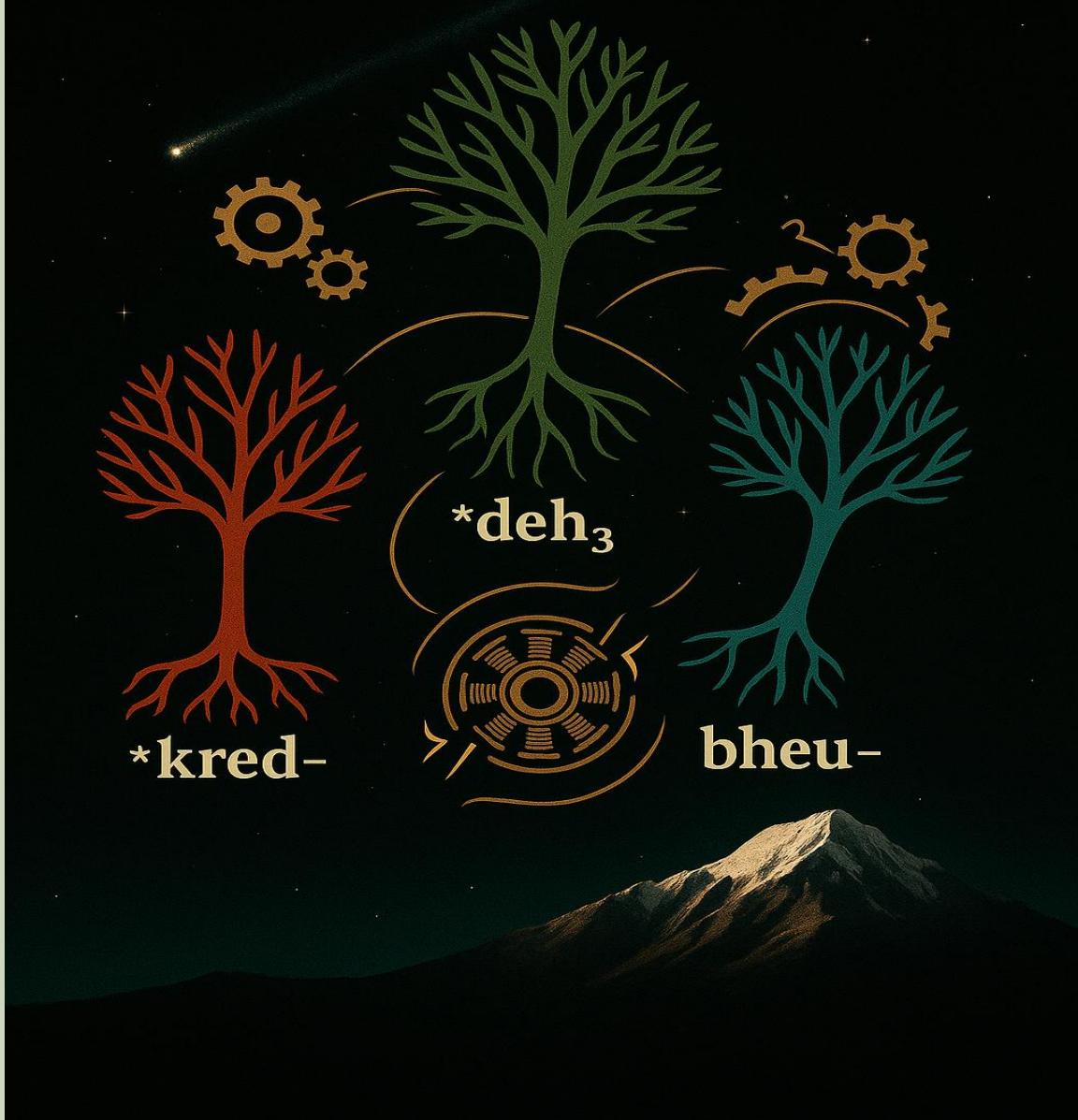


# ETYMOLOGYNEERING



**English words with Indo-European stems starting from letter L**

by Pantelis (Léon) Ladopoulos

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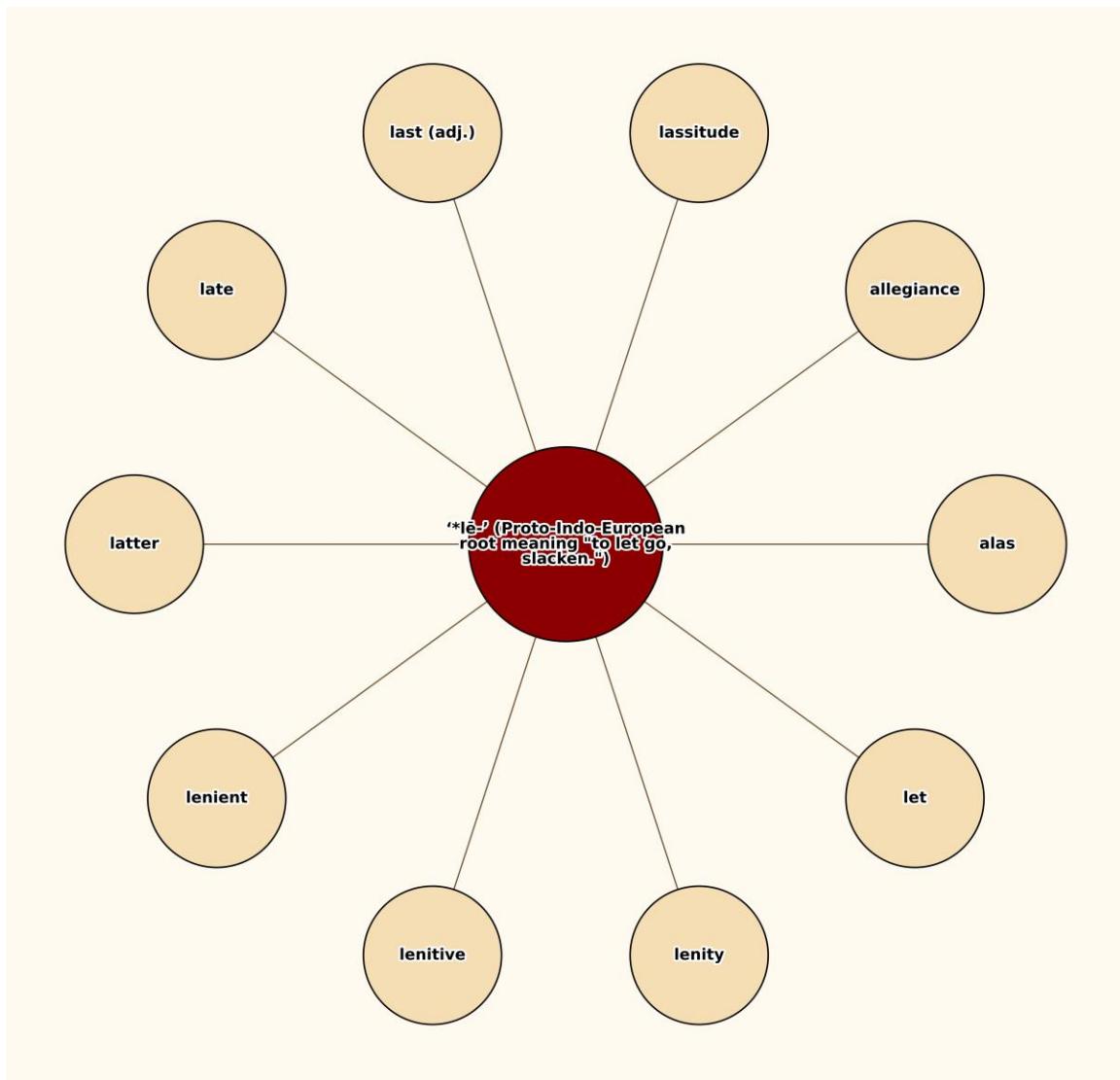
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## 1)\*lē-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to let go, slacken."



**alas**

**Word**

Alas

**Greek translation**

Αλίμονο, φευ

**Phonetic Spelling**

/ə'læs/

## **Part of Speech**

Interjection

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Old French ha, las (later French hélas), a combination of ha "ah" and las "unfortunate, weary," ultimately from Latin lassus "weary."

– Base las = “unfortunate, weary” (< Latin lassus “weary” < Proto-Indo-European \*lē- “to let go, slacken”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

An expression of grief, regret, or pity.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Weary (Latin) → Unfortunate or slackened (Old French) → Expression of weariness or sadness (English) → Modern ‘alas’ = expression of sorrow or regret.

Interplay: The PIE root lē- conveyed a notion of letting go or slackening. Latin lassus adopted this sense to mean “weary,” combining the physical sensation of tiredness with a metaphorical sense of slack. Old French las preserved this double meaning as “unfortunate or weary,” an idea that entered English as an interjection. “Ha” fused with “las” to express exhausted emotion. So today it expresses sorrow or regret.

## **Example Sentences**

Alas, the opportunity was missed.

It was, alas, too late to change course.

Alas, the experiment failed.

## **Conclusion**

Alas evolved from PIE lē- “let go, slacken” via Latin lassus and Old French, shifting from physical weariness to emotive expression of regret.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Alas = “let go” → lassus “weary” (PIE lē-) + ha “ah” (emotion).

