*, "to pronounce a ritual formula," swear: JURAL, JURIST, JURY¹; ABJURE, ADJURE, CONJURE, INJURY, JURIDICAL, JURISCONSULT, JURISDICTION, JURISPRUDENCE, (NON-JUROR), OBJURGATE, PERJURE. 2. Compound form *yewes-dik-, "one who shows or pronounces the law" (see *deik-*), in Latin *jūdex*, judge: JUDGE; ADJUDICATE, PREJUDICE. 3. Suffixed form *yewes-to- in Latin *jūstus*, just: JUST¹. [Pok. *yēuos* 512.]

yewo-. Grain. Suffixed form *yew-ya in Greek *zeia*, one-seeded wheat: ZEIN. [Pok. *yēuo-* 512.]

yōs-. To gird. 1. Suffixed form *yōs-ter- in Greek *zōstēr*, girdle: ZOSTER. 2. Suffixed form *yōs-nā in Greek *zōnē*, girdle: ZONE; EVZONE. [Pok. *yō(u)s-* 513.]

yu-¹. You. Second person (plural) pronoun. Germanic *jūz (nominative) and *iwwiz (oblique) in Old English *gē* and *ēow*, you: YE², YOU. [Pok. 1. *yū-* 513.]

yu-². Outcry (of exultation). 1. Latin *jubilāre*, to raise a shout of joy: JUBILATE. 2. Greek *iuzein*, to cry, call: JINX. [Pok. 2. *yū-* 514.]

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 ATAXIA lāg-
 ATHEISM dhēs-
 ATHELING athal-
 ATLANTIC tele-
 ATLAS tele-
 ATMAN ātmen-
 ATMOSPHERE wet-1
 ATOM tem-
 ATONE ol-no-
 ATRABILIOUS āter-
 ATRIUM āter-
 ATROCIOUS āter-
 ATROPHY threph-
 ATTACH steg-
 ATTACK steg-
 ATTAIN lag-
 ATTEND ten-
 ATTENUATE ten-
 ATTEST trel-
 ATTITUDE ap-1
 ATTO- októ(u)
 ATTORN tere-1
 ATTRACT tragh-
 ATTRITION tere-1
 AUBADE albhō-
 AUBURN albhō-
 AUCTION aug-1
 AUDIBLE au-5
 AUDIENCE au-5
 AUDIENT au-5
 AUDILE au-5
 AUDING au-5
 AUDIO- au-5
 AUDIT au-5
 AUDITOR au-5
 AUDITORIUM au-5
 AUDITORY au-5
 AUGEND aug-1
 AUGER nobh-
 AUGHT¹ aiw-
 AUGHT² wekti-
 AUGITE aug-2
 AUGMENT aug-1
 AUGUR aug-1
 AUGUST aug-1
 AUK el-2
 AULIC au-1
 AUNT amma
 AURA wer-2
 AURAL¹ ous-
 AUREATE aurum
 AUREOLE aurum
 AURIC aurum
 AURICLE ous-
 AURIFEROUS aurum
 AURIFORM ous-
 AURIGA ōs-
 AUROCHS wegw-
 AURORA aus-1
 AUSCULTATION ous-
 AUSLANDER lenth-2, ud-
 AUSPICE awi-, spek-
 AUSTERE saus-
 AUTACOID yēk-
 AUTARCHY arkhein
 AUTARKY arek-
 AUTHOR aug-1
 AUTHORIZE aug-1
 AUTOBAHN gwen-1
 AUTOCHTHON dhghem-
 AUTOECIOUS weik-1
 AUTOGIRO gēu-
 AUTOMATIC men-1
 AUTONOMOUS nem-

AUTOPSY okw-
 AUXESIS aug-1
 AUXILIARY aug-1
 AUXIN aug-1
 AVAIL wai-
 AVAST kel-3, past-
 AVATAR au-3, lere-2
 AVENUE delk-
 AVENUE gwa-
 AVER wēro-
 AVERT wer-3
 AVIAN awi-
 AVIARY awi-
 AVIATION awi-
 AVICULTURE awi-
 AVIFAUNA awi-
 AVOCATION wekw-
 AVOID eu-2
 AVULSE wei-4
 AVUNCULAR awo-
 AWARE wer-4
 AWAY weg-
 AWE agh-1
 AWKWARD apo-
 AWN ak-
 AX agwes-
 AXILLA aks-
 AXIOLOGY ag-
 AXIOM ag-
 AXIS aks-
 AXLE aks-
 AXON aks-
 AYAH awo-
 AYE² aiw-
 AZALEA as-
 AZO- gwei-
 AZYGOS yeug-

B

BABA baba-
 BABBLE baba-
 BABE baba-
 BABKA baba-
 BABU baba-
 BABUSHKA baba-
 BABY baba-
 BACILLUS bak-
 BACTERIUM bak-
 BACULIFORM bak-
 BAGEL bheug-3
 BAGUETTE bak-
 BAIL³ bheug-3
 BAIRN bher-1
 BAIT¹ bheid-
 BAKE bhē-
 BAKSHEESH bhag-1
 BALALAIKA baba-
 BALCONY bheig-
 BALE¹ bhei-2
 BALE² bheiu-
 BALEEN bhei-2
 BALK bheig-
 BALL¹ bhei-2
 BALL² gwele-1
 BALLAD gwele-1
 BALLAST bhoso-, klā-
 BALLET gwele-1
 BALLISTA gwele-1
 BALLOON bhei-2
 BALLOT bhei-2
 BALLOTTEMENT bhei-2
 BAMBINO baba-
 BAN¹ bhā-2
 BANAL bhā-2
 BAND¹ bhendh-
 BANDANNA bhendh-
 BANDIT bhā-2
 BANDOLEER bhā-1
 BANDORE pandoura
 BANE gwen-1
 BANG¹ bheg-
 BANIAN wen-1
 BANISH bhā-2
 BANK¹ bheg-
 BANK² bheg-
 BANK³ bheg-
 BANKRUPT bheg-, reup-
 BANNER bhā-1
 BANNERET bhā-1
 BANNS bhā-2
 BANQUET bheg-
 BANQUETTE bheg-
 BANSHEE gwen-
 BANTLING bheg-
 BAPTIST gwele-1

BAPTIZE gwele-1
 BAR² gwere-2
 BARB¹ bhardhā
 BARBARIAN baba-
 BARBARISM baba-
 BARBAROUS baba-
 BARBEL bhardhā
 BARBELLATE bhardhā
 BARBER bhardhā
 BARBETTE bhardhā
 BARBICEL bhardhā
 BARBULE bhardhā
 BARD¹ gwere-3
 BARE¹ bhoso-
 BARGAIN bhergh-1
 BARITE gwere-2
 BARITONE gwere-2
 BARIUM gwere-2
 BARK¹ bhergh-
 BARLEY bhares-
 BARM bhreu-2
 BARMY bhreu-2
 BARN bhares-
 BARO- gwere-2
 BAROUCHE dwo-, ret-
 BARROW¹ bher-1
 BARROW² bhergh-2
 BARROW³ bher-2
 BARYON gwere-2
 BARYSPHERE gwere-2
 BARYTA gwere-2
 BASCULE (s)keu-
 BASE¹ gwa-
 BASE² bassus
 BASIS gwa-
 BAS-RELIEF bassus
 BASS¹ bhar-
 BASS² bassus
 BASSET¹ bassus
 BASSO bassus
 BAT² bhlag-
 BATE² battuere
 BATEAU bheid-
 BATH¹ bhē-
 BATHE bhē-
 BATHOS gwele-1
 BATHY- gwele-1
 BATHYSCAPH skep-
 BATTEN¹ bhad-
 BATTERY battuere
 BATTER¹ battuere
 BATTER³ battuere
 BATTLE battuere
 BAWD bhei-2
 BAWL bhei-4
 BAY² bat-
 BAY³ badyo-
 BAY⁴ bat-
 BAYADERE gwele-1
 BE bheue-
 BE- ambhi
 BEACON bhā-1
 BEAD gwele-1
 BEADLE bheudh-
 BEAM bheue-
 BEAN bha-bhā-
 BEAR¹ bher-1
 BEAR² bher-3
 BEARD bhardhā
 BEAT bha-
 BEATIFIC deu-2, dhē-1
 BEATIFY deu-2
 BEATITUDE deu-2
 BEAU deu-2
 BEAUTY deu-2
 BEAVER¹ bher-3
 BÈCHE-DE-MER mori-
 BECK² bheg-
 BECKON bhā-1
 BECOME gwa-
 BED bhedh-
 BEE¹ bhei-1
 BEE² bheug-3
 BEECH bhāgo-
 BEEF gwou-
 BEETLE¹ bheid-
 BEETLE³ bhau-
 BEFALL p(h)oi-
 BEFORE per-1
 BEGET ghend-
 BEHEST kel-3
 BEHIND ko-
 BEHOOF kap-
 BEHOOF kap-
 BELAY legh-
 BELCH bhei-4
 BELDAM deu-2
 BELEAGUER legh-
 BELEMNITE gwele-1

BELFRY bhergh-2
 BELIE leugh-
 BELIEF leubh-
 BELIEVE leubh-
 BELL¹ bhei-4
 BELL² bhei-4
 BELLADONNA deu-2
 BELLE deu-2
 BELLILOSE duellum
 BELLIGERENT duellum, gerere
 BELLONA duellum
 BELLOW bhei-4
 BELLOW bheigh-
 BELLY bheigh-
 BELONEPHOBIA gwei-1
 BELUGA bhei-1
 BELVEDERE deu-2, weld-
 BEMA gwa-
 BEMOAN mei-no-
 BEN¹ en-
 BENCH bheg-
 BEND¹ bhendh-
 BEND² bhendh-
 BENEATH ni
 BENEDICTION delk-
 BENEFACCTION deu-2, dhē-1
 BENEFACCTOR deu-2
 BENEFIC deu-2, dhē-1
 BENEFICE dhē-1
 BENEFICENCE deu-2, dhē-1
 BENEFIT deu-2, dhē-1
 BENEVOLENT deu-2, wei-2
 BENIGN deu-2, gene-
 BENTHOS gwadh-
 BENUMB nem-
 BEQUEATH gwei-2
 BEQUEST gwei-2
 BEREAVE reup-
 BERM bhrem-2
 BERRY bhā-1
 BERSERKER bher-3
 BESPEAK spreg-
 BESPENT spergh-
 BEST bhad-
 BETOKEN delk-
 BETRAY dō-
 BETROTH deru
 BETTER bhad-
 BETWEEN dwo-
 BETWIXT dwo-
 BEVEL bat-
 BEVERAGE pō(i)-
 BEWITCH weik-2
 BEZOAR gwheh-1, pā-
 BHAGAVAD-GITA gēi-2
 BI- dwo-
 BIB pō(i)-
 BIBLIOPOL pel-3
 BIBLIOTHECA dhē-1
 BIBULOUS pō(i)-
 BICAMERAL kamer-
 BICEPS kaput
 BICORN ker-1
 BICYCLE kwel-1
 BID bheudh-, gwheh-
 BIDE bheidh-
 BIDENTATE dent-
 BIDONVILLE weik-1
 BIENNIAL at-
 BIER bher-1
 BIFORATE bher-2
 BIGEMINAL yem-
 BIGHT bheug-3
 BILANDER ambhi, iendh-2
 BILBERRY bhei-2
 BILINGUAL dngū
 BILIRUBIN reudh-1
 BILIVERDIN virere
 BILL¹ beu-1
 BILL² bhei-2
 BILL³ bhei-2
 BILLET¹ beu-1
 BILLET-DOUX djk-u-
 BILLOW bheigh-
 BILTONG bhei-2, dngū
 BIMESTRIAL mē-2
 BIN bhendh-
 BINAL dwo-
 BINARY dwo-
 BIND bhendh-
 BINNACLE ghabh-
 BINOMIAL nem-
 BIO- gwei-
 BIONT es-
 BIOTA gwei-
 BIOTIC gwei-
 BIPARTITE pere-2
 BIRCH bhergh-
 BIREME ere-1

BIRR¹ bher-1
 BIRTH bher-1
 BIS dwo-
 BISCUIT dwo-, pek*-
 BISHOP spek-
 BISHOPRIC reg-1
 BISON wels-
 BIT¹ bheld-
 BIT² bheld-
 BITE bheld-
 BITTER bheld-
 BITTERN¹ beu-2
 BITUMEN g^{wet}-1
 BIVOUC ambhl, weg-2
 BLACK bhel-1
 BLACKMAIL möd-
 BLADDER bhîê-2
 BLADE bhel-3
 BLAIN bhel-1
 BLAME bhâ-2
 BLANCH bhel-1
 BLANCMANCE bhel-1
 BLAND mel-1
 BLANDISH mel-1
 BLANK bhel-1
 BLANKET bhel-1
 BLARE bhîê-1
 BLASPHEME bhâ-2
 BLASPHEMOUS bhâ-2
 BLAST bhîê-2
 -BLAST meist-
 BLASTEMA meist-
 BLASTO- meist-
 BLASTULA meist-
 BLATHER bhîê-2
 BLAZE¹ bhel-1
 BLEACH bhel-1
 BLEAK¹ bhel-1
 BLEAK² bhel-1
 BLEAT bhîê-1
 BLEMISH bhel-1
 BLEND¹ bhel-1
 BLEND² bhel-1
 BLENDE bhel-1
 BLENNY mel-1
 BLESBOK bhel-1, bhugo-
 BLIND bhel-1
 BLINDFOLD bhel-1
 BLINI mel-
 BLINTZ mel-
 BLISTER bhel-1
 BLITE mel-
 BLITZKRIEG bhel-1, g^{were}-2
 BLOAT bhieu-
 BLOND bhel-1
 BLOOM¹ bhel-3
 BLOOM² bhel-3
 BLOSSOM bhel-3
 BLOW¹ bhîê-2
 BLOW³ bhel-3
 BLUE bhel-1
 BLUNDERBUSS (s)ten-
 BLUSH bhel-1
 BOARD bherdh-
 BOAST¹ beu-1
 BOAT bheld-
 BOATSWAIN bheld-
 BOCACCIO beu-1
 BODE¹ bheudh-
 BODEGA dhê-1
 BODHISATVA bheudh-, es-
 BOER bheue-
 BOG bheug-3
 BOIL¹ beu-1
 BOIL² beu-1
 BOLA beu-1
 BOLD bhel-2
 BOLE¹ bhel-2
 BOLL bhel-2
 BOLLIX bhel-2
 BOLMETER g^{wel}-1
 BOLSHEVIK bel-
 BOLSTER bhelgh-
 BOLT¹ bheld-
 BOMB bamb-
 BOMBARD bamb-
 BONANZA deu-2
 BONBON deu-2
 BOND bhendh-
 BONDAGE bheue-
 BONHOMIE deu-2, dhghem-
 BONITO deu-2
 BONNE deu-2
 BONNYCLABBER band-
 BONTEBOK bhugo-
 BONUS deu-2
 BOOBY baba-
 BOODLE bheue-
 BOOK bhâgo-

BOOM² bheue-
 BOON¹ bhâ-2
 BOON² deu-2
 BOOR bheue-
 BOOT² bhad-
 BOOTH bheue-
 BORDELLO bherdh-
 BORDER bherdh-
 BORE¹ bher-2
 BORE³ bher-1
 BOREAS g^{were}-1
 BOROUGH bhergh-2
 BORROW bhergh-1
 BORSCHT bhar-
 BOSCAJE busk-
 BOSOM beu-1
 BOTH ambh-
 BOTHRIUM bhedh-
 BO TREE bheudh-
 BOTTOM bhudh-
 BOTTOMRY bhudh-
 BOTULIN g^{wet}-3
 BOTULINUM g^{wet}-3
 BOTULISM g^{wet}-3
 BOUCLE beu-1
 BOUGH bhâghu-
 BOUILLABISSE beu-1
 BOUILLON beu-1
 BOULDER bhel-2
 BOULE¹ g^{wel}-1
 BOULE² beu-1
 BOULEVARD bhel-2, werg-
 BOULEVERSEMENT beu-1, wer-3
 BOUND¹ bamb-
 BOUND⁴ bheue-
 BOUNTY deu-2
 BOUQUET busk-
 BOURG bhergh-2
 BOURGEOIS bhergh-2
 BOURN bhreu-2
 BOURSE bursa
 BOUSTROPHEDON g^{wou}-, streb(h)-
 BOUTIQUE dhê-1
 BOUTON bhau-
 BOVINE g^{wou}-
 BOW² bheug-3
 BOW³ bheug-3
 BOWEL g^{wet}-3
 BOWERY bheue-
 BOWER¹ bheue-
 BOWL¹ bhel-2
 BOWL² beu-1
 BOWSPRIT sper-4
 BOX¹ puxos
 BOX³ puxos
 BRACE mreggh-u-
 BRACERO mreggh-u-
 BRACH bhrag-
 BRACHIUM mreggh-u-
 BRACHY- mreggh-u-
 BRACKEN bhreg-
 BRACKET brâk-
 BRAD bhar-
 BRADYLEXIA leg-1
 BRAE bherak-
 BRAHMA¹ bhlagh-men-
 BRAHMAN bhlagh-men-
 BRAHMIN bhlagh-men-
 BRAID bherak-
 BRAIL brâk-
 BRAIN mreggh-m(n)o-
 BRAISE bhreu-2
 BRAKE³ bhreg-
 BRAKE⁴ bhreg-
 BRAMBLE bhrem-2
 BRAND g^{wher}-
 BRANDISH g^{wher}-
 BRANDY g^{wher}-
 BRASS ferrum
 BRASSARD mreggh-u-
 BRASSIERE mreggh-u-
 BRATWURST bhreu-2
 BRAWN bhreu-2
 BRAY² bhreg-
 BRAZE² bhreu-2
 BRAZEN ferrum
 BRAZIER¹ ferrum
 BRAZIER² bhreu-2
 BREACH bhreg-
 BREAD bhreu-2
 BREAK bhreg-
 BREAKFAST past-
 BREAM¹ bherak-
 BREAM² bhreus-1
 BREATHE g^{whrê}-
 BREATHE g^{whrê}-
 BRECCIA bhreg-
 BREECH brâk-
 BREED bhreu-2

BREEKS brâk-
 BREEZE bhreu-2
 BREGMA mreggh-m(n)o-
 BREMSSTRAHLUNG ster-2
 BREW bhreu-2
 BREWIS bhreu-2
 BRIAR¹ wer-3
 BRIDE² bherak-
 BRIDEGROOM dhghem-
 BRIDGE¹ bhrû-
 BRIDLE bherak-
 BRIEF mreggh-u-
 BRIGHT bherag-
 BRIM bhrem-2
 BRIMSTONE g^{wher}-
 BRINDLED g^{wher}-
 BRING bher-1
 BRIO g^{were}-2
 BRIOCHE bhreg-
 BRISANCE bhrêl-
 BRISTLE bhar-
 BRITTLE bhreu-1
 BRONCHIETIS ten-
 BRONCHO g^{were}-4
 BRONCHUS g^{were}-4
 BRONTOSAUR bhrem-1
 BROOD bhreu-2
 BROOK² bhrûg-
 BROOM bhrem-2
 BROTH bhreu-2
 BROTHEL bhreu-1
 BROTHER bhrâter-
 BROW bhrû-
 BROWN bher-3
 BROWSE bhreus-1
 RUIN bher-3
 BRUISE bhreus-2
 BRUMAL mreggh-u-
 BRUNET bher-3
 BRUT g^{were}-2
 BRUTE g^{were}-2
 BUBO beu-1
 BUCCAL beu-1
 BUCEPHALUS g^{wou}-
 BUCK¹ bhugo-
 BUCKAROO wak-
 BUCKBOARD beu-1
 BUCKLE¹ beu-1
 BUCKLE² beu-1
 BUCKSHEE bhag-1
 BUCKWHEAT bhâgo-
 BUCOLIC g^{wou}-, k^{wel}-1
 BUDDHA bheudh-
 BUDGET bhelgh-
 BUDGE¹ beu-1
 BUGLE¹ g^{wou}-
 BUGLOSS glôgh-
 BUILD bheue-
 BULGE bhelgh-
 BULIMIA g^{wou}-, lele-
 BULK¹ bhel-2
 BULL¹ bhel-2
 BULL² beu-1
 BULLA beu-1
 BULLATE beu-1
 BULLET beu-1
 BULLETIN beu-1
 BULLION beu-1
 BULLY² beu-1
 BULWARK bhel-2, werg-
 BUNCO bhreg-
 BUND¹ bhendh-
 BUND² bhendh-
 BUNDESRAT ar-
 BUNDLE bhendh-
 BUNG peuk-
 BUNGLE bhreg-
 BUPRESTID g^{wou}-
 BUR¹ bhar-
 BURDEN¹ bher-1
 BURG bhergh-2
 BURGESS bhergh-2
 BURGHER bhergh-2
 BURGLAR bhergh-2
 BURGMASSTER bhergh-2
 BURIAL bhergh-1
 BURIN bher-2
 BURN¹ g^{wher}-
 BURN² bhreu-2
 BURNET bher-3
 BURNISH bher-3
 BURSA bursa
 BURSAR bursa
 BURSE bursa
 BURST bher-
 BURY bhergh-1
 BUSHEL² bhau-
 BUSK¹ busk-
 BUSK² s(w)e-

BUSTARD awl-
 BUSTLE s(w)e-
 BUT ud-
 BUTCHER bhugo-
 BUTT¹ bhau-
 BUTTER g^{wou}-, leue-
 BUTTACK bhau-
 BUTTON bhau-
 BUTTRESS bhau-
 BUTYRIC g^{wou}-
 BUXOM bheug-3
 BUZZARD beu-2
 BY¹ ambhl
 BYRE bheue-

C

CABARET kamer-
 CABEZON kaput
 CABLE kap-
 CABRILLA kapro-
 CABRIOLET kapro-
 CACHE ag-
 CACHEXIA seggh-
 CACO- kakka-
 CACODYL kakka-
 CACOTHES kakka-, s(w)e-
 CACOPHONOUS bhâ-2, kakka-
 CACOPHONY kakka-
 CACUMINAL keu-2
 CADASTER steigh-
 CADAVER kad-
 CADELLE kat-1
 CADENCE kad-
 CADENT kad-
 CADET kaput
 CADRE k^{wet}wer-
 CADUCEUS kar-2
 CADUCICORN kad-, ker-1
 CADUCOUS kad-
 CAECILIAN kaiko-
 CAECUM kaiko-
 CAELUM kaê-ld-
 CAESURA kaê-ld-
 CAGE keu-2
 CAHIER k^{wet}wer-
 CAINOTOPHOBIA ken-3
 CAIRD kerd-2
 CAISSON kap-
 CAKE kak-2
 CALAMITE kolêm-
 CALAMITY kel-1
 CALAMUS kolêm-
 CALANDO ghê-
 CALDRON kel-1
 CALENDAR kel-2
 CALENDER kel-3
 CALENDUS kel-2
 CALENTURE kel-1
 CALIBER ped-1
 CALIX kal-1
 CALL gal-2
 CALLIGRAPHY kal-2
 CALLIOPE kal-2, wek*-
 CALLIPYCNIA kal-2
 CALLISTO kal-2
 CALLOSE kal-3
 CALLOUS kal-3
 CALLOW gal-1
 CALLUS kal-3
 CALM kêu-
 CALOMEL kal-2
 CALORECEPTOR kel-1
 CALORIC kel-1
 CALORIE kel-1
 CALORIFIC kel-1
 CALORIMETER kel-1
 CALORIMETRY kel-1
 CALOVER gère-1, kal-2
 CALUMET kolâm-
 CALUMNY kel-3
 CALVARIUM kîewo-
 CALYPSO kel-2
 CALYPTRA kel-2
 CALYX kal-1
 CAM gembh-
 CAMARILLA kamer-
 CAMBIST skamb-
 CAMBIUM skamb-
 CAMERA kamer-
 CAMPYLOTROPOUS kamp-
 CAN¹ gnô-
 CANAILLE kwon-
 CANARY kwon-
 CANCEL carcer
 CANCER kar-1

CANDENT kand-	-CARPOUS kerp-	CENTROBARIC g ^{ere} -2	CHIME ² gembh-
CANDID kand-	CARPUS kwerp-	CENTUM dekm	CHIMERA ghel-2
CANDIDA kand-	CARRION sker-1	CENTURY dekm	CHIN genu-2
CANDIDATE kand-	CARROT ker-1	CEPHALIC ghebh-el-	CHINE skel-
CANDLE kand-	CARRY kers-2	CEPHALO- ghebh-el-	CHINK ¹ gël-1
CANDOR kand-	CART ger-2	-CEPHALOUS ghebh-el-	CHINTZ skal-
CANESCENT kas-	CARUNCLE sker-1	CERAMIC ker-4	CHIRO- ghesor-
CANICULA kwon-	CARVACROL ak-	CERASTES ker-1	CHIRURGEON ghesor-
CANINE kwon-	CARVE gerbh-	CERATODUS dent-, ker-1	CHISEL kaë-ld-
CANKER kar-1	CASCADE kad-	CERATOID ker-1	CHITTERLINGS ku-
CANNABIS kannabis	CASCARA kwët-	CEREAL ker-3	CHLOASMA ghel-2
CANOROUS kan-	CASE ¹ kad-	CEREBELLUM ker-1	CHLORITE ¹ ghel-2
CANT ² kan-	CASE ² kap-	CEREBRUM ker-1	CHLORO- ghel-2
CANTABILE kan-	CASHIER kes-2	CERES ker-3	CHOANA gheu-
CANTEN kanto-	CASTE kes-2	CERTAIN krel-	CHOANOCYTE gheu-
CANTICLE kan-	CASTIGATE kes-2	CERVINE ker-1	CHOICE geus-
CANTILLATE kan-	CASTLE kes-2	CERVIX ker-1	CHOIR gher-1
CANTO kan-	CASTRATE kes-2	CESSION ked-	CHOLE- ghel-2
CANTON kanto-	CATA- kat-1	CESSPOOL spiräre	CHOLER ghel-2
CANTOR kan-	CATABOLISM g ^{wele} -1	CESTUS ¹ kent-	CHOLERA ghel-2
CANVAS kannabis	CATACHRESIS gher-3	CESTUS ² kaë-ld-	CHOLESTEROL ster-1
CANZONE kan-	CATACLYSM kleu-2	CHAETA ghalt-	CHOLINERGIC werg-
CAPABLE kap-	CATALECTIC släg-	CHAETOGNATH genu-2, ghalt-	HOLLA g(s)u-lo-
CAPACIOUS kap-	CATALEPSY (s)lagw-	CHAFE dhë-1, kela-1	CHONDRO- ghrendh-
CAPE ² kaput	CATALOGUE leg-1	CHAFER gep(h)-	CHONDROMALACIA mel-1
CAPELLA kapro-	CATALYSIS leu-1	CHAFF ¹ gep(h)-	CHOOSE geus-
CAPIAS kap-	CATAMENIA mē-2	CHAIR sed-1	CHORAGUS ag-, gher-1
CAPITAL ¹ kaput	CATAPLEXY pläk-2	CHALAZA gheled-	CHORAL gher-1
CAPITAL ² kaput	CATAPULT pöl-	CHALAZION gheled-	CHORALE gher-1
CAPITATE kaput	CATARRH sre-	CHALCID ghelegh-	CHORD ² ghera-
CAPITATION kaput	CATASTASIS stä-	CHALCOCITE ghelegh-	-CHORE ghë-
CAPITELLUM kaput	CATASTROPHE strob(h)-	CHALCOPYRITE ghelegh-	CHORIC gher-1
CAPITULATE kaput	CATCH kap-	CHALCOSIS ghelegh-	CHORION ghera-
CAPITULUM kaput	CATCHPOLE pau-	CHALICE kal-1	CHORISTER gher-1
CAPO ¹ kaput	CATECHIZE (s)wägh-	CHALLENGE kel-8	CHOROGRAPHY ghë-
CAPON skep-	CATEGORY ger-1	CHALONE ghë-	CHORUS gher-1
CAPRIC ACID kapro-	CATER-CORNERED k ^{wetwer} -	CHAMAEPHYTE dhghem-	CHOWDER kela-1
CAPRICE kaput	CATERPILLAR pilo-	CHAMBER kamer-	CHRESARD gher-3
CAPRICORN kapro-, ker-1	CATHEDRA sed-1	CHAMELEON dhghem-	CHRESTOMATHY gher-5, mendh-1
CAPRIFIG kapro-	CATHEPSIN kat-1	CHAMFER bhreg-	CHRISM ghrel-
CAPRIOLE kapro-	CATHETER yë-	CHAMFRON kaput	CHRIST ghrel-
CAPROIC ACID kapro-	CATHODE sed-2	CHAMOMILE dhghem-, melon	CHRISTEN ghrel-
CAPRICUM kap-	CATHOLIC sol-	CHANCE kad-	CHRISTIAN ghrel-
CAPSID kap-	CATION el-1	CHANCEL carcer	CHRISTMAS ghrel-
CAPSTAN kap-	CATOPTRIC okw-	CHANCELLOR carcer	CHROMA ghreu-
CAPSULE kap-	CATTLE kaput	CHANCER kar-1	CHROMATIC ghreu-
CAPTAIN kaput	CAUDILLO kaput	CHANGE skamb-	CHROMATO- ghreu-
CAPTION kap-	CAUDLE kela-1	CHANT kan-	-CHROME ghreu-
CAPTIOUS kap-	CAULESCENT kaul-	CHAOS ghëu-	CHROMIUM ghreu-
CAPTIVATE kap-	CAULICLE kaul-	CHAP ² caupö	CHROMO- ghreu-
CAPTIVE kap-	CAULIFLOWER bhel-3, kaul-	CHAPTER kaput	CHROMONEMA (s)në-
CAPTOR kap-	CAULINE kaul-	CHAPMAN caupö	CHRONAXY ag-
CAPTURE kap-	CAUSTIC këu-	CHAPTER kaput	CHRYSANthemum andh-
CAR kers-2	CAUTERY këu-	CHARACIN gher-4	CHTHONIC dhghem-
CARAMEL kalem-	CAUTION keue-1	CHARACTER gher-4	CHUFA swel-1
CARAT ker-1	CAVE keue-2	CHARD kars-	CHUKAR kau-1
CARAVANSARY tere-2	CAVEAT keue-1	CHARGE kers-2	CHUKKER k ^{wel} -1
CARBON ker-4	CAVERN keue-2	CHARIOT kers-2	CHURCH keue-2
CARBUNCLE ker-4	CAVETTO keue-2	CHARISMA gher-3	CHURL karlaz
CARCINO- kar-1	CAVIL kel-8	CHARITY kâ-	CHUTE kad-
CARCINOGEN kar-1	CAY kagh-	CHARIVARI ker-1	CHYLE gheu-
CARCINOMA kar-1	CEASE ked-	CHARM ¹ kan-	CHYLOMICRON smë-
CARD ² kars-	CEDE ked-	CHARNEL sker-1	CHYME gheu-
CARDIA kerd-1	CELANDINE ghel-1	CHARY gar-	CICHLID ghel-1
CARDIAC kerd-1	-CELE ² keue-2	CHASE ¹ kap-	-CIDE kaë-ld-
CARDIO- kerd-1	CELEBRATE kel-3	CHASE ² kap-	CILIUM kel-2
CARDOON kars-	CELEBRITY kel-3	CHASE ³ kap-	CINCH kenk-1
CARE gar-	CELERITY kel-3	CHASM ghäl-	CINCTURE kenk-1
CAREEN kar-1	-CELIAC keue-2	CHASSIS kap-	CINDER sendthro-
CAREER kers-2	CELL kel-2	CHASTE kes-2	CINEMATOGRAF kel-3
CARESS kâ-	CELLA kel-2	CHAUDFROID kela-1	CINEMATODIAGRAF kel-3
CARET kes-2	CELLAR kel-2	CHEAP caupö	CINERARIUM kenl-
CARGO kers-2	CELLARER kel-2	CHECK tkë-	CINEREOUS kenl-
CARICATURE kers-2	CEMBALO keu-2, kleu-3	CHECKMATE tkë-	CINGULUM kenk-1
CARIES ker-3	CEMENT kaë-ld-	CHEER ker-1	CINQUAIN penkwe
CARILLON k ^{wetwer} -	CEMETERY kel-1	CHEESE ³ kwo-	CINQUE penkwe
CARINA kar-1	CENACLE sker-1	CHEETAH k ^{wel} -2, skal-	CINQUEFOIL bhel-3, penkwe
CARIOLE kers-2	-CENE ken-3	CHEILOSIOS ghel-unä	CIRCA sker-3
CARL karlaz	CENOBITE g ^{wel} -, kom	CHELICERA ker-1	CIRCADIAN delw-
CARLING karlaz	CENOGENESIS ken-3	CHELONIAN ghelü-	CIRCLE sker-3
CARNATIVE kars-	CENOTAPH dhembh-, ken-4	CHEMOTROPY threph-	CIRCUIT el-1
CARNAGE sker-1	CENOZOIC ken-3	CHENILLE kwon-	CIRCUM- sker-3
CARNAL sker-1	CENSOR kens-	CHENOPOD ghans-	CIRCUMCISE kaë-ld-
CARNASSIAL sker-1	CENSUS kens-	CHERISH kâ-	CIRCUMDUCTION deuk-
CARNATION sker-1	CENT dekm	CHERNOZEM kers-1	CIRCUMFUSE gheu-
CARNET k ^{wetwer} -	CENTAL dekm	CERRY ker-6	CIRCUMLOCUTION toikw-
CARNIVAL leg ^{wh} -, sker-1	CENTAVO dekm	CHERSONESE gher-, snä-	CIRCUMSCRIBE skribh-
CARNIVOROUS sker-1	CENTENARIAN dekm	CHESS ³ kap-	CIRCUMSPECT spek-
CAROCHE kers-2	CENTENARY dekm	CHEST kistä	CIRCUMSTANCE stä-
CAROL auto-	CENTENNIAL dekm	CHEVRON kapro-	CIRCUMVENT g ^{wä} -
CAROTID ker-1	CENTER kent-	CHEW gyeu-	CIRCUMVOLVE wel-3
CAROUSE ud-	CENTESIMAL dekm	CHIAROSCURO kela-2, (s)keu-	CIS- ko-
CARP ¹ ger-2	CENTESIS kent-	CHICKEN ku-	CIST ¹ kistä
-CARP kerp-	CENTI- dekm	CHIEF kaput	CISTERN kistä
CARPAL kwerp-	CENTIGRADE ghredh-	CHIEFTAIN kaput	CITE kel-3
CARPEL kerp-	CENTIME dekm	CHILLAD gheslo-	CITY kel-1
CARPENTER kers-2	CENTNER dekm	CHILL gel-3	CIVIC kel-1
CARPET kerp-	CENTO kentho-	CHILOPOD ghel-unä	CIVIL kel-1
CARPO- kerp-	CENTRIFUGAL bheug-1	CHIME ¹ keu-2	CLADOCERAN kel-1, ker-1

CLADODE kel-1
 CLADOCENESIS kel-1
 CLADOPHYLL kel-1
 CLAC gel-1
 CLAIM kele-2
 CLAIRVOYANCE kele-2, weld-
 CLAMANT kele-2
 CLAMMY gel-1
 CLAMOR kele-2
 CLAM¹ gel-1
 CLAM² gel-1
 CLAMP gel-1
 CLAN plat-
 CLANDESTINE kel-2
 CLANC kleg-
 CLASMATOCYTE kel-1
 CLASS kele-2
 CLAST kel-1
 CLASTIC kel-1
 CLATHRATE kleu-3
 CLATTER gal-2
 CLAUSE kleu-3
 CLAVATE kleu-3
 CLAVICHORD kleu-3
 CLAVICLE kleu-3
 CLAVICORN ker-1, kleu-3
 CLAVIER kleu-3
 CLAVIFORM kleu-3
 CLAW gel-1
 CLAY gel-1
 CLAYMORE kel-1, mē-3
 CLEAN gel-2
 CLEANSE gel-2
 CLEAR kele-2
 CLEAT gel-1
 CLEAVE¹ gleubh-
 CLEAVE² gel-1
 CLEAVERS gel-1
 CLEF kleu-3
 CLEISTOCAMOUS kleu-3
 CLEISTOTHECIUM dhē-1, kleu-3
 CLEMATIS kel-1
 CLENCH gel-1
 CLEPSYDRA klep-, wed-1
 CLERK kel-1
 CLEVER gleubh-
 CLEVIS gleubh-
 CLEW¹ gel-1
 CLIENT klel-
 CLIMATE klel-
 CLIMAX klel-
 CLIMB gel-1
 CLINAL klel-
 CLINANDRIUM klel-
 CLINCH gel-1
 CLINE klel-
 CLINC gel-1
 CLINIC klel-
 CLINO- klel-
 CLIO kleu-1
 CLIP² gel-1
 CLITELLUM klel-
 CLOACA kleu-2
 CLOD gel-1
 CLOISONNE kleu-3
 CLOISTER kleu-3
 CLONE kel-1
 CLONUS kel-3
 CLOSE kleu-3
 CLOSURE kleu-3
 CLOT gel-1
 CLOTH pele-
 CLOUD gel-1
 CLOUT gel-1
 CLOVE¹ kleu-3
 CLOVE² gleubh-
 CLOY kleu-3
 CLOZE kleu-3
 CLUB¹ gel-1
 CLUE gel-1
 CLUMP gel-1
 CLUTCH¹ gel-1
 CLUTTER gel-1
 CLYSTER kleu-2
 CO- kom
 COADUNATE ol-no-
 COACULUM ag-
 COAL g(e)u-lo-
 COALESCE al-3
 COARCTATE ar-
 COAST kost-
 COBALD ku-
 COCCID kokkos
 COCCUS kokkos
 COCHINEAL kokkos
 COCHLEA konk(h)o-
 COCK² ku-
 COCKAICNE kak-2
 COCKCHAFER gep(h)-

COCKLE¹ konk(h)o-
 COCKNEY awl-
 COCYTUS kau-1
 COD² ku-
 CODEINE keua-2
 COEL keua-2
 COELACANTH ak-
 COELOM keua-2
 COENO- kom
 COERCE arek-
 COETANEOUS alw-
 COEVAL alw-
 COC¹ ku-
 COCENT ag-
 COCNATE gene-
 COGNITION gnō-
 COGNIZANCE gnō-
 COGNOMEN nō-men-
 COHABIT ghabh-
 COHERE ghals-
 COHORT gher-1
 COIL¹ leg-1
 COITUS el-1
 COL kwe-1
 COLANDER kagh-
 COLCANNON kaul-, weld-
 COLD gel-3
 COLE kaul-
 COLEOPTERA kel-2, pet-
 COLEOPTERAN kel-2
 COLEOPTILE kel-2, pet-
 COLEORHIZA kel-2, wrād-
 COLESLAW kaul-
 COLEUS kel-2
 COLLABORATE leb-1
 COLLACE koll-
 COLLAPSE leb-1
 COLLAR kwe-1
 COLLATE tele-
 COLLEACUE leg-1
 COLLECT¹ leg-1
 COLLECIALITY leg-1
 COLLET kwe-1
 COLLIE g(e)u-lo-
 COLLIER g(e)u-lo-
 COLLICATE leig-1
 COLLICATIVE leig-1
 COLLO- koll-
 COLLODION koll-
 COLLOQUIUM tolkw-
 COLLOQUY tolkw-
 COLLUDE leld-
 COLLUVIUM leu(e)-
 COLOBOMA kel-1
 COLON¹ skel-3
 COLONEL kel-6
 COLONNADE kel-6
 COLONY kwe-1
 COLOPHON kel-6
 COLOR kel-2
 COLOUS kwe-1
 COLPITIS kwelp-
 COLPOSCOPE kwelp-
 COLPOSCOPY kwelp-
 COLTER skel-1
 COLUMBA kel-5
 COLUMBARIUM kel-5
 COLUMBINE kel-5
 COLUMN kel-6
 COLZA sā-1
 COM- kom
 COMA¹ kema-
 COMB gembh-
 COMBAT battuere
 COMBINE dwo-
 COMBUSTION eus-
 COME gwa-
 COMEDO ed-
 COMEDY wed-2
 COMESTIBLE ed-
 COMFIT dhē-1
 COMFORT bhergh-2
 COMITIA el-1
 COMITY smel-
 COMMA skip-
 COMMAND man-2
 COMMANDO man-2
 COMMEMORATE (s)mer-1
 COMMENCE el-1
 COMMEND man-2
 COMMENSURATE mē-2
 COMMENT men-1
 COMMERCE merk-2
 COMMUNITE mei-2
 COMMISERATE mlser
 COMMIT (s)melt(e)-
 COMMIX melk-
 COMMUNE med-
 COMMUNION med-