# alas



To express sorrow or regret.

The weary figure covering their face symbolizes exhaustion and grief, mirroring the Latin *lassus* “weary” from PIE *lē-* “to let go, slacken.” The muted, vintage tones reinforce the sense of regret and sorrow. By visually expressing both physical weariness and emotional sadness, the scene captures the full evolution of “alas” into an interjection of pity or lament.

**allegiance**

**Word**

Allegiance

### **Greek translation**

Αφοσίωση , πίστη

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/ə'li:dʒəns/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Formed in English from Anglo-French legaunce, meaning "loyalty of a liege-man to his lord," derived from Old French legeance.

- Root: liege = "entitled to feudal allegiance and service" (< Old French liege "liege-lord," traced to Proto-Germanic \*lethigaz "freed").
- Prefix: al- = The spelling with al- was reshaped by confusion with the obsolete legal term allegiance "alleviation/mitigation" (cf. allay); it is not a directional prefix and not from Latin ligare.

Literal medieval meaning = “loyalty of a liege-man.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Loyalty or commitment to a superior, group, or cause.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Feudal bonds (medieval) → reported loyalty (social) → modern ‘allegiance’ = committed loyalty.

Interplay: The PIE root \*lē- signifies "to let go, slacken," giving rise to a status of freedom under mutual obligation as seen in Germanic derivatives. When tied to a lord (feudal system), these obligations lead to allegiance. Therefore, the sequence is free from all others → exclusively bound to one → the duty from that bond → modern loyalty. So today it means loyalty to a superior or cause.