COMMODITY med-
 COMMON mei-1
 COMMOTION meua-
 COMMUNE mei-1
 COMMUNICATE mei-1
 COMMUNISM mei-1
 COMMUTE mei-1
 COMPACT¹ pag-
 COMPANION pā-
 COMPANY pā-
 COMPARE pera-2
 COMPART pera-2
 COMPASSION pā(l)-
 COMPEL pel-6
 COMPELLATION pel-6
 COMPENDIUM (s)pen-
 COMPENSATE (s)pen-
 COMPETE pel-
 COMPLACENT plāk-1
 COMPLAIN plāk-2
 COMPECT plek-
 COMPLETE pelā-1
 COMPLEX plek-
 COMPLICATE plek-
 COMPLICE plek-
 COMPLIMENT pelā-1
 COMPLY pelā-1
 COMPONENT apo-
 COMFORT per-2
 COMPOSE apo-, paus-
 COMPOSITE apo-
 COMPOSITION apo-
 COMPOUND apo-
 COMPRADOR pera-1
 COMPREHEND ghend-
 COMPRESS per-5
 COMPRISE ghend-
 COMPROMISE (s)melt(e)-
 COMPUCTION peuk-
 COMPUCTION peua-
 COMPUTE peu-
 COMRADE kamer-
 CON¹ kom
 CON² gnō-
 CON³ deuk-
 CONATION ken-1
 CONCAVE keua-2
 CONCEAL kel-2
 CONCEDE ked-
 CONCEIVE kap-
 CONCERN krel-
 CONCESSION ked-
 CONCH konk(h)o-
 CONCHA konk(h)o-
 CONCHO- konk(h)o-
 CONCIERGE servus
 CONCILIATE kele-2
 CONCISE kao-id-
 CONCLAVE kleu-3
 CONCLUDE kleu-3
 CONCOCT pek-
 CONCOMITANT el-1
 CONCORD kerd-1
 CONCOURSE kers-2
 CONCRESCENCE ker-3
 CONCRETE ker-3
 CONCUBINE keu-2
 CONCUPISCENCE kwēp-
 CONCUR kers-2
 CONCUSS kwēt-
 CONDEMN dap-
 CONDENSE dens-2
 CONDESCEND skand-
 CONDICIN dek-1
 CONDIMENT dhē-1
 CONDITION delk-
 CONDOLE del-3
 CONDONE dō-
 CONDOTTIERE deuk-
 CONDUCE deuk-
 CONDUCT deuk-
 CONDUPLICATE dwo-
 CONE kō-
 CONFECT dhē-1
 CONFEDERATE bheldh-
 CONFER bher-1
 CONFESS bhā-2
 CONFETTI dhē-1
 CONFIDANT bheldh-
 CONFIDE bheldh-
 CONFIDENT bheldh-
 CONFIGURATION dhelgh-
 CONFIRM dher-2
 CONFLACRANT bhel-1
 CONFLACRATION bhel-1
 CONFLATE bhilē-2
 CONFLICT bhlig-
 CONFLUENT bhleu-
 CONFORM merph-

CONFOUND gheu-
 CONFRERE bhrāter-
 CONFUSE gheu-
 CONFUTE bha-
 CONCE mei-1
 CONCEAL gel-3
 CONCERN gene-
 CONCENIAL gene-
 CONCENITAL gene-
 CONCERIES gerere
 CONCEST gerere
 CONCLOBATE gel-1
 CONCLOMERATE gel-1
 CONCLUTINATE gel-1
 CONCRATULATE gwa-3
 CONCRECATE ger-1
 CONGRESS ghredh-
 CONCRUENT ghreu-
 CONIDIUM keni-
 CONIOSIS keni-
 CONJECTURE yē-
 CONJOIN yeug-
 CONJUCAL yeug-
 CONJUCATE yeug-
 CONJUNCT yeug-
 CONJURE yewes-
 CONNATE gene-
 CONNECT ned-
 CONNIVE knelgwh-
 CONNOISSEUR gnō-
 CONNOTE gnō-
 CONNUBIAL snēubh-
 CONQUER quaerere
 CONQUAN kom, kwō-
 CONSCIENCE skel-
 CONSCIOUS skel-
 CONSCRIPT skribh-
 CONSECRATE sak-
 CONSENT sent-
 CONSEQUENT sek-1
 CONSERVE ser-1
 CONSIDER sweld-1
 CONSIGN sek-1
 CONSIST stā-
 CONSOCIATE sek-1
 CONSOLE¹ sel-2
 CONSOLIDATE sol-
 CONSOLUTE leu-1
 CONSONANT swen-
 CONSORT ser-3
 CONSPICUOUS spek-
 CONSPIRE spirāre
 CONSTABLE el-1
 CONSTANT stā-
 CONSTELLATION ster-3
 CONSTERNATE ster-2
 CONSTIPATE stelp-
 CONSTITUTE stā-
 CONSTRAIN streig-
 CONSTRUCT ster-2
 CONSUETUDE s(w)e-
 CONSUME em-
 CONTACT lag-
 CONTAIN ten-
 CONTAMINATE lag-
 CONTEMPLATE tem-
 CONTEND ten-
 CONTEST trel-
 CONTEXT teks-
 CONTINUE ten-
 CONTORT terk-
 CONTOUR tara-1
 CONTRA- kom
 CONTRABAND bhā-2
 CONTRACT tragh-
 CONTRADICT delk-
 CONTRARY kom
 CONTRAST stā-
 CONTRAVENE gwa-
 CONTRITE tara-1
 CONTRIVE trep-2
 CONTROL rel-
 CONTROVERSY wer-3
 CONFUSE (s)leu-
 CONVALESCENCE wal-
 CONVECTION wegh-
 CONVENE gwa-
 CONVENIENT gwa-
 CONVENT gwa-
 CONVENTICLE gwa-
 CONVENTION gwa-
 CONVERGE wer-3
 CONVERSE¹ wer-3
 CONVERT wer-3
 CONVEX wegh-
 CONVEY wegh-
 CONVINCE welk-5
 CONVIVIAL gwel-
 CONVOKE wekw-

CONVOLVE wel-3
 CONVULSE wel-4
 COOK pek-
 COOKY kak-2
 COOL gel-3
 COOPER ku-
 COOPERATE op-1
 CO-OPT op-2
 COORDINATION ar-
 COPE1 kel-1
 COPEPOD kap-
 COPIOUS op-1
 COPRO- kek-
 COPULA ap-1
 COPULATE ap-1
 COPY op-1
 CORACHIFORM ker-2, morph-
 CORACOID ker-2
 CORBEL ker-2
 CORBINA ker-2
 CORD ghera-
 CORDATE kerd-1
 CORDIAL kerd-1
 CORDIFORM kerd-1
 CORDON ghera-
 COREOPSIS sker-1
 CORGI kwon-
 CORIACEOUS sker-1
 CORIUM sker-1
 CORM sker-1
 CORMORANT ker-2
 CORN1 gre-no-
 CORN2 ker-1
 CORNEA ker-1
 CORNEL ker-4
 CORNEOUS ker-1
 CORNER ker-1
 CORNET ker-1
 CORNICULATE ker-1
 CORNIFICATION ker-1
 CORNU ker-1
 CORNUCOPIA op-1
 CORONA sker-3
 CORONOID sker-3
 CORPORAL1 kwep-
 CORPORAL3 kwep-
 CORPORATE kwep-
 CORPORAL kwep-
 CORPOSANT kwep-, sak-
 CORPS kwep-
 CORPSE kwep-
 CORPULENCE kwep-
 CORPUS kwep-
 CORPUSCLE kwep-
 CORRAGE rēd-
 CORRECT reg-1
 CORRIDOR kers-2
 CORRIE kwer-2
 CORROBORATE reudh-1
 CORRODE rēd-
 CORRUGATE ruk-2
 CORRUPT reup-
 CORSAGE kwep-
 CORSAIR kers-2
 CORSE kwep-
 CORSET kwep-
 CORTEGE gher-1
 CORTEX sker-1
 CORUSCATE sker-2
 CORVEE reg-1
 CORVINE ker-2
 CORVUS ker-2
 CORYDALIS ker-1
 CORYMB ker-1
 CORYNEBACTERIUM bak-, ker-1
 CORYPHEUS ker-1
 COSMONAUT nāu-2
 COSMOPOLITE pele-3
 COSMOS kes-3
 COST stā-
 COSTA kost-
 COSTARD kost-
 COSTREL kost-
 COT2 ku-
 COTE1 ku-
 COTTAGE ku-
 COUCH GRASS gwe-1
 COULEE kagh-
 COULOIR kagh-
 COUNCIL kele-2
 COUNT1 peu-
 COUNT2 et-1
 COUNTER1 kom
 COUNTER- kom
 COUNTERFEIT dhē-1
 COUNTERMAND man-2
 COUNTERVAIL wal-
 COUNTRY kom
 COUP kel-1

COUPLE ap-1
 COURAGE kerd-1
 COURANTE kers-2
 COURIER kers-2
 COURSE kers-2
 COURT gher-1
 COURTEOUS gher-1
 COURTESAN gher-1
 COURTESY gher-1
 COURTIER gher-1
 COUSIN swesor-
 COUTH gnō-
 COUTURE syū-
 COUVADE keu-2
 COVE1 ku-
 COVEN gwa-
 COVENANT gwa-
 COVER wer-3
 COVET kwēp-
 COVEY keu-2
 COW1 gwou-
 COW2 ku-
 COWER ku-
 COWSLIP gwou-, sleubh-
 COXA koksā
 COY kwele-2
 CRAB1 gerbh-
 CRACK gers-2
 CRACKNEL gers-2
 -CRACY kar-1
 CRADLE ger-2
 CRAKE gers-2
 CRAM ger-1
 CRAMBO skerbh-
 CRAMP1 ger-2
 CRAMP2 ger-2
 CRANBERRY gers-2
 CRANE gers-2
 CRANIUM ker-1
 CRANK1 ger-2
 CRASH2 ker-4
 CRATE kert-
 CRATER kers-
 CRAW gwers-4
 CRAWL1 gerbh-
 CRAWFISH gerbh-
 CREATE ker-3
 CREATINE kreue-1
 CRÊCHE ger-2
 CREDENCE kerd-1
 CREDIBLE kerd-1
 CREDIT kerd-1
 CREDO kerd-1
 CREDULOUS kerd-1
 CREEK ger-2
 CREEP ger-2
 CREMATE ker-4
 CREODONT kreue-1
 CREOLE ker-3
 CREOSOTE kreue-1, teue-
 CREPE sker-3
 CREPITATE ker-2
 CRESCENDO ker-3
 CRESCENT ker-3
 CRESS gras-
 CREST sker-3
 CREVICE ker-2
 CREW1 ker-3
 CRIB ger-2
 CRIBRIFORM krel-
 CRICKET1 ker-2
 CRICOID sker-3
 CRIME krel-
 CRIMP1 ger-2
 CRIMSON kwrm-
 CRINGE ger-2
 CRINGLE ger-2
 CRINITE sker-3
 CRINKLE ger-2
 CRINOLINE lino-, sker-3
 CRIOSPHINX ker-1
 CRIPPLE ger-2
 CRISIS krel-
 CRISP sker-3
 CRISPATE sker-3
 CRISSUM sker-3
 CRISTA sker-3
 CRISTATE sker-3
 CRITERION krel-
 CRITIC krel-
 CROCHET ger-2
 CROCIDOLITE krek-1
 CROCK1 ger-2
 CROCK2 ger-2
 CROCKET ger-2
 CROFT ger-2
 CROMLECH lēu-1, skerbh-
 CRONE sker-1
 CROOK ger-2

CROON gere-2
 CROP ger-2
 CROQUET ger-2
 CROSIER ger-2
 CROUCH ger-2
 CROUP2 ger-2
 CROUPIER ger-2
 CROUTON kreus-
 CROW1 gere-2
 CROW2 gers-2
 CROWD1 greut-
 CROWD2 krut-
 CROWN sker-3
 CRUCIFY dhigw-
 CRUD greut-
 CRUDE kreue-1
 CRUEL kreue-1
 CRULLER ger-2
 CRUMB ger-2
 CRUMMIE ger-2
 CRUMPET ger-2
 CRUMPLE ger-2
 CRUPPER ger-2
 CRUSE ger-2
 CRUST kreus-
 CRUSTACEAN kreus-
 CRUSTACEOUS kreus-
 CRUSTOSE kreus-
 CRUTCH ger-2
 CRYO- kreus-
 CRYPT krāu-
 CRYPTIC krāu-
 CRYPTO- krāu-
 CRYSTAL kreus-
 CRYSTALLINE kreus-
 CRYSTALLO- kreus-
 CTENIDIUM pek-2
 CTENOID pek-2
 CTENOPHORE pek-2
 CUBBY ku-
 CUBE keu-2
 CUBICLE keu-2
 CUBIT keu-2
 CUCKING STOOL kakka-
 CUD gwet-1
 CUDGEL ku-
 CUESTA kost-
 CUIRASS sker-1
 CUISINE pek-
 CUISSE koksā
 CULET (s)keu-
 CULINARY pek-
 CULLET kwe-1
 CULLIS kagh-
 CULM1 kolēm-
 CULMINATE kel-4
 CULOTTES (s)keu-
 CULT kwe-1
 CULTIVATE kwe-1
 CULTRATE skel-1
 CULTURE kwe-1
 CULVER kel-5
 CUM kom
 CUMMERBUND bhendh-, kamer-
 CUMULATE keue-2
 CUMULUS keue-2
 CUNCTATION konk-
 CUNNILINGUS leigh-, (s)keu-
 CUNNING gnō-
 CUNT ku-
 CUP keu-2
 CUPID kwēp-
 CUPIDITY kwēp-
 CUPOLA keu-2
 CUPULE keu-2
 CUR gere-2
 CURATE cūra
 CURATOR cūra
 CURB sker-3
 CURD greut-
 CURE cūra
 CURETTE cūra
 CURIA wi-ro-
 CURIO cūra
 CURIOUS cūra
 CURL ger-2
 CURRENT kers-2
 CURRIER sker-1
 CURSIVE kers-2
 CURSOR kers-2
 CURT sker-1
 CURTAL sker-1
 CURTILAGE gher-1
 CURTSY gher-1
 CURULE kers-2
 CURVATURE sker-3
 CURVE sker-3
 CURVET sker-3
 CUSHION koksā

CUSK ters-
 CUSPIDOR spyeu-
 CUSTOM s(w)e-
 CUTANEOUS (s)keu-
 CUTICLE (s)keu-
 CUTIN (s)keu-
 CUTIS (s)keu-
 CUTLASS skel-1
 CUTLET kost-
 CUTTLE ku-
 CYCLE kwe-1
 CYCLO- kwe-1
 CYCLOID kwe-1
 CYCLONE kwe-1
 CYCLOSIS kwe-1
 CYGNET keuk-
 CYGNUS keuk-
 CYLINDER skel-3
 CYMA keue-2
 CYMBAL keu-2
 CYMBIDIUM keu-2
 CYNIC kwon-
 CYNOSURE kwon-, ors-
 CYPRIPIEDUM ped-1
 CYPSELA keu-2
 CYST kwes-
 CYSTO- kwes-
 -CYTE (s)keu-
 CYTO- (s)keu-

D

DACHA dô-
 DACHSHUND kwon-, teks-
 DADO dô-
 DAFT dhabh-
 DAINTY dek-1
 DAIRY dhelgh-
 DAISY agh-2, okw-
 DALE dhel-
 DALLES dhel-
 DAMAGE dap-
 DAME dema-1
 DAMN dap-
 DAMNIFY dap-
 DAN2 dema-1
 DANDELION dent-
 DANE dan-
 DANEGELD gheldh-
 DANELAW dan-, legh-
 DANGER dema-1
 DANISH dan-
 DAPPER dheb-
 DARE dthers-
 DARK dher-1
 DASTARD dhē-2
 DASYURE dens-2
 DATE dô-
 DATIVE dô-
 DATUM dô-
 DAUB albho-
 DAUGHTER dhugheter-
 DAUNT dema-2
 DAWN agh-2
 DAY agh-2
 DAZE dhē-2
 DE- de-
 DEACON ken-1
 DEAD dheu-3
 DEAF dheu-1
 DEAL1 dall-
 DEAL2 tel-
 DEAN dekm
 DEATH dheu-3
 DEBACLE bak-
 DEBASE bassus
 DEBATE battuere
 DEBAUCH bheig-
 DEBENTURE ghabh-
 DEBILITATE bel-
 DEBILITY bel-
 DEBIT ghabh-
 DEBONAIR deu-2
 DEBOUCH beu-1
 DEBRIS bhrēl-
 DEBT ghabh-
 DECA- dekm
 DECADE dekm
 DECAGON dekm
 DECALESCENCE kele-1
 DECALOGUE leg-1
 DECANAL dekm
 DECANT kanto-
 DECAPITATE kaput
 DECAY kad-
 DECEASE ked-

DECEIVE kap-
 DECEMBER dekm
 DECEMVIR dekm, wi-ro-
 DECENARY dekm
 DECENNIAL at-, dekm
 DECENT dek-1
 DECI- dekm
 DECIDE kaē-ld-
 DECIDUOUS kad-
 DECIMAL dekm
 DECIMATE dekm
 DECK¹ (s)leg-
 DECK² (s)leg-
 DECKLE (s)leg-
 DECLAIM kelā-2
 DECLARE kelā-2
 DECLINE kiel-
 DECLIVITY kiel-
 DECOCY pek-
 DECILLATE¹ k^{wel}-1
 DECOLLETE k^{wel}-1
 DECOR dek-1
 DECDRATE dek-1
 DECORDUS dek-1
 DECORTICATE sker-1
 DECUDY keue-2, to-
 DECREASE ker-3
 DECREE krel-
 DECREPIT ker-2
 DECREPITATE ker-2
 DECUMBENT keu-2
 DECUPLE dekm, pel-3
 DECURRENT kers-3
 DECUSSATE dekm
 DEDANS en
 DEDICATE delk-
 DEDUCE deuk-
 DEDUCT deuk-
 DEED dhē-1
 DEEM dhē-1
 DEEP dheub-
 DEER dheu-1
 DEFACE dhē-1
 DEFAME bhā-2
 DEFEASANCE dhē-1
 DEFEAT dhē-1
 DEFECT dhē-1
 DEFEND g^{hen}-1
 DEFENSE g^{hen}-1
 DEFER¹ bher-1
 DEFER² bher-1
 DEFERVESCE bhreu-2
 DEFIANCE bheldh-
 DEFICIENT dhē-1
 DEFILE¹ pū-2
 DEFILE² g^{hi}-
 DEFLAGRATE bhel-1
 DEFLATE bhlā-2
 DEFLOWER bhel-3
 DEFOLIATE bhel-3
 DEFORCE bhergh-2
 DEFORM merph-
 DEFUNCT bheug-2
 DEFY bheldh-
 DEGAGE wadh-1
 DEGENERATE genē-
 DEGLUTINATE gel-1
 DEGLUTINID g^{wel}-3
 DEGRADE ghredh-
 DEGREE ghredh-
 DEGRESSIDN ghredh-
 DEGUST geus-
 DEHISCe ghāl-
 DEICIDE delw-
 DEICTIC delk-
 DEIFIC delw-
 DEIGN dek-1
 DEISM delw-
 DEITY delw-
 DEJECT yē-
 DELAINE welā-1
 DELAY slēg-
 DELEGATE leg-1
 DELIBERATE līthrā
 DELINQUENT lelkw-
 DELIQUESCE wielk-
 DELIRIUM lels-1
 DELIVER leudh-2
 DELL dhel-
 DELPHINIUM g^{wel}bh-
 DELUDE leld-
 DELUGE leu(e)-
 DELVE dhelbh-
 DEMAGOGUE ag-, dā-
 DEMAND man-2
 DEMARCATION merg-
 DEME dā-
 Demean¹ men-2
 Demean² mel-1

DEMENT men-1
 DEMETER mäter-
 DEMILUNE leuk-
 DEMIT (s)melt(e)-
 DEMIURGE dā-, werg-
 DEMOCRACY dā-
 DEMDLISH mō-
 DEMDN dā-
 DEMDNSTRATE men-1
 DEMDPHDBIA dā-
 DEMDS dā-
 DEMOTIC dā-
 DEMUR mere-
 DEN dan-
 DENARIUS dekm
 DENARY dekm
 DENDRD- deru
 DENDRDN deru
 DENIER² dekm
 DENIGRATE neq^w-ro-
 DENMINATE nō-men-
 DENOUEMENT ned-
 DENOUNCE neu-1
 DENSE dens-2
 DENTAL dent-
 DENTATE dent-
 DENTI- dent-
 DENTICLE dent-
 DENTIFRICE bhrēl-
 DENUDE nog^w-
 DENY ne
 DEDDAR delw-, deru
 DEONTOLOGY deu-1
 DEPEND (s)pen-
 DEPICT pelg-1
 DEPILATE pīlo-
 DEPLOY piek-
 DEPLUME pieus-
 DEPONE apo-
 DEPOPULATE populus
 DEPORT per-2
 DEPOSIT apo-
 DEPRECATE prek-
 DEPRECIATE per-6
 DEPREDATE ghend-
 DEPRESS per-5
 DEPRIVE per-1
 DEPTH dheub-
 DEPURATE peue-
 DEPUTE peu-
 DERACINATE wrād-
 DERANGE sker-3
 DERELICT lelkw-
 DERIVE rel-3
 -DERM der-2
 DERMAL der-2
 DERMA² terā-1
 -DERMA der-2
 DERMATO- der-2
 DEROGATE reg-1
 DERRIS der-2
 DESCANT kan-
 DESCEND skand-
 DESCRIBE skābh-
 DESERT³ ser-3
 DESERVE servus
 DESICCATE selkw-
 DESIGNATE sek^w-1
 DESIRE sweld-1
 DESIST stā-
 DESMID dē-
 DESDLATE s(w)e-
 DESPAIR spā-1
 DESPICABLE spek-
 DESPISE spek-
 DESPOIL spel-1
 DESPOND spend-
 DESPOT demā-1
 DESTINE stā-
 DESTITUTE stā-
 DESTRIER deks-
 DESTROY ster-2
 DESUETUDE s(w)e-
 DESULTORY sel-4
 DETAIN ten-
 DETECT (s)leg-
 DETENT ten-
 DETER tres-
 DETERIDRATE de-
 DETERMINE ter-
 DETEST trel-
 DETONATE (s)tenē-
 DETOUR terā-1
 DETRACT tragh-
 DETRIMENT terā-1
 DETUMESCENCE teue-
 DEUCE¹ dwo-
 DEUTERAGONIST deu-1
 DEUTERIUM deu-1

DEUTERO- deu-1
 DEUTERONDMY deu-1, nem-
 DEVANAGARI delw-
 DEVASTATE eu-2
 DEVEST wes-4
 DEVI delw-
 DEVIATE wegh-
 DEVIL g^{wel}-1
 DEVIUS wegh-
 DEVISE weldh-
 DEVIDID eu-2
 DEVDIR ghabh-
 DEVDLVE wel-3
 DEVOTE wegth-
 DEVOUR g^{wel}-4
 DEVOUT wegth-
 DEW dheu-2
 DEXTER deks-
 DEXTERITY deks-
 DEXTRD- deks-
 DEXTROSE wer-3
 DHARMA dher-2
 DI-1 dwo-
 DIABASE g^{wā}-
 DIABETES g^{wā}-
 DIABDLIC g^{wel}-1
 DIACRITICAL krel-
 DIADEM dā-
 DIAGNOSIS gnō-
 DIAGONAL genu-1
 DIAGRAM gerbh-
 DIAL delw-
 DIALECT leg-1
 DIALOGUE leg-1
 DIALYSIS leu-1
 DIAMETER mē-2
 DIAMOND demā-2
 DIANA delw-
 DIANTHUS andh-
 DIAPASDN pant-
 DIAPAUSE paus-
 DIAPYCNESIS ped-1
 DIAPHANOUS bhā-1
 DIAPHORESIS bher-1
 DIAPHRAGM bhrek^w-
 DIAPHYSIS bheue-
 DIARRHEA sre-
 DIARTHRODYSIS ar-
 DIARY delw-
 DIASPORA sper-4
 DIASTASIS stā-
 DIASTOLE stel-
 DIASTRDPHISM streb(h)-
 DIATESSARDN k^{wet}wer-
 DIATHESIS dhē-1
 DIATOM tem-
 DIATRIBE terā-1
 DIAZO g^{wel}-
 DICAST delk-
 DICENTRA kent-
 DICHAISIUM dwo-
 DICHD- dwo-
 DICHOTOMY tem-
 DICKER dekm
 DICLINDUS kiel-
 DICROTISM kret-2
 DICTATE delk-
 DICTION delk-
 DICTUM delk-
 DIDACTIC dens-1
 DIDAPPER dub-
 DIDYMIUM dwo-
 DIDYMOUS dwo-
 DIE¹ dheu-3
 DIE² dō-
 DIESIS yē-
 DIET¹ al-1
 DIET² delw-
 DIFFER bher-1
 DIFFICULTY dhē-1
 DIFFIDENT bheldh-
 DIFFRACTIDN bhreg-
 DIFFUSE gheu-
 DIG dhig^w-
 DIGEST gerere
 DIGIT delk-
 DIGNIFY dek-1
 DIGNITY dek-1
 DIGRESS ghredh-
 DIKE dhig^w-
 DILATE stela-
 DILATORY telā-
 DILIGENT leg-1
 DILUTE leu(e)-
 DIME dekm
 DIMENSIDN mē-2
 DIMER (s)mer-2
 DIMINISH mel-2
 DIMITY mel-4

DIMPLE dub-
 DIN dhwen-
 DINGUS lenk-1
 DINDSAUR dwel-
 DINOTHERE dwel-
 DIOCESE welk-1
 DIDEICIOUS welk-1
 DIOICIOUS welk-1
 DIDPTER ok^w-
 DIDSURI delw-, ker-3
 DIP dheub-
 DIPHTHERIA deph-
 DIPHYDDONT bheue-
 DIPLO- dwo-
 DIPLOCARDIAC kerd-1
 DIPLODOCUS dek-1
 DIPLOE dwo-
 DIPLOID pel-3
 DIPLOMA dwo-
 DIPNOAN pneu-
 DIRE dwel-
 DIRECT reg-1
 DIRNDL lek-
 DISARM ar-
 DISASTER ster-3
 DISBURSE bursa
 DISCERN krel-
 DISCIPLE dek-1
 DISCIPLINE dek-1
 DISCDFIT dhē-1
 DISCRD kerd-1
 DISCURSE kers-2
 DISCRIMINATE krel-
 DISCUSS kwēt-
 DISDAIN dek-1
 DISEMBOGUE beu-1
 DISFIGURE dhelgh-
 DISCUST geus-
 DISK delk-
 DISMAL delw-, mel-5
 DISMAY magh-1
 DISMISS (s)melt(e)-
 DISPARATE pera-1
 DISPATCH ped-1
 DISPEL pel-4
 DISPENSE (s)pen-
 DISPERSE (s)preg-
 DISPLAY piek-
 DISPOSE apo-
 DISPUTE peu-
 DISQUISITION quaerere
 DISRUPT reup-
 DISSECT sek-
 DISSEMINATE sē-1
 DISSENT sent-
 DISSERTATE ser-3
 DISSIDENT sed-1
 DISSILIENT sel-4
 DISSIPATE swep-2
 DISSOCIATE sek^w-1
 DISSOLVE leu-1
 DISSONANT swen-
 DISSUADE swād-
 DISTANT stā-
 DISTEND ten-
 DISTICH stlegh-
 DISTINGUISH stelg-
 DISTORT terk^w-
 DISTRACT tragh-
 DISTRAIN streig-
 DISTURB twer-1
 DITCH dhig^w-
 DITTO delk-
 DITTY delk-
 DIURETIC wers-2
 DIURNAL delw-
 DIVA delw-
 DIVARICATE wā-
 DIVE dheub-
 DIVERGE wer-3
 DIVERT wer-3
 DIVES delw-
 DIVIDE weldh-
 DIVINE¹ delw-
 DIVINE² delw-
 DIVULSION wel-4
 DIZZY dheu-1
 DO¹ dhē-1
 DOCENT dek-1
 DOCTISM dek-1
 DOCTILE dek-1
 DOCK¹ deuk-
 DOCK⁴ dheu-1
 DOCTOR dek-1
 DOCTRINE dek-1
 DOCUMENT dek-1
 DODDER¹ dud-
 DODDER² dud-
 DODECAGDN dekm, dwo-

DOGE deuk-
 DOGMA dek-1
 DOGMATIC dek-1
 DOIT twei-
 DOLABRIFORM del-3
 DOLCE djk-u-
 DOLDRUMS dheu-1
 DOLE¹ dail-
 DOLE² del-3
 DOLERITE del-2
 DOLICHOCEPHALIC del-1
 DOLICHOCEPHALIC del-1
 DOLOR del-3
 DOLPHIN g^{we}lbh-
 DOLT dheu-1
 DOM deme-1, dhē-1
 DOMAIN deme-1
 DOME deme-1
 DOMESTIC deme-1
 DOMICILE deme-1
 DOMINATE deme-1
 DOMINICAL deme-1
 DOMINIE deme-1
 DOMINIDN deme-1
 DOMINO¹ deme-1
 DOMINO² deme-1
 DONATION dō-
 DONATIVE dō-
 DONDR dō-
 DOOM dhā-1
 DOOR dhwer-
 DOPE dub-
 DORMANT drem-
 DORMER drem-
 DORMITORY drem-
 DORSAL dorsum
 DORSO- dorsum
 DORY² aurum
 DOSE dō-
 DOSS dorsum
 DOSSAL dorsum
 DOSSER dorsum
 DOSSIER dorsum
 DOT² dō-
 DOTE dud-
 DOUBLE dwo-
 DOUBLET dwo-
 DOUBLOON dwo-
 DOUBLURE dwo-
 DOUBT dwo-
 DOUCEUR djk-u-
 DOUCHE deuk-
 DOUGH dheigh-
 DOUGHTY dheugh-
 DOUR deru-
 DOVE¹ dheu-1
 DOWAGER dō-
 DOWEL dheubh-
 DOWER dō-
 DOWN¹ dhūno-
 DOWN² dheu-1
 DOWN³ dhūno-
 DOWRY dō-
 DOXOLOGY dek-1
 DOYEN dekm
 DOZE dheu-1
 DOZEN dekm, dwo-
 DRAB¹ der-2
 DRAB² dher-1
 DRABBLE dher-1
 DRACHMA dergh-
 DRAFT dhragh-
 DRAG dhragh-
 DRAGON derk-
 DRAGON derk-
 DRAIN dreug-
 DRAKE² derk-
 DRAMA dera-
 DRAMATURGE werg-
 DRAPE der-2
 DRASTIC dera-
 DRAW dhragh-
 DRAY dhragh-
 DREAM dhruegh-
 DREARY dhreu-
 DRECK sker-4
 DREGS dher-1
 DRENCH dhrag-
 DRIFT dhreibh-
 DRILL¹ tere-1
 DRINK dhrag-
 DRIP dhreu-
 DRIVE dhreibh-
 DRIVEL dher-1
 DRIZZLE dhreu-
 -DRDME der-1
 DROMEDARY der-1
 DROMOND der-1
 -DROMDUS der-1

DRDNE¹ dher-3
 DROOP dhreu-
 DRDP dhreu-
 DROPSY wed-1
 DRDSHKY dhragh-
 DRDSS dher-1
 DRDUGHT dreug-
 DROVE² dhreibh-
 DROWN dhrag-
 DROWSE dhreu-
 DRUID deru
 DRUPE deru, pek-
 DRY dreug-
 DRYAD deru
 DUAD dwo-
 DUAL dwo-
 DUB¹ dheubh-
 DUB² dheubh-
 DUBIOUS dwo-
 DUCAL deuk-
 DUCAT deuk-
 DUCHESS deuk-
 DUCHY deuk-
 DUCT deuk-
 DUCTILE deuk-
 DUDEEN dheu-1
 DUE ghabh-
 DUEL duellum
 DUENNA deme-1
 DUET dwo-
 DUKE deuk-
 DUKHDBDR bher-2, dheu-1
 DULCET djk-u-
 DULCIFY djk-u-
 DULL dheu-1
 DUMA dhā-1
 DUMB dheu-1
 DUMP dub-
 DUN² dheu-1
 DUNDERHEAD (s)tene-
 DUNE dhūno-
 DUNGEON deme-1
 DUNK leng-
 DUO- dwo-
 DUDDDECIMAL dekm, dwo-
 DUOPSDNY wes-1
 DUPLÉ dwo-
 DUPLEX dwo-
 DUPLICATE dwo-
 DUPLICITY dwo-
 DURABLE deue-
 DURA MATER deru
 DURAMEN deru
 DURANCE deue-
 DURATION deue-
 DURBAR dhwer-
 DURESS deru
 DURING deue-
 DURST dher-
 DURUM deru
 DUSK dheu-1
 DUST dheu-1
 DUTCH leutā-
 DUTY ghabh-
 DUUMVIR wi-ro-
 DUUVETYN dheu-1
 DWELL dheu-1
 DWINDLE dheu-3
 DYAD dwo-
 DYNAMIC deue-2
 DYNAMITE deue-2
 DYNAST deue-2
 DYNASTY deue-2
 DYS- dus-
 DYSENTERY en
 DYSLEXIA leg-1
 DYSMENORRHEA mē-2
 DYSPEPSIA pek-
 DYSPLASIA peie-2
 DYSYPNEA pneu-
 DYSPROSIUM el-1

E

EACH fjk-
 EAGER¹ ak-
 EAR¹ ou-
 EAR² ak-
 EARLY ayer-
 EARN¹ esen-
 EARNEST¹ er-1
 EARTH er-2
 EARWIG weg-
 EASE yē-
 EASEL asinus
 EAST aus-1

EASTER aus-1
 EASTERN aus-1
 EAT ed-
 EAVES upo
 EAVESDROP upo
 EBB apo-
 ÈBLIS g^{we}le-1
 EBULLIENCE beu-1
 ECBDLIC g^{we}le-1
 ECCENTRIC kent-
 ECCHYMOSIS gheu-
 ECCLESIA keie-2
 ECCRINE krel-
 ECESIS welk-1
 ECHARD segh-
 ECHELON skand-
 ECHIDNA ang^{wh}l-
 ECHINO- ang^{wh}l-
 ECHINUS ang^{wh}l-
 ECHO (s)wāgh-
 ECHOLALIA lā-
 ÉCLAIR keie-2
 ÉCLAIRISSEMENT keie-2
 ECLAMPSIA lāp-
 ECLECTIC leg-1
 ECLIPSE leik-
 ECLOSION kleu-3
 ECOLOGY welk-1
 ECDNDMY welk-1
 ECRU kreue-1
 ECSTASY stā-
 ECTO- eghs
 ECTOSARC twerk-
 ECU skel-
 ECUMENICAL welk-1
 ECZEMA yes-
 EDACIOUS ed-
 EDAPHIC sed-1
 EDDY ell
 EDELWEISS athal-, kwel-
 EDEMA old-
 EDENTATE dent-
 EDGE ak-
 EDIBLE ed-
 EDICT delk-
 EDIFICE aldh-, dhē-1
 EDIFY aldh-, dhē-1
 EDITIDN dō-
 EDUCATE deuk-
 EDUCE deuk-
 EFFACE dhē-1
 EFFECT dhē-1
 EFFEMINATE dhē(l)-
 EFFERENT bher-1
 EFFERVESCE bhreu-2
 EFFETE dhē(l)-
 EFFICACIOUS dhē-1
 EFFICIENT dhē-1
 EFFIGY dheigh-
 EFFLORESCE bhel-3
 EFFLUENT bhleu-
 EFFLUVIUM bhleu-
 EFFLUX bhleu-
 EFFORT bhergh-2
 EFFULGENT bhel-1
 EFFUSE gheu-
 EFTSOONS apo-
 EGEST gerere
 EGG¹ awl-
 EGG² ak-
 EGLANTINE ak-
 EGO eg
 EGOIST eg
 EGOTISM eg
 EGREGIOUS ger-1
 EGRESS ghredh-
 EIDER ēū-
 EIDERDOWN dheu-1
 EIDETIC weld-
 EIDOLON weld-
 EIGHT októ(u)
 EINKORN gre-no-, ol-no-
 EISTEDDFOD bheue-, sed-1
 EITHER k^{wo}-
 EJACULATE yē-
 EJECT yē-
 EKE¹ aug-1
 EKE² au-2
 ELABORATE leb-1
 ELAND el-2
 ELAPID lep-1
 ELAPSE leb-1
 ELASMDBRANCH el-3
 ELASTIC el-3
 ELATE tele-
 ELATER el-3
 ELATERITE el-3
 ELBDW el-1
 ELDER¹ al-3

ELDER² el-2
 ELDEST al-3
 ELECAMPANE wel-3
 ELECT leg-1
 ELECTUARY leigh-
 ELEVATE leg^{wh}-
 ELEVEN ol-no-
 ELF albho-
 ELIXIR ksero-
 ELK el-2
 ELI² el-1
 ELLIPSIS leik^{wh}-
 ELM el-2
 ELOCUTIDN tolk^{wh}-
 ELODEA sel-es-
 ELOIGN del-1
 ELONGATE del-1
 ELOPE klou-
 ELSE al-1
 ELUANT leu(e)-
 ELUCIDATE leuk-
 ELUDE leid-
 ELUTE leu(e)-
 ELUVIUM leu(e)-
 ELYTRON wel-3
 EMACIATE welk-
 EMANATE mā-3
 EMANCIPATE man-2
 EMASCULATE mas-
 EMBASSAGE ag-
 EMBASSY ag-
 EMBELLISH deue-2
 EMBER eus-
 EMBER DAY ambhl, rel-3
 EMBLEM g^{we}le-1
 EMBLEMENTS bhel-3
 EMBDUCURE beu-1
 EMBRACE mregh-u-
 EMBROCATÉ mergh-
 EMEND mend-
 EMERGE mezg-1
 EMERITUS (s)mer-2
 EMESIS weme-
 EMETIC weme-
 EMIGRATE mel-1
 EMINENT men-2
 EMIT (s)mell(e)-
 EMMET mal-1
 EMOLLIENT mel-1
 EMOTION meue-
 EMPEROR pere-1
 EMPHASIS bhā-1
 EMPHYSEMA pū-1
 EMPIRIC per-4
 EMPLOY plek-
 EMPORIUM per-2
 EMPRISE ghend-
 EMPTY med-
 EMPYEMA pū-2
 EMPYREAL pūr-
 EMULSION melg-
 EMUNCTORY meug-2
 EN-1 en
 EN-2 en
 ENAMEL mel-1
 ENAMOR amma
 ENANTIDMER ant-
 ENANTIDMDRPH ant-
 ENARTHROSIS ar-
 ENATE gene-
 ENCAUSTIC kēu-
 ENCEINTE² kenk-1
 ENCEPHALO- ghebh-el-
 ENCHANT kan-
 ENCHASE kap-
 ENCHIRIDIDN ghesor-
 ENCLAVE kleu-3
 ENCLITIC klel-
 ENCUNTER kom
 ENCROACH ger-2
 ENCYCLICAL k^{we}l-1
 ENCYCLOPEDIA pau-
 END ant-
 ENDEAVOR ghabh-
 ENDEMIC dā-
 ENDERGENIC werg-
 ENDOCARDIUM kerd-1
 ENDOCRINE krel-
 ENDOERGIC werg-
 ENDORSE dorsum
 ENDOSTEUM ost-
 ENDOTHECIUM dhē-1
 ENDOTHELIUM dhē(l)-
 ENDOW dō-
 ENDUE deuk-, eu-1
 ENDURE deru
 ENEMA yē-
 ENEMY amma
 ENERGY werg-