Additional explanation:

**Start with “free/unbound.”** PIE \*lē- means “to let go, slacken.” A Germanic descendant of this idea is ledig “free, unoccupied.” Old French liege likely carries that “free/unconditional” sense into feudal law. **Turn “free” into an exclusive bond.** In feudal usage, a “liege-lord” and a “liege-man” have a reciprocal, unconditional tie: the vassal owes service and the lord owes protection—“free” in the sense “free from all others, bound only to one.” That exclusive duty is what liege encodes. **Name the duty that flows from that tie.** From liege comes Anglo-French ligance/legaunce “the loyalty owed by a liege-man to his lord,” which English reshaped as allegiance. So allegiance is literally the legal obligation arising from the liege relationship. **Generalize beyond feudalism.** By the 18th century the term broadened to mean any recognized duty/loyalty to a ruler, cause, or group—the modern sense.

### Example Sentences

The soldier pledged allegiance to his country.

Her allegiance to her team was unwavering.

Citizens take an oath of allegiance when becoming naturalized.

### Conclusion

Allegiance traces from PIE \*lē- "let go/slacken" through Proto-Germanic \*lethigaz denoting freedom through obligation, evolving into a term for committed loyalty.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Allegiance = "to loyalty" → al- "to" + liege "loyalty" (PIE \*lē-).



The scene embodies allegiance by depicting a citizen proudly holding a national flag, conveying loyalty and duty to their government.

### **lassitude**

#### **Word**

Lassitude

#### **Greek translation**

Σωματική αδυναμία, εξάντληση

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'læs.ɪ.tju:d/

#### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin *lassitudo* “faintness, weariness.”

- Derived from *lassus* “faint, tired, weary” which traces back to Proto-Indo-European \**led-* “slow, weary.”
- PIE root \**lē-* = “to let go, slacken” (< Proto-Indo-European \**lē-* related to the notion of releasing tension or slackening).
- Suffix *-tudo* = “state, condition.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A state of physical or mental weariness or lack of energy.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal -> Metaphorical Bridge: Let go (PIE) → slackening of effort (Latin) → weariness (figurative).

Interplay: The PIE root \**lē-* focused on the action of releasing tension or becoming lax. In Latin, this evolved into *lassus*, denoting a state of tiredness or weakness.

With the addition of the *-tudo* suffix, indicating a state or condition, it became *lassitudo*, describing the prolonged state of weariness or lack of energy.

So today it means experiencing a similar kind of slackening, now perceived as physical or mental fatigue.

### **Example Sentences**

After the long hike, a feeling of lassitude washed over her.

The conference left him in a state of lassitude, unable to focus.

Overwork led to a deep lassitude that he couldn't shake off.

## **Conclusion**

Lassitude evolved from PIE \*lē- “to let go, slacken,” becoming Latin *lassitudo* for a state of tiredness, now seen as modern weariness.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lassitude = “let go state” → *lassus* “weary” + *-tudo* “state/condition” (PIE \*lē-)



The scene embodies modern meaning of lassitude by depicting a young woman in a state of exhaustion and weariness, slumped on a couch and letting go of her phone

### **last (adj.)**

#### **Word**

Last

### **Greek translation**

Τελευταίος, προηγούμενος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/læst/

### **Part of Speech**

Adjective

### **Etymology**

Borrowed into English from Old English latost, meaning "slowest, latest," the superlative form of læt.

- Base adjective læt = "occurring after the customary time, slow" (< Proto-Germanic \*lata- < Proto-Indo-European \*led- "slow, weary").
- PIE root \*lē- = "to let go, slacken" (root of \*led- indicating slowness, weariness).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Final or coming after all others in time or order; most recent.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal-> Metaphorical Bridge: Let go, slacken (PIE) → slow, slack (Proto-Germanic) → final, latest (Old English) → ultimate/most recent (modern).

Interplay: PIE \*lē- conveyed "letting go" or "slackening," leading to a sense of slowness or being behind. In Proto-Germanic, \*lata- adopted this meaning as "slow," becoming læt in Old English.

As latost, the superlative form, it morphed into "latest," denoting the last or final in a sequence.

So today it means the final or most recent in time or order.

### **Example Sentences**

She was the last person to leave the office.

After dinner, they watched the last episode of the series.

This is the last place I expected to find you.

### **Conclusion**

Last developed from PIE \*lē- "slacken" through Proto-Germanic \*lata- and Old English latost, evolving from a concept of slowness to denoting finality.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Last = "let go, slacken" → læt "slow" ↔ (PIE \*lē-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of being (last), as the woman rushes to catch her departing train, symbolizing the anxiety of missing a deadline or being behind schedule.

### **late**

#### **Word**

Late

#### **Greek translation**

Καθυστερημένος, καθυστερημένα, αργά

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

/leɪt/

#### **Part of Speech**

Adjective, Adverb

### **Etymology**

Borrowed into English from Old English *læt*, meaning "occurring after the customary or expected time."

- Root \**lē-* = “to let go, slacken” (< Proto-Indo-European \**lē-*).
- Developed through Proto-Germanic \**lata-* (compare Old Norse *latr* “sluggish,” German *laß* “idle”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Happening or arriving after the expected or usual time; occurring towards the end of a period of time.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal -> Metaphorical Bridge: Let go/slacken (PIE) → slow (physical movement) → later than usual (temporal) → modern ‘late’ = not on time.

Interplay: The root \**lē-*, suggesting the idea of letting go or slackening of intensity, evolved into the concept of being slow. Gradually, \**lē-* transitioned into the temporal notion of occurring after a customary time or deadline, as seen in various Germanic languages. So today it means arriving after the expected time.

### **Example Sentences**

She was late for the meeting.

The show will start late today.

He apologized for the late reply.

### **Conclusion**

Late traveled from PIE \*lē- “let go, slacken” through Old English læt, shifting from physical slowness to the temporal sense of occurring after the expected time.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Late = “let go/slacken” → \*lē- “to let go, slacken” (PIE \*lē-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'late' by depicting a person experiencing stress and worry due to missing a deadline, occurring after the expected time.

### **latter**

#### **Word**

Latter

#### **Greek translation**

Τελευταίος, δεύτερος

## **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lætər/

## **Part of Speech**

Adjective

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Old English lætra “slower,” the comparative form of læt “late.”

- Root \*lē- = “to let go, slacken” (Proto-Indo-European).
- Derived from læt “late, sluggish” (Old English) from Proto-Germanic \*lata- (related to Old Norse latr “lazy,” Middle Dutch lat, etc.).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Refers to the second mentioned of two persons or things, or pertaining to a more recent period.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Slow, slack (PIE) → later in time (temporal) → follows in sequence (ordinal) → indicates choice among two options → modern “latter.”

Interplay: The PIE root \*lē- implied an action of releasing or slackening, which in language evolved to describe lateness in time. The Old English lætra built on this to describe something slower relative to another. Eventually, it came to specifically denote the second of two items or events.

So today, it generally denotes the second or more recent option.

## **Example Sentences**

Of the two suggestions, I prefer the latter.

The latter chapters of the book were more engaging.

Between tea and coffee, I always choose the latter.

## Conclusion

Latter traces its semantic journey from the PIE root \*lē- “to slacken” through temporal references in Old English, eventually denoting sequence and choice between two.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Latter = “more late” → Old English lætra; \*lē- "let go, slacken" (PIE \*lē-)



The image encapsulates the essence of “latter” through the visual contrast between the boards marked former and latter highlights choice between two options. The arrow pointing to latter emphasizes sequence and preference, reflecting the Old English lætra

“slower, later” (< PIE lē- “to slacken”). This conveys the shift from lateness in time to the second of two in modern usage.

## lenient

### Word

Lenient

### Greek translation

Επιεικής

### Phonetic Spelling

/'li:nɪənt/

### Part of Speech

Adjective

### Etymology

Borrowed from French lenient, originating from Latin lenientem (nominative leniens), which is the present participle of lenire “to soften, alleviate, soothe.”

– Root len- = “mild, gentle” (< Latin lenis < Proto-Indo-European \*lē- “to let go, slacken,”).

Literal Latin meaning = “softening, pacifying.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

Mild or merciful in disposition or action.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal-> Metaphorical Bridge: Soften (Latin) → alleviate (physical/emotional) → show mercy (behavioral) → modern ‘lenient’ = merciful or mild-mannered.

Interplay: The PIE root \*lē- pertained to loosening or reducing tension. Latin lenire captured this as soothing or calming, a process of lessening intensity.

When applied to people or actions, it implied slackening strictness or pressure.

So today it means exercising gentleness or mercy, as in lenient decisions or behaviors.

### **Example Sentences**

The judge was lenient in sentencing the juvenile offender.

Parents often become more lenient with their children over time.

The lenient teacher extended the deadline for the assignment.

### **Conclusion**

Lenient traced PIE \*lē- “let go/slacken” through Latin lenire, evolving from tangible soothing to abstract mercy in English.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lenient = “to let go” → lenire “soften” (PIE \*lē-)



The image encapsulates the essence of “lenient” through the calm and thoughtful expression of the judge conveying gentleness rather than severity. His hand resting softly near the gavel suggests restraint, choosing mercy over strict punishment. This visual embodies the Latin *lenire* “to soften” (< PIE lē- “to let go, slacken”), showing authority that loosens its strictness to show mercy.

### **lenitive**

### **Word**

Lenitive

### **Greek translation**

Αναλγητικός ή καταπραϋντικός, κυρίως σε ιατρικό ή φαρμακευτικό πλαίσιο, περιγράφοντας κάτι που έχει την ιδιότητα να ανακουφίζει τον πόνο ή να ηρεμεί.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lenitiv/

### **Part of Speech**

Adjective

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Medieval Latin *lenitus*, derived from Latin *lenitus*, the past participle of *lenire* “to soften, alleviate, pacify.”

– Root *leni-* (from *lenire*) = “to soften, alleviate, pacify” (< Proto-Indo-European \*lē- “to let go, slacken”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Having the quality of soothing or alleviating, particularly in the context of medicine or treatment.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal-> Metaphorical Bridge: Let go (PIE) → slacken (Latin) → soften (Latin) → soothe or alleviate (modern).

Interplay: The PIE root \*lē- expressed the idea of “letting go” or “slackening.” In Latin, *lenire* developed this concept into “to soften or alleviate.” As it transformed into *lenitus* in Medieval Latin, it carried the sense of something that had a soothing or calming effect.

So today it means possessing soothing or palliative properties, especially in medicinal contexts.

### **Example Sentences**

The surgeon prescribed a lenitive to ease the patient's discomfort.

Her voice had a lenitive effect on the anxious crowd.