ENERVATE (s)neeu-
ENFILADE g^whi-
ENFLEURAGE bhel-³
ENFORCE bhergh-²
ENGAGE wadh-¹
ENGAGE wadh-¹
ENGENDER gene-
ENGINE gene-
ENGRAVE ghrebh-²
ENGROSS g^wres-
ENHANCE al-³
ENIGMA al-²
ENJOIN yeug-
ENJOY gäu-
ENKEPHALIN en, ghebh-el-
ENNEAD new¹
ENNUI od-²
ENORMOUS gnö-
ENOUGH kom, nek-²
ENSEMBLE sem-¹
ENSIFORM nsi-
ENSTATITE slä-
ENSUE sek^w-¹
ENSURE cūra-
ENTELECHY k^wel-¹, segh-
ENTER en
ENTERIC en
ENTERO- en
ENTERON en
ENTERPRISE ghend-
ENTERTAIN ten-
ENTHUSIASM dhës-
ENTHYMEME dheu-¹
ENTIRE tag-
ENTITY es-
ENTO- en
ENTOMO- tem-
ENTRAILS en
ENTRAP der-¹
ENTREPRENEUR ghend-
ENTRESOL sel-¹
ENTROPY trep-²
ENUMERATE nem-
ENUNCIATE neu-¹
ENURESIS wers-²
ENVOI wegh-
ENVOY¹ wegh-
ENVY weld-
ENZyme yeue-
EO- aus-¹
EOHIPPOS ekwo-
EON alw-
EOS aus-¹
EOSIN aus-¹
EPACT ag-
EPEIROGENY äpero-
EPENTHESIS dhë-¹
EPHEBE yëg^w-
EPHEDRINE sed-¹
EPHEMERAL ämer-
EPHOR wer-⁴
EPI- epl
EPIBOLY g^wela-¹
EPIC wek^w-
EPICARDIUM kerd-¹
EPICENE kom
EPICRITIC krel-
EPIDEMIC dā-
EPIDERMIS der-²
EPIDIDYMIS dwo-
EPIDOTE dō-
EPIGASTRIUM gras-
EPICEAL gē-
EPIGENE gene-
EPICONE gene-
EPIGRAM gerbh-
EPIGRAPH gerbh-
EPILEPSY (s)lag^w-
EPILOGUE leg-¹
EPIMYSIUM müs-
EPIPHANY bhā-¹
EPIPHYSIS bheue-
EPISCOPAL spek-
EPISODE en, sed-²
EPISTASIS stā-
EPISTAXIS stag-
EPISTEMOLOGY stā-
EPISTLE stel-
EPISTYLE stā-
EPITAPH dhembh-
EPITASIS ten-
EPITHELIUM dhë(1)-
EPITHET dhë-¹
EPITOME tem-
EPOCH segh-
EPODE weq-²
EPONYM nō-men-
EPONYMOUS nō-men-
EPOS wek^w-

EPSILON bhes-¹
EQUANIMITY ane-
EQUESTRIAN ekwo-
EQUILIBRIUM lithrā-
EQUINE ekwo-
EQUINOX nek^w-¹
EQUIP sklpam
EQUIPONDERATE (s)pen-
EQUISETUM ekwo-
EQUITANT ekwo-
EQUITATION ekwo-
EQUIVALENT wal-
EQUIVOCAL wek^w-
ERA ayes-
ERADICATE wrād-
ERASE rēd-
ERE ayer-
EREBUS reg^w-es-
ERECT reg-¹
EREMITE ere-²
EREMURUS ere-², ors-
EREPSIN rep-
ERG werg-
ERGO reg-¹
ERGOGRAH werg-
ERNE or-
ERODE rēd-
ERR ers-¹
ERRANT el-¹
ERRATIC ers-¹
ERRATUM ers-¹
ERRONEOUS ers-¹
ERROR ers-¹
ERSATZ sed-¹, ud-
ERSE pelē-
ERST ayer-
ERUBESCENCE reudh-¹
ERUCT reug-
ERUPT reup-
ERYSIPELAS pel-⁴, reudh-¹
ERYTHEMA reudh-¹
ERYTHRO- reudh-¹
ESCALADE skand-
ESCAROLE ed-
ESCHATOLOGY eghs
ESCHEAT kad-
ESCUDO skel-
ESCULENT ed-
ESCUTCHEON skel-
ESOTERIC en
ESPARTO sper-²
ESPECIAL spek-
ESPERANCE spā-¹
ESPIONAGE spek-
ESPOUSE spend-
ESPY spek-
ESQUIRE skel-
ESSAY ag-
ESSENCE es-
ESSONITE sēk-
ESTABLISH stā-
ESTANCIA stā-
ESTER ak-
ESTHER ster-³
ESTRONE els-¹
ESTRUS els-¹
ESTUARY aldh-
ESURIENT ed-
ET CETERA elī, ko-
ETCH ed-
ETERNAL alw-
ETESIAN wet-²
ETHER aldh-
ETHIC s(w)e-
ETHMOID sā-³
ETHNIC s(w)e-
ETHNO- s(w)e-
ETHOS s(w)e-
ETIOLOGY al-¹
ETIQUETTE stelg-
EU- esu-
EUCALYPTUS kel-²
EUCARYOTE kar-¹
EUCHARIST gher-⁵
EUGLENA gel-²
EUMENIDES men-¹
EUNUCH segh-
EUONYMUS nō-men-
EUPATRID peler-
EUPEPTIC pek^w-
EUPHEMISM bhā-²
EUPHONY bhā-²
EUPHORIA bher-¹
EUPHROSYNE g^whren-
EUPNEA pneu-
EUREKA were-²
EURUS eus-
EURY- were-¹
EURYDICE delk-, were-¹

EUTECTIC tā-
EUTHANASIA dhwena-
EUTHENICS g^when-²
EUTROPHIC threph-
EUXENITE xenos
EVACUATE eu-²
EVADE wadh-²
EVAGINATE wag-
EVANESCE eu-²
EVANGEL angelos
EVAPORATE kwēp-
EVECTION wegh-
EVENT g^w-
EVENTIDE dā-
EVER alw-
EVERT wer-³
EVERY alw-
EVICT welk-⁵
EVIDENT weld-
EVIL wep-
EVOKE wek^w-
EVOLVE wel-³
EVULSION wel-⁴
EVZONE yös-
EWE owl-
EWER ak^w-
EX¹ eghs
EX- eghs
EXACERBATE ak-
EXACT ag-
EXALT al-³
EXAMINE ag-
EXAMPLE em-
EXANTHEMA andh-
EXARCH arkhele
EXCALIBUR kal-³
EXCAVATE keue-²
EXCEED ked-
EXCEL kel-⁶
EXCEPT kap-
EXCERPT kerp-
EXCISE² kae-ld-
EXCITE kel-³
EXCLAIM kela-²
EXCLUDE kleu-³
EXCORIATE sker-¹
EXCREMENT krel-
EXCRESCENCE ker-³
EXCURSION kers-²
EXECRATE sak-
EXECUTE sek^w-¹
EXEDRA sed-¹
EXECESIS säg-
EXEMPLARY em-
EXEMPLIFY em-
EXEMPLUM em-
EXEMPT em-
EXERCISE arek-
EXERGONIC werg-
EXERGUE werg-
EXERT ser-³
EXFOLIATE bhel-³
EXHAUST aus-²
EXHIBIT ghabh-
EXHILARATE sel-²
EXHORT gher-⁵
EXHUME dhghem-
EXIGENT ag-
EXILE al-²
EXINE wel-¹
EXIST stā-
EXIT¹ el-¹
EXIT² el-¹
EXO- eghs
EXOCRINE krel-
EXODUS sed-²
EXOERGIC werg-
EXONERATE en-es-
EXOPHTHALMOS ok^w-
EXORDIUM ar-
EXOSTOSIS ost-
EXOTERIC eghs
EXOTIC eghs
EXPAND pete-
EXPATRIATE peter-
EXPECT spek-
EXPECTORATE peg-
EXPEDITE ped-¹
EXPEL pel-⁶
EXPEND (s)pen-
EXPERIENCE per-⁴
EXPERIMENT per-⁴
EXPERT per-⁴
EXPIATE plus
EXPIRE spiräre
EXPLAIN pēla-²
EXPLETIVE pēla-¹
EXPLICATE plek-
EXPORT per-²

EXPOSTULATE prek-
EXPOUND apo-
EXPRESS per-⁵
EXPUNGE peuk-
EXPURGATE peue-
EXQUISITE quaserere
EXSCIND skel-
EXSECT sek-
EXSICCATE selk^w-
EXTANT slä-
EXTEND ten-
EXTENUATE ten-
EXTERIOR eghs
EXTERMINATE ter-
EXTERNAL eghs
EXTINGUISH stelg-
EXTOL telē-
EXTORT terk^w-
EXTRA- eghs
EXTRACT tragh-
EXTREME eghs
EXTROVERSION wer-³
EXTROVERT wer-³
EXTRUDE treud-
EXUBERANT euadh-
EXUBERATE euadh-
EXUDE sweld-²
EXULT sel-⁴
EXUVIAE eu-¹
EYAS nizdo-
EYE ok^w-
EYELET ok^w-
EYRE el-¹
EYRIR aurum

F

FABRIC dhabh-
FABRICATE dhabh-
FAÇADE dhä-¹
FACE dhë-¹
FACET dhë-¹
FACIAL dhë-¹
FACIAS skel-
-FACIENT dhë-¹
FACIES dhë-¹
FACILE dhë-¹
FACILITY dhë-¹
FACSIMILE dhë-¹
FACT dhë-¹
FACTION dhë-¹
FACTITIOUS dhë-¹
FACTOR dhë-¹
FACTOTUM dhë-¹, teutä-
FACULTY dhë-¹
FAIN pek-¹
FAINT dhelgh-
FAIR¹ pek-¹
FAIR² dhës-
FAITH bheldh-
FALCON pel-²
FALDSTOOL pel-³
FALL p(h)ol-
FALLOW DEER pel-²
FALTBOT pel-³
FAME bhā-²
FAMOUS bhā-²
FAN¹ wet-¹
FANATIC dhës-
FANG pag-
FANTASY bhā-¹
FANTOCCINI bhā-²
FAR per¹
FARCE bhrek^w-
FARCI bhrek^w-
FARCY bhrek^w-
FARE per-²
FARINA bhares-
FARINACEOUS bhares-
FARM dher-²
FARRAGINOUS bhares-
FARRAGO bhares-
FARRIER ferrum
FARROW¹ porko-
FART perd-
FARTHING k^wetwer-
FARTHINGALE viräre
FASCES bhasko-
FASCIA bhasko-
FASCICLE bhasko-
FASCINATE bhasko-
FASCINE bhasko-
FASCISM bhasko-
FASHION dhë-¹
FAST¹ past-
FAST² past-

FASTEN past-
 FASTIDIOUS bhar-
 FASTIGIATE bhar-
 FASTIGIUM bhar-
 FAT peie-
 FATE bhā-2
 FATHER peter-
 FATHOM pete-
 FATIDIC delk-
 FAUBOURG bhergh-2, dhwer-
 FAVA BEAN bha-bhā-
 FAVOR ghow-é-
 FAVORITE ghow-é-
 FAWN¹ pek-1
 FAWN² dhē(1)-
 FAY¹ pag-
 FEALTY bheidh-
 FEAR per-4
 FEASIBLE dhā-1
 FEAST dhēs-
 FEAT¹ dhē-1
 FEATHER pet-
 FEATURE dhē-1
 FEBRIFUGE bheug-1
 FECUND dhē(1)-
 FEDERAL bheidh-
 FEODERATE bheidh-
 FEE peku-
 FEZBLE bhiē-1
 FEED pā-
 FEEL pōl-
 FEIGN dhelgh-
 FEINT dheigh-
 FEIST pezd-
 FELDSPAR peie-2
 FELICIFIC dhē(1)-
 FELICITATE dhē(1)-
 FELICITY dhē(1)-
 FELL¹ p(h)ol-
 FELL³ pel-4
 FELLATIO dhē(1)-
 FELLOW legh-, peku-
 FELO-OE-SE s(w)e-
 FELON² ghe1-2
 FELT¹ pel-4
 FEMALE dhē(1)-
 FEMININE dhē(1)-
 FEMTO- penk^we
 FEN pen-
 FENCE g^when-1
 FENNEL dhē(1)-
 FENUGREEK dhē(1)-
 -FER bher-1
 FERAL ghwer-
 FER-OE-LANCE ferrum
 FERE per-2
 FERIA dhēs-
 FERMATA dher-2
 FERMENT bhreu-2
 FERN per-2
 FEROCIOUS ghwer-
 FERRET¹ bher-1
 FERRET² bhe1-3
 FERRI- ferrum
 FERRO- ferrum
 FERROUS ferrum
 FERRUGINOUS ferrum
 FERRULE wel-1
 FERRY per-2
 FERTILE bher-1
 FERVENT bhreu-2
 FERVIO bhreu-2
 FERVOR bhreu-2
 FESS bhasko-
 -FEST dhēs-
 FESTAL dhēs-
 FESTINATE bher-
 FESTIVAL dhēs-
 FESTIVE dhēs-
 FESTOON dhēs-
 FETAL dhē(1)-
 FETCH¹ ped-1
 FETE dhēs-
 FETICIDE dhē(1)-
 FETISH dhē-1
 FETLOCK ped-1
 FETTER ped-1
 FETTLE ped-2
 FETUS dhē(1)-
 FEUD¹ peig-2
 FEUD² peku-
 FEUILLETON bhe1-3
 FEVERFEW bheug-1
 FEW pau-
 FEY peig-2
 FIANCE bheidh-
 FIAT bheue-
 FIATULA dhig^w-
 -FIC dhē-1

FICHU dhig^w-
 FICKLE peig-2
 FICTILE dhelgh-
 FICTION dhelgh-
 -FIO bheid-
 FIDELITY bheidh-
 FIDUCIAL bheidh-
 FIOUCIARY bheidh-
 FIELD peie-2
 FIELDFARE wer-4
 FIENO pē(1)-
 FIERCE ghwer-
 FIESTA dhēs-
 FIFE pipp-
 FIFTEEN penk^we
 FIFTH penk^we
 FIGHT pek-2
 FIGMENT dhelgh-
 FIGURE dhelgh-
 FILAMENT g^whi-
 FILAR g^whi-
 FILARIA g^whi-
 FILE¹ g^whi-
 FILE² peig-1
 FILE³ pū-2
 FILIAL dhē(1)-
 FILIATE dhē(1)-
 FILIBUSTER pri-
 FILIFORM g^whi-
 FILIGREE gre-no-, g^whi-
 FILL peie-1
 FILLET g^whi-
 FILLY pau-
 FILM pel-4
 FILOPLUME g^whi-
 FILOSE g^whi-
 FILTER pel-4
 FILTH pū-2
 FILUM g^whi-
 FIN² penk^we
 FINCH sping-
 FINO pent-
 FINGER penk^we
 FINOCHIO dhē(1)-
 FIR perk^wu-
 FIRE pūr-
 FIRKIN k^wetwer-
 FIRM dher-2
 FIRMAMENT dher-2
 FIRN per¹
 FIRST per¹
 FIRTH per-2
 FISH peisk-
 FISSI- bheid-
 FISSILE bheid-
 FISSION bheid-
 FISSURE bheid-
 FIST penk^we
 FIVE penk^we
 FIX dhig^w-
 FIXATE dhig^w-
 FIXITY dhig^w-
 FIXTURE dhig^w-
 FIZGIG pels-2
 FIZZLE pezd-
 FJELD pells-
 FJORD per-2
 FLABELLUM bhiē-2
 FLAG⁴ plāk-1
 FLAGELLATE bhiag-
 FLAGELLUM bhiag-
 FLAGITIOUS bhiag-
 FLAGRANT bhe1-1
 FLAIL bhiag-
 FLAIR bhrag-
 FLAKE¹ plāk-1
 FLAKE² plāk-1
 FLAMBÉ bhe1-1
 FLAMBEAU bhe1-1
 FLAMBOYANT bhe1-1
 FLAME bhe1-1
 FLAMEN bhiād-
 FLAMINGO bhe1-1
 FLAMMABLE bhe1-1
 FLAN plat-
 FLANEUR peie-2
 FLANK kleng-
 FLANNEL wele-1
 FLAP plab-
 FLAT¹ plat-
 FLAT² plat-
 FLATTER¹ plat-
 FLATUS bhiē-2
 FLAVESCENT bhe1-1
 FLAVIN bhe1-1
 FLAVO- bhe1-1
 FLAVONE bhe1-1
 FLAVOPROTEIN bhe1-1
 FLAVOR bhiē-2

FLAW¹ plāk-1
 FLAX plēk-
 FLAY plāk-
 FLEA plou-
 FLECHE pleu-
 FLECK plēk-
 FLEDGE pleu-
 FLEE pleu-
 FLEECE pleus-
 FLEET¹ pleu-
 FLEET² pleu-
 FLESH plēk-
 FLETCHER pleu-
 FLEY pleu-
 FLIGHT¹ pleu-
 FLIGHT² pleu-
 FLINCH kleng-
 FLINDERS splel-
 FLING plāk-2
 FLINT splel-
 FLIT pleu-
 FLITCH plēk-
 FLOAT pleu-
 FLOE plāk-1
 FLOG bhiag-
 FLOOD pleu-
 FLOOR peie-2
 FLORA bhe1-3
 FLORA bhe1-3
 FLORAL bhe1-3
 FLORIATED bhe1-3
 FLORIO bhe1-3
 FLORIGEN bhe1-3
 FLORIN bhe1-3
 FLORIST bhe1-3
 -FLOROUS bhe1-3
 FLOSCULUS bhe1-3
 FLOTILLA pleu-
 FLOTSAM pleu-
 FLOUNCE¹ sker-3
 FLOUNOER² plat-
 FLOUR bhe1-3
 FLOURISH bhe1-3
 FLOW pleu-
 FLOWER bhe1-3
 FLUCTUATE bhieu-
 FLUENT bhieu-
 FLUERIC bhieu-
 FLUE² pleu-
 FLÜGELHORN ker-1, pleu-
 FLUIO bhieu-
 FLUKE¹ plāk-1
 FLUME bhieu-
 FLUOR bhieu-
 FLUORIDE bhieu-
 FLUORO- bhieu-
 FLUSH² bhieu-
 FLUSTER pleu-
 FLUTTER pleu-
 FLUVIAL bhieu-
 FLUVIOMARINE bhieu-
 FLUX bhieu-
 FLY¹ pleu-
 FLY² pleu-
 FOAL pau-
 FOAM (s)pol-mo-
 FOOOER pā-
 FOE peig-2
 FOG² pū-2
 FOIL² bhe1-3
 POISON gheu-
 FOIST penk^we
 -FOLD pel-3
 FOLD¹ pel-3
 FOLIAGE bhe1-3
 POLICOLOUS bhe1-3
 FOLIO bhe1-3
 FOLIUM bhe1-3
 FOLKMOTE mōd-
 FOLLICLE bhe1-2
 FOLLICULITIS bhe1-2
 FOMENT dheg^wh-
 FOMITE dheg^wh-
 FOND² bhudh-
 FONDANT gheu-
 FONDUE gheu-
 FONT¹ dhen-1
 FONT² gheu-
 FOOO pā-
 FOOL¹ bhe1-2
 FOOT ped-1
 FOOTPAD pent-
 FOR per¹
 FOR- per¹
 FORAGE pā-
 FORAMEN bher-2
 FORBEAR bher-1
 FORBID bheudh-
 FORCE bhergh-2

FORCEPS g^wher-
 FORCIPATE g^wher-
 FORD per-2
 FORDO dhā-1
 FORE per¹
 FORE- per¹
 FORECLOSE dhwer-
 FOREFATHER per¹, peter-
 FOREGO¹ ghē-
 FOREIGN dhwer-
 FOREMOST per¹
 FORENSIC dhwer-
 FOREST dhwer-
 FORESTALL stel-
 FORFEIT dhā-1, dhwer-
 FORFICATE bherdh-
 FORGE¹ dhabh-
 FORGET ghend-
 FORGIVE ghabh-
 FORGO ghē-
 FORLORN leu-1
 FORLORN HOPE keu-2, leu-1
 FORM merph-
 FORMAL merph-
 FORMER² per¹
 FORMIC morwl-
 FORMICARY morwl-
 FORMICIVOROUS morwl-
 FORMULA merph-
 FURNAX g^wher-
 FURNICATE g^wher-
 FORSAKE sāg-
 FORT bhergh-2
 FORTALICE bhergh-2
 FORTE¹ bhergh-2
 FORTE² bhergh-2
 FORTH per¹
 FORTIFY bhergh-2
 FORTIS bhergh-2
 FORTISSIMO bhergh-2
 FORTITUDE bhergh-2
 FORTRESS bhergh-2
 FORTY k^wetwer-
 FORUM dhwer-
 FOSSA bhedh-
 FOSSE bhedh-
 FOSSIL bhedh-
 FOSSORIAL bhedh-
 FOSTER pā-
 FOUDEYANT bhe1-1
 FOUL pū-2
 FOUND¹ bhudh-
 FOUND² gheu-
 FOUNDER bhudh-
 FOUNTAIN dhen-1
 FOUR k^wetwer-
 FOURTEEN k^wetwer-
 FOURTH k^wetwer-
 FOWL pleu-
 FOX puk-2
 FOY wegh-
 FRA bhrāter-
 FRACTEO bhreg-
 FRACTION bhreg-
 FRACTIOUS bhreg-
 FRACTURE bhreg-
 FRAGILE bhreg-
 FRAGMENT bhreg-
 FRAGRANT bhrag-
 FRAIL¹ bhreg-
 FRANGIBLE bhreg-
 FRANK¹ Frankon-
 FRANK Frankon-
 FRANTIC g^whren-
 FRATERNAL bhrāter-
 FRATRICIDE bhrāter-
 FRAU per¹
 FRAUGHT ēik-
 FRAULEIN per¹
 FRAXINELLA bherag-
 FRAY² bhrēl-
 FRECKLE (s)preg-
 FREE pri-
 FREEZE preus-
 FREIGHT ēik-
 FREMITUS bhrem-1
 FRENCH Frankon-
 FRENETIC g^whren-
 FRENULUM ghrendh-
 FRENUM ghrendh-
 FRENZY g^whren-
 FREQUENT bhrek^w-
 FRET¹ ed-
 FRIABLE bhrēl-
 FRIAR bhrāter-
 FRICATIVE bhrēl-
 FRICTION bhrēl-
 FRIDAY pri-
 FRIEND pri-

FRIGG prī-
FRIGID srig-
FRITTER¹ ped-2
FRO per¹
FROG preu-
FROLIC fik-, preu-
FROM per¹
FRONTISPIECE spek-
FROST preus-
FROTTAGE bhräl-
FROWARD per¹
FRUCTIFY bhrüg-
FRUGAL bhrüg-
FRUGIVOROUS bhrüg-
FRUIT bhrüg-
FRUITION bhrüg-
FRUMENTACEOUS bhrüg-
FRUMENTY bhrüg-
FRUSTULE bhrsus-2
FRUSTUM bhrsus-2
FRY¹ bher-4
FUGACIOUS bheug-1
-FUGE bheug-1
FUGITIVE bheug-1
FUGLEMAN man-1, pleu-
FUGUE bheug-1
FÜHRER per-2
FULCRUM bhelg-
FULGENT bhel-1
FULGURATE bhel-1
FULIGINOUS dheu-1
FULL¹ pelē-1
FULMAR pū-2
FULMINATE bhel-1
FUMARIC ACID dheu-1
FUMAROLE dheu-1
FUMATORIUM dheu-1
FUMATORY dheu-1
FUME dheu-1
FUMIGATE ag-, dheu-1
FUMITORY dheu-1, ters-
FUNAMBULIST al-2
FUNCTION bheug-2
FUND bhudh-
FUNDAMENT bhudh-
FUNDUS bhudh-
FUNGIBLE bheug-2
FUNNEL gheu-
FUR pā-
FURBISH prep-
FURL lelg-1
FURLOUGH leubh-
FURNACE g'her-
FURNISH per¹
FURROW perk-2
FURTHER per¹
FURTIVE bher-1
FURUNCLE bher-1
FURUNCULOSIS bher-1
FURZE pūro-
FUSE² gheu-
FUSILE gheu-
FUSION gheu-
FUTILE gheu-
FUTURE bheue-
FUZZY pū-2
-FY dhē-1

G

GABERDINE per-2, wel-3
GABFEST dhēs-
GABION keua-2
GABLE ghebh-el-
GABRO gladh-
GAD² ghas-to-
GAEA gē
GAGE¹ wadh-1
GAIN¹ wel-2
GAINLY gagina
GAINSAY gagina
CAIT ghē-
GALACTIC melg-
GALACTO- melg-
GALAXY melg-
GALL¹ ghel-2
GALLIARD gal-3
GALLINACEOUS gal-2
GALLINULE gal-2
GALLOP klou-, wel-2
GALLOWGLASS yeu-
GALLOWES ghalgh-
GALORE lau-
GAM² kamp-
GAMBADO² kamp-
GAMBIT kamp-

GAMBOL kamp-
GAMBREL kamp-
GAMETE gēme-
GAMMON³ kamp-
GAMO- gēme-
GAMOSEPALOUS gēme-
-GAMOUS gēme-
-GAMY gēme-
GANDER ghans-
GANGLI ghengh-
GANGLING ghengh-
GANGLION gel-1
GANGRENE gras-
GANGUE ghengh-
GANNET ghans-
GANOID gāu-
GAP ghāl-
CAPE ghāl-
GAR² garwlan
GARAGE wer-5
GARB garwlan
GARBLE krel-
CARBOIL beu-1
GARDEN gher-1
GARFISH ghalso-
GARGET g'era-4
GARLIC ghalso-, leug-1
GARMENT wer-5
GARNER grē-no-
GARNISH wer-5
GARRET wer-5
GARRISON wer-5
CARRULOUS gar-
GARTH gher-1
GAS gheu-
GASH gher-4
GASKET wreg-
GASP ghāl-
CAST ghels-
CASTRIC gras-
CASTRO- gras-
CASTRULA gras-
CATHER ghedh-
GAUCHE weng-
GAUD gāu-
GAUDY¹ gāu-
GAUDY² gāu-
GAUGE ghalgh-
GAUNTLET² klou-
GAUR g'ou-
GAVEL² ghabh-
CAWK ghōw-ē-
CAYAL g'ou-
GEANTICLINE gē
CEAR garwlan
GEGENSCHNITT gagina, skeel-
GELANDESPRUNG lēndh-2, spergh-
GELATIN gel-3
GELATION gel-3
GELD¹ ghel-3
GELD² gheldh-
GELDING ghel-3
GELID gel-3
GELIGNITE egni-
CELT¹ gheldh-
GEM gembh-
GEMINATE yem-
GEMINI yem-
GEMMA gembh-
GEMMATE gembh-
GEMMULE gembh-
CEMOT mōd-
GEMSBOK bhugo-
GEMÜTLICH mē-1
GEMÜTLICHKEIT mē-1
-GEN gēne-
GENDARME gēne-
GENDER gēne-
GENEALOGY gēne-
GENERAL gēne-
GENERATE gēne-
GENERATION gēne-
GENERIC gēne-
GENEROUS gēne-
GENESIS gēne-
-GENESIS gēne-
GENIAL¹ gēne-
GENIAL² genu-2
GENICULATE genu-1
GENITAL gēne-
GENITIVE gēne-
GENITOR gēne-
GENIUS gēne-
GENOCIDE gēne-
GENOTYPE gēne-
GENRE gēne-
GENS gēne-
GENT¹ gēne-
GENTEEL gēne-

GENTILE gēne-
GENTLE gēne-
GENUFLECT genu-1
GENUS gēne-
-GENY gēne-
GEO- gē
GEODE gē
GEODESY dā-
GEOMETRY mē-2
GEOPONIC (s)pen-
GEORGIC gē, werg-
GERANIUM gēra-2
GERENT gerere
GERIATRICS gēra-1
GERM gēne-
GERMAN² gēne-
GERMANDER deru, dhghem-
GERMANE gēne-
GERMINAL gēne-
GERMINATE gēne-
GERONTO- gēra-1
GERUND gerere
GEST gerere
GESTALT stel-
GESTATION gerere
GESTICULATE gerere
GESTURE gerere
GET ghend-
GEYSER gheu-
GHAT gher-4
GHOST ghels-
GIDDY gheu(e)-
GIFT ghabh-
GILD¹ ghel-2
GILL¹ ghel-unā
GILL³ ghāl-
GILLYFLOWER bhel-3, kar-1
GILT² ghel-3
GIMMAL yem-
GINGERLY gēne-
GIRASOL sável-
GIRD gher-1
GIRDLE gher-1
GIRTH gher-1
GIST yē-
GIVE ghabh-
GLABELLA gladh-
GLABROUS gladh-
GLACÉ gel-3
GLACIAL gel-3
GLACIATE gel-3
GLACIER gel-3
GLACIS gel-3
GLAD ghel-2
GLADIATE kel-1
GLADIATOR kel-1
GLAIR kēla-2
GLAIVE kel-1
GLANCE² ghel-2
GLAND g'ela-2
GLANDERS g'ela-2
GLANDULAR g'ela-2
GLANS g'ela-2
GLARE¹ ghel-2
GLASS ghel-2
GLAZE ghel-2
GLEAM ghel-2
GLEBE gel-1
GLEDE ghel-2
GLEE ghel-2
GLEED ghel-2
CLEET gel-1
GLEC ghel-2
GLEY gel-1
GLIADIN gel-1
GLIB ghel-2
GLIDE ghel-2
GLIMMER ghel-2
GLIMPSE ghel-2
GLINT ghel-2
GLISSADE ghel-2
GLISTEN ghel-2
GLITCH ghel-2
GLITTER ghel-2
GLOAMING ghel-2
GLOAT ghel-2
GLOBE gel-1
GLOBULE gel-1
GLOCHIDIUM glōgh-
GLOMERATE gel-1
GLOMERULE gel-1
GLOSS¹ ghel-2
GLOSS² glōgh-
GLOSSARY glōgh-
GLOSSOLALIA glōgh-, lā-
GLOTTIS glōgh-
GLOVE lep-2
GLOW ghel-2

GLOWER ghel-2
GLUCAGON ag-
GLUCOSE dīk-u-
GLUE gel-1
GLUME gleubh-
GLUT g'el-3
GLUTEN gel-1
GLUTEUS gel-1
GLUTINOUS gel-1
GLUTTON g'el-3
GLYCERIN dīk-u-
GLYPH gleubh-
GLYPHIC gleubh-
GNAT ghen-
GNATHIC genu-2
-GNATHOUS genu-2
GNAW ghen-
GNOCCHI gen-
GNOME² gnō-
GNOMON gnō-
GNOSIS gnō-
GO ghē-
GOAD ghel-1
GOAT ghaldo-
GOD gheu(e)-
GODSEND sent-
GOFFER webh-
GOLD ghel-2
GOLIARD g'el-3
GOMPHOSIS gembh-
-GON genu-1
GONAD gēne-
GONFALON g'when-1
GONIOMETER genu-1
GONIOMETRY genu-1
GONION genu-1
GONO- gēne-
GOOD ghedh-
GOOSE¹ ghans-
CORE¹ ghalso-
CORE² ghalso-
GORGE g'era-4
GORGET g'era-4
GORSE ghers-
GOSHAWK ghans-
GOSLING ghans-
GOSPEL spel-3
GOSSIP s(w)-
GOUACHE akwā-
GOWAN ghel-2
GRAB¹ ghrebh-1
GRABEN ghrebh-2
GRACE g'era-3
GRACKLE gēra-2
GRADE ghredh-
GRAFFITO gerbh-
GRAIN grē-no-
GRAM¹ gerbh-
GRAM² grē-no-
-GRAM gerbh-
GRAMA gras-
GRAMINEOUS gras-
GRAMMAR gerbh-
GRAMPUS peisk-
GRANADILLA grē-no-
GRANARY grē-no-
GRANDILOQUENCE tolkw-
GRANGE grē-no-
GRANITE grē-no-
GRANT kerd-1
GRANULE grē-no-
GRAPE ger-2
GRAPH gerbh-
-GRAPH gerbh-
-GRAPHIC gerbh-
GRAPHIC gerbh-
GRAPHITE gerbh-
-GRAPHY gerbh-
GRAPNEL ger-2
GRAPPA ger-2
GRAPPLE ger-2
GRASP ghrebh-1
GRASS ghrē-
CRATE¹ grat-
CRATE² keri-
GRATEFUL g'era-3
GRATIFY g'era-3
GRATIS g'era-3
GRATITUDE g'era-3
GRATUITY g'era-3
GRAUPEL kreup-
GRAVE¹ ghrebh-2
GRAVE² g'era-2
GRAVE³ ghrebh-2
GRAVEL ghrēu-
GRAVID g'era-2
GRAVURE ghrebh-2
GRAY gher-2
GRAYWACKE wegh-

GREAT ghrêu-
 GREAVES ghrêbh-2
 GREEDY gher-3
 GREEN ghrê-
 GREET gher-2
 GREGARIOUS ger-1
 GRENADE grê-no-
 GRESSORIAL ghrêdh-
 GREYHOUND gher-3
 GRID kert-
 GRIDDLE kert-
 GRIDIRON kert-
 GRIEF g=erê-2
 GRIEVE g=erê-2
 GRIM ghrem-
 GRIMACE ghrem-
 GRIME ghrêi-
 GRIND ghrendh-
 GRIP¹ ghrêib-
 GRIPPE ghrêib-
 GRISAILLE gher-3
 GRISEOUS gher-3
 GRISETTE gher-3
 GRISLY ghrêi-
 GRISON gher-3
 GRIST ghrendh-
 GRIT ghrêu-
 GRIZZLE gher-3
 GROAT ghrêu-
 GROATS ghrêu-
 GROCER g=res-
 GROOVE ghrêbh-2
 GROPE ghrêib-
 GROSCHEN g=res-
 GROSS g=res-
 GROSSULARITE ger-2
 GROSZ g=res-
 GROUNDSEL¹ ghendh-, swel-¹
 GROUP ger-2
 GROULT ghrêu-
 GROW ghrê-
 GRUB ghrêbh-2
 GRUDGE gru-
 GRUEL ghrêu-
 GRUESOME ghrêu-
 GRUFF krêup-
 GRUMBLE ghrem-
 GRUNION gru-
 GRUNT gru-
 GRUS g=erê-2
 GUARANTY wer-5
 GUARD wer-4
 GUERDON lau-, wi-
 GUERRILLA wers-1
 GUESS ghend-
 GUEST ghos-ti-
 GUIDE weid-
 GUILD gheldh-
 GUILDER ghei-2
 GUILLE weik-2
 GUIPURE weip-
 GUISE weid-
 GULAR g=el-3
 GULDEN ghei-2
 GULES g=el-3
 GULF kweip-
 GULLET g=el-3
 GUM² ghrêu-
 GUN g=hen-1
 GURGITATION g=erê-4
 GURU g=erê-2
 GUSH gheu-
 GUST¹ gheu-
 GUST² geus-
 GUSTO geus-
 GLUT gheu-
 GYMNASIUM nog=-
 GYMNAST nog=-
 GYMNOSOPHIST nog=-
 GYMNOSPERM nog=-
 GYNAECIUM g=en-
 GYNOCOCRACY g=en-
 GYNECOLOGY g=en-
 GYNO- g=en-
 -GYNOUS g=en-
 -GYSY g=en-
 CYRE gêu-
 CYRFALCON ghaiso-, pel-2
 CYRO² gêu-
 CYRO- gêu-

HABITANT ghabh-
 HABITAT ghabh-
 HACIENDA dhê-1
 HACK¹ keg-
 HADAL weid-
 HADES weid-
 HADRON sâ-
 HAFT kap-
 HAG² kau-2
 HAGGARD kagh-
 HAGGLE kau-2
 HAGIO- yag-
 HAIL¹ kaghlo-
 HAIL² kaillo-
 HAKE keg-
 HALBERD bhardhâ, kelp-
 HALE¹ kaillo-
 HALE² kela-2
 HALF skel-1
 HALIBUT bhau-
 HALL kel-2
 HALLOW kaillo-
 HALO- sal-1
 HALT¹ kel-3
 HALT² kel-1
 HALTER¹ kelp-
 HALTER² sel-4
 HAM konemo-
 HAMADRYAD deru, sem-1
 HAME tkel-
 HAMLET tkel-
 HAMMER ak-
 HANDIWORK kom
 HANDSEL sel-3
 HANG konk-
 HANKER konk-
 HANUMAN genu-2
 HAP kob-
 HAPLESS kob-
 HAPLOID pel-3, sem-1
 HAPPEN kob-
 HAPPY kob-
 HARANGUE koro-
 HARBINGER koro-
 HARBOR koro-
 HARD kar-1
 HARDS kes-1
 HARDY¹ kar-1
 HARE kas-
 HARM kormo-
 HARMONY ar-
 HARNESS nes-1
 HARPOON serp-1
 HARPSICORD gherê-
 HARQUEBUS keg-
 HARRY koro-
 HART ker-1
 HARTEBEEST ker-1
 HARUSPEX gherê-
 HARVEST kerp-
 HASH¹ skep-
 HASLET ghasto-
 HASTATE ghasto-
 HAT kâdh-
 HATCHET skep-
 HATE kâd-
 HATRED ar-, kâd-
 HAUBERK k=el-1
 HAUGH kel-2
 HAUGHTY al-3
 HAUL kela-2
 HAULM kolêm-
 HAUNT tkel-
 RAUSTELLUM aus-2
 HAUSTORIUM aus-2
 HAUTBOY al-3, busk-
 HAVE kap-
 HAVEN kap-
 HAW² kagh-
 HAWK¹ kap-
 HAWKER keu-2
 HAWSE k=el-1
 HAWSER al-3
 HAY kau-2
 HAZEL koselo-
 HE¹ ko-
 HEAD kaput
 HEAL kaillo-
 HEALTH kaillo-
 HEAP keu-2
 HEAR keu-1
 REARKEN keu-1
 HEART kerd-1
 HEARTH ker-4
 HEAT kal-
 HEATH kaillo-
 HEATHEN kaito-
 HEAVE kap-