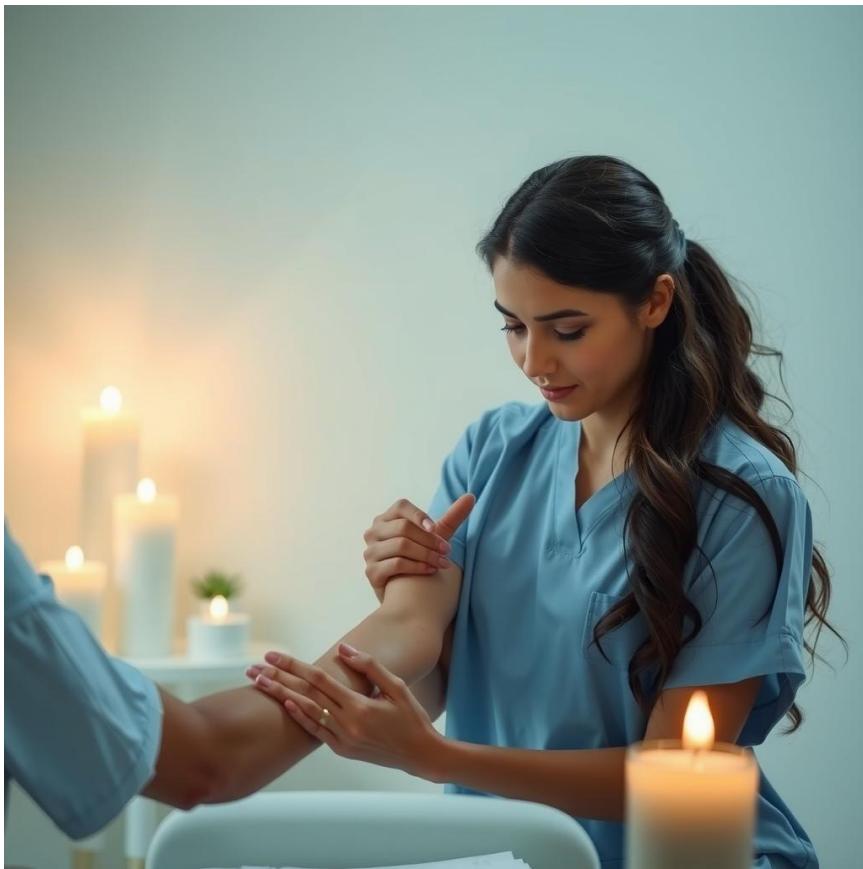
They applied a lenitive balm to the burn.

### **Conclusion**

Lenitive comes from PIE \*lē- “to let go, slacken” through Latin lenire, evolving from physical relaxation to modern medicinal soothing.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lenitive = “to let go” → lenire “soften” (PIE lē-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of lenitive by depicting a compassionate act that alleviates discomfort and soothes the patient's wound, evoking a sense of alleviation and comfort.

## **lenity**

### **Word**

Lenity

### **Greek translation**

«επιείκεια», «ηπιότητα», «ευγένεια» ή «αβρότητα». Η ακριβής μετάφραση εξαρτάται από το πλαίσιο, καθώς μπορεί να αναφέρεται στην καλοσύνη, την ήπια στάση ή την έλλειψη αυστηρότητας.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lenɪti/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Old French *lénité* or directly from Latin *lenitatem* “softness, smoothness, gentleness.”

– Root *lenis* = “soft, mild” (< Proto-Indo-European \**lē-* “to let go, slacken”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

The quality of being mild or gentle.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal-> Metaphorical Bridge: Let go, slacken (PIE) → soft, mild (Latin) → gentle or forgiving (abstract) → modern ‘lenity’ = mildness or gentleness.

Interplay: The PIE root \**lē-* signified releasing or slackening. Latin *lenis* retained this as “soft or mild.”

Upon evolving into *lenitatem*, the concept of gentleness extended into the abstract realm of lenity, denoting a softened demeanor or subtle kindness.

So today it describes qualities of mildness or gentleness.

### **Example Sentences**

His lenity was appreciated during the tense negotiations.

The judge showed lenity in considering the circumstances.

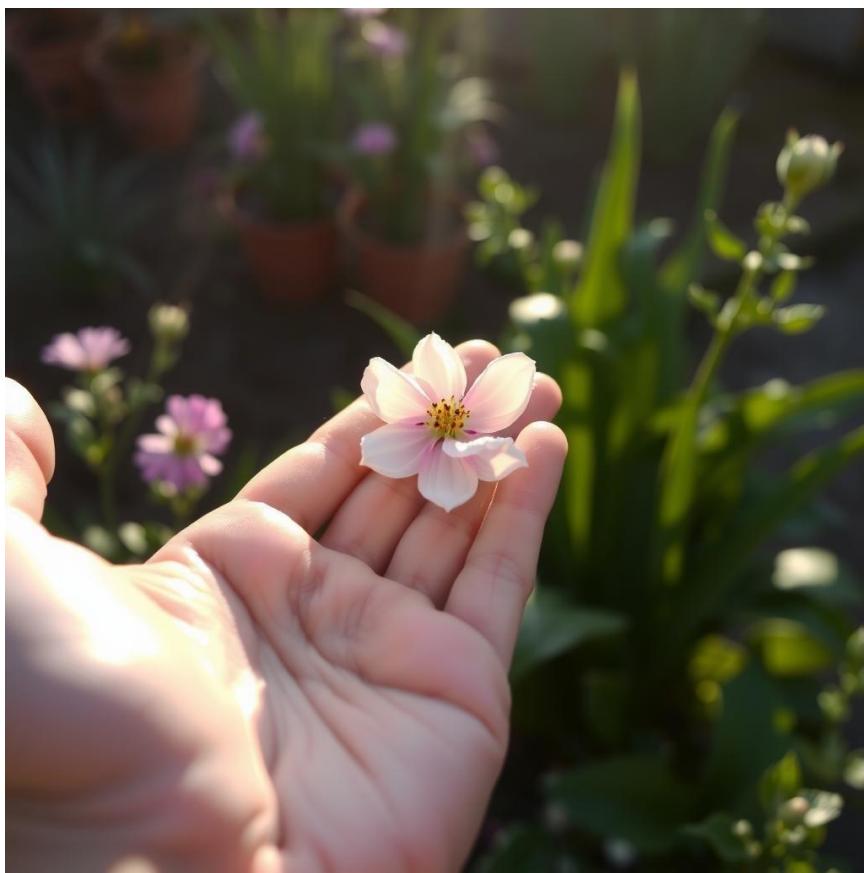
Her lenity towards the children made her a beloved teacher.