HEAVEN ak-
 HEAVY kap-
 HEBDOMAD septm
 HEBE yêg=â-
 HEREPHRENIA yêg=â-
 HECATOMB dek^m, g=ou-
 HECKLE keg-
 HECTIC segh-
 HECTO- dek^m
 HEDDLE kap-
 HEDGE kagh-
 HEDONIC swâd-
 HEDONISM swâd-
 -HEDRON sed-1
 HEED kâdh-
 HEEL¹ kenk-3
 HEEL² kel-4
 HEGEMONY sâg-
 HEIFER per-3
 HEIGHT keu-2
 HEINOUS kâd-
 HEIR ghê-
 HEL kel-2
 HELIACAL sâwel-
 HELIO- sâwel-
 HELIOS sâwel-
 HELIUM sâwel-
 HELIX wel-3
 HELL kel-2
 HELLEBORE el-2, g=erê-4
 HELM¹ kelp-
 HELM² kel-2
 HELMET kel-2
 HELMINTH wel-3
 HELP kelb-
 HELVE kelp-
 HEM¹ kem-2
 HEMATOCRIT krel-
 HEMERALOPIA âmer-
 HEMI- sêmi-
 HEMISTICH stelgh-
 HEMOPTYSIS spyeu-
 HEMORRHOID sreuh-
 HEMP kannabis
 HEN kan-
 HENCE ko-
 HENDECASYLLABIC sem-1
 HENDIADYS dwo-, sem-1
 HENOTHEISM sem-1
 HEPARIN yêk^wr
 HEPATIC yêk^wr
 HEPATITIS yêk^wr
 HEPATO- yêk^wr
 HEPATOGENIC yêk^wr
 HEPTA- septm
 HEPTAD septm
 HEPTATEUCH dheugh-
 HER ko-
 HERALD koro-
 HERB BENNET deu-2
 HERD kerdh-
 HERE ko-
 HEREDITAMENT ghê-
 HEREDITY ghê-
 HERIOT koro-, taw-
 HERITAGE ghê-
 HERMIT erê-2
 HERNIA gherê-
 HERO ser-1
 HERPES serp-2
 HERPETOLOGY serp-2
 HESITATE ghals-
 HESPERIAN wes-pero-
 HEST kei-3
 HETAERA s(w)e-
 HETERO- sem-1
 HETERODOX dek-1
 HETEROECIOUS welk-1
 HETEROGENEOUS genê-
 HETERONYMOUS nô-men-
 HEURISTIC werê-2
 HEW kau-2
 HEXA- s(w)eks
 HEXAD s(w)eks
 HEXATEUCH dheugh-
 HIATUS ghâi-
 HIBERNACULUM ghei-2
 HIBERNATE ghei-2
 HIDALGO al-1, dhê(i)-, k=w-
 HIDE¹ (s)keu-
 HIDE² (s)keu-
 HIDE³ kei-1
 HIDROSIS sweid-2
 HIE kigh-
 HIEMAL ghei-2
 HIERARCH els-1
 HIERARCHY els-1
 HIERATIC els-1
 HIERO- els-1

HIEROGLYPHIC eis-1, gleubh-
 HIEROPHANT bhâ-1, els-1
 HIGH keu-2
 HILARITY sel-2
 HILL kel-4
 HILT kel-1
 HIM ko-
 HIMATION wes-4
 HINAYANA ei-1
 HIND¹ ko-
 HIND² kem-1
 HIND³ kel-1
 HINDER¹ ko-
 HINGE konk-
 HINTERLAND ko-, lendh-2
 HIP¹ keu-2
 HIP² keub-
 HIPPOCAMPUS ekwo-
 HIPPOGRIFF ekwo-
 HIPPOPOTAMUS ekwo-, pet-
 HIRSUTE gher-
 HIS ko-
 HISPID gher-
 HISTIOCYTE stâ-
 HISTO- stâ-
 HISTORY weid-
 HITHER ko-
 RIVE keu-2
 HOAR kel-2
 HOARD (s)keu-
 HOARDING kert-
 HOCK¹ kenk-3
 HOE kau-2
 HOG sũ-
 HOI POLLOI pela-1, so-
 HOLD¹ kei-3
 HOLE kel-2
 HOLLOW kel-2
 HOLLY kel-7
 HOLM kel-4
 HOLO- sol-
 HOLOCAUST kêu-
 HOLOPHRATIC g=hren-
 HOLSTER kel-2
 HOLT kel-1
 HOLY kaillo-
 HOMAGE dhghem-
 HOMBRE dhghem-
 HOME tkel-
 HOMEO- sem-1
 HOMICIDE dhghem-
 HOMILY sem-1
 HOMINID dhghem-
 HOMO¹ dhghem-
 HOMO- sem-1
 HOMOIOUSIAN es-
 HOMOLOGOUS leg-1
 HOMOLOGRAPHIC sem-1
 HOMOLOGOSINE PROJECTION sem-1
 HOMONYMOUS nô-men-
 HOMUNCULUS dhghem-
 HONE¹ kô-
 HONEY k(e)neko-
 HOOD¹ kâdh-
 -HOOD skai-
 HOOF kap(h)o-
 HOOK keg-
 HOOKER¹ keg-
 HOP¹ keu-2
 HOP² skeup-
 HOPE keu-2
 HORN ker-1
 HORNBEAM ker-1
 HORNBLADE ker-1
 HORNET ker-1
 HORNITO g=her-
 HOROLOGE yêr-
 HOROLOGY yêr-
 HOROSCOPE spek-, yêr-
 HORROR gher-
 HORST kert-
 HORTATIVE gher-5
 HORTICULTURE gher-1
 HOSE (s)keu-
 HOSPICE ghos-ti-
 HOSPITAL ghos-ti-
 HOSPITALITY ghos-ti-
 HOST¹ ghos-ti-
 HOST² ghos-ti-
 HOSTAGE ghos-ti-, sed-1
 HOSTEL ghos-ti-
 HOSTILE ghos-ti-
 HOSTLER ghos-ti-
 HOT kai-
 HOUND kwon-
 HOUR yêr-
 HOUSEL kwen-
 HOUSING² kel-2
 HOW¹ k=w-

H

HABILE ghabh-
 HABIT ghabh-
 HABITABLE ghabh-

HOWL ul-
 HOYDEN katto-
 HUBKIS ud-
 HUCKSTER keu-2
 HUE! kel-2
 HUGUENOT neud-, olto-
 HULL kel-2
 HUM kem-3
 HUMAN dhghem-
 HUMANE dhghem-
 HUMBLE dhghem-
 HUMECTANT wegw-
 HUMERUS omeso-
 HUMID wegw-
 HUMILIATE dhghem-
 HUMILITY dhghem-
 HUMOR wegw-
 HUMUS dhghem-
 HUNDRED dekm
 HUNGER kenk-2
 HUNKER keu-2
 HURDLE kert-
 HUSBAND bheue-
 RUSSAR kers-2
 HUSTINGS tenk-1
 HUT (s)keu-
 HYATHODE sed-2
 HYDATHODE wed-1
 HYDATID wed-1
 HYDRA wed-1
 HYDRANT wed-1
 HYDRANTH andh-
 HYDRAULIC aulo-
 HYDRO- wed-1
 HYDROCEPHALUS ghebh-el-
 HYDROMEL meli-
 HYDROUS wed-1
 HYDRUS wed-1
 HYENA sü-
 HYGIEIA gwe-
 HYGIENE gwe-
 HYGRO- wegw-
 HYLOZOISM hulê-
 HYMEN syü-
 HYMNODY wed-2
 HYOSCINE sü-
 HYPER- uper
 HYPERBOLA gwele-1
 HYPERBOLE gwele-1
 HYPERBOREAN gwere-1
 HYPERKINESIA kel-3
 HYPERPNEA pneu-
 HYPHA webh-
 HYPNAGOGIC ag-
 HYPNO- swep-1
 HYPNOS swep-1
 HYPNOSIS swep-1
 HYPNOTIC swep-1
 HYPO- upo
 HYPOCHONDRIA ghrendh-
 HYPOCORISM ker-3
 HYPOGAL gê-
 HYPOPHYSIS bheue-
 HYPONAEA pneu-
 HYPOSTASIS stâ-
 HYPOSTYLE stâ-
 HYPOTAXIS tåg-
 HYPOTENUSE ten-
 HYPOTHERMIA gwher-
 HYPOTHESIS dhê-1
 HYPROCRISY krei-
 HYPPO- upo
 HYSTERESIS ud-
 HYSTERIC udero-
 HYSTERO- udero-
 HYSTERON PROTERON per¹, ud-

IDENTIFY i-
 IDENTITY i-
 IDEO- weld-
 IDIO- s(w)e-
 IDIOM s(w)e-
 IDIOMORPHIC s(w)e-
 IDIOPATHY s(w)e-
 IDIOSYNCRACY kera-
 IDIOSYNCRASY s(w)e-
 IDIOT s(w)e-
 IDOCRASE weld-
 IDOL weld-
 IDOLATER iê-1
 IDYLL weld-
 IF i-
 IGNEOUS egni-
 IGNITE egni-
 IGNITRON egni-
 IGNOMINY nô-men-
 IGNORANT gnô-
 IGNORE gnô-
 ILEUS wel-3
 ILK i-
 ILLATION lele-
 ILLITERATE deph-
 ILLUMINATE leuk-
 ILLUSION leld-
 ILLUSTRATE leuk-
 IMBECILE bak-
 IMBIBE pô(i)-
 IMBRICATE ombh-ro-
 IMBRUE bhreu-2
 IMBUE ombh-ro-
 IMMACULATE macula
 IMMANENT men-3
 IMMATURE mâ-1
 IMMENSE mê-2
 IMMERSE mezg-1
 IMMINENT men-2
 IMMIX melk-
 IMMODERATE med-
 IMMODEST med-
 IMMOLATE mele-
 IMMORTAL mer-2
 IMMUNE mel-1
 IMMURE mei-3
 IMP bheue-
 IMPAIR ped-1
 IMPALE pag-
 IMPARITY pera-2
 IMPART pera-2
 IMPEACH ped-1
 IMPECCABLE ped-1
 IMPECUNIOUS peku-
 IMPEDE ped-1
 IMPEL pel-6
 IMPEND (s)pen-
 IMPERATIVE pera-1
 IMPERIAL pera-1
 IMPETRATE peler-
 IMPETUS pel-
 IMPINGE pag-
 IMPIOUS plus
 IMPLEMENT peie-1
 IMPLICATE plek-
 IMPONE apo-
 IMPORT per-2
 IMPORTANT per-2
 IMPORTUNE per-2
 IMPOSE apo-
 IMPOTENT poti-
 IMPOUND bend-
 IMPRECATRE prek-
 IMPRESS¹ per-5
 IMPRIMIS per¹
 IMPRINT per-5
 IMPROBITY per¹
 IMPROMPTU em-
 IMPROVE es-, per¹
 IMPUDENT (s)peud-
 IMPUGN peuk-
 IMPUNITY kwe-1
 IMPUTE peu-
 IN-1 ne
 IN-2 en
 INAMORATA amma
 INAUGURATE aug-1
 INCANDESCENCE kand-
 INCANTATION kan-
 INCARCERATE carcer
 INCARNATE sker-1
 INCENDIARY kand-
 INCENSE kand-
 INCENTIVE kan-
 INCEPTION kap-
 INCERTITUDE krei-
 INCEST kes-2
 INCH¹ ol-no-
 INCHOATE kagh-

INCIDENT kad-
 INCINERATE ken-
 INCIPIENT kap-
 INCISE kae-id-
 INCITE kel-3
 INCLINE klei-
 INCLUDE kleu-3
 INCONDITE dhê-1
 INCREASE ker-3
 INCUBATE keu-2
 INCULT kwe-1
 INCUMBENT keu-2
 INCUNABULUM kel-1
 INCUR kers-2
 INCUS kau-2
 INDEMNIFY dap-
 INDEMNITY dap-
 INDENT¹ dent-
 INDENTURE dent-
 INDEX delk-
 INDICATE delk-
 INDICT delk-
 INDIGEN gene-
 INDIGENOUS gene-
 INDIGENT eg-
 INDIGN dek-1
 INDIGNANT dek-1
 INDIGNATION dek-1
 INDITE delk-
 INDOLENT del-3
 INDOMITABLE demê-2
 INDUCE deuk-
 INDURATE deru-
 INDUSTRY en, ster-2
 INEBRIATE egw-
 INEFFABLE bhâ-2
 INELUCTABLE leug-1
 INEPT ap-1
 INERT ar-
 INERTIA ar-
 INEXORABLE ör-
 INFAMOUS bhâ-2
 INFANT bhâ-2
 INFANTRY bhâ-2
 INFARCT bhrek-
 INFECT dhê-1
 INFELICITY dhê(i)-
 INFER bher-1
 INFERIOR ndher-
 INFERNAL ndher-
 INFERNO ndher-
 INFEST dher-
 INFUDATION peku-
 INFIDEL bheldh-
 INFIRM dher-2
 INFIRMARY dher-2
 INFIX dhigw-
 INFLAME bhel-1
 INFLATE bhê-2
 INFLECT bhlig-
 INFLUENCE bhieu-
 INFLUENZA bhieu-
 INFRA- ndher-
 INFRACT bhreg-
 INFRANGIBLE bhreg-
 INFRINGE bhreg-
 INFUSE gheu-
 INGENIOUS gene-
 INGENUOUS gene-
 INGEST gerere
 INGRATE gwere-3
 INGRATITUDE gwere-3
 INGRESS ghredh-
 INGUINAL engw-
 INGURGITATE gwere-4
 INHABIT ghabh-
 INHERE ghals-
 INHERIT ghê-
 INHIBIT ghabh-
 INHUME dhghem-
 INIMICAL amma
 INITIAL el-1
 INITIATE el-1
 INJECT yê-
 INJUNCTION yeug-
 INJURY yewes-
 INK kâu-
 INNATE gene-
 INNER en
 INNOCENT nek-1
 INNOCUOUS nek-1
 INNOVATE newo-
 INNUENDO neu-2
 INOCULATE okw-
 INORDINATE ar-
 INOSCULATE ôs-
 INOSITOL wel-1
 INOTROPIC wel-1
 INQUILINE kwe-1

INQUIRE quaserere
 INSCRIBE skribh-
 INSECT sek-
 INSERT ser-3, sê-1
 INESSORIAL sed-1
 INSIGNIA sekw-1
 INSIST stâ-
 INSOLATE sâwel-
 INSOMNIA swep-1
 INSPECT spek-
 INSPIRE spirâre
 INSTALL stiel-
 INSTALLMENT¹ stiel-
 INSTANT stâ-
 INSTAURATION stâ-
 INSTIGATE stelig-
 INSTINCT stelig-
 INSTITUTE stâ-
 INSTRUCT stier-2
 INSULT sel-4
 INSURE cûra
 INTACT tag-
 INTEGER tag-
 INTEGUMENT (s)leg-
 INTELLIGENT leg-1
 INTEND ten-
 INTER en, lers-
 INTERCALATE keie-2
 INTERCEDE ked-
 INTERCEPT kap-
 INTERCOSTAL kost-
 INTERCOURSE kers-2
 INTERDICT delk-
 INTEREST es-
 INTERIM en
 INTERIOR en
 INTERJECT yê-
 INTERLOCUTION toikw-
 INTERLOPE klou-
 INTERLUDE leld-
 INTERMEDIATE medhyo-
 INTERMIT (s)meli(e)-
 INTERNAL en
 INTERNECINE nek-1
 INTERPELLATE pel-6
 INTERPOSE apo-
 INTERPRET per-6
 INTERREX reg-1
 INTERROGATE reg-1
 INTERRUPT reup-
 INTERSECT sek-
 INTERSPERSE (s)preg-
 INTERSTICE stâ-
 INTERVAL waiso-
 INTERVERNE gwâ-
 INTERVIEW weld-
 INTESTINE en
 INTIMA en
 INTIMATE² en
 INTINCTION teng-
 INTINE en
 INTRA- en
 INTRADOS dorsum, en
 INTRANSIGENT ag-
 INTREPID trop-1
 INTRINSIC en, sekw-1
 INTRO- en
 INTRODUCE deuk-, en
 INTROIT el-1, en
 INTROMIT en, (s)meli(e)-
 INTROSSE en, wer-3
 INTROSPECT en, spek-
 INTROVERT wer-3
 INTRUDE treud-
 INTUITION teu-
 INTUMESCE leue-
 INTUSSUSCEPTION en, kap-
 INULIN wel-3
 INUNCTION ongw-
 INUNDATE wed-1
 INURE op-1
 INVADE wadh-2
 INVAGINATE wag-
 INVALID¹ wal-
 INVALID² wal-
 INVEIGH weggh-
 INVEIGLE okw-
 INVENT gwâ-
 INVERT wer-3
 INVEST wes-4
 INVETERATE wet-2
 INVOKE wekw-
 INVOLVE wel-3
 INWARD wer-3
 IODOPSIN okw-
 ION el-1
 IRASCIBLE els-1
 IRATE els-1
 IRE els-1

I

I eg
 ICE eis-2
 ICEBERG bhergh-2
 ICH dhgwher-
 ICHTHYO- dhghü-
 ICHTHYORNIS or-
 ICICLE eis-2, yeg-
 ICON welk-3
 ICONIC welk-3
 ICONO- welk-3
 ICONOGRAPHY gerbh-
 ICONOSTASIS stâ-
 ICOSAHEDRON wikmü
 ID i-
 IDEA weld-
 IDEM i-
 IDENTICAL i-

IRIDACEOUS wei-1
 IRIDIUM wei-1
 IRIDO- wei-1
 IRIS wei-1
 IRIS wei-1
 IRISH peie-
 IRISITIS wei-1
 IRON eis-1
 IRONY wer-6
 IRREMEABLE mei-1
 IRRIGATE reg-2
 IRRUPT reup-
 IS es-
 ISALLOBAR g^{ere}-2
 ISCHEMIA segh-
 ISINGLASS bñi-2
 ISLAND ak^a-
 ISOBAR g^{ere}-2
 ISOCLINE klei-
 ISOGLOSS glôgh-
 ISOHEL sâwel-
 ISOHYET seue-2
 ISOMER (s)mer-2
 ISOMETRIC mâ-2
 ISOPIESTIC sed-1
 ISOPLETH peie-1
 ISOSCELES skei-3
 ISOSTASY stâ-
 ISSUE ei-1
 IT ko-
 ITEM i-
 ITERATE i-
 ITYPHALIC bñei-2
 ITINERANT ei-1
 ITINERARY ei-1
 IWIS weid-

J

JAIL keue-2
 JAIN g^{ele}-
 JAMB kamp-
 JANITOR ei-1
 JANUARY ei-1
 JANUS ei-1
 JAVELIN ghabholo-
 JEALOUS yâ-
 JELLY gel-3
 JEOPARDY yek-
 JESS yâ-
 JEST gerere
 JET² yâ-
 JEWEL yek-
 JINX yu-2
 JOCOSE yek-
 JOCLAR yek-
 JOIN yeug-
 JOIST yâ-
 JOKE yek-
 JOSS deiw-
 JOURNAL deiw-
 JOURNEY deiw-
 JOUST yeug-
 JOVE deiw-
 JOVIAL deiw-
 JOWL¹ gep(h)-
 JOWL² g^{el}-3
 JOY gâu-
 JUBILATE yu-2
 JUDGE deik-, yewes-
 JUDICIAL deik-
 JUGATE yeug-
 JUGGERNAUT g^a-3
 JUGGLE yek-
 JUGGLER yek-
 JUGULAR yeug-
 JUGUM yeug-
 JUICE yeue-
 JULEP ap-2, wrod-
 JULY deiw-
 JUNCTION yeug-
 JUNCTURE yeug-
 JUNIOR yeu-
 JUNKER kei-2, yeu-
 JUNTA yeug-
 JUPITER deiw-
 JURAL yewes-
 JURIDICAL deik-, yewes-
 JURISCONSULT yewes-
 JURISDICTION deik-, yewes-
 JURISPRUDENCE yewes-
 JURIST yewes-
 JURY¹ yewes-
 JUSSIVE yeudh-
 JUST¹ yewes-
 JUSTIFY dhâ-1

JUVENILE yeu-
 JUVENOCRACY yeu-
 JUXTAPOSE yeug-
 JUXTAPOSITION yeug-

K

KAILYARD SCHOOL kaul-
 KAINITE ken-3
 KALE kaul-
 KALEIDOSCOPE kal-2, weid-
 KAMA kâ-
 KAMASUTRA kâ-, syü-
 KAME gembh-
 KARMA k^{er}-1
 KARYO- kar-1
 KEEL¹ g^{el}-3
 KEEL² ku-
 KEEL³ gel-3
 KEELHAUL keie-2
 KEELSON ku-
 KEESHOND kwon-
 KEN gnô-
 KENNEL¹ kwon-
 KENNING gnô-
 KENO penk^{we}-
 KENOSIS ken-4
 KERATIN ker-1
 KERATO- ker-1
 KERCHIEF kaput
 KERF gerbh-
 KERMES k^{er}mi-
 KERN¹ kat-2
 KERNEL gre-no-
 KEVEL kleu-3
 KEY² kagh-
 KILL¹ g^{el}-1
 KILN pek^{we}-
 KILO- ghesio-
 KIN gene-
 KIND¹ gene-
 KIND² gene-
 KINDERGARTEN gene-, gher-1
 KINDRED ar-, gene-
 KINE g^{ou}-
 KINEMATICS kei-3
 KINESIOLOGY kel-3
 -KINESIS kel-3
 KINESTHESIA kel-3
 KINETIC kel-3
 KING gene-
 KININ kel-3
 KIRK keue-2
 KIRTLE sker-1
 KISHKE (s)keu-
 KISS kus-
 KITCHEN pek^{we}-
 KITH gnô-
 KITTLE üt-
 KLEPTOMANIA klep-
 KLIPSPRINGER spergh-
 KLOOF gleubh-
 KLUTZ gel-1
 KNACKER ken-5
 KNACKWURST gen-
 KNAP¹ gen-
 KNAP² gen-
 KNAPSACK gen-
 KNAR gen-
 KNEAD gen-
 KNEE genu-1
 KNEEL genu-1
 KNELL gen-
 KNIFE gen-
 KNIT gen-
 KNOB gen-
 KNOBKERRIE gen-
 KNOCK gen-
 KNOLL¹ gen-
 KNOLL² gen-
 KNOP gen-
 KNOT¹ gen-
 KNOUT gen-
 KNOW gnô-
 KNUCKLE gen-
 KNUR gen-
 KOBOLD ku-
 KOHLRABI kaul-, râp-
 KOINE kom-
 KOPECK skep-
 KRISHNA kers-1.
 KRIS KIRINGLE gene-
 KRYPTON krâu-
 KSHATRIYA tkâ-
 KUCHEN kak-2
 KUDOS keue-1

KURTOSIS sker-3
 KVASS kwat-
 KVETCH kwât-
 KYLIX kal-1
 KYPHOSIS keu-2
 KYRIE keue-2

L

LAAGER leg-
 LABEL leb-1
 LABELLUM leb-2
 LABIAL leb-2
 LABILE leb-1
 LABIUM leb-2
 LABOR leb-1
 LABRET leb-2
 LABRUM leb-2
 LAC¹ reg-3
 LACCOLITH laku-
 LACERATE lâk-
 LACHRYMAL dakru-
 LACINIATE lâk-
 LACK leg-2
 LACROSSE ger-2
 LACTATE meig-
 LACTEAL meig-
 LACTESCENT meig-
 LACTO- meig-
 LADDER klei-
 LADE kiâ-
 LADY dñelgh-
 LAC² leu-1
 LAGER leg-
 LAGOMORPH slêg-
 LAIR leg-
 LAKE¹ laku-
 LAM¹ lem-1
 LAMBENT lab-
 LAME¹ lem-1
 LAMELLA stele-
 LAMELLICORN ker-1
 LAMENT lâ-
 LAMIA lem-2
 LAMMERGEIER ghâl-
 LAMP lâp-
 LAMPOON lab-
 LANATE wele-1
 LAND lendh-2
 LANDSCAPE lendh-2, skep-
 LANDSMAN² lendh-2, man-1
 LANGLAUF del-1, klou-
 LANGUAGE dñghû-
 LANGUET dñghû-
 LANGUISH slêg-
 LANIFEROUS wele-1
 LANK kleng-
 LANOLIN wele-1
 LANTERN lâp-
 LANTHANUM lâdh-
 LANUGO wele-1
 LAP¹ leb-1
 LAP² lab-
 LAPAROTOMY lep-1
 LAPSE leb-1
 LAPWING klou-
 LARCENY lê-1
 LARK² leig-3
 LASCIVIOUS las-
 LASSITUDE lê-2
 LAST¹ lê-2
 LAST² leis-1
 LAST³ leis-1
 LAST⁴ kiâ-
 LATCH (s)lag^{we}-
 LATE lê-2
 LATENT lâdh-
 LATEX lat-
 LATHER leu(e)-
 LATIFUNDIUM bhudh-
 LATITUDE stele-
 LATRINE leu(e)-
 -LATRY lê-1
 LATTER lê-2
 LAUD lêu-2
 LAUGH kleg-
 LAUGHTER kleg-
 LAVE leu(e)-
 LAW leg-
 LAWN¹ lendh-2
 LAX slêg-
 LAY¹ leg-
 LEA leuk-
 LEAD¹ leit-2
 LEAF leup-
 LEAGUE¹ leig-1

LEAGUER¹ legh-
 LEAK leg-2
 LEAN¹ klei-
 LEAP klou-
 LEARN leis-1
 LEASING leu-1
 LEAST leis-2
 LEATHER letro-
 LEAVE¹ lelp-
 LEAVE² leubh-
 LEAVEN leg^{wh}-
 LECHER leigh-
 LECTERN leg-1
 LECTURE leg-1
 LECTURE leg-1
 LEDGE leg-
 LEDGER leg-
 LEE keie-1
 LEECH¹ leg-1
 LEECH² leig-1
 LEEK leug-1
 LEER kleu-1
 LEES leg-
 LEGACY leg-1
 LEGAL leg-1
 LEGATE leg-1
 LEGATO leig-1
 LEGEND leg-1
 LEGERDEMAIN leg^{wh}-
 LEGIBLE leg-1
 LEGION leg-1
 LEGISLATOR leg-1, tele-
 LEGIST leg-1
 LEGITIMATE leg-1
 LEITMOTIF leit-2
 LEMAN leubh-
 LEMMA¹ (s)lag^{we}-
 LEMMA² lep-1
 LEMURES lem-2
 LEND leik^{we}-
 LENGTH del-1
 LENIENT lê-2
 LENIS lê-2
 LENITIVE lê-2
 LENITY lê-2
 LENT del-1
 LENTO lento-, lep-1
 LEPIDO- lep-1
 LEPIDOTE lep-1
 LEPRECHAUN k^{rep}-, leg^{wh}-
 -LEPSY (s)lag^{we}-
 LEPTO- lep-1
 LEPTON¹ lep-1
 LESS leis-2
 -LESS leu-1
 LESSON leg-1
 LET¹ lê-2
 LET² lê-2
 LETHAL ol-
 LETHARGY lâdh-
 LETHE lâdh-
 LETTER deph-
 LETTUCE meig-
 LEVEL fithrâ-
 LEVER leg^{wh}-
 LEVIGATE ag-, leg^{wh}-
 LEVIRATE daiwer-
 LEVITY leg^{wh}-
 LEVO- laiwo-
 LEVOROTATION laiwo-
 LEVOROTATORY laiwo-
 LEX leg-1
 LEXICON leg-1
 LIABLE leig-1
 LIBATION lêl-
 LIBERAL leudh-2
 LIBERATE leudh-2
 LIBERTINE leudh-2
 LIBERTY leudh-2
 LIBIDO leubh-
 LIBRA fithrâ-
 LICH GATE fik-
 LICK leigh-
 LICORICE djk-u-, wrâd-
 LID klei-
 LIE¹ leg-
 LIE² leugh-
 LIED lêu-2
 LIEF leubh-
 LIEGE lê-2
 LIEN leig-1
 LIENAL spelgh-
 LIEUTENANT ten-
 LIFE lelp-
 LIFT leup-
 LIGASE leig-1
 LIGATE leig-1
 LIGHT¹ leuk-
 LIGHT² leg^{wh}-

LIGHTER² leg^{wh}-
 LIGNEOUS leg-¹
 LIGNI- leg-¹
 LIGNUM VITAE g^{wel}-
 LIGULE d^{ng}hū
 LIKE¹ līk-
 LIKE² līk-
 LIKELY līk-
 LILAC lei-
 LIMACINE lei-
 LIMCOLINE lei-
 LIMN leuk-
 LIMP ket-¹, leb-¹
 LINDEN lentō-
 LINE¹ līno-
 LINE² līno-
 LINEN līno-
 LING¹ del-¹
 LING² lenk-
 LINGER del-¹
 LINGERIE līno-
 LINGO d^{ng}hū
 LINGUA d^{ng}hū
 LINGUIST d^{ng}hū
 LINIMENT lei-
 LININ līno-
 LINK¹ kleng-
 LINK² leuk-
 LINKS kleng-
 LINNET līno-
 LINOLEIC ACID līno-
 LINSEED līno-
 LINT līno-
 LIP leb-²
 LIPO- leip-
 LIQUATE wleik-
 LIQUEFY wleik-
 LIQUESCENT wleik-
 LIQUID wleik-
 LIQUOR wleik-
 LIRA līthrā
 LIST¹ leizd-
 LIST² leizd-
 LIST⁴ kleu-¹
 LIST⁶ las-
 LISTEN kleu-¹
 LITER līthrā
 LITERAL deph-
 LITERARY deph-
 LITERATE deph-
 LITERATIM deph-
 LITHARGE arg-
 LITHE lentō-
 LITHOTRITY dhreu-
 LITIGATE ag-
 LITMUS meū-, wel-¹
 LITOTES lei-
 LITTER legh-
 LITTLE leud-
 LITTORAL lēi-
 LITURGY werg-
 LIVE¹ leip-
 LIVELIHOOD leit-²
 LIVELONG leubh-
 LIVELY leip-
 LIVER¹ leip-
 LIVERWURST wers-¹
 LIVERY leudh-²
 LIVID sli-
 LIVRE līthrā
 LIXIVIATE wleik-
 LLANO pelā-²
 LOAD leit-²
 LOAM lei-
 LOAN leik^w-
 LOATH leit-¹
 LOATHE leit-¹
 LOBBY leup-
 LOBE leb-¹
 LOBO wīk^wo-
 LOBSTER lek-
 LOCH laku-
 LOCHIA legh-
 LOCK¹ leug-¹
 LOCK² leug-¹
 LOCKET leug-¹
 LOCUST lek-
 LOCUTION tolkw-
 LODE leit-²
 LODGE leup-
 LOESS leu-¹
 LOFT leup-
 LOGARITHM ar-, leg-¹
 LOGE leup-
 LOGIC leg-¹
 LOGISTIC leg-¹
 LOGO- leg-¹
 LOGOS leg-¹

-LOGY leg-¹, sleu-
 LOIN lendh-¹
 LOITER leud-
 LOLL lā-
 LOMBARD del-¹
 LOMENT leu(ə)-
 LONE ol-ro-
 LONELY ol-ro-
 LONG¹ del-¹
 LONG² del-¹
 LONGANIMITY anə-
 LONGERON del-¹
 LONGEVITY aiw-, del-¹
 LONGICORN ker-¹
 LONGITUDE del-¹
 LOON¹ lā-
 LOOSE leu-¹
 LOOT reup-
 LOPE klou-
 LOQUACIOUS tolkw-
 LORDOSIS lerd-
 LORE¹ leis-¹
 LORN leu-¹
 LOSE leu-¹
 LOSEL leu-¹
 LOSS leu-¹
 LOT kleu-³
 LOTION leu(ə)-
 LOTTERY kleu-³
 LOTTO kleu-³
 LOUD kleu-¹
 LOUGH laku-
 LOUP-GAROU wi-ro-, wīk^wo-
 LOUSE lūs-
 LOU¹ leud-
 LOU² leud-
 LOVE leubh-
 LOW¹ legh-
 LOW² kela-²
 LOX¹ laks-
 LOXODROMIC der-¹
 LOYAL leg-¹
 LUBRICATE sleubh-
 LUBRICIOUS sleubh-
 LUBRICITY sleubh-
 LUCARNE leug-¹
 LUCENT leuk-
 LUCID leuk-
 LUCIFER leuk-
 LUCIFERIN leuk-
 LUCINA leuk-
 LUCRATIVE lau-
 LUCRE lau-
 LUCUBRATE leuk-
 LUCULENT leuk-
 LUDICROUS leid-
 LUES leu-¹
 LUFF lep-²
 LUGUBRIOUS leug-²
 LULL lā-
 LUMBAGO lendh-¹
 LUMBAR lendh-¹
 LUMBER² lem-¹
 LUMBRICOID sleng^{wh}-
 LUMEN leuk-
 LUMINARY leuk-
 LUMINOUS leuk-
 LUMP¹ leb-¹
 LUMPEN leb-¹
 LUMPFISH leb-¹
 LUNA leuk-
 LUNAR leuk-
 LUNATE leuk-
 LUNATIC leuk-
 LUNE leuk-
 LUNG leg^{wh}-
 LUNGE del-¹
 LUNULA leuk-
 LUPINE¹ wīk^wo-
 LUPINE² wīk^wo-
 LUST las-
 LUSTER leuk-
 LUSTRUM leuk-
 LUTE² leu-²
 LUX leuk-
 LUXATE leug-¹
 LUXURY leug-¹
 LYASE leu-¹
 LYCANTHROPE ner-², wīk^wo-
 LYCHNIS leuk-
 LYCOPodium ped-¹, wīk^wo-
 LYE leu(ə)-
 LYMPHADENITIS eng^w-
 LYNX leuk-
 LYSIS leu-¹
 LYSO- leu-¹
 -LYTE leu-¹
 -LYTIC leu-¹

LYTTA wīk^wo-
 -LY¹ līk-
 -LY² līk-

M

MACERATE mag-
 MACHICOLATE k^{wel}-¹
 MACHICOLATION k^{wel}-¹
 MACHINE magh-¹
 MACHO mas
 MACKLE macula
 MACLE macula
 MACRO- māk-
 MACROCOSM kes-³
 MACRON māk-
 MACULA macula
 MACULATE macula
 MACULE macula
 MAD mei-¹
 MADAM demə-¹
 MADAME demə-¹
 MADDER¹ modhro-
 MADEMOISELLE demə-¹
 MADONNA demə-¹
 MADREPORE mäter-
 MADURO mā-¹
 MAELSTROM mele-, sre-
 MAENAD meri-¹
 MAESTOSO meg-
 MAESTRO meg-
 MAGI magh-¹
 MAGIC magh-¹
 MAGISTERIAL meg-
 MAGISTRAL meg-
 MAGISTRATE meg-
 MAGMA mag-
 MAGNANIMOUS anə-, meg-
 MAGNATE meg-
 MAGNIFIC meg-
 MAGNIFICENT meg-
 MAGNIFICO meg-
 MAGNIFY meg-
 MAGNILOQUENT meg-, tolkw-
 MAGNITUDE meg-
 MAGNUM meg-
 MAGUS magh-¹
 MAHARAJAH meg-, reg-¹
 MAHARANI meg-, reg-¹
 MAHARISHI meg-
 MAHATMA êtmer-, meg-
 MAHAYANA ei-¹, meg-
 MAHOUT meg-, mē-²
 MAIA mā-²
 MAID maghu-
 MAIDEN maghu-
 MAIEUTIC mā-²
 MAIGRE māk-
 MAIL¹ mōko-
 MAIL² macula
 MAIL³ mōd-
 MAILLOT macula
 MAIM mai-¹
 MAIN¹ magh-¹
 MAINTAIN man-², ten-
 MAJESTY meg-
 MAJOR meg-
 MAJOR-DOMO demə-¹, meg-
 MAJORITY meg-
 MAJUSCULE meg-
 MAKE mag-
 MAL- mel-⁵
 MALACHITE malakhē
 MALACOLGY mel-¹
 MALADY mel-⁵
 MALARIA wer-²
 MALE mas
 MALEDICT deik-, mel-⁵
 MALEFACTOR dhē-¹, mel-⁵
 MALEVOLENT mel-⁵, wel-²
 MALFEASANCE dhē-¹
 MALIC ACID mêlon
 MALICE mel-⁵
 MALIGN genə-, mel-⁵
 MALLEABLE mele-
 MALLEMUCK mel-⁷
 Mallet mela-
 MALLEUS mela-
 MALLOW malakhē
 MALM mele-
 MALT mel-¹
 MALTHA mel-¹
 MALVERSATION mel-⁵, wer-³
 MAMA mā-²
 MAMMA² mā-²
 MAMMALIA mā-²
 MAMMILLA mā-²

MAN man-¹
 MANACLE man-²
 MANAGE man-²
 MANANA mā-¹
 -MANCY men-¹
 MANDAMUS man-²
 MANDARIN men-¹
 MANDATE man-²
 MANDIBLE mendh-²
 MANDOLIN pandoura
 MANE mori-
 MANEGE man-²
 MANES mā-¹
 MANEUVER man-², op-¹
 MANGE mendh-²
 MANGELWURZEL wrād-
 MANGER mendh-²
 MANGLE¹ mal-¹
 MANGONEL meng-
 MANIA meri-¹
 MANIAC meri-¹
 MANICOTTI man-²
 MANICURE cūra, man-²
 MANIFEST dher-, man-²
 MANIKIN man-¹
 MANIPLE man-²
 MANIPULATION man-²
 MANNEQUIN man-¹
 MANNER man-²
 MANOMETER meri-⁴
 MANOR meri-³
 MANQUÉ man-²
 MANSE meri-³
 MANSION meri-³
 MANSUETUDE man-², s(w)e-
 MANTIC meri-¹
 MANTICORE mer-²
 MANTIS meri-¹
 MANTRA meri-¹
 MANUAL man-²
 MANUBRIUM man-²
 MANUFACTURE dhē-¹, man-²
 MANUMIT man-²
 MANURE man-², op-¹
 MANUS man-²
 MANUSCRIPT man-², skribh-
 MANY mernegh-
 MAP mappa
 MAQUIS macula
 MAR mers-
 MARASCA om-
 MARASCHINO om-
 MARASMUS mer-²
 MARC merg-
 MARCESCENT merk-¹
 MARCH¹ merg-
 MARCH² merg-
 MARCH Māwort-
 MARCHIONESS merg-
 MARE¹ marko-
 MARE² mori-
 MARGARIC margaritēs
 MARGARIC ACID margaritēs
 MARGARINE margaritēs
 MARGARITE¹ margaritēs
 MARGARITE² margaritēs
 MARGIN merg-
 MARGRAVE gravo-, merg-
 MARICOLOUS mori-
 MARICULTURE mori-
 MARINARA mori-
 MARINE mori-
 MARITAL mari-
 MARITIME mori-
 MARK¹ merg-
 MARK² merg-
 MARKET merk-²
 MARKKA merg-
 MARLINE mer-³
 MARMALADE melit-, mêlon
 MARQUEE merg-
 MARQUETRY merg-
 MARQUIS merg-
 MARQUISE merg-
 MARRAM mori-
 MARROW mozgo-
 MARRY¹ mari-
 MARS Māwort-
 MARSH mori-
 MARSHAL marko-
 MART merk-²
 MARTIAL Māwort-
 MARTIAN Māwort-
 MARVEL smel-
 MASCULINE mas
 MASH meik-
 MASON mag-
 MASS mag-
 MASS (s)meit(ə)-

- MASSETER mendh-2
 MAST¹ mazdo-
 MAST² mad-
 MASTER meg-
 MASTICATE mendh-2
 MASTIFF man-2, s(w)e-
 MATADOR meg-
 MATCH¹ mag-
 MATCH² meug-2
 MATE¹ mad-
 MATELOTE neud-
 MATER mäter-
 MATERIAL mäter-
 MATERNAL mäter-
 MATERNITY mäter-
 MATHEMATICAL mendh-1
 MATHEMATICS mendh-1
 MATINEE mä-1
 MATINS mä-1
 MATRICLINOUS klei-
 MATRICULATE mäter-
 MATRIMONY mäter-
 MATRIX mäter-
 MATRON mäter-
 MATTER mäter-
 MATTOCK mat-
 MATURE mä-1
 MATUTINAL mä-1
 MAUL mela-
 MAULSTICK mei-2
 MAUVE malakhé
 MAW mak-2
 MAXIM meg-
 MAXIMUM meg-
 MAY magh-1, meg-
 MAYHEM mal-1
 MAYOR meg-
 MAZAEIDIUM aidh-, mag-
 MAZER smé-
 ME me-1
 MEAD¹ medhu-
 MEAD² mé-4
 MEADOW mé-4
 MEAGER mä-
 MEAL¹ mela-
 MEAL² mé-2
 MEALIE mela-
 MEAN¹ mel-no-
 MEAN² mel-1
 MEAN³ medhyo-
 MEASLES smé-
 MEASURE mé-2
 MEAT mad-
 MEATUS mei-1
 MECHANIC magh-1
 MECHANISM magh-1
 MECHANO- magh-1
 MECONIUM mak-1
 MECOPTERAN mä-¹, pet-
 MEDDLE meik-
 MEDIAL medhyo-
 MEDIAN medhyo-
 MEDIASTINUM medhyo-
 MEDIANE medhyo-
 MEDICAL med-
 MEDICATE med-
 MEDICINE med-
 MEDICO med-
 MEDIEVAL alw-, medhyo-
 MEDIOCRE medhyo-
 MEDITATE med-
 MEDITERRANEAN medhyo-, ters-
 MEDIUM medhyo-
 MEDLEY meik-
 MEDULLA (s)mer-3
 MEEK mizdho-
 MEEK meug-2
 MEERSCHAUM mori-, (s)keu-
 MEET¹ möd-
 MEET² med-
 MEGA- meg-
 MEGALO- meg-
 MEGALOCARDIA kerd-1
 MEGALOPOLIS peia-3
 MEIOSIS mei-2
 MEISTERSINGER sengwh-
 MELANCHOLY ghel-2, mei-2
 MELANGE meik-
 MELANO- mel-2
 MELD¹ meldh-
 MELILOT melit-
 MELINITE méion
 MELIORATE mel-4
 MELIORISM mel-4
 MELISMA mei-3
 MELLIFEROUS melit-
 MELLIFLUOUS bhieu-, melit-
 MELODRAMA mei-3
 MELODY mel-3, wed-2
 MELON méion
 MELT mel-1
 MEMBER mëms-
 MEMBRANE mëms-
 MEMENTO men-1
 MEMORABLE (s)mer-1
 MEMORANDUM (s)mer-1
 MEMORY (s)mer-1
 MENACE men-2
 MENAGE men-3
 MENARCHE arkhehn, mé-2
 MEND mend-
 MENDACIOUS mend-
 MENDICANT mend-
 MENHIR sé-2
 MENINX mëms-
 MENISCUS mé-2
 MENOPAUSE mé-2
 MENSCH man-1
 MENSES mé-2
 MENSHEVİK mel-2
 MENSTRUAL mé-2
 MENSTRUATE mé-2
 MENSURAL mé-2
 MENTAL men-1
 MENTION men-1
 MENTOR men-1
 MENU mel-2
 MERCENARY merk-2
 MERCER merk-2
 MERCHANT merk-2
 MERCURY merk-2
 MERCY merk-2
 MERE¹ mer-1
 MERE² mori-
 MERE³ mei-3
 -MERE (s)mer-2
 MERETRIOUS (s)mer-2
 MERGANSER ghans-, mezg-1
 MERGE mezg-1
 MERIDIAN delw-, medhyo-
 MERISTEM (s)mer-2
 MERIT (s)mer-2
 MERLE ames-
 MERLON ames-
 MERMAID mori-
 MERO- (s)mer-2
 -MEROUS (s)mer-2
 MERRY mregh-u-
 MESENTERY en
 MESH mezg-2
 MESO- medhyo-
 MESOGLEA gel-1
 MESONEPHROS negwh-ro-
 MESOTHELIUM dhé(l)-
 MESS (s)mél(e)-
 MESSAGE (s)mél(e)-
 MESTIZO meik-
 META- mé-2
 METABOLISM gwele-1
 METALLURGY werg-
 METANEPHROS negwh-ro-
 METAPHOR bher-1
 METAPHRASE gwhren-
 METAPLASM peia-2
 METASTASIS slä-
 METATHESIS dhé-1
 METER¹ med-
 METER² mei-3
 METEMPSYCHOSIS bhes-2
 METER¹ mé-2
 METER² mé-2
 METER³ mé-2
 -METER mé-2
 METHEGLIN med-
 METHINKS long-
 METHOD sed-2
 METHYLENE hulé, medhu-
 METONYMY nö-men-
 METOPE okw-
 METOPIC okw-
 METRICAL mé-2
 METRO- mäter-
 METROLOGY mé-2
 METRONOME mé-2, nem-
 METRONYMIC nö-men-
 METROPOLIS mäter-, peia-3
 -METRY mé-2
 MEW¹ mel-1
 MEZZO-RELIEVO legwh-
 MI smel-
 MIASMA mal-2
 MICA smé-
 MICKLE meg-
 MICRO- smé-
 MICROBE gwei-
 MICROCOSM kes-3
 MICROSCOPIC dhigw-
 MICRON smé-
 MICROPYLE pulé
 MICTURATE melgh-
 MID¹ medhyo-
 MIDDLE medhyo-
 MIDGARD medhyo-
 MIDGE mu-2
 MIDRIFT kwep-
 MIDWIFE me-2
 MIGHT¹ magh-1
 MIGRAINE ker-1
 MIGRATE mel-1
 MIL¹ gheslo-
 MIL² gheslo-
 MILCH meig-
 MILCHIG meig-
 MILD mel-1
 MILDEW melit-
 MILE gheslo-
 MILFOIL bhel-3, gheslo-
 MILIEU medhyo-
 MILIUM mela-
 MILK meig-
 MILL¹ mela-
 MILLENNARY gheslo-
 MILLENNIUM al-, gheslo-
 MILLEPORE gheslo-
 MILLESIMAL gheslo-
 MILLET mela-
 MILLI- gheslo-
 MILLIARY gheslo-
 MILLIEME gheslo-
 MILLION gheslo-
 MILLIPEDE gheslo-, ped-1
 MILT mel-1
 MIME mimos
 MIMESIS mimos
 MIMIC mimos
 MIMIR (s)mer-1
 MINACIOUS men-2
 MINCE mel-2
 MIND men-1
 MINE² me-1
 MINERVA men-1
 MINESTRONE mel-2
 MINGLE mag-
 MINIKIN men-1
 MINIMUM mel-2
 MINISTER mel-2
 MINISTRY mel-2
 MINIVER wer-1
 MINNESINGER men-1, sengwh-
 MINNOW men-4
 MINOR mel-2
 MINT¹ men-1
 MINUEND mel-2
 MINUS mel-2
 MINUSCULE mel-2
 MINUTE² mel-2
 MIOCENE mel-2
 MIOSIS mu-1
 MIR mel-4
 MIRACLE smel-
 MIRAGE smel-
 MIRE me-
 MIRROR smel-
 MIRTH mregh-u-
 MIS-¹ mel-1, mel-2
 MISADVENTURE gweä-
 MISANTHROPE ner-2
 MISCEGENATION geno-, meik-
 MISCELLANEOUS meik-
 MISCHIEF kaput
 MISCHIEF meik-
 MISCREANT kerd-1
 MISER miser
 MISERABLE miser
 MISERICORD kerd-1
 MISERY miser
 MISFEASANCE dhé-1
 MISHAP kob-
 MISNOMER nö-men-
 MISONEISM newo-
 MISPRISION ghend-, mel-1
 MISS¹ mel-1
 MISSEL THRUSH melgh-
 MISSILE (s)mél(e)-
 MISSION (s)mél(e)-
 MISSIVE (s)mél(e)-
 MIST meigh-
 MISTAKE mel-1
 MISTER meg-
 MISTLETOE melgh-
 MISTRAL meg-
 MISTRESS meg-
 MITE¹ mal-1
 MITE² mal-1
 MITER mel-4
 MITHRAS mel-4
 MITIGATE meil-

MORDENT mer-2
 MORE mē-3
 MORELLO om-
 MORES mē-1
 MORGANATIC mer-1
 MORGEN mer-1
 MORIBUND mer-2
 MORN mer-1
 MORNING mer-1
 MORON mō(u)ro-
 MOROSE mē-1
 -MORPH morph-
 MORPHALLAXIS al-1
 MORPHEME morph-
 MORPHO- morph-
 MORPHOSIS morph-
 MORROW mer-1
 MORSEL mer-2
 MORTAL mer-2
 MORTAR mer-2
 MORTGAGE mer-2, wadh-1
 MORTIFY mer-2
 MORTMAIN man-2, mer-2
 MORTUARY mer-2
 MORT¹ mer-2
 MORULA moro-
 MOSAIC men-1
 MOSQUITO mu-2
 MOSS meu-
 MOSSO meu-
 MOST mē-3
 MOSTACCIOLI mendh-2
 MOT mu¹-
 MOTE² med-
 MOTH math-
 MOTHER¹ māler-
 MOTIF meu-
 MOTION meu-
 MOTIVE meu-
 MOTOR meu-
 MOTTO mu¹-
 MOUILLE mel-1
 MOULAGE med-
 MOULIN mel-
 MOUNT¹ men-2
 MOUNT² men-2
 MOUNTAIN men-2
 MOURN (s)mer-1
 MOUSE mūs-
 MOUTH men-2
 MOVE meu-
 MOVEMENT meu-
 MOW¹ mūk-
 MOW² mē-4
 MUCH meg-
 MUCILAGE meug-2
 MUCO- meug-2
 MUCUS meug-2
 MUGGY meug-2
 MULBERRY moro-
 MULCH mel-1
 MULE² mel-2
 MULEY mal-1
 MULL² mel-
 MULLET mel-2
 MULLION medhyo-
 MULTI- mel-4
 MULTIFARIOUS dhē-1
 MULTIPLE pel-3
 MULTIPLEX plek-
 MULTITUDE mel-4
 MUM¹ mu¹-
 MUM² mu¹-
 MUMPS mu¹-
 MUNDANE mundus
 MUNICIPAL kap-, mel-1
 MUNIFICENT mel-1
 MUNITION mel-3
 MURAL mel-3
 MURAMIC ACID mel-3
 MURDER mer-2
 MURE mel-3
 MURINE mūs-
 MURK mer-1
 MURMUR mormor-
 MURRAIN mer-2
 MURREY moro-
 MUSCA mu-2
 MUSCARINE mu-2
 MUSCLE mūs-
 MUSE mūs-
 MUSE men-1
 MUSEUM men-1
 MUSH² mu-2
 MUSIC men-1
 MUSKET mu-2
 MUST¹ med-
 MUST³ meu-
 MUSTACHE mendh-2

MUSTARD meu-
 MUSTELINE mūs-
 MUSTER men-1
 MUSTY meug-2
 MUTATE mel-1
 MUTCHKIN med-
 MUTE mu¹-
 MUTILATE mut-
 MUTTER mu¹-
 MUTTON mel-1
 MUTUAL mel-1
 MUZHUK man-1
 MUZZLE mūs-
 MY me-1
 MYCELIUM waiso-
 -MYCETE meug-2
 MYCO- meug-2
 MYCORRHIZA wrād-
 MYELO- mūs-
 MYIASIS mu-2
 MYLONITE mel-
 MYNA mad-
 MYNHEER me-1
 MYO- mūs-
 MYOCARDIUM kerd-1
 MYOPIA mu¹-, okw-
 MYOSOTIS mūs-, ous-
 MYRIAD meu-
 MYRMECO- morwi-
 MYROBALAN gwele-2
 MYSELF me-1
 MYSOPHILIA meu-
 MYSOPHOBIA meu-
 MYSTAGOGUE ag-
 MYSTERY¹ mu¹-
 MYSTERY² mel-2
 MYSTIC mu¹-
 MYSTICETE mūs-
 MYTHOPOEIC kwele-2
 MYXO- meug-2

N

NACELLE nāu-2
 NAG¹ ghen-
 NAIAD (s)nāu-
 NAIL nogh-
 NAINSOOK nele-
 NAIVE gene-
 NAKED nogw-
 NAME nō-men-
 NANA nana
 NANNY nana
 NANO- nana
 NAP¹ ken-2
 NAP² ken-2
 NAPERY mappa
 NAPKIN mappa
 NAPPE mappa
 NARCO- (s)ner-
 NARCOSIS (s)ner-
 NARCOTIC (s)ner-
 NARES nas-
 NARK² nas-
 NARRATE gnō-
 NARROW (s)ner-
 NARWAL (s)kwal-o-
 NARWHAL nāu-1
 NASAL nas-
 NASCENT gene-
 NASO- nas-
 NASTURTUM nas-, terk-
 NATAL gene-
 NATANT snā-
 NATATION snā-
 NATATORIAL snā-
 NATATORIUM snā-
 NATES nōt-
 NATHELESS to-
 NATION gene-
 NATIVE gene-
 NATURE gene-
 NAUGHT ne, wekti-
 NAUGHTY ne
 NAUSEA nāu-2
 NAUTCH ner-2
 NAUTICAL nāu-2
 NAUTILUS nāu-2
 NAVAL nāu-2
 NAVE² nobh-
 NAVE¹ nobh-, nāu-2
 NAVIGATE ag-, nāu-2
 NAVY nāu-2
 NAY alw-, ne
 NEAP TIDE ken-2
 NEAR nēhw-lz

NEAT¹ nel-
 NEAT² neud-
 NEB nabja-
 NEBULA neb-
 NEBULOUS neb-
 NECESSARY ked-
 NECK ken-3
 NECRO- nek-1
 NECROMANCY negw-ro-, nek-1
 NECROPOLIS pel-3
 NECROSIS nek-1
 NECTAR nek-1
 NECTARINE nek-1
 NEE gene-
 NEED nāu-1
 NEEDLE (s)nē-
 NEFARIOUS dhē-1, ne
 NEGATE ne
 NEGLECT leg-1, ne
 NEGLIGENCE ne
 NEGOTIATE ne
 NEGRO negw-ro-
 NEIGHBOR bheue-, nēhw-lz
 NEITHER kwo-, ne
 NEKTON snā-
 NEMATO- (s)nē-
 NEMESIS nem-
 NEO- newo-
 NEOGAEA gē
 NEON newo-
 NEONATE gene-
 NEOPHYTE bheue-
 NEOTERIC newo-
 NEMPENTHE kwen(h)-, ne
 NEPHELINE neb-
 NEPHELOMETER neb-
 NEPHEW nepōt-
 NEPHOLOGY neb-
 NEPHRO- negw-ro-
 NEPOTISM nepōt-
 NEREID nera-
 NEREIS nera-
 NEREUS nera-
 NERITIC nera-
 NERVE (s)neou-
 NESCIENCE ne, skel-
 NESS nas-
 NEST nīzdo-
 NESTLE nīzdo-
 NET¹ ned-
 NET² nel-
 NETHER nl
 NETTLE ned-
 NEURILEMMA wel-3
 NEURO- (s)neou-
 NEUROGLIA gel-1
 NEURON (s)neou-
 NEUTER kwo-, ne
 NEVE snelg-
 NEVER alw-, ne
 NEW newo-
 NEWEL ken-3
 NEXT nēhw-lz
 NEXUS ned-
 NIB nabja-
 NIBBLE ken-2
 NICE ne, skel-
 NICHE nīzdo-
 NICKNAME aug-1
 NICTITATE knelg-
 NIDDERING nel-
 NIDE nīzdo-
 NIDIFY dhē-1, nīzdo-
 NIDUS nīzdo-
 NIECE nepōt-
 NIELLO negw-ro-
 NIPLHEIM neb-
 NIGGARD ken-2
 NIGH nēhw-lz
 NIGHT nek-1
 NIGHTINGALE ghel-1
 NIGHTMARE mer-2
 NIGRESCENCE negw-ro-
 NIGRITUDE negw-ro-
 NIGROSINE negw-ro-
 NIHILISM ne
 NIHILITY ne
 NIKE nlke
 NIL ne
 NILL ne, wel-2
 NIM nem-
 NIMBLE nem-
 NIMBUS neb-
 NIMIETY ne
 NINE newn
 NINETEEN newn
 NINETY newn
 NINTH newn
 NIP¹ ken-2

NIPPLE nabja-
 NIRVANA wē-
 NISI ne, swo-
 NISUS knelg-
 NIT knid-
 NIVAL snelg-
 NIVEOUS snelg-
 NIX¹ nelg-
 NIX² ne
 NO¹ alw-, ne
 NO² ne
 NOBLE gnō-
 NOCENT nek-1
 NOCK ken-3
 NOCTI- nek-1
 NOCTILUCA leuk-
 NOCTUID nek-1
 NOCTULE nek-1
 NOCTURN nek-1
 NOCTURNAL nek-1
 NOCTUOUS nek-1
 NOD ken-2
 NODE ned-
 NODULE ned-
 NODUS ned-
 NOEL gene-
 NOESIS nous
 NOISE nāu-2
 NOISOME od-2
 NOMA nem-
 NOMAD nem-
 NOMBRIL nobh-
 NOME nem-
 NOMENCLATOR kel-2, nō-men-
 NOMINAL nō-men-
 NOMINATE nō-men-
 NOMOGRAPH nem-
 -NOMY nem-
 NON- ne
 NONA- newn
 NONAGENARIAN dek-
 NONAGON newn
 NONANOIC ACID newn
 NONCHALANT kel-1
 NONE ne, ol-no-
 NONES newn
 NONJUROR yewes-
 NONPAREIL pere-2
 NONPLUS pel-1
 NOOK ken-3
 NOON newn
 NOR¹ ne
 NORDIC ner-1
 NORM gnō-
 NORMA gnō-
 NORMAL gnō-
 NORMAN man-1, ner-1
 NORN sner-
 NORSE ner-1
 NORTH ner-1
 NORTHERN ner-1
 NOSE nas-
 NOSH ghen-
 NOSTALGIA nes-1
 NOSTRIL nas-, ter-2
 NOSTRUM nes-2
 NOT ne, wekti-
 NOTCH sek-
 NOTE gnō-
 NOTHING ne
 NOTICE gnō-
 NOTIFY dhē-1, gnō-
 NOTION gnō-
 NOTOCHORD nōt-
 NOTORIOUS gnō-
 NOTORNIS or-
 NOTTURNO nek-1
 NOUGAT ken-3
 NOUMENON nous
 NOUN nō-men-
 NOURISH (s)nāu-
 NOUS nous
 NOVA newo-
 NOVACULITE kes-1
 NOVATION newo-
 NOVEL¹ newo-
 NOVEL² newo-
 NOVELTY newo-
 NOVEMBER newn
 NOVENA newn
 NOVERCAL newo-
 NOVICE newo-
 NOW nu-
 NOXIOUS nek-1
 NUANCE sneudh-
 NUB gen-
 NUBILE sneubh-
 NUCELLUS ken-3

NUCLEUS ken-3
NUDE nog-
NUDGE² nãu-1
NUDI- nog-
NUDNİK nãu-1
NUISANCE nek-1
NULL ne
NULLIFY dhê-1, ne
NULLIPARA ne
NUMB nem-
NUMBER nem-
NUMEN neu-2
NUMISMATICS nem-
NUMMULAR nem-
NUMMULATE nem-
NUN¹ nana
NUNCIO neu-1
NUNCUPATIVE kap-, nõ-men-
NUPTIAL sneubh-
NURSE (s)nãu-
NURTURE (s)nãu-
NUT ken-3
NUTATION neu-2
NUTHATCH skop-
NUTRIA wed-1
NUTRIENT (s)nãu-
NUTRIMENT (s)nãu-
NUTRITION (s)nãu-
NUTRITIOUS (s)nãu-
NUTRITIVE (s)nãu-
NUX VOMICA weme-
NUZZLE nas-
NYCTALOPIA nek*-t, ok*-
NYCTITROPISM nek*-t-
NYMPH sneubh-
NYMPHOLEPT (s)lagw-
NYSTAGMOUS sneud(h)-

O

OAF albho-
OAKUM â, gembh-
OAST ald-
OAT old-
OATH olto-
OB- epl
OBDURATE deru
ÖBERON albho-
OBESE ed-
OBEY au-3
OBFUSCATE dheu-1
OBITUARY ei-1
OBJECT¹ yê-
OBJURGATE ag-, yewes-
OBLAST epl, wai-
OBLATE¹ tele-
OBLIGE leig-1
OBLITERATE deph-
OBLIVION lei-
OBLONG del-1
OBLOQUY tolk*-
OBNOXIOUS nek-1
OBOE busk-
OBSCURE (s)keu-
OBSEQUIOUS sek*-1
OBSERVE ser-1
OBSESS sed-1
OBSTACLE stâ-
OBSTETRIC stâ-
OBSTINATE stâ-
OBSTREPEROUS strep-
OBSTRUCT ster-2
OBTAIN ten-
OBTECT (s)lag-
OBTEST trei-
OBTRUDE treud-
OBTUND (s)lau-
OBVERT wer-3
OBVIOUS wegh-
OBVOLUTE wei-3
OCARINA awl-
OCCASION kad-
OCCIPUT kaput
OCCLUDE kleu-3
OCCULT kel-2
OCCUPY kap-
OCCUR kers-2
OCELLUS okw-
OCHOCRACY wegh-
OCHLOPHOBIA wegh-
OCTAD oktô(u)
OCTANS oktô(u)
OCTANT oktô(u)
OCTAVE oktô(u)
OCTAVO oktô(u)
OCTENNIAL at-

OCTET oktô(u)
OCTO- oktô(u)
OCTOBER oktô(u)
OCTODECIMO dekm, oktô(u)
OCTOGENARIAN dekm, oktô(u)
OCTONARY oktô(u)
OCTOPUS oktô(u), ped-1
OCTROI aug-1
OCTUPLE pel-3
OCULAR okw-
OCULIST okw-
OCULOMETER okw-
OCULOMOTOR okw-
ODD us-
ODE wed-2
-ODE sed-2
ÖDIN wei-1
ODIUM od-2
ODOGRAPH sed-2
ODOMETER sed-2
-ODON dent-
-ODONT dent-
ODONTO- dent-
ODOR od-1
OENOLOGY vinum
OENOMEL meilt-, vinum
OF apo-
OFF apo-
OFFAL apo-
OFFEND g*hen-1
OFFENSE g*hen-1
OFFER bher-1
OFFICE dhê-1
OFFICIAL dhê-1, op-1
OFT upo
OFTEN upo
OGLE okw-
-OID weld-
OIL elala
OINTMENT ongw-
ÖKTOBERFEST dhêa-
OLD al-3
-OLE elala
OLEAGINOUS elala
OLEASTER elala
OLECRANON ei-1, ker-1
OLEO- elala
OLFACTORY od-1
OLIGO leig-2
OLIVE elala
OLLA aukw-
OLLA PODRIDA pû-2
OMBRE dhghem-
OMBUDSMAN ambhl, bheudh-, man-1
OMEGA meg-
OMELET stela-
OMEN ô-
OMICRON smê-
OMIT (s)meil(e)-
OMMATIDIUM okw-
OMMATOPHORE okw-
OMNI- op-1
OMNIBUS op-1
OMNIFARIOUS dhê-1
OMNISCIENT skel-
OMNIUM-GATHERUM op-1
OMPHALOS nobh-
ON an¹
ONAGER agro-, asinus
ONCE oi-no-
ONCOGENESIS nek-2
ONCOLOGY nek-2
ONE oi-no-
ONEIROMANCY oner-
ONEROUS en-es-
ONOMASTIC nõ-men-
ONOMATOPOEIA kwei-2, nõ-men-
ONSLAUGHT an¹, slak-
-ONT es-
ONTO- es-
ONUS en-es-
-ONYM nõ-men-
-ONYMY nõ-men-
ONYX nogh-
OO- awl-
OOZE¹ wes-2
OOZE² weis-
OPAL upo
OPEN upo
OPERA¹ op-1
OPERATE op-1
OPERCULUM wer-5
OPEROSE op-1
OPHIDIAN angwhi-
OPHIOLGY angwhi-
OPHITE angwhi-
ÖPHIUCHUS angwhi-, segh-
OPHTHALMO- okw-
OPINE op-2

OPINION op-2
OPISTHOBANCH epl
OPISTHOGNATHOUS epl
OPIUM s(w)okw-o-
OPPORTUNE per-2
OPPOSE apo-
OPPRESS per-3
OPPROBRIUM bher-1
OPPUGN peuk-
OPSIN okw-
-OPSI okw-
-OPSY okw-
OPT op-2
OPTATIVE op-2
OPTIC okw-
OPTIMUM op-1
OPTION op-2
OPTOMETRY okw-
OPULENT op-1
OPUS op-1
OR² ayer-
OR³ aurum
ORACLE ôr-
ORAL ôs-
ORATION ôr-
ORATOR ôr-
ORATORY¹ ôr-
ORATORY² ôr-
ORCHARD gher-1
ORCHESTRA ergh-
ORCHID ergh-
ORDAIN ar-
ORDEAL dali-
ORDER ar-
ORDINAL ar-
ORDINANCE ar-
ORDINARY ar-
ORDINATE ar-
ORDO ar-
ORDURE gher-
ÖRE aurum
ORGAN werg-
ORGANOLEPTIC (s)lagw-
ORGANON werg-
ORGASM wrög-
ORGEAT gher-
ORGY werg-
ORIENT er-1
ORIFICE ôs-
ORIFLAMME aurum
ORIGIN er-1
ORIGINAL er-1
ORINASAL ôs-
ORIOLE aurum
ORLOP klou-, uper
ORMAZD ansu-, men-1
ORMER morl-, ous-
ORMOLU aurum, melo-
ORNAMENT ar-
ORNATE ar-
ORNITHO- or-
OROIDE aurum
OROTUND ôs-
ORPHAN orbh-
ORPHREY aurum
ORPIMENT aurum
ORT ed-, ud-
ORTHO- wrödh-
ORTHODOX dek-1
ORTHOGONAL genu-1
ORTHOPEDICS pau-
ORTHOSTICHOUS stlegh-
ORTHOTICS wrödh-
ORTOLAN gher-1
OS¹ ôs-
OS² ost-
OS³ omeso-
OSCINE kan-
OSCITANCY kel-3, ôs-
OSCULATE ôs-
OSCULUM ôs-
OSMATIC od-1
OSMIUM od-1
OSMOSIS wedh-
OSPREY awl-, ghend-
OSSEOUS ost-
OSSICLE ost-
OSSIFRAGE bhreg-, ost-
OSSIFY ost-
OSUARY ost-
OSTENSIBLE ten-
OSTEO- ost-
OSTEOCLAST kel-1
OSTEOMALACIA mei-1
OSTIARY ôs-
OSTIUM ôs-
OSTMARK aus-1
OSTRACIZE ost-
OSTRACOD ost-

OSTRICH awl-, trozdo-
OSTROGOTH aus-1
OTHER an²
OTIC ous-
OTO- ous-
OTTER wed-1
OUBLIETTE lei-
OUCH² ned-
OUGHT¹ êlk-
OUNCE¹ oi-no-
OUNCE² leuk-
OUR nes-2
OURS nes-2
OUST stâ-
OUT ud-
OUTLAW legh-, ud-
OUTRE al-1
OUZEL ames-
OVAL awl-
OVARY awl-
OVATE awl-
OVEN aukw-
OVER uper
OVERT wer-3
OVERTURE wer-3
OVI- awl-
OVIBOS g*ou-, owl-
OVINE owl-
OVOLO awl-
OVULE awl-
OVUM awl-
OWE êlk-
OWL ul-
OWN êlk-
OX wegw-
OKALIS ak-
OKLIP sleubh-
OXYGEN ak-
OXYMORON mō(u)ro-
OXYTOCIC tek-
OXYURIASIS ak-, ors-
OYEZ au-3
OYSTER ost-
OZONE od-1

P

PABULUM pâ-
PACE¹ pete-
PACE² pag-
PACHISI penkwe, wikmfi
PACHYDERM bhengh-
PACHYSANDRA bhengh-
PACIFIC pag-
PACIFY pag-
PACT pag-
PADISHAH poti-
PADRE peter-
PAELLA pete-
PAGAN pag-
PAGE² pag-
PAGEANT pag-
PAILLASSE pel-1
PAIN kwei-1
PAINT pelg-1
PAINTER² (s)pen-
PAIR pere-2
PAISA ped-1
PAJAMAS ped-1
PAL bhräter-
PALANQUIN ank-, per¹
PALAVER g*ela-1
PALE¹ pag-
PALE² pel-2
PALEA pel-1
PALEO- kwei-2
PALETTE pag-
PALFREY per¹, reldh-
PALIMPSEST bhes-1, kwei-1
PALINDROME der-1, kwei-1
PALINGENESIS kwei-1
PALINODE kwei-1
PALISADE pag-
PALLID pel-2
PALL-MALL bhei-2, melo-
PALLOR pel-2
PALM¹ peje-2
PALM² peje-2
PALOMINO pel-2
PALP pôl-
PALPABLE pôl-
PALPATE¹ pôl-
PALPEBRAL pôl-
PALPITATE pôl-
PALSGRAVE gravo-
PALUDAL pete-1

PALUOISM *pele*¹
 PALYNOLOGY *pel*¹
 PAM *bhilo*
 PAMPER *pap*²
 PAN¹ *pete*
 PAN² *per*²
 PAN *pant*
 PAN- *pant*
 PANACEA *yék*
 PANACHE *pet*
 PANAOA *pā*
 PANATELA *pā*
 PANCRATIUM *pant*
 PANCREAS *kreue*¹, *pant*
 PANOECT *dek*¹
 PANDEMIC *dā*
 PANDORE *pandoura*
 PANE *pan*
 PANEGYRIC *ger*¹
 PANEL *pan*
 PANICLE *pan*
 PANMICTIC *melk*
 PANMIXIS *melk*
 PANNIER *pā*
 PANOCHA *pā*
 PANOFTIC *ok*¹
 PANORAMA *wer*⁴
 PANSY (s) *pen*
 PANT *bhā*¹
 PANTHEON *dhes*
 PANTRY *pā*
 PAP² *pap*²
 PAPA *papa*
 PAPILLA *pap*¹
 PAPPUS *papa*
 PAPULE *pap*¹
 PAR *per*²
 PARA-¹ *per*¹
 -PARA *per*¹
 PARABLE *g¹ele*¹
 PARABOLA *g¹ele*¹
 PARACHUTE *per*¹
 PARACLETE *kele*²
 PARAOE *per*¹
 PARAOIGM *delk*
 PARADISE *dheigh*¹, *per*¹
 PARADOX *dek*¹
 PARAFFIN *pau*
 PARAGRAPH *gerbh*
 PARALLAX *al*¹
 PARALLEL *al*¹
 PARALLELEPIPEO *ped*¹
 PARALOGISM *leg*¹
 PARALYSIS *leu*¹
 PARAMECIUM *māk*
 PARAMOUNT *ad*¹, *per*¹
 PARAMOUR *amma*, *per*¹
 PARANOIA *nous*
 PARAPET *peg*
 PARAPHERNALIA *bher*¹
 PARAPHRASE *g¹hren*
 PARAPLEGIA *plāk*²
 PARASOL *per*¹, *sāwel*
 PARATAXIS *tāg*
 PARBOIL *beu*¹
 PARCAE *per*¹
 PARCEL *per*²
 PARENTER *per*²
 PARDON *dō*
 PARE *per*¹
 PARENCHYMA *en*, *gheu*
 PARENT *per*¹
 PARENTHESIS *dhā*¹, *en*
 PAREISIS *yē*
 PARGET *per*¹, *yē*
 PARHELION *sāwel*
 PARI-MUTUEL *per*²
 PARISH *weik*¹
 PARITY² *per*²
 PARLAY *per*²
 PARLEY *g¹ele*¹
 PARLIAMENT *g¹ele*¹
 PARLOR *g¹ele*¹
 PARLOUS *per*⁴
 PAROOF *wed*²
 PAROL *g¹ele*¹
 PAROLE *g¹ele*¹
 PARONOMASIA *nō-men*
 PARONYCHIA *nogh*
 PARONYMOUS *nō-men*
 PAROTIO GLAND *ous*
 -PAROUS *per*¹
 PAROUSIA *es*
 PAROXYSM *ak*
 PARRICIDE *pāso*
 PARRY *per*¹
 PARSE *per*²
 PARSLEY *petra*
 PART *per*²

PARTERRE *ters*
 PARTICIPATE *kap*
 PARTIDGE *perd*
 PARTURIENT *per*¹
 PARURE *per*¹
 PARVENU *g¹ā*, *per*¹
 PARVOVIRUS *pau*
 PAS *pete*
 PASS *pete*
 PASSIBLE *pē(l)*
 PASSIM *pete*
 PASSION *pē(l)*
 PASSIVE *pē(l)*
 PASTILLE *pā*
 PASTOR *pā*
 PASTURE *pā*
 PATEN *pete*
 PATENT *pete*
 PATER *peter*
 PATERNAL *peter*
 PATERNOSTER *nes*²
 PATH *pent*
 PATHETIC *k¹ent(h)*
 PATHO- *k¹ent(h)*
 PATHOGNOMIC *gnō*
 PATHOGNOMONIC *k¹ent(h)*
 PATHOS *k¹ent(h)*
 -PATHY *k¹ent(h)*
 PATIENT *pē(l)*
 PATINA¹ *pete*
 PATINA² *pete*
 PATRI- *peter*
 PATRIARCH *peter*
 PATRICIAN *peter*
 PATRICLINOUS *klei*
 PATRIMONY *peter*
 PATRIOT *peter*
 PATRON *peter*
 PATRONYMIC *nō-men*
 PATULOUS *pete*
 PAUCITY *pau*
 PAUPER *pau*
 PAUSE *paus*
 PAVE *peu*
 PAVE *peu*
 PAVID *peu*
 PAWN² *ped*¹
 PAY¹ *pag*
 PAY² *plk*
 PEACE *pag*
 PEARL¹ *persnā*
 PEASANT *pag*
 PECCABLE *ped*¹
 PECCADILLO *ped*¹
 PECCANT *ped*¹
 PECTEN *pek*²
 PECTIN *pag*
 PECTORAL *peg*
 PECULATE *peku*
 PECULIAR *peku*
 PECUNIARY *peku*
 -PED *ped*¹
 PEDAGOGUE *ag*
 PEDAL *ped*¹
 PEDATE *ped*¹
 PEOESTAL *stel*
 PEOESTRIAN *ped*¹
 PEDI- *ped*¹
 PEDICEL *ped*¹
 PEOICULAR *pezd*
 PEOICURE *cūra*
 PEDIGREE *ger*²
 PEDO-¹ *ped*¹
 PEDO-² *pau*
 PEDUNCLE *ped*¹
 PEEL² *pag*
 PEEL³ *pag*
 PEEPUL *pippalī*
 PEER² *per*²
 FEC *bak*
 PEGMATITE *pag*
 PEJORATION *ped*¹
 PELAGE *pilo*
 PELAGIC *plāk*¹
 PELARGONIUM *pel*²
 PELECYPOD *ped*¹
 PELISSE *pel*⁴
 PELLAGRA *ag*¹, *pel*⁴
 PELLICLE *pel*⁴
 PELL-MELL *melk*
 PELLUCID *leuk*
 PELOPS *ok*¹, *pel*²
 PELORIA *k¹er*¹
 PELT¹ *pel*⁴
 PELTATE *pel*⁴
 PELTRY *pel*⁴
 PELVIS *pel*⁷
 PEN¹ *pet*
 PEN² *bend*

PENAL *k¹el*¹
 PENALTY *k¹el*¹
 PENCHANT (s) *pen*
 PENCIL *pes*
 PENOANT (s) *pen*
 PENDENTIVE (s) *pen*
 PENOULOUS (s) *pen*
 PENGUIN *weld*
 -PENIA (s) *pen*
 PENICILLIUM *pes*
 PENIS *pes*
 PENNA *pet*
 PENNATE *pet*
 PENNON *pet*
 PENNOLOGY *k¹el*¹
 PENSILE (s) *pen*
 PENSION¹ (s) *pen*
 PENSIVE (s) *pen*
 PENSTEMON *stā*
 PENTA- *penk¹e*
 PENTACLE *penk¹e*
 PENTAO *penk¹e*
 PENTAOCTYL *penk¹e*
 PENTAGON *penk¹e*
 PENTAMETER *penk¹e*
 PENTARCHY *penk¹e*
 PENTASTICH *penk¹e*
 PENTATEUCH *dheugh*¹, *penk¹e*
 PENTATHLON *penk¹e*
 PENTECOST *dek¹m*, *penk¹e*
 PENTHOUSE (s) *pen*
 PENUCHE *pā*
 PEON *ped*¹
 PEOPLE *populus*
 PEPO *pek*¹
 PEPPER *pippalī*
 PEPSIN *pek¹e*
 PEPTIC *pek¹e*
 PEPTONE *pek¹e*
 PER *per*¹
 PER- *per*¹
 PERCEIVE *kap*
 PER CENT *dek¹m*
 PERCH² *perk*¹
 PERCOLATE *kagh*
 PERCURRENT *kers*²
 PERCUSS *kwēt*
 PERDITION *dō*
 PERDURABLE *deue*
 PEREGRINE *agro*
 PEREMPTORY *em*
 PERENNIAL *at*
 PERFECT *dhē*¹
 PERFIDY *bheldh*
 PERFORATE *bher*²
 PERFUME *dheu*¹
 PERFUNCTORY *bheug*²
 PERFUSE *gheu*
 PERGOLA *perg*
 PERI- *per*¹
 PERICARDIUM *kerd*¹
 PERICLINE *klei*
 PERIGEE *gē*
 PERIHELION *sāwel*
 PERIL *per*⁴
 PERIMYSIUM *mūs*
 PERINEPHRIUM *neg¹h-ro*
 PERIOO *sed*²
 PERIONYCHIUM *nogh*
 PERIOSTEM *ost*
 PERIPATETIC *pent*
 PERIPETEA *pet*
 PERIPHERY *bher*¹
 PERIPHRASIS *g¹hren*
 PERIPHYTON *bheue*
 PERIPTERAL *pet*
 PERISARC *twerk*
 PERISH *el*¹
 PERISSOACTYL *per*¹
 PERISTALSIS *stel*
 PERISTYLE *stā*
 PERITHECIUM *dhē*¹
 PERITONEUM *ten*
 PERITRICH *thrix*
 PERIWINKLE¹ *weng*
 PERJURE *yewes*
 PERMANENT *men*³
 PERMEATE *mel*¹
 PERMIT (s) *meit(e)*
 PERMUTE *mel*¹
 PERNICIOUS *nek*¹
 PERONEAL *per*²
 PERORAL *ōs*
 PERORATE *ōr*
 PERPEND (s) *pen*
 PERPENDICULAR (s) *pen*
 PERPETRATE *peter*
 PERPETUAL *pet*
 PERPLEX *plek*

PERQUISITE *quaerere*
 PER SE *s(w)e*
 PERSECUTE *sek*¹
 PERSEVERE *wēro*
 PERSIFLAGE *swe*¹
 PERSIST *stā*
 PERSPECTIVE *spek*
 PERSPIRE *spirāre*
 PERSUAOE *swād*
 PERT *wer*⁵
 PERTAIN *ten*
 PERTINACIOUS *ten*
 PERTURB *twēr*¹
 PERVADE *wadh*²
 PERVERT *wer*³
 PERVIOUS *wegh*
 PES *ped*¹
 PESADE *paus*
 PESO (s) *pen*
 PESSIMISM *ped*¹
 PESTER *pā*
 PESTLE *peis*¹
 PETAL *pela*
 -PETAL *peta*
 PETARD *pezd*
 PETITION *pet*
 PETRIFY *dhē*¹, *petra*
 PETRO- *petra*
 PETROLEUM *eala*
 PETROUS *petra*
 PETULANT *pet*
 FEW *ped*¹
 -PHAGE *bhag*¹
 -PHAGIA *bhag*¹
 PHAGO- *bhag*¹
 -PHAGOUS *bhag*¹
 PHALANGE *bhelg*
 PHALANX *bhelg*
 PHALAROEPE *bhel*¹, *ped*¹
 PHALLUS *bhel*²
 PHANEROGAM *bhā*¹
 PHANTASM *bhā*¹
 PHANTASMAGORIA *bhā*¹
 PHANTOM *bhā*¹
 PHARMACOPOEIA *k¹ej*²
 PHARYNX *bher*²
 PHASE *bhā*¹
 -PHASIA *bhā*²
 PHELLEM *bhel*²
 PHELLOERM *bhel*²
 PHELLOGEN *bhel*²
 PHENO- *bhā*¹
 PHENOMENON *bhā*¹
 PHEROMONE *bher*¹
 PHILANOER *ner*²
 PHILANTHROPY *ner*²
 PHILATELY *tele*
 -PHILE *bhilo*
 -PHILIA *bhilo*
 PHILLUMENIST *leuk*
 PHILO- *bhilo*
 PHILOOENDRON *deru*
 -PHILOUS *bhilo*
 -FILTER *bhilo*
 -PHLEGETHON *bhel*¹
 PHLEGM *bhel*¹
 PHLEGMATIC *bhel*¹
 PHLOEM *bhleu*
 PHLOGISTON *bhel*¹
 PHLOGOPITE *bhel*¹, *ok*¹
 PHLOX *bhel*¹
 PHLYCTENA *bhleu*
 -PHOBE *bhegw*
 -PHOBIA *bhegw*
 -PHOEBE *bheigw*
 -PHOEBUS *bheigw*
 PHONE¹ *bhā*²
 -PHONE *bhā*²
 PHONEME *bhā*²
 -PHONY *bhā*²
 -PHORE *bher*¹
 -PHORESIS *bher*¹
 -PHOROUS *bher*¹
 PHOS- *bhā*¹
 PHOSPHENE *bhā*¹
 PHOSPHORUS *bhā*¹
 PHOT *bhā*¹
 PHOTO- *bhā*¹
 PHOTOTROPH *threph*
 PHRASE *g¹hren*
 PHRATRY *bhrāter*
 PHREATIC *bhreue*²
 -PHRENIA *g¹hren*
 -PHRENITIS *g¹hren*
 -PHRENO- *g¹hren*
 PHTHIRIASIS *dhg¹her*
 PHTHISIS *dhg¹hel*