### **Conclusion**

Lenity evolved from PIE \*lē- “to let go, slacken” through Latin lenis to describe the gentle, mild qualities in English.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lenity = “let go” → lenis “soft, mild” (PIE \*lē-)



The image embodies modern meaning through the gentle hand, delicate flower, and serene garden, evoking softness, smoothness, and mildness.

**let**

**Word**

Let

**Greek Translation**

Η λέξη "let" στα Ελληνικά μεταφράζεται ανάλογα με το περιεχόμενο, αλλά οι πιο συχνές μεταφράσεις είναι "αφήνω" (π.χ., "I let them go" - "Τους αφήνω να φύγουν"), "επιτρέπω" (π.χ., "You can't let this happen" - "Δεν μπορείς να το επιτρέψεις να συμβεί"), ή ως μέρος της έκφρασης "ας πάμε" (π.χ., "Let's go!" - "Πάμε!").

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/lɛt/

### **Part of Speech**

Verb

### **Etymology**

Adopted from Old English *lætan* “to allow, to leave behind,” from Proto-Germanic \**letan*, which has cognates in Old Saxon *latan*, Dutch *laten*, German *lassen*. Derived from Proto-Indo-European \**led-*, an extended form of root \**lē-* “to let go, slacken.”

- Base form \**lē-* = “to let go, slacken” (< PIE \**lē-* “to let go, slacken”).
- Literal Old English meaning = “allow, leave behind.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

To allow or permit; to cause to; to leave alone.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Let go (PIE) → allow/permit (Old English) → so in modern usage, it means to grant permission or leave as is.

Interplay: The PIE root \**lē-* encapsulated the concept of letting go or slackening control. In Old English, *lætan* retained this sense, emphasizing allowing or leaving behind. As the language evolved, the notion of letting something happen shifted from physical release to permission.

So today it means to allow actions or events by choice or negligence.

## **Example Sentences**

Let him finish his story.

She decided to let the matter rest.

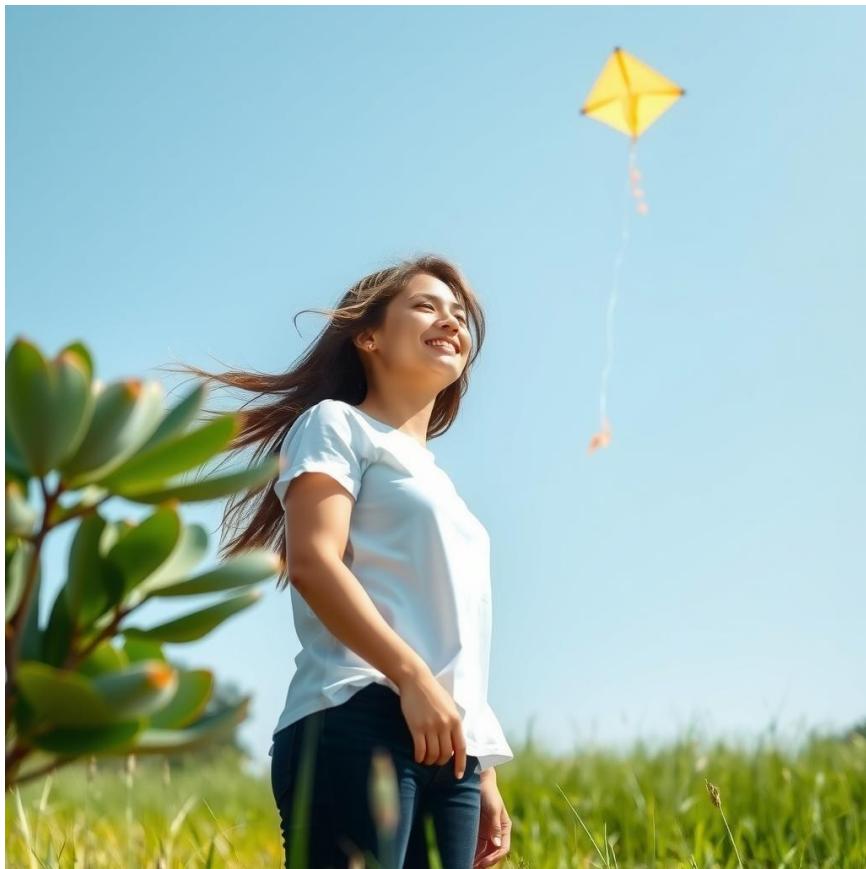
Please let me know your decision.