PHYLACTERY phulax
 PHYLAXIS phulax
 PHYLE bheue-
 PHYLETIC bheue-
 PHYLL bhel-3
 PHYLLO- bhel-3
 PHYLLOCLADE kel-1
 PHYLLOUS bhel-3
 PHYLLOXERA ksero-
 PHYLOGENY bheue-
 PHYLUM bheue-
 PHYSIC bheue-
 PHYSIO- bheue-
 PHYSIOGONOMY gnô-
 PHYSIQUE bheue-
 PHYSOSTIGMINE pû-1
 PHYSOSTOMOUS pû-1
 PHYTE bheue-
 PHYTO- bheue-
 PHYTON bheue-
 PIACULAR plus
 PIANO² pele-2
 PIANOFORTE bhergh-2
 PIAZZA plat-
 PIBROCH pipp-
 PICA² (s)peik-
 PICARO (s)peik-
 PICE ped-1
 PICEOUS plk-
 PICKET (s)peik-
 PICOLINE plk-
 MICRO- peig-1
 PICTOGRAPH peig-1
 PICTOR peig-1
 PICTURE peig-1
 PICTURESQUE peig-1, (s)peik-
 PIE² (s)peik-
 PIE³ ped-1
 PIECEMEAL mē-2
 PIERCE (s)leu-
 PIERIAN SPRING pele-
 PIETA plus
 PIETY plus
 PIEZO- sed-1
 PIGEON pipp-
 PIGMENT peig-1
 PIKE¹ (s)peik-
 PILAR pilo-
 PILE² peis-1
 PILE³ pilo-
 PILEUS pilo-
 PILGRIM agro-
 PILLAGE pilo-
 PILLION pet-4
 PILOCARPINE pilo-
 PILOSE pilo-
 PILOT ped-1
 PILUS pilo-
 PIMENTO peig-1
 PIMPERNEL pippafi
 PINA pele-
 PINCE-NEZ nas-
 PINE¹ pele-
 PINE² kwei-1
 PINEAL pele-
 PINFOLD bend-
 PINNA pet-
 PINNACE pele-
 PINNACLE pet-
 PINNATE pet-
 PINNULE pet-
 PINOCYTOSIS pô(i)-
 PIÑON pele-
 PINTLE bend-
 PINTO peig-1
 PIOLET skep-
 PIONEER ped-1
 PIOUS plus
 PIP⁵ pele-
 PIPE pipp-
 PIQUE (s)peik-
 PIRATE per-4
 PIROG pô(i)-
 PISCARY peisk-
 PISCATORIAL peisk-
 PISCES peisk-
 PISCI- peisk-
 PISCINA peisk-
 PISCINE peisk-
 PISMIRE morwi-
 PISTIL peis-1
 PISTON peis-1
 PIT¹ peu-
 PITCH¹ pik-
 PITCHBLLENDE plk-
 PITTANCE plus
 PITUITARY pele-
 PITUITOUS pele-
 PITY plus

PIU pele-1
 PLACABLE plāk-1
 PLACATE plāk-1
 PLACE plat-
 PLACEBO plāk-1
 PLACENTA plāk-1
 PLACID plāk-1
 PLACOID plāk-1
 PLAGAL plāk-1
 PLAGIARY plāk-1
 PLAGIO- plāk-1
 PLAGIOCLASE kel-1
 PLAGUE plāk-2
 PLAICE plat-
 PLAIN pele-2
 PLAINT plāk-2
 PLAIT plek-
 PLAN plat-
 PLANARIAN pele-2
 PLANCHET plāk-1
 PLANE¹ pele-2
 PLANE² pele-2
 PLANE³ pele-2
 PLANE⁴ plat-
 PLANET pele-2
 PLANE TREE plat-
 PLANGENT plāk-2
 PLANISH pele-2
 PLANK plāk-1
 PLANK-SHEER plāk-1
 PLANKTON plāk-2
 PLANO- pele-2
 PLANT plat-
 PLANTAIN¹ plat-
 PLANTAR plat-
 PLANTIGRADE ghredh-, plat-
 PLANULA pele-2
 -PLASIA pele-2
 PLASMA pele-2
 PLASMODESMA dā-
 -PLAST pele-2
 PLASTER pele-2
 PLASTIC pele-2
 PLASTID pele-2
 -PLASTY pele-2
 PLATE plat-
 PLATEAU plat-
 PLATTITUDE plat-
 PLATTDEUTSCH teutā-
 PLATY² plat-
 PLATY- plat-
 PLATYHELMINTH wei-3
 PLATYPUS ped-1
 PLAY plegan
 PLAYA plāk-1
 PLAZA plat-
 PLEA plāk-1
 PLEACH plek-
 PLEAD plāk-1
 PLEASANT plāk-1
 PLEASE plāk-1
 PLEBE pele-1
 PLEBEIAN pele-1
 PLEBISCITE pele-1, skel-
 PLEBS pele-1
 PLECOPTERAN pet-, plek-
 PLECTOGNATH plek-
 PLECTRUM plāk-2
 PLEDGE plegan
 -PLEGIA plāk-2
 PLEIOTAXY pele-1
 PLEIOTROPISM pele-1
 PLEISTOCENE pele-1
 PLENARY pele-1
 PLENIPOTENTIARY pele-1
 PLENITUDE pele-1
 PLENTY pele-1
 PLENUM pele-1
 PLEO- pele-1
 PLEONASM pele-1
 PLESIOSAURUS pel-6
 PLETHORA pele-1
 PLETHYSMOGRAPH pele-1
 PLEUSTON pleu-
 PLEXOR plāk-2
 PLEXUS plek-
 PLIANT plek-
 PLICA plek-
 FLICATE plek-
 FLIGHT¹ plek-
 FLIGHT² plegan
 PLIOCENE pele-1
 PLISSE plek-
 -PLOID pel-3
 PLOVER pleu-
 PLUCK pilo-
 PLUMATE pleus-
 PLUMB plumbum
 PLUMBAGO plumbum

PLUMBER plumbum
 PLUMBIFEROUS plumbum
 PLUMBISM plumbum
 PLUME pleus-
 PLUMMET plumbum
 PLUMOSE pleus-
 PLUMULE pleus-
 PLUNGE plumbum
 PLUPERFECT dhē-1, pele-1
 PLURAL pele-1
 PLUS pele-1
 PLUSH pilo-
 PLUTO pleu-
 PLUTOCRACY pleu-
 PLUVIAL pleu-
 PLUVIOUS pleu-
 PLY¹ plek-
 PNEUMA pneu-
 PNEUMATIC pneu-
 PNEUMATO- pneu-
 PNEUMO- pneu-
 PNEUMONIA pleu-
 PNEUMONIC pleu-
 POACH¹ beu-1
 POCK beu-1
 POCKET beu-1
 POCO pau-
 POCOCURANTE cūra
 -POD ped-1
 PODAGRA ag-, ped-1
 PODESTA poli-
 PODIATRY ped-1
 PODITE ped-1
 PODIUM ped-1
 PODOPHYLLIN bhel-3, ped-1
 PODZOL ghel-2, ped-1
 POEM kwei-2
 POESY kwei-2
 POET kwei-2
 POETIC kwei-2
 POGROM apo-, ghrem-
 -POIESIS kwei-2
 -POIETIC kwei-2
 POIGNANT peuk-
 POIKILOTERM peig-1
 POILU pilo-
 POINT peuk-
 POINT-DEVICE weidh-
 POINTILLISM peuk-
 POISE¹ (s)pen-
 POISON pô(i)-
 POKE³ beu-1
 POLACK pele-2
 POLE¹ kwei-1
 POLE² pag-
 POLICE pele-3
 POLICLINIC pele-3
 POLICY¹ pele-3
 POLICY² delk-
 POLIOMYELITIS pel-2
 POLIS pele-3
 POLISH pel-6
 POLITIC pele-3
 POLITY pele-3
 POLKA pele-2
 POLLEN pel-1
 POLLEX poi-
 POLLUTE leu-2
 POLTERGEIST bhel-4, ghels-
 POLTROON pau-
 POLY- pele-1
 POLYGALA melg-
 POLYGLOT glôgh-
 POLYGYNY gwen-
 POLYHISTOR weid-
 POLYMATH mendh-1
 POLYNYA pele-2
 POLYP ped-1
 POLYPNEA pneu-
 POLYPOD ped-1
 POLYTECHNIC leks-
 POLYTENE ten-
 POLYTHEISM dhēs-
 POLYTROPHIC threph-
 POMACE pômum
 POMADE pômum
 POME pômum
 POND bend-
 PONDER (s)pen-
 PONDEROUS (s)pen-
 PONIARD peuk-
 PONS pent-
 PONTIFEX dhē-1, pent-
 PONTIFF pent-
 PONTIL peuk-
 PONTINE pent-
 PONTOON pent-
 PONY pau-

POOL² pau-
 POOR pau-
 POORI pele-1
 POPE papa
 POPLAR p(y)el-
 POPPLE² p(y)el-
 POPPYCOCK kakka-, pap-2
 POPULACE populus
 POPULAR populus
 POPULATE populus
 PORCELAIN porko-
 PORCH per-2
 PORCINE porko-
 PORCUPINE porko-, spel-
 PORE² per-2
 PORGY bhag-2
 PORK porko-
 PORNOGRAPHY per-6
 POROMERIC per-2
 PORPOISE peisk-, porko-
 PORT¹ per-2
 PORT³ per-2
 PORT⁵ per-2
 PORTABLE per-2
 PORTAGE per-2
 PORTAL per-2
 PORTAMENTO per-2
 PORTATIVE per-2
 PORTCULLIS per-2
 PORTE-COCHERE per-2
 PORTEND ten-
 PORTER¹ per-2
 PORTER² per-2
 PORTFOLIO bhel-3, per-2
 PORTICO per-2
 PORTIERE per-2
 PORTION per-2
 PORTRAY tragh-
 PORTULACA per-2
 POSE¹ paus-
 POSITION apo-
 POSITIVE apo-
 POSSESS poli-, sed-1
 POSSIBLE poli-
 POST¹ stā-
 POST² apo-
 POST³ apo-
 POST- apo-
 POSTBELLUM duellum
 POSTERIOR apo-
 POSTICHE apo-
 POSTMERIDIAN deiw-
 POST-MORTEM apo-, mer-2
 POSTPARTUM pera-1
 POSTSCRIPT skribh-
 POSTULATE prek-
 POSTURE apo-
 POTABLE pô(i)-
 POTATION pô(i)-
 POTATORY pô(i)-
 POTENT poli-
 POTION pô(i)-
 POTPOURRI pû-2
 POUCH beu-1
 POULARD pau-
 POULTICE pel-1
 POUNCE¹ peuk-
 POUNCE² (s)poi-mo-
 POUNCE³ peuk-
 POUND¹ (s)pen-
 POUND³ bend-
 POUSETTE pel-6
 POUT beu-1
 POVERTY pau-
 POWDER pel-1
 POWER poli-
 PRAAM per-1
 PRACTICAL prāk-
 PRACTICE prāk-
 PRAEDIAL wadh-1
 PRAEMUNIRE mei-3
 PRAENOMEN nō-men-
 PRAETOR el-1
 PRAGMATIC prāk-
 PRAISE per-6
 PRANDIAL ed-
 PRATINCOLE kwei-1
 PRAXIS prāk-
 PRAY prek-
 PRAYER² prek-
 PRE- per-1
 PREACH delk-
 PREAMBLE al-2
 PREBEND ghabh-
 PRECARIOUS prek-
 PRECAUTION keue-1
 PRECEDE ked-
 PRECENTOR kan-
 PRECEPT kap-

PRECINCT kenk-1
 PRECIOUS per-6
 PRECIPITATE kaput
 PRECISE kae-ld-
 PRECLUDE kleu-3
 PRECIOUS pek*-
 PRECURSOR kers-2
 PREDATORY ghend-
 PREDECESSOR ked-
 PREDICATE delk-
 PREDICT delk-
 PREDOMINATE deme-1
 PREEMPTION em-
 PREFACE bhā-2
 PERFECT dhē-1
 PREFER bher-1
 PREFIGURE dhelgh-
 PREFIX dhig*-
 PREGNABLE ghend-
 PREGNANT¹ gene-
 PREGNANT² per-5
 PREHENSILE ghend-
 PREHENSION ghend-
 PREJUDICE delk-, yewes-
 PRELAPSARIAN leb-1
 PRELATE tele-
 PRELECT leg-1
 PRELIBATION iel-
 PRELUDE leld-
 PREMATURE mā-1
 PREMIER per-1
 PREMISE (s)melt(e)-
 PREMIUM em-
 PREMONITION men-1
 PREMORSE mer-2
 PREMUNITION mel-3
 PREPARE pere-1
 PREPENSE (s)pen-
 PREPONDERATE (s)pen-
 PREPOSITION apo-
 PREPOSTEROUS apo-
 PREPOTENT potl-
 PREPUCE pū-1
 PREROGATIVE reg-1
 PRESAGE sāg-
 PRESBYOPIA per-1
 PRESBYTER per-1
 PRESCIENT skel-
 PRESCIND skel-
 PRESCRIBE skribh-
 PRESENT¹ es-
 PRESENT² es-
 PRESENTIMENT sent-
 PRESERVE ser-1
 PRESIDE sed-1
 PRESS¹ per-5
 PRESSURE per-5
 PRESTIGE strelg-
 PRESUME em-
 PRETEND ten-
 PRETERIT el-1, per-1
 PRETERMIT (s)melt(e)-
 PRETEXT teks-
 PRETZEL mregh-u-
 PREVAIL wal-
 PREVENIENT gā-
 PREVENT gā-
 PREVIOUS wegh-
 PREWISE weld-
 PREY ghend-
 PRICE per-6
 PRIEST per-1
 PRIMA FACIE dhē-1, per-1
 PRIMAL per-1
 PRIMARY per-1
 PRIMATE per-1
 PRIMAVERA per-1, wesr-
 PRIME per-1
 PRIMEVAL alw-, per-1
 PRIMIPARA per-1
 PRIMITIVE per-1
 PRIMO per-1
 PRIMOGENITOR per-1
 PRIMOGENITURE gene-, per-1
 PRIMORDIAL ar-, per-1
 PRIMUS per-1
 PRINCE per-1
 PRINCIPAL per-1
 PRINCIPLE per-1
 PRINT per-5
 PRIOR² per-1
 PRISON ghend-
 PRISTINE per-1
 PRIVATE per-1
 PRIVILEGE leg-1, per-1
 PRIVITY per-1
 PRIVY per-1
 PRIZE² ghend-
 PRIZE³ ghend-

PRO¹ per-1
 PRO-1 per-1
 PRO-2 per-1
 PROBABLE per-1
 PROBE per-1
 PROBITY per-1
 PROBLEM gēle-1
 PROBOSIS gō-
 PROCEED ked-
 PROCLAIM kele-2
 PROCLITIC klel-
 PROCLIVITY klel-
 PROCREATE ker-3
 PROCTITIS prōkto-
 PROCTOLOGY prōkto-
 PROCTOR cūra
 PROCTOSCOPE prōkto-
 PROCUMBENT keu-2
 PROCURATOR cūra
 PROCURE cūra
 PROCYON kwon-
 PRODIGAL ag-
 PRODIGY ēg-
 PRODROME der-1
 PRODUCE deuk-
 PROFANE dhās-
 PROFESS bhā-2
 PROFESSOR reg-1
 PROFFER bher-1
 PROFICIENT dhē-1
 PROFILE gwhi-
 PROFIT dhē-1
 PROFLIGATE bhfig-
 PROFOUND bhudh-
 PROFUSE gheu-
 PROGENITOR gene-
 PROGENY gene-
 PROGLOTTID glōgh-
 PROGNOSIS gnō-
 PROGRAM gerbh-
 PROGRESS ghredh-
 PROHIBIT ghabh-
 PROJECT yē-
 PROLAN al-3
 PROLAPSE leb-1
 PROLATE tele-
 PROLEGOMENON leg-1
 PROLEPSIS (s)lag*-
 PROLETARIAN al-3
 PROLIFEROUS al-3
 PROLIFIC al-3
 PROLIX wlelk-
 PROLOCUTOR tolkw-
 PROLOGUE leg-1
 PROLONG del-1
 PROLUSION leld-
 PROMENADE men-2
 PROMINENT men-2
 PROMISCUOUS melk-
 PROMISE (s)melt(e)-
 PROMOTE meue-
 PROMPT em-
 PRONE per-1
 PRONEPHROS negh-r-
 PRONOUN nō-men-
 PRONOUNCE neu-1
 PROOF per-1
 PROPAGATE pag-
 PROPEL pel-6
 PROPEND (s)pen-
 PROPER per-1
 PROPERTY per-1
 PROPHET bhā-2
 PROPHYLACTIC phulax
 PROPINQUITY per-1
 PROPIONIC ACID pelē-
 PROPITIUS pet-
 PROPOLIS pelē-3
 PROPORTION pere-2
 PROPOSE apo-
 PROPRICEPTION per-1
 PROPRICEPTOR per-1
 PROPTOSIS pet-
 PROPYLAEUM pulē
 PROPYLON pulē
 PROROGUE reg-1
 PROS- per-1
 PROSCRIBE skribh-
 PROSE wer-3
 PROSECUTE sek*-
 PROSELYTE leudh-1
 PROSOMA teue-
 PROSOPOPEIA kwe-2, per-1
 PROSPECT spek-
 PROSPER spē-1
 PROSTATE stā-
 PROSTHESIS dhē-1
 PROSTITUTE stā-
 PROSTOMIUM stē-men-

PROSTYLE slā-
 PROTAGONIST ag-
 PROTASIS ten-
 PROTECT (s)leg-
 PROTEIN per-1
 PROTEROZOIC per-1
 PROTEST trel-
 PROTHALLUS dhal-
 PROTHESIS dhē-1
 PROTHONOTARY gnō-
 PROTIST per-1
 PROTO- per-1
 PROTOCOL koll-
 PROTON per-1
 PROTONEMA (s)nē-
 PROTOPATHIC kwent(h)-
 PROTRACT tragh-
 PROTRUDE treud-
 PROTUBERATE teue-
 PROUD es-
 PROVE per-1
 PROVENANCE gā-
 PROVENDER ghabh-
 PROVENIENCE gā-
 PROVERB wer-6
 PROVIDE weld-
 PROVOKE wekw-
 PROVOST apo-
 PROW per-1
 PROXIMATE per-1
 PROXY cūra
 PRUINOSE preus-
 PRUNE² ret-
 PRURIENT preus-
 PRURIGO preus-
 PRURITUS preus-
 PRY² ghend-
 PSALM pōl-
 PSALTERY pōl-
 PSEPHOLOGY bhes-1
 PSEUDEPIGRAPHIA gerbh-
 PSEUDOMONAD men-4
 PSEUDONYM nō-men-
 PSILOMELANE bhes-1, mel-2
 PSYCHE bhes-2
 PSYCHEDELIC deiw-
 PSYCHIC bhes-2
 PSYCHO- bhes-2
 PSYLLA plou-
 -PTER pet-
 PTERIDOLGY pet-
 PTEROCERCOID pet-
 PTERYGOID pet-
 PTISAN pels-1
 PTOMAIN pet-
 PTOSIS pet-
 PTYALIN spyeu-
 PUBERTY pūbēs
 PUBERULENT pūbēs
 PUBESCENT pūbēs
 PUBIC pūbēs
 PUBIS pūbēs
 PUBLIC populus
 PUCE plou-
 PUCKER beu-1
 PUDENCY (s)peud-
 PUDENDUM (s)peud-
 PUEBLO populus
 PUERILE pau-
 PUERPERAL pau-
 PUFF beu-1
 PUG³ ped-1
 PUGILISM peuk-
 PUGIL STICK peuk-
 PUGNACIOUS peuk-
 PUISNE apo-, gene-
 PUKKA pek*-
 PULCIDE plou-
 PULLEY pau-
 PULLEY kwe-1
 PULMONARY pleu-
 PULSATE pel-6
 PULSE¹ pel-4
 PULSE² pel-1
 PULVERIZE pel-1
 PUMICE (s)pol-mo-
 PUMPKIN pek*-
 PUNCH³ penkw-
 PUNCHEON¹ peuk-
 PUNCTUATE peuk-
 PUNCTURE peuk-
 FUNGENT peuk-
 PUNISH kwe-1
 PUNITORY kwe-1
 PUNKA peg-
 PUNT¹ pent-
 PUNY apo-, gene-
 PUPA pap-1
 PUPIL¹ pap-1

PURBLIND bhel-1
 PURCHASE per-1
 PURE peue-
 PURFLE gwhi-
 PURGE peue-
 PURITAN peue-
 PURLOIN del-1
 PURPORT per-2
 PURSE bursa
 PURSLANE porko-
 PURSUE sek*-1
 PURULENT pū-2
 PUS pū-2
 PUSH pel-6
 PUSILLANIMOUS ana-, pau-
 PUSTULE pū-1
 PUTAMEN peu-
 PUTATIVE peu-
 PUTREFY dhē-1, pū-2
 PUTRESCENT pū-2
 PUTRID pū-2
 PYCNIDIUM puk-1
 PYCNOMETER puk-1
 PYELITIS pleu-
 PYGMAEAN peuk-
 PYGMY peuk-
 PYKNIC puk-1
 PYLON pulē
 PYLORUS pulē
 PYO- pū-2
 PYRACANTHA ak-
 PYRARGYRITE arg-
 PYRE pūr-
 PYRENE pūro-
 PYRETIC pūr-
 PYRITES pūr-
 PYRO- pūr-
 PYROPE ok*-
 PYROSIS pūr-
 PYROXENE xenos
 PYRRHOTITE pūr-
 PYRUVIC ACID ōg-

Q

QUA kwo-
 QUACKSALVER gēbh-2, seip-
 QUADRANT kwetwer-
 QUADRATE kwetwer-
 QUADRENNIUM at-
 QUADRI- kwetwer-
 QUADRILLE¹ kwetwer-
 QUADRILLE² kwetwer-
 QUADROON kwetwer-
 QUADRUMANOUS man-2
 QUADRUPLE pel-3
 QUAEOSTR quaeere
 QUAGMIRE meu-
 QUAINT gnō-
 QUALIFY dhē-1
 QUALITY kwo-
 QUANTITY kwo-
 QUARANTINE kwetwer-
 QUARREL¹ kwes-
 QUARREL² kwetwer-
 QUARRY¹ kerd-1
 QUARRY² kwetwer-
 QUART kwetwer-
 QUARTAN kwetwer-
 QUARTER kwetwer-
 QUARTO kwetwer-
 QUARTZ twer-2
 QUASH kes-2
 QUASI kwo-, swo-
 QUATERNARY kwetwer-
 QUATERNION kwetwer-
 QUATRIN kwetwer-
 QUATROCENTO dek-
 QUATROCEN² kwetwer-
 QUAYER gēbh-2
 QUAY kagh-
 QUEAN gwen-
 QUEBRACHO ker-2, skip-
 QUEEN gwen-
 QUELL gwe-1
 QUENELLE gen-
 QUERCETIN perk*-
 QUERCITRON perk*-
 QUERIST quaeere
 QUERN gwe-2
 QUERULOUS kwes-
 QUERY quaeere
 QUEST quaeere
 QUESTION quaeere
 QUIBBLE kwo-
 QUICHE kak-2

QUICK g^{we}-
 QUICKSILVER g^{we}-
 QUID¹ g^{we}-¹
 QUIDDITY k^{wo}-
 QUIDNUNC k^{wo}-, nu-
 QUIET k^{wele}-²
 QUILT k^{wele}-²
 QUINATE penk^{we}
 QUINCUNX ol-no-, penk^{we}
 QUINDECENNIAL at-, penk^{we}
 QUINQUAGENARIAN penk^{we}
 QUINQUAGESIMA penk^{we}
 QUINQUE- penk^{we}
 QUINQUENNIAL at-
 QUIN⁵ angh-, kwon-
 QUINT¹ penk^{we}
 QUINTAIN penk^{we}
 QUINTESSENCE es-, penk^{we}
 QUINTET penk^{we}
 QUINTILE penk^{we}
 QUINTILLION penk^{we}
 QUINTUPLE penk^{we}, plek-
 QUIP k^{wo}-
 QUIRE¹ k^{wetw}-
 QUITCH GRASS g^{we}-
 QUITTOR pek^{we}-
 QUODLIBET k^{wo}-, leubh-
 QUONDAM k^{wo}-
 QUORUM k^{wo}-
 QUOTE k^{wo}-
 QUOTH g^{we}-²
 QUOTIDIAN delw-, k^{wo}-
 QUOTIENT k^{wo}-

R

RABBIT battuere
 RABBLE² reu-²
 RABID rebh-¹
 RABIES rebh-¹
 RACE² ers-¹
 RACE³ wräd-
 RACHIS wrägh-
 RACK¹ reg-¹
 RACK³ wreg-
 RACLETTE räd-
 RADDLE¹ reidh-
 RADICAL wräd-
 RADICLE wräd-
 RADIOSONDE swem-
 RADISH wräd-
 RADIX wräd-
 RADULA räd-
 RAFT¹ röp-²
 RAFTER röp-²
 RAG¹ reu-²
 RAGA reg-³
 RAGE rebh-¹
 RAGOLT geus-
 RAID reidh-
 RAIL¹ reg-¹
 RAIN reg-²
 RAINBOW reg-²
 RAISE risan
 RAJ reg-¹
 RAJAH reg-¹
 RAKE¹ reg-¹
 RALLENTANDO lento-
 RALLY leig-¹
 RAMBUNCTIOUS reudh-¹
 RAMEKIN reugh-men-
 RAMIFY wräd-
 RAMOSE wräd-
 RAMP² skerbh-
 RAMPART pera-¹
 RAMPION röp-
 RAMSON krem-
 RAMUS wräd-
 RANCH sker-³
 RANGE sker-³
 RANI reg-¹
 RANK¹ sker-³
 RANK² reg-¹
 RANKLE derk-
 RANSACK säg-
 RANSOM em-
 RAPACIOUS rep-
 RAPE¹ rep-
 RAPE² röp-
 RAPHE wer-³
 RAPHIDE wer-³
 RAPID rep-
 RAPPORT per-²
 RAPPROCHEMENT per¹
 RAPT rep-
 RARE¹ ere-²

RARE² kere-
 RAREFY dhä-¹
 RASH² räd-
 RASORIAL räd-
 RATCHET ruk-¹
 RATE¹ ar-
 RATHE krel-¹
 RATHER krel-¹
 RATHSKELLER ar-, kel-²
 RATIO ar-
 RATITE ere-²
 RAUCOUS reu-¹
 RAVEN¹ ker-²
 RAVEN² rep-
 RAVIN rep-
 RAVIOLI röp-
 RAVISH rep-
 RAW kreue-¹
 RE² rē-
 RE- re-
 REACH reig-²
 READ ar-
 READY reidh-
 REAL¹ rē-
 REAL² reg-¹
 REALM reg-¹
 REAP rel-¹
 REAR² risan
 REAR GUARD re-
 REARWARD² re-, wer-⁴
 REASON ar-
 REAVE¹ reup-
 REBARBATIVE bhardhä
 REBATE¹ battuere
 REBATO battuere
 REBEL duellum
 REBUS rē-
 REBUT bhau-
 RECALESCENCE kele-¹
 RECAN¹ kan-
 RECAPITULATE kaput
 RECEDE ked-
 RECEIVE kap-
 RECENSION kens-
 RECENT ken-¹
 RECIDIVISM kad-
 RECIPROCAL per¹
 RECISION kae-ld-
 RECK reg-¹
 RECKLESS reg-¹
 RECKON reg-¹
 RECLAIM kele-²
 RECLINE klei-
 RECLUSE kleu-³
 RECOGNIZE gnō-
 RECOIL (s)keu-
 RECOMMEND man-²
 RECONDITE dhē-¹
 RECORD kerd-¹
 RECOURSE kers-²
 RECOVER kap-
 RECREANT kerd-¹
 RECREMENT krel-
 RECRIMINATE krel-
 RECRUDESCES kreue-¹
 RECRUIT ker-³
 RECTANGLE reg-¹
 RECTIFY dhē-¹, reg-¹
 RECTILINEAR reg-¹
 RECTITUDE reg-¹
 RECTO reg-¹
 RECTOR reg-¹
 RECTUM reg-¹
 RECUMBENT keu-²
 RECUPERATE kap-
 RECUR kers-²
 RED reudh-¹
 REDE ar-
 REDEEM em-
 REDEMPTION em-
 REDOLENT od-¹
 REDOUBT deuk-
 REDOUBTABLE dwo-
 REDOUND wed-¹
 REDSTART ster-¹
 REDUCE deuk-
 REDUNDANT wed-¹
 REDUVID eu-¹
 REED kreut-
 REEP¹ rebh-²
 REEP² rebh-²
 REEK reug-
 REEL¹ krek-¹
 REFECT dhē-¹
 REFECTORY dhē-¹
 REFER bher-¹
 REFLEX bhleu-
 REFRACT bhreg-
 REFRAIN¹ ghrendh-

REFRAIN² bhreg-
 REFRIGERATE srig-
 REFRACTINGENT bhreg-
 REFUGED bheug-¹
 REFUGENT bhele-¹
 REFUND¹ gheu-
 REFUSE¹ gheu-
 REFUSE² gheu-
 REFUTE bhau-
 REGAL reg-¹
 REGENT reg-¹
 REGICIDE reg-¹
 REGIME reg-¹
 REGIMENT reg-¹
 REGION reg-¹
 REGISTER gerere
 REGIUS reg-¹
 REGLET reg-¹
 REGOLITH reg-³
 REGRATE grat-
 REGRESS ghredh-
 REGULAR reg-¹
 REGULATE reg-¹
 REGULUS reg-¹
 REGURGITATE g^{we}ere-⁴
 REIFY rē-
 REIGN reg-¹
 REIMBURSE bursa
 REINDEER dheu-¹, ker-¹
 REINFORCE bhergh-²
 REITERATE l-
 REJECT yē-
 REJOICE gäu-
 REJUVENATE yeu-
 RELAPSE leb-¹
 RELATE tele-
 RELAX släg-
 RELAY släg-
 RELEGATE leg-¹
 RELENT lento-
 RELIEVE leg^{we}-
 RELINQUISH leik^{we}-
 RELUCENT leuk-
 RELUCT leug-¹
 RELY leig-¹
 REMAIN men-³
 REMAND man-²
 REMARK merg-
 REMEDY med-
 REMEMBER (s)mer-¹
 REMEX ere-¹
 REMINISCENT men-¹
 REMIT (s)mell(a)-
 REMORA merä-
 REMORSE mer-²
 REMOTE meue-
 REMOVE meue-
 REMUDA mel-¹
 REMUNERATE mel-¹
 RENAISSANCE genä-
 REND rendh-
 RENDER dö-
 RENDEZVOUS wös
 RENEGADE ne
 RENEGE ne
 RENITENT knelg^{we}-
 RENOUNCE neu-¹
 RENOVATE newo-
 RENOWN nö-men-
 RENT¹ dö-
 REPAIR¹ pera-¹
 REPAND petä-
 REPARTEE pera-²
 REPAST pä-
 REPEAT pet-
 REPEL pel-⁶
 REPENT² röp-¹
 REPERTORY pera-¹
 REPINE k^{we}-¹
 REPLENISH pelä-¹
 REplete pelä-¹
 REPLEVIN plegan
 REPLICATE plek-
 REPORT per-²
 REPOSE¹ paus-
 REPOSIT apo-
 REPREHEND ghend-
 REPRESENT es-
 REPRESS per-⁵
 REPRIMAND per-⁵
 REPRISAL ghend-
 REPRISE ghend-
 REPROACH per¹
 REPROVE per¹
 REPTILE röp-¹
 REPUBLIC rē-
 REPUDIATE (s)peud-
 REPUGN peuk-
 REPUTE peu-

REQUIEM k^{wele}-²
 REQUIESCAT k^{wele}-²
 REQUIRE quarere
 REREDOS dorsum, re-
 RESCIND skel-
 RESCRIPT skribh-
 RESCUE kwät-
 RESEAU ere-²
 RESECT sek-
 RESEMBLE sem-¹
 RESENT sent-
 RESERVE ser-¹
 RESERVOIR ser-¹
 RESIDE sed-¹
 RESIGN sek^{we}-¹
 RESILE sel-⁴
 RESIST stä-
 RESOLVE leu-¹
 RESORB srebh-
 RESOUND swen-
 RESPECT spek-
 RESPIRE spiräre
 RESPITE spek-
 RESPLENDENT spel-²
 RESPOND spend-
 REST² stä-
 RESTITUTE stä-
 RESTIVE stä-
 RESTORE stä-
 RESTRICT strelg-
 RESULT sel-⁴
 RESUME em-
 RESUSCITATE kel-³
 RETAIN ten-
 RETALIATE tele-
 RETCH ker-²
 RETE ere-²
 RETIARY ere-²
 RETICENT tak-¹
 RETICLE ere-²
 RETICULE ere-²
 RETIFORM ere-²
 RETINA ere-²
 RETINACULUM ten-
 RETORT¹ terk^{we}-
 RETRACT tragh-
 RETRAL re-
 RETRIEVE trep-²
 RETRO- re-
 RETROACTIVE ag-
 RETROCEDE ked-
 RETROGRADE ghredh-
 RETROGRESS ghredh-
 RETRORSE wer-³
 RETROSPECT spek-
 RETURN terä-¹
 RETUSE (s)leu-
 REVEAL weg-¹
 REVEILLE weg-²
 REVEL duellum
 REVENANT gwä-
 REVENGE deik-
 REVENUE gwä-
 REVERBERATE wer-³
 REVERSE¹ wer-⁴
 REVERT wer-³
 REVEST wes-⁴
 REVIEW weid-
 REVIVE g^{we}-
 REVOKE wek^{we}-
 REVOLVE wel-³
 REVULSION wel-⁴
 REWARD wer-⁴
 RHABDOMANCY wer-³
 RHABDOVIRUS wer-³
 RHAPSODY wed-², wer-³
 RHEO- sreu-
 RHETOR wer-⁶
 RHEUM sreu-
 RHINOCEROS ker-¹
 RHIZO- wräd-
 RHIZOBIVM g^{we}-
 RHIZOME wräd-
 RHODIUM wrod-
 RHODO- wrod-
 RHODOCHROSITE ghreü-
 RHODODENDRON deru
 RHODOPSIN okw-
 RHOMBUS wer-³
 RHONCHUS srenk-
 RHYME sreü-
 RHYNCHOCEPHALIAN srenk-
 RHYOLITE sreü-
 RHYTHM sreü-
 RIB rebh-²
 RIBALD wer-³
 RICH reg-¹
 RICOTTA pek^{we}-
 RID reudh-²

RIDDLE¹ krel-
 RIDDLE² ar-
 RIDE reidh-
 RIDGE sker-³
 RIDING² trel-
 RIFE rel-¹
 RIFT¹ rel-¹
 RIG relg-¹
 RIGATONI rel-¹
 RIGHT reg-¹
 RIGID relg-²
 RIGOR relg-²
 RIG-VEDA erk^w-, weid-
 RIKSMAL möd-, reg-¹
 RILL rel-³
 RIMOSE rel-¹
 RIMPLE skerbh-
 RIND rendh-
 RINDERPEST ker-¹
 RING¹ sker-³
 RING² ker-²
 RINGHALS kwel-¹, sker-³
 RINK sker-³
 RIOT reu-¹
 RIP¹ reup-
 RIPARIAN rel-¹
 RIPE rel-¹
 RIPP² rel-¹
 RISE risan
 RISORGIMENTO reg-¹
 RISSOLF reudh-¹
 RITE ar-
 RITTER reidh-
 RIVAGE rel-¹
 RIVAL rel-³
 RIVE rel-¹
 RIVER rei-¹
 RIVULET rel-³
 ROAD reidh-
 ROB reup-
 ROBE reup-
 ROBLE reudh-¹
 ROBORANT reudh-¹
 ROBOT orbh-
 ROBUST reudh-¹
 ROCAMBOLE bhel-², ruk-¹
 ROCHET ruk-¹
 ROCKET¹ ruk-¹
 ROCKET² gher-
 ROCKETSONDE swem-
 ROD reudh-²
 RODENT rēd-
 RODEO rel-
 ROE¹ kre-²
 ROE² rel-²
 ROGATION reg-¹
 ROGATORY reg-¹
 ROLL ret-
 ROLLMOPS mu-¹
 ROOD rē-
 ROOF krōpo-
 ROOK¹ ker-²
 ROOM reu-
 ROOST kred-
 ROOT¹ wrād-
 ROOT² wrōd-
 ROPE rel-¹
 RORQUAL reudh-¹, (s)kwāl-o-
 ROSE¹ wrod-
 ROSEMARY ers-²
 ROSTRUM rēd-
 ROTA ret-
 ROTARY ret-
 ROTATE ret-
 ROTE² reu-¹
 ROTE³ krut-
 ROTIFORM ret-
 ROTOGRAVURE ret-
 ROTUND ret-
 ROTUNDA ret-
 ROUGE reudh-¹
 ROUGH ruk-²
 ROULETTE ret-
 ROUND¹ ret-
 ROUND² rūno-
 ROUT¹ reup-
 ROUT³ reu-¹
 ROUX reudh-¹
 ROVER reup-
 ROW¹ rel-¹
 ROW² era-¹
 ROWAN reudh-¹
 ROWEL ret-
 ROWEN wel-²
 ROYAL reg-¹
 -RRHAGIA wrēg-
 -RRHEA sre-
 RUBATO reup-
 RUBEFACIENT dhē-¹, reudh-¹

RUBELLA reudh-¹
 RUBEOLA reudh-¹
 RUBESCENT reudh-¹
 RUBICUND reudh-¹
 RUBIDIUM reudh-¹
 RUBIGINOUS reudh-¹
 RUBRIC reudh-¹
 RUBY reudh-¹
 RUCK² sker-³
 RUCKSACK sker-³
 RUDDER era-¹
 RUDDLE reudh-¹
 RUDDOCK reudh-¹
 RUDDY reudh-¹
 RUE¹ kreu-²
 RUFESCENT reudh-¹
 RUFFLE¹ kreup-
 RUFOUS reudh-¹
 RUG reu-²
 RUGA ruk-²
 RUGOSE ruk-²
 RUIN reu-²
 RULE reg-¹
 RUMMAGE reu-
 RUMMER kar-²
 RUMOR reu-¹
 RUMPLE skerbh-
 RUN rel-³
 RUNE¹ rūno-
 RUNE² rūno-
 RUNNEL rel-³
 RUPICOLOUS reup-
 RUPTURE reup-
 RURAL reu-
 RUSH² rezg-
 RUSSET reudh-¹
 RUST reudh-¹
 RUSTIC reu-
 RUT² reu-¹
 RUTABAGA wrād-
 RUTH kreu-²
 RUTILANT reudh-¹
 Rx kap-
 RYE¹ wrughyo-
 RYE² reg-¹

S

SABULOUS bhes-¹
 SACERDOTAL sak-
 SACK³ selkw-
 SACKBUT bhau-
 SACRED sak-
 SACRIFICE dhē-¹
 SACRILEGE leg-¹
 SACROSANCT sak-
 SAD sā-
 SADDLE sed-¹
 SAFE sol-
 SAG sengw-
 SAGA sek^w-³
 SAGACIOUS sāg-
 SAGE¹ sep-¹
 SAGE² sol-
 SAINFOIN dhē(t)-, sāno-
 SAINT sak-
 SAKE¹ sāg-
 SAL sal-¹
 SALACIOUS sel-⁴
 SALAD sal-¹
 SALAMI sal-¹
 SALARY sal-¹
 SALE sel-³
 SALI- sal-¹
 SALICIN sal(t)k-
 SALIENT sel-⁴
 SALINE sal-¹
 SALLOW¹ sal-²
 SALLOW² sal(t)k-
 SALLY sel-⁴
 SALMON sel-⁴
 SALON sel-¹
 SALOON sel-¹
 SALSA sal-¹
 SALT sal-¹
 SALTCELLAR sal-¹
 SALTPEPER petra, sal-¹
 SALUBRIOUS sol-
 SALUTARY sol-
 SALUTE sol-
 SALVAGE sol-
 SALVE¹ selp-
 SALVO¹ sol-
 SAME sem-¹
 SAMITE mel-⁴
 SAMIZDAT dō-, sem-¹
 SAMOVAR sem-¹, wer-⁷
 SAMPLE em-
 SAMSARA sem-¹, ser-²
 SANCTIFY sak-
 SANCTUM sak-
 SAND bhes-¹
 SAND-BLIND sēmi-
 SANDHI dhē-¹, sem-¹
 SANE sāno-
 SANHEDRIN sed-¹
 SANITARY sāno-
 SANS sen-²
 SANSKRIT kwē-¹, sem-¹
 SAPI sab-
 SAPID sep-¹
 SAPIENT sep-¹
 SAPONACEOUS seib-
 SAPONATE seib-
 SAPONIFY seib-
 SAPONIN seib-
 SAPONITE seib-
 SAPOR sep-¹
 SAPROBE gwel-
 SAPSAGO skep-
 SARCASM twerk-
 SARCO- twerk-
 SARCOCARP twerk-
 SARCOID twerk-
 SARCOLEMMMA lep-¹
 SARCOMA twerk-
 SARCOPHAGUS twerk-
 SARCOPTIC MANGE skep-, twerk-
 SARCOUS twerk-
 SARDONIC sward-
 SARDONYX nogh-
 SARMENTOSE serp-¹
 SARTORIUS serk-
 SASTRUGA ghō, ster-²
 SATE¹ sā-
 SATEM dekm
 SATIATE sā-
 SATIETY sā-
 SATIRE sā-
 SATISFY sā-
 SATRAP pā-, tkē-
 SATURATE sā-
 SATYAGRAHA es-, ghrebh-¹
 SAUCE sal-¹
 SAUERBRATEN bhreu-², sūro-
 SAUERKRAUT sūro-
 SAUTE sel-⁴
 SAVANT sep-¹
 SAVE¹ sol-
 SAVE² sol-
 SAVELOY ker-¹
 SAVOR sep-¹
 SAVVY sep-¹
 SAW¹ sek-
 SAW² sek^w-³
 SAXATILE sek-
 SAXICOLOUS sek-
 SAXIFRAGE bhreg-, sek-
 SAXON sek-
 SAY sek^w-³
 SCAB skep-
 SCABBARD sker-¹
 SCABBLE skep-
 SCABIES skep-
 SCABROUS skep-
 SCAGLIOLA skel-¹
 SCALD¹ kel-¹
 SCALE¹ skel-¹
 SCALE² skand-
 SCALE³ skel-¹
 SCALENE skel-¹
 SCALL skel-¹
 SCALP skel-¹
 SCALPEL skel-¹
 SCAN skand-
 SCANDAL skand-
 SCANDENT skand-
 SCANSION skand-
 SCANSORIAL skand-
 SCANT kem-¹
 SCAPHOID skep-
 SCAPULA skep-, sker-¹
 SCAR² sker-¹
 SCARCE kerp-
 SCARIFY¹ skribh-
 SCARP sker-¹
 SCATHE skē(ə)-
 SCATO- sker-⁴
 SCAVENGER keu-¹
 SCENT sent-
 SCHADENFREUDE preu-, skē(ə)-
 SCHILLER skel-³
 SCHIPPERKE sklpam

SCHISM skel-
 SCHIST skel-
 SCHIZO- skel-
 SCHIZONT es-
 SCHLEP lel-
 SCHLIEREN sleu-
 SCHLOCK slak-
 SCHMALTZ mel-¹
 SCHMEER (s)mer-³
 SCHMUCK meug-²
 SCHNAUZER snu-
 SCHNITZEL sneit-
 SCHNORRER snēr-
 SCHNOZZLE snu-
 SCHOLAR segh-
 SCHOLASTIC segh-
 SCHOLIUM segh-
 SCHOOL¹ segh-
 SCHOOL² skel-¹
 SCHUSS skeud-
 SCIENCE skel-
 SCILICET skel-
 SCINTILLA skeel-
 SCINTILLATE skeel-
 SCIOISM skel-
 SCION gēl-¹
 SCIRE FACIAS dhē-¹, skel-
 SCISSION skel-
 SCISSORS kae-id-
 SCLERA skel-
 SCLERO- skel-
 SCLEROMA skel-
 SCLEROSIS skel-
 SCLEROTIC skel-
 SCLEROTIUM skel-
 SCLEROTIZATION skel-
 SCLEROUS skel-
 SCOFF skeubh-
 SCOLD sek^w-³
 SCOLEX skel-³
 SCOLIOSIS skel-³
 SCONCE² dhē-¹
 SCONE keu-¹
 SCOOP skep-
 SCOP skeubh-
 SCOPE spek-
 SCOPY spek-
 SCORCH skerbh-
 SCORE sker-¹
 SCORIA sker-⁴
 SCOT skeud-
 SCOT AND LOT skeud-
 SCOTOMA skot-
 SCOUR¹ cūra
 SCOUR² kēwero-
 SCOURGE relg-¹
 SCOUT¹ ous-
 SCOUT² skeud-
 SCRABBLE sker-¹
 SCRAG gwēre-⁴
 SCRAP¹ sker-¹
 SCRAPE sker-¹
 SCRATCH grat-
 SCREAM ker-²
 SCREECH ker-²
 SCREED skreu-
 SCREEN sker-¹
 SCREW sker-¹
 SCRIBBLE skribh-
 SCRIBE skribh-
 SCRIMP skerbh-
 SCRIPT skribh-
 SCRIPTORIUM skribh-
 SCRIPTURE skribh-
 SCROBICULATE sker-¹
 SCROD skreu-
 SCROFULA sker-¹
 SCROLL skreu-
 SCROTUM skreu-
 SCRUB¹ sker-¹
 SCRUTINY skreu-
 SCUDO skel-
 SCUFF skeubh-
 SCUFFLE¹ skeubh-
 SCUFFLE² skeubh-
 SCULPTURE skel-¹
 SCUM (s)keu-
 SCUTCH kwēt-
 SCUTTLE¹ skeud-
 SCUTUM skei-
 SCYPHISTOMA skep-, stō-men-
 SCYPHOZOAN skep-
 SCYTHE sek-
 SEAL¹ sek^w-¹
 SEAL² selk-
 SEAM syū-
 SEANCE sed-¹
 SEAR¹ saus-

SEAR ² ser-3	SEQUESTER sek*-1	SHRED skreu-	SLAUGHTER slak-
SEARCH sker-3	SERAC ser-2	SHREW skreu-	SLAVER ¹ leb-1
SEASON sê-1	SERE ¹ saus-	SHREWD skreu-	SLAY slak-
SEAT sed-1	SERENE ksero-	SHRIKE ker-2	SLID sleidh-
SEAWARE wel-1	SERF servus	SHRIMP skerbh-	SLEDGE sleidh-
SECANT sek-	SERGEANT servus	SHRINK sker-3	SLEDGEHAMMER slak-
SECCO sek*-	SERIES ser-3	SHRIVE sknrbh-	SLEEP slêb-
SECEDE ked-, s(w)e-	SERIF sknrbh-	SHROUD skreu-	SLEET sleu-
SECERN krel-, s(w)e-	SERIOUS swer-3	SHRUB ¹ sker-1	SLEEVE sleubh-
SECLUDE kleu-3, s(w)e-	SERMON ser-3	SHTETL stâ-	SLEIGH sleidh-
SECOND ² sek*-1	SEROTINOUS sê-2	SHTICK (s)leu-	SLEIGHT slak-
SECONDO sek*-1	SERPENT serp-2	SHUDDER skut-	SLEW ¹ sloug-
SECRET krel-, s(w)e-	SERPIGO serp-2	SHUFFLE skeubh-	SLICK lei-
-SECT sek-, sek*-1	SERRIED ser-3	SHUT skeud-	SLIDE sleidh-
SECTION sek-	SERTULARIAN ser-3	SHUTTLE skeud-	SLIGHT lei-
SECTION sek-	SERUM ser-2	SIALADENITIS eng*-	SLIM leb-1
SECTOR sek-	SERVAL ker-1	SIB s(w)e-	SLIME lei-
SECUND sek*-1	SERVE servus	SIBILATE swei-1	SLING ¹ slengwh-
SECUNDINES sek*-1	SERVICE servus	SIC ¹ so-	SLINGSHOT slengwh-
SECURE cûra-, s(w)e-	SERVILE servus	SICCATIVE selk*-	SLINK slengwh-
SEDATE ¹ sed-1	SERVITUDE servus	SICKLE sek-	SLIP ¹ lei-
SEDENTARY sed-1	SESQUI- kwe, sêmi-	SIDE sê-2	SLIP ³ sleubh-
SEDERUNT sed-1	SESQUIPEDALIAN ped-1	SIDEREAL sweld-1	SLIPPERY lei-
SEEDGE sek-	SESSION sed-1	SIEGE sed-1	SLIVOVITZ sfi-
SEDILIA sed-1	SESTERCE sêmi-, trel-	SIEGFRIED pri-, segh-	SLOB leb-1
SEDIMENT sed-1	SESTET s(w)eks	SIEROZEM dhghem-	SLOE sfi-
SEDITION el-1, s(w)e-	SESTINA s(w)eks	SIEVE seib-	SLOGAN gar-, sloug-
SEDUCE deuk-, s(w)e-	SET ¹ sed-1	SIFT seib-	LOOP sleubh-
SEE ¹ sek*-2	SETTLE sed-1	SIGHT sek*-2	SLOP ¹ sleubh-
SEE ² sed-1	SEVEN septm	SIGN sek*-1	SLOP ² sleubh-
SEED sê-1	SEVER pera-1	SIGNORY sen-1	SLUG ² sleu-
SEEK sâg-	SEVERAL pera-1	SIKH kak-1	SLUGGARD sleu-
SEEL kel-2	SEVERE wêro-	SILENT si-lo-	SLUMBER sleu-
SEEM sem-1	SEW syû-	SILL swel-3	SLUMGULLION leb-1
SEEMLY sem-1	SEWER ¹ akwâ-	SILLY sel-2	SLUMP leb-1
SEEP seib-	SEWER ² sed-1	SILT sal-1	SLURP srebh-
SEETHE seut-	SEX- s(w)eks	SILURID ors-	SLUSH sleu-
SEGMENT sek-	SEXAGENARY dekm	SILVICIOUS kwel-1	SLY slak-
SEGNO sek*-1	SEXCENTENARY dekm	SIMILAR sem-1	SMACK ¹ smeg-
SEGREGATE ger-1, s(w)e-	SEXENNIAL at-	SIMPLE sem-1	SMACK ² smeg-
SEGUE sek*-1	SEXT s(w)eks	SIMPLEX sem-1	SMALL mêlo-
SEGUIDILLA sek*-1	SEXTAN s(w)eks	SIMPLICITY sem-1	SMALT mel-1
SEICENTO dekm, s(w)eks	SEXTANT s(w)eks	SIMULTANEOUS sem-1	SMART smerd-
SEIGNIOR sen-1	SEXTILE s(w)eks	SIN ¹ es-	SMEAR (s)mer-3
SEISIN sâg-	SEXTODECIMO dekm, s(w)eks	SINCE sê-2	SMEARCASE (s)mer-3
SEISM twel-	SEXTUPLE pel-3	SINCERE ker-3	SMELT ¹ mel-1
SEIZE sâg-	SHABBY skep-	SINCIPUT kaput	SMELT ² mel-1
SELECT leg-1, s(w)e-	SHADE skot-	SINECURE cûra, sen-2	SMILE smel-
SELF s(w)e-	SHADOW skot-	SINEW sê-4	SMIRK smel-
SELL sel-3	SHAFT ¹ skep-	SING sengwh-	SMITE smê-
SEMANTIC dheie-	SHAH tkê-	SINGE senk-	SMITH smi-
SEMAPHORE dheie-	SHAKO dek-2	SINGLE sem-1	SMITHY smi-
SEMASIOLOGY dheie-	SHAKTI kak-1	SINGSPIEL sengwh-	SMOCK meug-2
SEMACIC dheie-	SHALE skel-1	SINISTORSE wer-3	SMOKE smeug-
SEME sê-1	SHALL skel-2	SINK sengw-	SMORGASBORD bherdh-
SEMEME dheie-	SHAMBLES skabh-	SINN FEIN s(w)e-	SMUG meug-2
SEMEN sê-1	SHANK skeng-	SINTER sendthro-	SMUGGLE meug-2
SEMESTER mê-2, s(w)eks	SHAPE skep-	SIP seue-2	SNAIL sneg-
SEMI- sêmi-	SHARD sker-1	SIR sen-1	SNAKE sneg-
SEMINARY sê-1	SHARE ¹ sker-1	SIRDAR dher-2, ker-1	SNAP snu-
SEMINATION sê-1	SHARE ² sker-1	SIRE sen-1	SNARE ¹ (s)ner-
SEMIOLGY dheie-	SHARP sker-1	SIREN twer-2	SNARE ² (s)ner-
SEMIOTIC dheie-	SHATTER sked-	SIRLOIN lendh-1, uper	SNARL ¹ sner-
SEMPITERNAL alw-, sem-1	SHAVE skep-	SIRVENTE servus	SNATCH snu-
SEMPlice sem-1	SHAWM kolam-	SISTER swesor-	SNEER sner-
SEMPRE sem-1	SHE so-	SISTRUM twel-	SNEEZE pneu-
SEN ¹ dekm	SHEAF skeup-	SIT sed-1	SNICKERSNEE snelt-, stelg-
SEN ² dekm	SHEAR sker-1	SITAR ten-, trel-	
SENARY s(w)eks	SHEARS sker-1	SITH sê-2	
SENATE sen-1	SHEATH skel-	SITUATE tkel-	
SEND ¹ senti-	SHEAVE ² skel-	SITUS tkel-	
SENECITUDE sen-1	SHED ¹ skel-	SITZ BATH sed-1	
SENESCENT sen-1	SHEEN keu-1	SITZKRIEG gwêro-2, sed-1	
SENECHAL sen-1	SHEET ¹ skeud-	SITZMARK sed-1	
SENIOR sen-1	SHEET ² skeud-	SIX s(w)eks	
SENITI dekm	SHELDRAKE skel-1	SKALD sek*-3	
SENOPIA sen-1	SHELF skel-1	SKATOLE sker-4	
SENSE sent-	SHELL skel-1	SKEAN skel-	
SENSILLUM sent-	SHIELD skel-1	SKEET skeud-	
SENTENCE sent-	SHIMMER skeel-	SKELETON skela-	
SENTIENT sent-	SHIN ¹ skel-	SKEPTIC spek-	
SENTIMENT sent-	SHINE skeel-	SKI skel-	
SENTINEL sent-	SHINGLE ¹ sked-	SKIAGRAM skeel-	
SEPARATE pera-1, s(w)e-	SHINGLES kenk-1	SKIASCOPE skeel-	
SEPTEMBER septm	SHIP skipam	SKIFF skipam	
SEPTENNIAL at-, septm	-SHIP skep-	SKIJORING geue-	
SEPTENTRION septm, lera-1	SHIRT sker-1	SKILL skel-1	
SEPTET septm	SHIT skel-	SKIN sek-	
SEPTI- septm	SHIVA kel-1	SKIPPER ¹ skipam	
SEPTIFRAGAL bhreg-	SHIVER ² skel-	SKIRMISH sker-1	
SEPTUAGINT dekm, septm	SHOAL ² skel-1	SKIRT sker-1	
SEPTUPLE pel-3, septm	SHOOT skeud-	SKIVE skel-	
SEPULCHER sep-2	SHORT sker-1	SKOAL skel-1	
SEPULTURE sep-2	SHOT ¹ skeud-	SKY (s)keu-	
SEQUACIOUS sek*-1	SHOVE skeubh-	SLAB ² leb-1	
SEQUEL sek*-1	SHOVEL skeubh-	SLACK ¹ slêg-	
SEQUENCE sek*-1	SHOW keu-1	SLAG slak-	
SEQUESTER sek*-1	SHOWER ¹ kêwero-	SLAM ¹ leb-1	
		SLAP leb-1	

SOL säwel-
 SOLACE sel-2
 SOLANINE säwel-
 SOLAR säwel-
 SOLARIUM säwel-
 SOLE¹ sel-1
 SOLE² s(w)e-
 SOLEMN sol-
 SOLICITOUS kel-3, sol-
 SOLID sol-
 SOLILOQUY s(w)e-, toikw-
 SOLIPSISM s(w)e-
 SOLITARY s(w)e-
 SOLITUDE s(w)e-
 SOLO s(w)e-
 SOLSTICE säwel-
 SOLUBLE leu-1
 SOLUM sel-1
 SOLUTE leu-1
 SOLVE leu-1
 SOMA teue-
 SOMATO- teue-
 SOME sem-1
 -SOME¹ sem-1
 -SOME² teue-
 SOMERSAULT sel-4, uper
 SOMNI swep-1
 SOMNOLENT swep-1
 SON seue-1
 SONANT swen-
 SONATA swen-
 SONE swen-
 SONG sengwh-
 SONIC swen-
 SONNET swen-
 SONOROUS swen-
 SOOT sed-1
 SOOTH es-
 SOOTHE es-
 SOP seue-2
 SOPOR swep-1
 SOPORIFIC swep-1
 SOPRANO uper
 SOPRANO uper
 SORCERER ser-3
 SORDID swordo-
 SORDINO swer-2
 SORE sal-
 SORITES teue-
 SORORAL swesor-
 SORORITY swesor-
 SORREL¹ süro-
 SORREL² saus-
 SORROW swergh-
 SORRY sal-
 SORT ser-3
 SORTILEGE leg-1, ser-3
 SORUS teue-
 SOTERIOLOGY teue-
 SOUBRETTE uper
 SOUFFLE bhü-2
 SOUGH (s)wagh-
 SOUND¹ swen-
 SOUND² swento-
 SOUND³ swem-
 SOUND⁴ swem-
 SOUP seue-2
 SOUR süro-
 SOURDINE swer-2
 SOUSE sal-1
 SOUTANE upo
 SOUTH säwel-
 SOUTHERN säwel-
 SOUVENIR gwä-
 SOVEREIGN uper
 SOVIET sem-1
 SOW¹ sä-1
 SOW² sä-
 SPADE¹ spē-2
 SPADE² spē-2
 SPAN¹ (s)pen-
 SPAN² (s)pen-
 SPANGLE (s)pen-
 SPANNER (s)pen-
 SPAN-NEW newo-, spē-2
 SPAR¹ sper-1
 SPARERIBS rebh-2, sper-1
 SPARGE (s)preg-
 SPARKLING spel-
 SPARROW sper-3
 PARSE (s)preg-
 SPATHE spē-2
 SPATHIC spē-2
 SPATULA spē-2
 SPAY spē-2
 SPEAK spreg-
 SPEAR sper-1
 SPECIES spek-
 SPECIMEN spek-

SPECIOUS spek-
 SPECTACLE spek-
 SPECTRUM spek-
 SPECULATE spek-
 SPECULUM spek-
 SPEECH spreg-
 SPEED spē-1
 SPELL¹ spel-3
 SPELL² spel-3
 SPELT¹ spel-1
 SPERM¹ sper-4
 SPEW spyeu-
 SPHENE spē-2
 SPHENO- spē-2
 SPICA spel-
 SPICA spel-
 SPICULUM spel-
 SPIDER (s)pen-
 SPIKE¹ spel-
 SPIKE² spel-
 SPILE spel-
 SPILL¹ spel-1
 SPILL² spel-
 SPIN (s)pen-
 SPINDLE (s)pen-
 SPINE spel-
 SPINEL spē-1
 SPINIFEX dhē-1
 SPINNEY spel-
 SPIRACLE spiräre
 SPIRE¹ spel-
 SPIRE² sper-2
 SPIRIT spiräre
 SPIT¹ spyeu-
 SPIT² spel-
 SPITTLE spyeu-
 SPITZ spel-
 SPLANCHNIC spelgh-
 SPLEEN spelgh-
 SPLENDID spel-2
 SPLICE splei-
 SPLINT splei-
 SPLINTER splei-
 SPLIT splei-
 SPOIL spel-1
 SPOKE¹ spel-
 SPONDEE spend-
 SPONSOR spend-
 SPONTANEOUS (s)pen-
 SPONTOON peuk-
 SPOON spē-2
 SPOOR spere-
 SPORADIC sper-4
 SPORE sper-4
 SPORO- sper-4
 SPORRAN bursa
 SPORT per-2
 SPOUSE spend-
 SPOUT spyeu-
 SPRAG (s)preg-
 SPRAWL sper-4
 SPREAD sper-4
 SPREE ghend-
 SPRING spergh-
 SPRINGBOK bhugo-, spergh-
 SPRINGE spergh-
 SPRINKLE (s)preg-
 SPRIT sper-4
 SPROUT sper-4
 SPRY (s)preg-
 SPUME (s)pol-mo-
 SPUR spere-
 SPURGE peue-
 SPURN spere-
 SPURRY (s)preg-
 SPURT sper-4
 SPUTNIK ksun, pent-
 SPUTTER spyeu-
 SPUTUM spyeu-
 SPY spek-
 SQUAD kwetwer-
 SQUALENE (s)kwäl-o-
 SQUARE kwetwer-
 SQUASH² kwët-
 SQUAT ag-
 SQUIRE skel-
 SQUIRREL ors-, skeel-
 STABLE¹ stä-
 STABLE² stä-
 STACK steg-
 STACTE stag-
 STADDLE stä-
 STADHOLDER stä-
 STAFF¹ stebh-
 STAG stegh-
 STAGE stä-
 STAGGER steg-
 STAGNANT stag-
 STAIN teng-

STAIR stelh-
 STAKE¹ steg-
 STALAG legh-, stebh-
 STALK¹ stel-
 STALK² ster-4
 STALL stel-
 STALLION stel-
 STALWART wer-3
 STAMEN stä-
 STAMMEL stä-
 STAMMER stam-
 STAMP stebh-
 STAMPEDE stebh-
 STANCE stä-
 STANCH stä-
 STANCHION stä-
 STAND stä-
 STANDARD kar-1, stä-
 STANZA stä-
 STAPHYLO- stebh-
 STAPHYLORRHAPHY wer-3
 STAPLE¹ stebh-
 STAPLE² stebh-
 STAR ster-3
 STARBOARD bherdh-, stä-
 STARCH ster-1
 STARE ster-1
 STARETS stä-
 STARK ster-1
 STARLING¹ storo-
 STARLING² stä-
 START ster-1
 STARTLE ster-1
 STARVE ster-1
 STASIS stä-
 -STAT stä-
 STATE stä-
 STATIC stä-
 STATICE stä-
 STATION stä-
 STATISTICS stä-
 STATO- stä-
 STATOR stä-
 STATUE stä-
 STATUS stä-
 STATUTE stä-
 STAUROLITE stä-
 STAVESACRE agro-
 STAY¹ stä-
 STAY² stäk-
 STAY³ stäk-
 STEAD stä-
 STEADFAST past-
 STEAK steg-
 STEAL ster-4
 STEALTH ster-4
 STEAROPTENE pel-
 STEED stä-
 STEEL stäk-
 STEENBOK bhugo-, stel-
 STEEP¹ (s)leu-
 STEEPLE (s)leu-
 STEER¹ stä-
 STEER² stä-
 STEEVE¹ stelp-
 STEGODON (s)leg-
 STEIN stel-
 STELE stel-
 STELLAR ster-3
 STELLATE ster-3
 STEM¹ stä-
 STEM² stam-
 STEMMA stebh-
 STENCIL skeel-
 STENO- sten-
 STENOSIS sten-
 STEP stebh-
 STEP- (s)leu-
 STEPHANOTIS stebh-
 STERCORACEOUS sker-4
 STERE ster-1
 STEREO- ster-1
 STEREOBATE gwä-
 STERIGMA ster-1
 STERILE ster-5
 STERN¹ ster-1
 STERN² stä-
 STERNOCOSTAL kost-
 STERNUM ster-2
 STERNUTATION pster-
 STEROPE ster-3
 STERTOR pster-
 STET stä-
 STEVEDORE stelp-
 STEWARD wer-4
 STICH stelh-
 STICHOMETRY stelh-
 STICHOMYTHIA stelh-

STICK stelh-
 STICKLE stelh-
 STICKLEBACK steg-
 STIFF stelp-
 STIGMA steg-
 STILE¹ stelh-
 STILL¹ stel-
 STILT stel-
 STING stegh-
 STINT¹ (s)leu-
 STIPE stelp-
 STIPES stelp-
 STIPPLE stelp-
 STIR¹ twer-1
 STIRK stä-
 STIRRUP stelh-
 STITCH steg-
 STITHY stä-
 STIVER (s)leu-
 STOA stä-
 STOCHASTIC stegh-
 STOCK (s)leu-
 STOCKADE steg-
 STOIC stä-
 STOICHIOMETRY stelh-
 STOKER (s)leu-
 STOLE¹ stel-
 STOLID stel-
 STOLLEN stel-
 STOLON stel-
 STOMA stä-men-
 STOMACH stä-men-
 STOMATO- stä-men-
 STOMATOUS stä-men-
 STOMODEUM sed-2
 -STOMY stä-men-
 STONE stei-
 STOOL stä-
 STOOP¹ (s)leu-
 STOOP² stebh-
 STOP steu(a)-
 STOPE stebh-
 STORE stä-
 STORK ster-1
 STORM twer-1
 STORY¹ weid-
 STOSS (s)leu-
 STOUND stä-
 STOUNP stäup-
 STOUT stel-
 STOVE¹ stäup-
 STOW stä-
 STRABISMUS streb(h)-
 STRABOTOMY streb(h)-
 STRAIN¹ streig-
 STRAIN² ster-2
 STRAIT streig-
 STRANGE egns-
 STRANGLE strenk-
 STRANGLES strenk-
 STRANGULATE strenk-
 STRANGURY strenk-
 STRATAGEM ag-, ster-2
 STRATH ster-2
 STRATOCRACY ster-2
 STRATUS ster-2
 STRAW ster-2
 STREAK streig-
 STREAM sreud-
 STREET ster-2
 STRENGTH strenk-
 STREPTO- streb(h)-
 STREPTOMYCES meug-2
 STREPTOMYCIN meug-2
 STREPTOTHRICIN thrix
 STREUSEL ster-2
 STREW ster-2
 STRIA streig-
 STRICKLE streig-
 STRICT streig-
 STRIDENT strei-
 STRIGIL streig-
 STRIGOSE streig-
 STRIKE streig-
 STRING strenk-
 STRINGENDO streig-
 STRINGENT streig-
 STROBILE streb(h)-
 STROBOSCOPE streb(h)-
 STROKE streig-
 STROMA ster-2
 STROMATOLITE ster-2
 STRONG strenk-
 STROP streb(h)-
 STROPHANTHIN andh-
 STROPHE streb(h)-
 STROPHOID streb(h)-
 STROPHULUS streb(h)-
 STRUCTURE ster-2

STRUDEL ser-2
 STRUT ster-1
 STRUTHIOUS trozdo-
 STUB (s)leu-
 STUCCO (s)leu-
 STUD¹ stā-
 STUD² stā-
 STUDENT (s)leu-
 STUOY (s)leu-
 STULTIFY stel-
 STUM stām-
 STUMBLE stām-
 STUMP stēbh-
 STUN (s)leu-
 STUPA steu(e)-
 STUPE steu(e)-
 STUPEFY (s)leu-
 STUPENDOUS (s)leu-
 STUPID (s)leu-
 STURDY trozdo-
 STUTTER (s)leu-
 STY² stēigh-
 STYLITE stā-
 STYLOBATE g'ā-, stā-
 STYPTIC steu(e)-
 STYX (s)leu-
 SUASION swād-
 SUAVE swād-
 SUB upo
 SUBALTERN al-1
 SUBAUCITION au-5
 SUBDUCTION deuk-
 SUBOCE deuk-
 SUBITO el-1
 SUBJACENT yē-
 SUBJECT yē-
 SUBJOIN yeug-
 SUBJUGATE yeug-
 SUBLUNARY leuk-
 SUBMERGE mezg-1
 SUBMIT (s)mell(e)-
 SUBORDINATE ar-
 SUBORN ar-
 SUBPOENA k'el-1
 SUBREPTION rep-1
 SUBROGATE reg-1
 SUBSCRIBE skribh-
 SUBSEQUENT sek'-1
 SUBSIDE sed-1
 SUBSIOY sed-1
 SUBSIST stā-
 SUBSTANCE stā-
 SUBSTITUTE stā-
 SUBSTRATUM ster-2
 SUBSTRUCTION ster-2
 SUBSUME em-
 SUBTENO ten-
 SUBTERRANEAN ters-
 SUBTLE teks-
 SUBTRACT tragh-
 SUBULATE syū-
 SUBVENTION g'ā-
 SUBVERT wer-3
 SUCCEED ked-
 SUCCINCT kenk-1
 SUCCOR kers-2
 SUCCUBUS keu-2
 SUCCULENT seue-2
 SUCCUMB keu-2
 SUCCUSSION kwēt-
 SUCH swo-
 SUCK seue-2
 SUCTION seue-2
 SUCTORIAL seue-2
 SUDATORIUM sweld-2
 SUDOEN el-1
 SUDORIFEROUS sweld-2
 SUDORIFIC sweld-2
 SUDS seut-
 SUE sek'-1
 SUFFER bher-1
 SUFFICE dhē-1
 SUFFICIENT dhē-1
 SUFFIX dhig-
 SUFFRAGAN bhreg-
 SUFFRAGE bhreg-
 SUFFUSE gheu-
 SUGGEST gerere
 SUICIDE s(w)e-
 SUINT sweld-2
 SUITOR sek'-1
 SULCATE selk-
 SULCUS selk-
 SULLEN s(w)e-
 SULTRY swel-2
 SUM uper
 SUMMER¹ sem-2
 SUMMIT uper

SUMMON men-1
 SUMP swombho-
 SUMPTUARY em-
 SUMPTUOUS em-
 SUN sâwel-
 SUNDAY sâwel-
 SUNDER sen-2
 SUNORY sen-2
 SUP¹ seue-1
 SUP² seue-2
 SUPER uper
 SUPERABLE uper
 SUPERANNATED at-
 SUPERB uper
 SUPERCILIOUS kel-2
 SUPERCILIOUS kel-2
 SUPEREROGATE reg-1
 SUPERFETATE dhē(l)-
 SUPERFLUOUS bhleu-
 SUPERIOR uper
 SUPERJACENT yē-
 SUPERLATIVE tele-
 SUPERNAL uper
 SUPERNATANT snā-
 SUPERNUMERARY nem-
 SUPERSCRIBE skribh-
 SUPERSEOE sed-1
 SUPERSTITITION stā-
 SUPERVENE g'ā-
 SUPERVISE weld-
 SUPINE¹ upo
 SUPINE² upo
 SUPPLANT plat-
 SUPPLE plek-, upo
 SUPPLICATE plek-
 SUPPLY pele-1
 SUPPORT per-2
 SUPPOSE apo-
 SUPPRESS per-5
 SUPPURATE pū-2
 SUPRA uper
 SUPRALAPSARIAN leb-1
 SUPREME uper
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 SURCULOSE swer-3
 SURD swer-2
 SURE cūra, s(w)e-
 SURFACE dhē-1
 SURFEIT dhē-1
 SURGE reg-1
 SURGEON ghesor-
 SURGERY ghesor-, werg-
 SURLY sen-1
 SURMISE (s)mell(e)-
 SURMULLET mel-2, saus-
 SURPLICE pel-4
 SURPLUS pele-1
 SURPRISE ghend-
 SURRENOER dō-
 SURREPTITIOUS rep-
 SURROUND wed-1
 SURVEILLANT weg-2
 SURVEY weld-
 SURVIVE g'el-
 SUSCEPTIBLE kap-
 SUSPECT spek-
 SUSPENO (s)pen-
 SUSPIRE spirāre
 SUSTAIN ten-
 SUSURRATION swer-2
 SUTLER seut-
 SUTRA syū-
 SUTTEE es-
 SUTURE syū-
 SVELTE wel-4
 SWAB swep-2
 SWAG sweng(w)-
 SWAIN s(w)e-
 SWALE swel-2
 SWALLOW¹ swel-1
 SWAMI s(w)e-
 SWAMP swombho-
 SWAN swen-
 SWANK sweng(w)-
 SWAP swel-2
 SWARF swerbh-
 SWARM swer-2
 SWART swordo-
 SWASTIKA es-, su-
 SWEAR swer-1
 SWEAT sweld-2
 SWEET swād-
 SWELTER swel-2
 SWERVE swerbh-
 SWIFT swel-2
 SWILL swel-1
 SWIM swem-
 SWINE sū-

SWING sweng(w)-
 SWINGE sweng(w)-
 SWINGLETREE sweng(w)-
 SWIRL swer-2
 SWITCH swel-2
 SWIVEL swel-2
 SWOOP swel-2
 SWORD swer-4
 SYCAMORE moro-
 SYCOPHANT bhā-1
 SYLLABLE (s)lag'-
 SYLLEPSIS (s)lag'-
 SYLLOGISM leg-1
 SYMBIOSIS g'el-
 SYMBOL g'el-1
 SYMPATHY k'ent(h)-
 SYMPATRIC pater-
 SYMPHONY bhā-2
 SYMPHYSIS bheue-
 SYMPODIUM ped-1
 SYMPOSIUM pō(l)-
 SYMPTOM pel-
 SYN- ksun
 SYNAGOGUE ag-
 SYNALPHA lelp-
 SYNAPTINEMAL COMPLEX (s)nā-
 SYNARTHROSIS ar-
 SYNCLINAL kiel-
 SYNCOPE skep-
 SYNOESMOSIS dē-
 SYNOETIC dē-
 SYNOIC delk-
 SYNECDOCHE dek-1, eghs
 SYNERGIO werg-
 SYNERGISM werg-
 SYNESIS yē-
 SYNZESIS sed-1
 SYNKARYON kar-1
 SYNOD sed-2
 SYNONYMOUS nō-men-
 SYNOPSIS ok'-
 SYNOSTOSIS ost-
 SYNTAX lāg-
 SYRINGOMYELIA müs-
 SYSSARCOSIS twerk-
 SYSTALTIC stel-
 SYSTEM stā-
 SYZYGY yeug-

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TAAL del-2
 TABES tā-
 TACET tak-1
 TACHE dek-2
 TACHISM delk-
 TACHYLYTE leu-1
 TACHYPNEA pneu-
 TACIT tak-1
 TACK¹ dek-2
 TACT tag-
 TACTICS tag-
 TACTORECEPTOR tag-
 TAELE tele-
 TAENIA ten-
 TAFFETA temp-
 TAG¹ dek-2
 TASHILDAR dher-2
 TAIL¹ dek-2
 TAINT teng-
 TAJ (s)leg-
 TAKE tak-2
 TALE del-2
 TALENT tele-
 TALES to-
 TALION tele-
 TALISMAN k'el-1
 TALK del-2
 TALLOW del-4
 TAME deme-2
 TAMPON tap-
 TANDEM to-
 TANG¹ denk-
 TANGENT tag-
 TANGIBLE tag-
 TANGLE² tenk-2
 TANGORECEPTOR tag-
 TANSY dhwen-
 TANTALIZE tele-
 TANTALUS tele-
 TANTAMOUNT to-
 TANTRA ten-
 TAP¹ tap-
 TAP² tap-
 TAPE tap-
 TAPESTRY temp-

TAR¹ deru
 TARGE dergh-
 TARGET dergh-
 TAKSUS ters-
 TART¹ der-2
 TASTE tag-
 TATTOO¹ tap-
 TAURINE¹ tauro-
 TAURINE² tauro-
 TAUROCHOLIC ACID tauro-
 TAURUS tauro-
 TAUTO to-
 TAW¹ taw-
 TAX tag-
 TAXIS lāg-
 TAXO lāg-
 TEACH delk-
 TEAM deuk-
 TEAPOY ped-1
 TEAR¹ der-2
 TEAR² dakru-
 TECHNICAL teks-
 TECHNOLOGY teks-
 TECTONIC teks-
 TECTRIX (s)leg-
 TECTUM (s)leg-
 TEEM¹ deuk-
 TEEN² deu-3
 TEETER der-1
 TEETOTUM teutā-
 TEGMEN (s)leg-
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 TEGULAR (s)leg-
 TEGUMENT (s)leg-
 TEIGLACH dhelgh-
 TELAMON tele-
 TELANGIECTASIA ten-
 TELE k'el-2
 TELEKINESIS kel-3
 TELEOLOGY k'el-1
 TELEOST k'el-1, ost-
 TELESCOPE spek-
 TELEUTOSPORE k'el-1
 TELIC k'el-1
 TELIUM k'el-1
 TELL del-2
 TELLURIAN tel-
 TELLURIC tel-
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 TELLURIUM tel-
 TELLURO tel-
 TELO k'el-1
 TELPHER bher-1
 TEMERARIOUS teme-
 TEMERITY teme-
 TEMPLE¹ tem-
 TEMPLE² temp-
 TEMPLE³ tem-
 TEN dekm
 TENABLE ten-
 TENACIOUS ten-
 TENACULUM ten-
 TENANT ten-
 TENO¹ ten-
 TENOER¹ ten-
 TENDER² ten-
 TENDON ten-
 TENORIL ten-
 TENEBRAE teme-
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 TENET ten-
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 TENTH dekm
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 TENURE ten-
 TENUTO ten-
 TEPIO tep-
 TERATOCARCINOMA k'el-1
 TERATOGEN k'el-1
 TERATOID k'el-1
 TERATOMA k'el-1
 TERCEL trel-
 TERCECT trel-
 TEREDO tere-1
 TERETE tere-1
 TERGIVERSATE wer-3
 TERM ter-
 TERMINATE ter-
 TERMINUS ter-
 TERN² trel-
 TERPOLYMER trel-
 TERPSICHORE gher-1, terp-