## **Conclusion**

Let transitioned from PIE \*lē- “let go/slacken” through Old English lætan to modern English, shifting from physical release to granting permission.

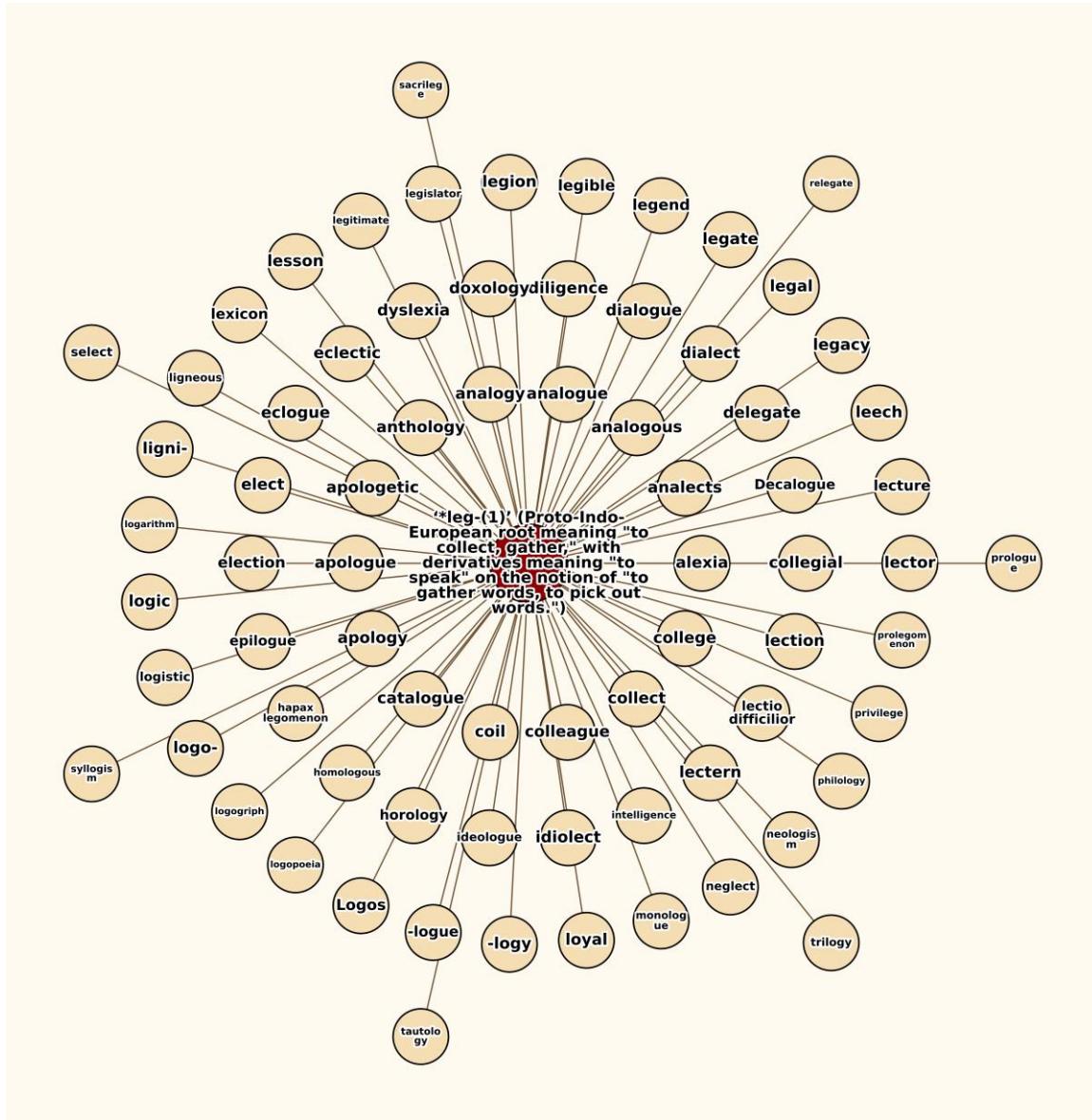
## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Let = “to allow” → PIE \*lē- “let go, slacken.”



The image captures the modern meaning of 'let' by depicting the woman releasing the kite string, symbolizing the act of allowing or leaving something behind, in this case, control of the kite.

2)\*leg-(1): Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to collect, gather," with derivatives meaning "to speak" on the notion of "to gather words, to pick out words."



alexia

Word

Alexia

## **Greek translation**

Αλεξία

## **Phonetic Spelling**

/ə'leksɪə/

## **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Greek alexia, meaning "inability to read" due to a mental condition.

- Prefix a- = “not/without” (< Greek a- < Proto-Indo-European \*ne- “not”).
- Root lexis = “speaking, reading” (< Greek legein “to speak” < PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Inability to read, typically due to brain injury or neurological disorder.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→ Metaphorical Bridge: Not speaking (Greek) → not reading (mind) → modern ‘alexia’ = inability to interpret written language.

Interplay: The PIE root \*leg- suggested gathering or collecting, eventually focusing on selection of words. Greek legein harnessed this sense as “to speak.” The prefix a-negated this action, yielding a term where speaking or reading was absent. So today alexia denotes the inability to read.

## **Example Sentences**

After her stroke, she was diagnosed with alexia.

The therapist specialized in treating alexia.