TERRACE ters-
 TERRAIN tera-
 TERRAN ters-
 TERRAQUEOUS ters-
 TERRENE ters-
 TERREPLEIN pe¹, ters-
 TERRESTRIAL ters-
 TERRE-VERTE ters-, virêre
 TERRIBLE tres-
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 TERTIAN trel-
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 TESSERA k^{wetwer}-
 TESTAMENT trel-
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 TETCHY delk-
 TETRA- k^{wetwer}-
 TETRACHORD ghera-
 TETRAD k^{wetwer}-
 TETRADYMITITE dwo-
 TETRAGRAMMATON gerbh-
 TETRAHEDRON sed-¹
 TETTER der-²
 TEUTON teutâ-
 TEXT teks-
 THALIA dhal-
 THALLUS dhal-
 THAN to-
 THANATOS dhwenê-
 THANE tek-
 THANK long-
 THAT to-
 THATCH (s)leg-
 THAUMATURGE werg-
 THAW tâ-
 THE¹ to-
 THE² to-
 THEANTHROPIC ner-²
 THECA dhê-¹
 THEE tu-
 THEELIN dhê(l)-
 THEIR to-
 THEM to-
 THEMATIC dhê-¹
 THEME dhê-¹
 THEN to-
 THENAR dhen-²
 THENCE to-
 THEO- dhês-
 THEOBROMINE g^{were}-⁴
 THEODICY delk-
 THEOPHANY bhâ-¹
 THERAVADA stâ-, wed-²
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 THERM g^{whe}-
 THERMO- g^{whe}-
 THERMODURIC deue-
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 THEROPOD ghwer-
 THESE to-
 THESIS dhê-¹
 THETIC dhê-¹
 THEW teu-
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 THICK legu-
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 THIMBLE teue-
 THIN ten-
 THINE tu-
 THING tenk-¹
 THINK long-
 THIO- dheu-¹
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 THONG twengh-
 THORN (s)tenê-
 THORN (s)ter-n-
 THOROUGH tera-²
 THORP treb-
 THOSE to-
 THOU¹ tu-
 THOUGH to-
 THOUGHT long-
 THOUSAND teue-

THRASH tera-¹
 THREAD tera-¹
 THREAT treud-
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 THREMMATOLOGY threph-
 THRENODY dher-³
 THRESH tera-¹
 THRESHOLD tera-¹
 THRICE trel-
 THRILL tera-²
 THRONE dher-²
 THROSTLE trozdo-
 THROUGH tera-²
 THROW tera-¹
 THRUM² ter-
 THRUSH¹ trozdo-
 THRUST treud-
 THUG (s)leg-
 THUJA dheu-¹
 THUMB teue-
 THUNDER (s)tenê-
 THURIBLE dheu-¹
 THURIFER dheu-¹
 THURSDAY (s)tenê-
 THUS to-
 THWART terk^w-
 THY tu-
 THYME dheu-¹
 THYMIA dheu-¹
 THYROID dhwer-
 TICK² delgh-
 TICK³ dhê-¹
 TICKET stelg-
 TIDE¹ dâ-
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 TIDINGS dâ-
 TIE deuk-
 TIERCE trel-
 TIFFANY bhâ-¹
 TIGER stelg-
 TIGHT tenk-²
 TILE (s)leg-
 TILLER² teks-
 TILLER³ del-³
 TILT² del-³
 TIMBER demê-¹
 TIME dâ-
 TIMOCRACY k^{welê}-¹
 TINCT teng-
 TINGE teng-
 TINSEL skeel-
 TINT teng-
 TIPI tap-
 TIRE¹ deu-¹
 TISANE pe¹-¹
 TISSUE teks-
 TITHE dekm-
 TITILLATE üt-
 TITLE tel-
 TÛU delw-
 TMESIS tem-
 TO de-
 TOAST¹ ters-
 TOCOLOGY tek-
 TOCOPHEROL bher-¹
 TODAY agh-²
 TOE delk-
 TOFT demê-¹
 TOGA (s)leg-
 TOGETHER ghedh-
 TOIL¹ (s)teu-
 TOIL² teks-
 TOKEN delk-
 TOLA te¹-
 TOLERATE te¹-
 TOLL¹ te¹-
 TOMB teue-
 TOME tem-
 TOMY tem-
 TONE ten-
 TONGS denk-
 TONGUE dngû-
 TONOPLAST ten-
 TONSURE tem-
 TOO de-
 TOOL law-
 TOOTH dent-
 TOP¹ tap-
 TOP² tap-
 TOPOGRAPHY gerbh-
 TORCH terk^w-
 TOREADOR tauro-
 TORERO tauro-
 TOREUTICS tera-¹
 TORMENT terk^w-
 TORNADO (s)tenê-
 TORPEDO ster-¹
 TORPID ster-¹
 TORPOR ster-¹

TORQUE¹ terk^w-
 TORQUE² terk^w-
 TORRENT ters-
 TORRID ters-
 TORSADÉ terk^w-
 TORT terk^w-
 TORTICOLLIS k^{wel}-¹, terk^w-
 TORTUOUS terk^w-
 TORY ret-
 TOTAL teutâ-
 TOUGH denk-
 TOUPEE tap-
 TOW¹ deuk-
 TOW² law-
 TOWN dhûno-
 TOXIC tek^w-
 TOXOPLASMA pe¹-²
 TRABEATED treb-
 TRABECULA treb-
 TRACHEA dher-¹
 TRACHEOPHYTE bheue-
 TRACHOMA dher-¹
 TRACHYTE dher-¹
 TRACT¹ tragh-
 TRACTABLE tragh-
 TRACTION tragh-
 TRADE der-¹
 TRADITION dô-
 TRADUCE deuk-
 TRAGACANTH ak-
 TRAGEDY wed-²
 TRAIL tragh-
 TRAIN tragh-
 TRAIN OIL dakru-
 TRAIT tragh-
 TRAITOR dô-
 TRAJECT yê-
 TRAMMEL macula, trel-
 TRAMP der-¹
 TRAMPOLINE der-¹
 TRANCE el-¹
 TRANQUIL k^{welê}-²
 TRANS- tera-²
 TRANSACT ag-
 TRANSCEND skand-
 TRANSCRIBE skrîbh-
 TRANSDUCER deuk-
 TRANSECT sek-
 TRANSFER bher-¹
 TRANSFIGURE dhelgh-
 TRANSFIX dhig^w-
 TRANSFUSE gheu-
 TRANSGRESS ghredh-
 TRANSHUMANCE dhghem-
 TRANSIENT el-¹, tera-²
 TRANSIT el-¹
 TRANSITIVE el-¹
 TRANSLATE te¹-
 TRANSLITERATE deph-
 TRANSLUCENT leuk-
 TRANSMIT (s)melt(e)-
 TRANSMUTE mel-¹
 TRANSOM tera-²
 TRANSPIRE spirâre
 TRANSPONTINE pent-
 TRANSPORT per-²
 TRANSUDE sweld-²
 TRANSVERSE wer-³
 TRAP¹ der-¹
 TRAP² der-²
 TRAP³ der-¹
 TRAPEZIUM k^{wetwer}-, ped-¹
 TRAPUNTO peuk-
 TRAUMA tera-¹
 TRAVAIL pag-
 TRAVE treb-
 TRAVEL pag-
 TRAVESTY wes-⁴
 TRAY deru
 TREACLE ghwer-
 TREAD der-¹
 TREADLE der-¹
 TREASON dô-
 TREAT tragh-
 TREBUCHET beu-¹
 TRECENTO dekm, trel-
 TREE deru
 TREFOIL bhel-³
 TREMATODE tera-¹
 TREMENDOUS trem-
 TREMOR trem-
 TREMULOUS trem-
 TRENCH tera-²
 TREPAN¹ tera-¹
 TREPINE trel-
 TREPID trep-¹
 TREPONEME (s)nê-, trep-²
 TREY trel-
 TRI- trel-

TRIAD trel-
 TRIBELECTRICITY tera-¹
 TRIBOLOGY tera-¹
 TRIBRACH mregh-u-
 TRIBULATION tera-¹
 TRICEPS kaput
 TRICERATOPS ker-¹
 TRICHINA thrîx
 TRICHO- thrîx
 TRICHOME thrîx
 TRICHOTOMY trel-
 TRICHOUS thrîx
 TRICHURIASIS ors-
 TRICLINIUM klel-, trel-
 TRICORN ker-¹
 TRICROTIC kret-², trel-
 TRIDACTYL trel-
 TRIDENT dent-
 TRIENNIAL at-
 TRIERARCH aê-¹, trel-
 TRIG¹ deru
 TRIGEMINUS yem-
 TRIGLYPH trel-
 TRIM deru
 TRIMER (s)mer-²
 TRIMESTER mê-²
 TRIMURTI trel-
 TRINE trel-
 TRINITY trel-
 TRIO trel-
 TRIOECIOUS welk-¹
 TRIP der-¹
 TRIPEDAL ped-¹
 TRIPLE pel-³, trel-
 TRIPLEX trel-
 TRIPLOBLASTIC pel-³
 TRIREME era-¹
 TRISKELION skel-³
 TRISMUS strel-
 TRISOCTAHEDRON trel-
 TRITANOPIA jrel-
 TRITE ter-¹
 TRITIUM trel-
 TRITONE trel-
 TRITURATE tera-¹
 TRIUMVIR trel-, wi-ro-
 TRIUNE oi-no-
 TRIVET ped-¹
 TRIVIAL weg-
 TRIVIUM weg-
 TROCER k^{wetwer}-, trel-
 TROCHAL dhregh-
 TROCHANTER dhregh-
 TROCHE dhregh-
 TROCHEE dhregh-
 TROCHLEA dhregh-
 TROCHOPHORE dhregh-
 TROGON tera-¹
 TROIKA trel-
 TROPE trep-²
 TROPHALLAXIS al-¹
 TROPIC- threph-
 TROPHO- threph-
 TROPHY threph-, trep-²
 TROPIC trep-²
 TROP- trep-²
 TROPOUS trep-²
 TROT der-¹
 TROTH deru
 TROUBLE twer-¹
 TROUGH deru
 TROVER trep-²
 TROW deru
 TRUANT tera-¹
 TRUCE deru
 TRUCK¹ dhregh-
 TRUCKLE dhregh-
 TRUCULENT tera-²
 TRUE deru
 TRUFFLE teue-
 TRUNCATE tera-²
 TRUNK tera-²
 TRUST deru
 TRUTH deru
 TRYMA tera-¹
 TRYPANOSOME tera-¹
 TRYPSIN tera-¹
 TRYST deru
 TUBER teue-
 TUBIFEX dhê-¹
 TUCK³ (s)teu-
 TUESDAY delw-
 TUFT tap-
 TUG deuk-
 TUILLE (s)leg-
 TUITION teu-
 TUMEFACIENT dhê-¹, teue-
 TUMIFY teue-
 TUMESCENT teue-

TUMID leu-
 TUMOR leue-
 TUMULUS leue-
 TUNGSTEN stiel-
 TURBARY derbh-
 TURBID twer-1
 TURBINE twer-1
 TURD der-2
 TUREEN lers-
 TURF derbh-
 TURN lers-1
 TURNSOLE säwel-
 TURNVEREIN oi-no-, per-1
 TUSK dent-
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 TUSSIS (s)leu-
 TUTOR leu-
 TUTTI leutä-
 TWAIN dwo-
 TWEAK twik-
 TWELFTH dwo-
 TWELVE dwo-
 TWENTY dwo-
 TWIBIL dwo-
 TWICE dwo-
 TWIG¹ dwo-
 TWIG² euk-
 TWILIGHT dwo-
 TWILL dwo-
 TWIN dwo-
 TWINE dwo-
 TWINGE twengh-
 TWIST dwo-
 TWIT weid-
 TWITCH twik-
 TWIXT dwo-
 TWO dwo-
 TYKE digh-
 TYMPANUM (s)leu-
 TYPE (s)leu-
 TYPHLOSOLE dheu-1
 TYPHUS dheu-1
 TYR delw-
 TYROSINE leue-
 TYROTHRIN leue-, thrix

U

UBIQUITY k^we, k^o-
 UDDER eueadh-
 UITLANDER lendh-2, ud-
 UKASE au-3, k^wek-
 ULCER elk-es-
 ULLAGE ok^w-
 ULNA el-1
 ULOTRICHOUS thrix, wele-1
 ULTERIOR al-1
 ULTIMATE al-1
 ULTRA- al-1
 ULTRAMARINE mori-
 ULTRAMONTANE men-2
 ULTRAMUNDANE mundus
 ULULATE ul-
 UMBEL andho-
 UMBILICUS nobh-
 UMBO nobh-
 UMBRA andho-
 UMBRELLA andho-
 UMLAUT ambhl, kleu-1
 UN-1 ne
 UN-2 ani-
 UNANIMOUS ane-, oi-no-
 UNCIAL oi-no-
 UNCIFORM ank-
 UNCINARIA ank-
 UNCINATE ank-
 UNCINUS ank-
 UNCLE awo-
 UNCOUTH gnö-
 UNCTION ong^w-
 UNCTUOUS ong^w-
 UNCUS ank-
 UNDER ndher-
 UNDERNEATH ni
 UNDERSTAND stä-
 UNDINE wed-1
 UNDULATE wed-1
 UNGAINLY gagina
 UNGUENT ong^w-
 UNGUIS nogh-
 UNI- oi-no-
 UNICORN ker-1, oi-no-
 UNION oi-no-
 UNIQUE oi-no-
 UNISON swen-
 UNITE oi-no-

UNITY oi-no-
 UNIVERSE oi-no-, wer-3
 UNIVOCAL wek^w-
 UNKEMPT gembh-
 UNTIL ani-
 UNWITTING weid-
 UP upo
 UPANISHAD sed-1, upo
 UPBRAID bherak-
 UPROAR kers-, upo
 UPSILON bhes-1
 URCHIN ghera-
 UREDO eus-
 URETER wers-2
 URETHRA wers-2
 URETIC wers-2
 URGE wreg-
 -URGY werg-
 -URIA wers-2
 URINE wör-
 URO-1 wers-2
 URO-2 ors-
 URONIC wers-2
 -UROUS ors-
 URSINE rtko-
 US nes-2
 USHER ös-
 USQUEBAUGH wed-1
 USURP reup-
 UT k^o-
 UTERUS udero-
 UTMOST ud-
 UTTER¹ ud-
 UTTER² ud-
 UTTERANCE² al-1
 UVEA ög-
 UVULA ög-
 UXORIAL euk-
 UXORICIDE euk-
 UXORIOUS euk-

V

VACANT eu-2
 VACATE eu-2
 VACATION eu-2
 VACCINE wak-
 VACUITY eu-2
 VACUUM eu-2
 VADOSE wadh-2
 VAGINA wag-
 VAIL¹ wel-3
 VAIN eu-2
 VAIR wer-1
 VAISYA weik-1
 VALE¹ wel-3
 VALEDICTION deik-
 VALENCE wal-
 VALET upo
 VALETUDINARIAN wal-
 VALHALLA kel-2, wele-2
 VALIANT wal-
 VALID wal-
 VALKYRIE wele-2
 VALLATION walso-
 VALLEY wel-3
 VALONIA g^wele-2
 VALOR wal-
 VALUE wal-
 VALVE wel-3
 VAMOOSE wadh-2
 VAMP¹ ped-1
 VAN³ wel-1
 VANADIUM wen-1
 VANDAL wendh-
 VANE pan-
 VANG pag-
 VANILLA wag-
 VANIR wen-1
 VANISH eu-2
 VANITY eu-2
 VANQUISH weik-5
 VAPID kwöp-
 VAPOR kwöp-
 VAQUERO wak-
 VARA wä-
 VARIEGATE wer-1
 VARIETY wer-1
 VARIOLE wer-1
 VARIORUM wer-1
 VARIOUS wer-1
 VARIX wer-1
 VARLET upo
 VARUNA wel-1
 VARUS wä-
 VARVE kwerp-

VARY wer-1
 VASSAL upo
 VAT ped-2
 VATIC wel-1
 VAULT¹ wel-3
 VAULT² wel-3
 VAUNT eu-2
 VEAL wel-2
 VECTOR wegh-
 VEDA weid-
 VEDANTA ani-
 VEDETTE weg-2
 VEER² per-1
 VEGETABLE weg-2
 VEHICLE wegh-
 VEIL weg-1
 VELDT pele-2
 VELIGER gerere
 VELLEITY wel-2
 VELOCITY weg-2
 VELOURS wel-4
 VELUM weg-1
 VELVET wel-4
 VENAL wes-1
 VENATIC wen-1
 VEND dö-, wes-1
 VENETTA deik-
 VENEER per-1
 VENERATE wen-1
 VENEREAL wen-1
 VENERY¹ wen-1
 VENERY² wen-1
 VENIAL wen-1
 VENIRE g^wä-
 VENISON wen-1
 VENOM wen-1
 VENT wē-
 VENTAIL wē-
 VENTER udero-
 VENTILATE wē-
 VENTRILOQUISM toik^w-, udero-
 VENUE g^wä-
 VENUS wen-1
 VERACIOUS wēro-
 VERB wer-5
 VERBENA wer-3
 VERBOTEN bheudh-
 VERDANT virere
 VERDICT deik-, wēro-
 VERDITER lers-
 VERGE² wer-3
 VERIDICAL deik-, wēro-
 VERIFY wēro-
 VERISIMILAR wēro-
 VERISM wēro-
 VERITY wēro-
 VERMEIL wer-3
 VERMI- wer-3
 VERMICELLI wer-3
 VERMICULAR wer-3
 VERMIN wer-3
 VERNAL wesj-
 VERRUCA wer-1
 VERSATILE wer-3
 VERSE¹ wer-3
 VERSION wer-3
 VERST wer-3
 VERSUS wer-3
 VERTEBRA wer-3
 VERTEX wer-3
 VERTIGO wer-3
 VERVAIN wer-3
 VERVE wer-6
 VERY wēro-
 VESICA udero-
 VESPER wes-pero-
 VESPERTILIONID wes-pero-
 VESPIARY wopsä
 VEST wes-4
 VESTA wes-3
 VETCH weik-4
 VETERAN wel-2
 VETERINARY wel-2
 VEX wegh-
 VEXILLUM weg-1
 VIA wegh-
 VIABLE g^wel-
 VIADUCT wegh-
 VIAND g^wel-
 VIBRATE welp-
 VICAR weik-4
 VICARIOUS wel-4
 VICE¹ wel-4
 VICE³ weik-4
 VICENARY wikmü
 VICENNIAL al-
 VICEREINE reg-1
 VICEROY reg-1
 VICINAGE weik-1

VICINITY weik-1
 VICIOUS wel-4
 VICISSITUDE weik-4
 VICTIM weik-2
 VICTOR weik-5
 VICTUAL g^wel-
 VIDE weid-
 VIEW weid-
 VIGESIMAL wikmü
 VIGIL weg-2
 VIGILANT weg-2
 VIGILANTE weg-2
 VIGOR weg-2
 VILIPEND (s)pen-
 VILLA weik-1
 VILLAGE weik-1
 VILLAIN weik-1
 VILLANELLE weik-1
 VILLEIN weik-1
 VILLUS wel-4
 VIM wēle-
 VINACEOUS vinum
 VINCLIBLE weik-5
 VINDICATE deik-
 VINE vinum
 VINEGAR ak-, vinum
 VINI- vinum
 VINTAGE em-
 VIOLATE wēle-
 VIOLENT wēle-
 VIRAGO wi-ro-
 VIREO virere
 VIRESCENT virere
 VIRID virere
 VIRILE wi-ro-
 VIRTUE wi-ro-
 VIRTUOSA wi-ro-
 VIRTUOSO wi-ro-
 VIRUS wels-
 VISA weid-
 VISAGE weid-
 VISCID wels-
 VISCOUNT el-1
 VISCIOUS wels-
 VISE wel-1
 VISIGOTH wes-pero-
 VISION weid-
 VISTA weid-
 VITAL g^wel-
 VITAMIN g^wel-
 VITELLUS wel-2
 VITIATE wel-4
 VITICULTURE wel-1
 VITILIGO wel-4
 VITTA wel-1
 VITUPERATE wel-4
 VIVA g^wel-
 VIVACIOUS g^wel-
 VIVERRINE wer-5
 VIVID g^wel-
 VIVIFY dhē-1, g^wel-
 VIVIPAROUS g^wel-
 VIXEN puk-2
 VOCABLE wek^w-
 VOCAL wek^w-
 VOCATION wek^w-
 VOCIFERATE bher-1
 VODKA wed-1
 VOGUE wegh-
 VOICE wek^w-
 VOID eu-2
 VOILE weg-1
 VOIR DIRE wēro-
 VOLANT g^wel-2
 VOLATILE g^wel-2
 VOLE¹ well-
 VOLE² g^wel-2
 VOLITANT g^wel-2
 VOLITION wel-2
 VOLKSLIED leu-2
 VOLLEY g^wel-2
 VOLT² wel-3
 VOLUBLE wel-3
 VOLUME wel-3
 VOLUNTARY wel-2
 VOLUPTUARY wel-2
 VOLUPTUOUS wel-2
 VOLUTE wel-3
 VOLUTIN wel-3
 VOLVA wel-3
 VOLVOX wel-3
 VOMER wog^wh-ni-
 VOMIT wema-
 VORACIOUS g^wera-4
 VORLAGE legh-, per-1
 -VOROUS g^wera-4
 VORTEX wer-3
 VOTARY wegh^w-
 VOTE wegh^w-

VOTIVE weg^h-
VOUCH wek^w-
VOUSOIR wel³-
VOW weg^h-
VOWEL wek^w-
VOYAGE weg^h-
VOYEUR weld-
VROUW per¹-
VULNERABLE wele²-
VULPINE wlp-ê-
VULTURE g^wltur-
VULVA wel³-

W

WADE wadh²-
WAFER webh-
WAFFLE¹ webh-
WAFT weg²-
WAG¹ weg^h-
WAGE wadh¹-
WAGER wadh¹-
WAGON weg^h-
WAGON-LIT leg^h-
WAI¹ welp-
WAIL wai-
WAIN weg^h-
WAIT weg²-
WAIVE welp-
WAIVER welp-
WAKE¹ weg²-
WAKE² weg^w-
WAKEN weg²-
WALE wel³-
WALK wel³-
WALL walso-
WALLEYED ok^w-, weg^h-
WALLOON Volcae
WALLOP klou-, wel²-
WALLOW wel³-
WALNUT Volcae
WALTZ wel³-
WAMBLE weme-
WAND wend^h-
WANDER wend^h-
WANDERLUST las-, wend^h-
WANDEROO wen¹-
WANE eu²-
WANT eu²-
WANTON deuk-
WAPENTAKE tak²-, wēpnam
WAR wers¹-
WARBLE¹ kwerp-
WARBLE² wer¹-
WARD wer³-, wer⁴-
WARDEN wer⁴-
WARDER² wer⁴-
WARDROBE wer⁴-
WARE¹ wer⁴-
WARE² wer⁴-
WARLOCK leugh-, wēro-
WARN wer⁵-
WARP wer³-
WARRANT wer⁵-
WARRANTEE wer⁵-
WARRANTY wer⁵-
WARREN wer⁵-
WART wer¹-
WARY wer⁴-
WAS wes³-
WASH wed¹-
WASP wopsā-
WASSAIL kallo-, wes³-
WASTE eu²-
WATCH weg²-
WATER wed¹-
WATTLE au⁴-
WAVE webh-
WAX¹ wokso-
WAX² aug¹-
WAY weg^h-
WAYFARER per²-
WAYFARING per²-
WE we-
WEAK welk⁴-

WEAKFISH pelsk-, welk⁴-
WEAL¹ wel²-
WEALD welt-
WEALTH wel²-
WEAN¹ wen¹-
WEAPON wēpnam
WEAR¹ wes⁴-
WEASEL wels-
WEATHER wē-
WEAVE webh-
WEB webh-
WEBSTER webh-
WED wadh¹-
WEDGE wog^h-nl-
WEDLOCK leig³-, wadh¹-
WEDNESDAY wet¹-
WEE weg^h-
WEED² au⁴-
WEEK welk⁴-
WEEN wen¹-
WEEP wāb-
WEEVIL webh-
WEFT webh-
WEIGH¹ weg^h-
WEIGHT weg^h-
WEIR wer⁵-
WEIRD wer³-
WELCOME g^wā-
WELD² welt-
WELFARE per²-
WELKIN weg^h-
WELL¹ wel³-
WELL² wel²-
WELLAWAY wai-
WELSH Volcae
WELTER wel³-
WEN¹ wen²-
WEN² wen¹-
WENCH weng-
WEND wend^h-, wen¹-
WENTLETRAP der¹-, wend^h-
WERE wes³-
WEREWOLF wī-ro-
WERGELD gheid^h-, wī-ro-
WEST wes-pero-
WESTERLY wes-pero-
WESTERN wes-pero-
WET wed¹-
WETHER wet²-
WHALE¹ (s)k^wai-o-
WHARF kwerp-
WHAT k^wo-
WHEAT kwelt-
WHEEL k^wel¹-
WHEEZE kwes-
WHELK¹ wel³-
WHELM kwelp-
WHEN k^wo-
WHENCE k^wo-
WHERE k^wo-
WHET k^wed-
WHETHER k^wo-
WHICH k^wo-
WHILE k^wele²-
WHILOM k^wele²-
WHINE kwel-
WHIP welp-
WHIR kwerp-
WHIRL kwerp-
WHISKEY wed¹-
WHISPER kwel-
WHISTLE kwel-
WHITE kwelt-
WHITHER k^wo-
WHITING² kwelt-
WHITTLE twel-
WHO k^wo-
WHOLE kallo-
WHOLESAME kallo-
WHOM k^wo-
WHORE k^wo-
WHOREDOM k^wo-
WHOSE k^wo-
WHY k^wo-
WICKER welk⁴-
WICKET welk⁴-
WIDE wl-

WIDOW weld^h-
WIELD wal-
WIGGLE weg^h-
WIGHT¹ wekl-
WIGHT² welk⁵-
WILD welt-
WILDBEEST welt-
WILDERNESS welt-
WILL¹ wel²-
WILL² wel²-
WILLOW wel³-
WILT¹ welg-
WIMBLE welp-
WIMPLE welp-
WIN¹ wen¹-
WINCE weng-
WINCH weng-
WIND¹ wē-
WIND² wend^h-
WINDLASS wend^h-
WINDOW ok^w-, wē-
WINE vinum
WING wē-
WINK weng-
WINSOME wen¹-
WINTER wed¹-
WIPE welp-
WIRE wel¹-
WISDOM weld-
WISE¹ weld-
WISE² weld-
WISEACRE weld-
WISENT wels-
WISH wen¹-
WIT¹ weld-
WIT² weld-
WITCH weik²-
WITE¹ weld-
WITENAGEMOT mōd-, weld-
WITH wl-
WITHE wej¹-
WITHERS wi-
WITHERSHINS sent-, wi-
WITTHY wel¹-
WIZEN wel³-
WOBBLE webh-
WODEN wel¹-
WOE wai-
WOLD¹ welt-
WOLF wlk^wo-
WOLFRAM wlk^wo-
WON¹ wen¹-
WONKY weng-
WONT wen¹-
WOOD wldhu-
WOODBINE bhend^h-
WOOF¹ webh-
WOOL wele¹-
WORD wer⁶-
WORK werg-
WORLD wī-ro-
WORM wer³-
WORRY wer³-
WORSE wers¹-
WORST wers¹-
WORT wrād-
WORTH¹ wer³-
WORTH² wer³-
WOTAN wet¹-
WOUND¹ wen²-
WRACK¹ wreg-
WRANGLE werg³-
WRAP wer³-
WRATH wer³-
WREAK wreg-
WREATH wer³-
WRECK wreg-
WRENCH wer³-
WREST wer³-
WRESTLE wer³-
WRETCH wreg-
WRIGGLE wer³-
WRIGHT werg-
WRING wer³-
WRINKLE wer³-
WRIST wer³-
WRITHE wer³-
WRONG wer³-

WROTH wer³-
WROUGHT werg-
WRY wer³-
WURST wers¹-
WYCH ELM welk⁴-

X

XENO- xenos
XERO- ksero-
XEROPHTHALMIA ksero-
XYSTER kes¹-

Y

YARD¹ ghasto-
YARD² gher¹-
YARE garwlan
YARN ghera-
YAWN ghāl-
YCLEPT kom
YE² yu¹-
YEA i-
YEAN ag^wh-no-
YEAR yēr-
YEARN gher⁵-
YEAST yes-
YELL ghei¹-
YELLOW ghei²-
YELP ghei¹-
YES es-, i-
YESTER- dhgh(y)es-
YESTERDAY dhgh(y)es-
YET i-
YEW ei²-
YIELD gheid^h-
-YL hūle
YLEM hūle
YOGA yeug-
YOKE yeug-
YON i-
YOND i-
YONDER i-
YOU yu¹-
YOUNG yeu-
YOUNKER kei²-
YOUTH yeu-
YUGA yeug-

Z

ZABAGLIONE sab-
ZAMIA as-
ZAMINDAR dher²-, dhghem-
ZEAL yā-
ZEIN yewo-
ZEMSTVO dhghem-
ZENANA g^wen-
ZEN BUDDHISM dheie-
ZEOLITE yes-
ZEUGMA yeug-
ZEUS delw-
ZINC denk-
ZLOTY ghei²-
-ZOA g^wel-
-ZOIC g^wel-
ZONE yōs-
ZOO- g^wel-
ZOOGLAEA gel¹-
ZOOM g^wel-
ZOSTER yōs-
ZWIEBACK bhē-, dwo-
ZWITTERION dwo-
ZYGO- yeug-
ZYGOMA yeug-
-ZYGOUS yeug-
-ZYME yeua-
ZYMO- yeua-

Table of Indo-European Sound Correspondences

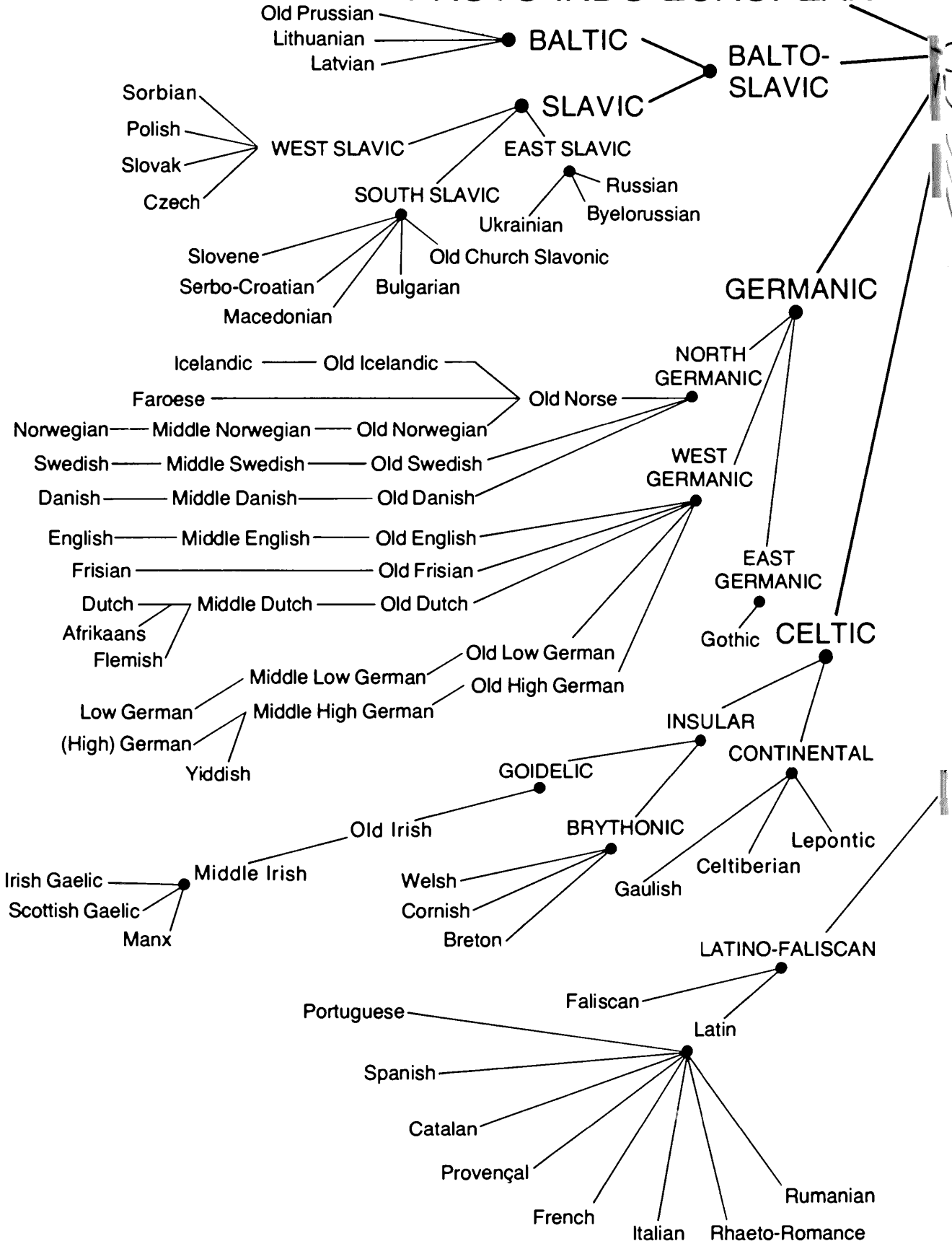
This table shows the correspondences between initial consonants in the principal older Indo-European languages. For example, in the first row, it can be seen that Latin initial *p* corresponds to Old English initial *f*—compare Latin *piscis*, “fish,” and Old English *fisc*, “fish.” An alternative way of describing this situation is to say that Indo-European initial *p* remained *p* in Latin but became *f* in Germanic and thus in Old English. Indo-European ***peisk-** or ***pisk-**, “fish,” became Latin *piscis* and

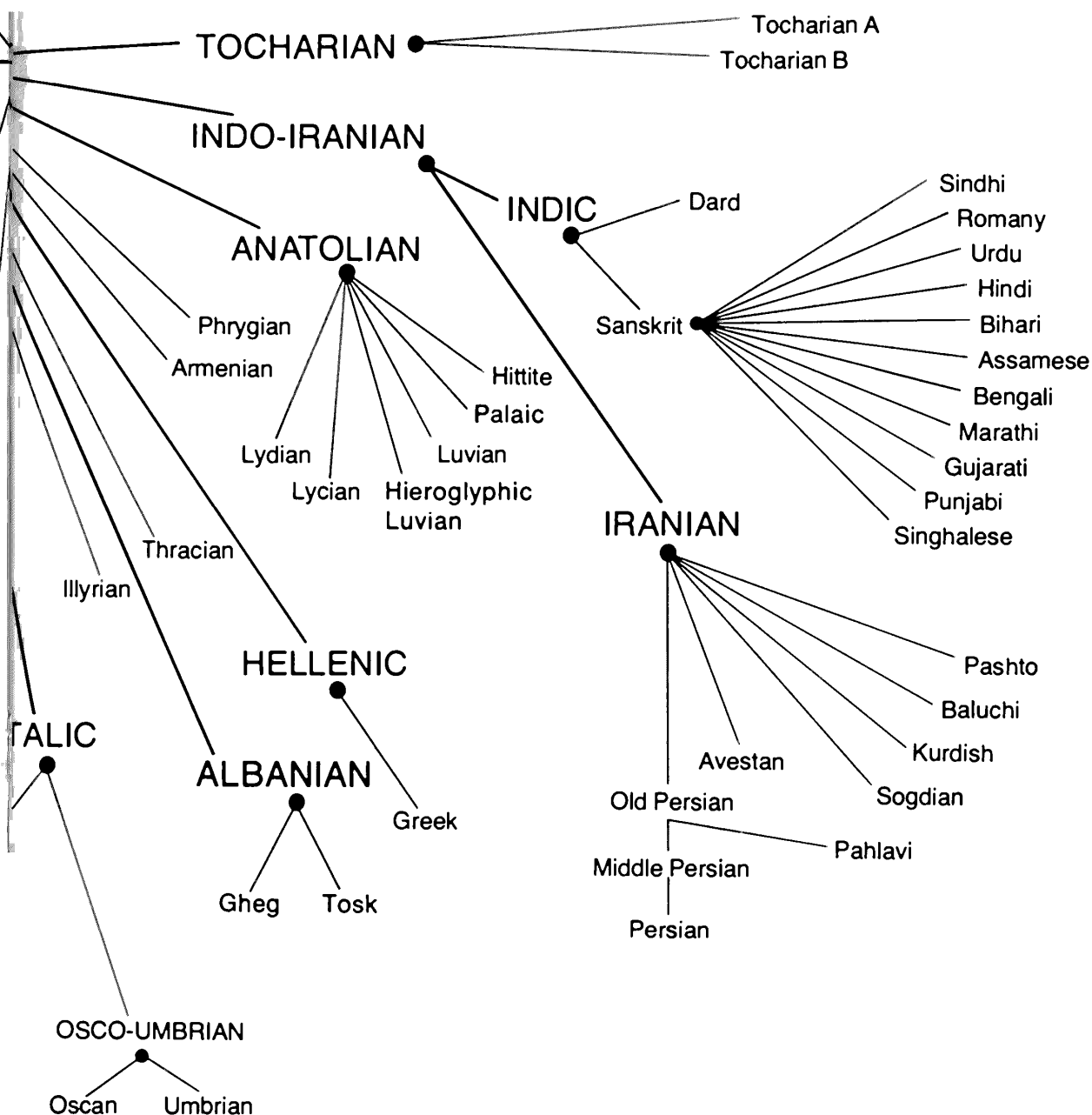
Germanic ***fiska-**, Old English *fisc*. These correspondences are regular; they always occur as stated unless specific factors intervene. This table shows only the initial consonants, which are generally the simplest element involved in sound change. All other phonetic elements including stress and environment show equally regular correspondences, but often with considerable complexity.

INDO-EUROPEAN													Common Germanic						
	Hittite	Tocharian	Sanskrit	Avestan	Old Persian	Old Church Slavonic	Lithuanian	Armenian	Greek	Latin	Old Irish		Gothic	Old English	Old Norse	Old High German	Middle Dutch		
Stops	unvoiced	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	h	p	p	*-	f	f	f	f	f	v	
		t	t	t	t	t	t	t	th	t	t	t	th	th	th	th	d	th/d	
		k	k	k	ś	s	th	s	s	s	k	c	c	h	h(j)	h	h	h	
		k*	ku	k	k/c	k/c	k	k/č/c	k	kh	p/t/k	qu	c	hw	hw/w	hw	hv	hw/w	w
	voiced	b	p	p	b	b	b	b	b	p	b	b	b	p	p	p	p	p/pf	p
		d	t	t(c)	d	d	d	d	d	t	d	d	d	t	t	t	t	z	t
		g	k	k	j	z/g	g/d	z	z	c	g	g	g	k	k	k	k	k	k
		g*	ku	k	g/j	g/j	g/j	g/ž/z	g	k	b/d/g	v/gu	b	kw/k	qu	cw/k	kv	qu	qu
	voiced aspirate	bh	p	p	bh	b	b	b	b	b	ph	f(b)	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
		dh	t	t	dh	d	d	d	d	d	th	f(d)	d	d	d	d	d	t/d	d
		gh	k	k	h	g/z	g/d	z	z	z(j)	kh	h	g	g	g	g	g	g	g
		g*h	ku	k	gh/h	g/j	g/j	g/ž/z	g	g	ph th/kh	f	g	b/g	b/g	b/g	b/g	b/g	b/g
Continuant																			
Sonorants	nasals	s	s	s	s	h	h	s	s	h	h	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	
		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	
	liquids	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
		r	r	r	r/l	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	glides	l	l	l	l/r	r	r	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l
		i/y	y	y	y	y	y	j	j	y	h/z	j	*-	j	j	g(y)	*-	j	g

*- equals zero; w was lost in Greek
y was lost in Old Irish, Old Norse

PROTO-INDO-EUROPEAN





The Indo-European Family of Languages,

of which English is a member, is descended from a prehistoric language, Proto-Indo-European, spoken in a region that has not yet been identified, possibly in the fifth millennium B.C. The chart shows the principal languages of the family, arranged in a diagrammatic form that displays their genetic relationships and loosely suggests their geographic distribution. The European groups are shown in somewhat fuller detail than the Asian ones, and in the Germanic group, to which English belongs, the intermediate historical phases of the languages are also shown. A chart of the principal Indo-European sound correspondences appears on page 111.