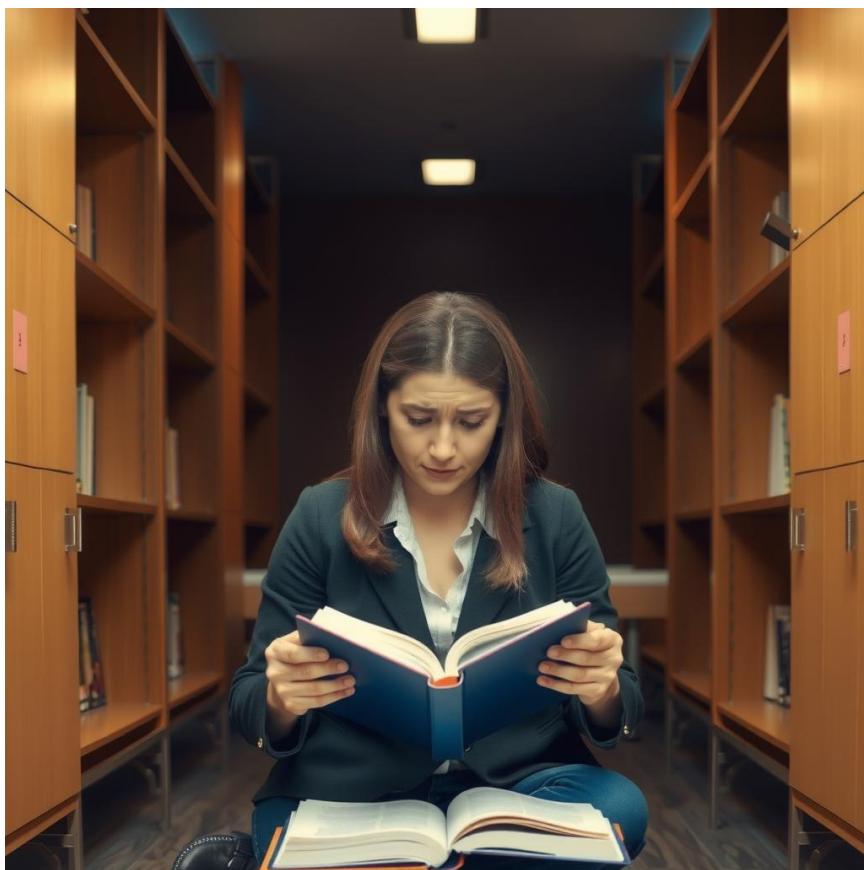
Certain areas of the brain, when damaged, can lead to alexia.

## Conclusion

Alexia evolved from PIE leg- “collect/gather” via Greek a- “not” + legein “speak/read,” shifting to a modern sense of reading inability.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Alexia = “not speak” → a- “not/without” + lexis “speak” (PIE leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of alexia by depicting a woman's frustration and confusion while trying to read, highlighting her inability to comprehend written text.

## analects

### Word

Analects

### **Greek translation**

Ανάλεκτα

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'æn.ə.lekts/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed into English from Latin analecta, derived from Greek analekta “things chosen.”

- Prefix ana- = “up, back, again” (< Greek ana < Proto-Indo-European \*an- “on, upon”).
- Verb root legein = “to gather, speak” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A collection of literary or philosophical excerpts.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather up (Greek) → choosing or collecting select words  
→ eventually meant assembling literary excerpts.

Interplay: The PIE root leg- meant “to collect” and extended to mean “to speak” through the metaphor of gathering words. In Greek, ana- “up/again” combined with legein “to gather” formed analekta, which referred to picking or selecting things. As it passed into Latin and then English, it became analecta/analects, now denoting a curated collection of writings. So today it means a compilation of excerpts.

## **Example Sentences**

The philosopher's analects have been studied for centuries.

In her essay, she referred to the analects of Confucius.

The book comprises analects from various speeches.

## **Conclusion**

Analects evolved from the PIE root leg- “collect, gather” via Greek and Latin, bridging the physical collecting to the abstract of compiling writings.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Analects = “up to gather” → ana- “up” + legein “gather” (PIE leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'analecta' by depicting a writer collecting and choosing literary passages to compile into an anthology.

## analogous

### Word

Analogous

### Greek translation

Ανάλογος ἢ ανολογικός, καὶ μπορεῖ επίσης να μεταφραστεί ως παρόμοιος ἢ ομοιάζων ανάλογα με την πρόταση.

### Phonetic Spelling

/ə'naeləgəs/

### Part of Speech

Adjective

### Etymology

Borrowed from Latin *analogus*, from Greek *analogos* “proportionate, according to due proportion.”

– Prefix *ana-* = “throughout, according to” (< Greek *ana-* < Proto-Indo-European \**an-* “on, upon, above”).

– Root *logos* = “ratio, proportion” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather” → derives “to speak” from gathering words).

Literal Greek meaning = “according to proportion.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

Having similarities or corresponding in particulars to something else.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal -> Metaphorical Bridge: Gathering proportion (Greek) → establishing ratio (physical/measurable) → finding similarities (abstract) → modern ‘analogous’ = possessing comparable parts or features.

Interplay: The PIE root \*leg- related to collecting or gathering words, leading to language. Greek logos encompassed “reason,” bridging into logical relationships. The prefix ana- added the scope “throughout” or “according to.” Hence, analogos suggested proportional relationships. So today it means things that share similarities or functional correspondence.

### **Example Sentences**

The new software is analogous to the existing system.

Certain plant structures are analogous to animal organs.

Her role in the project is analogous to that of a conductor in an orchestra.

### **Conclusion**

From PIE leg- “collect, gather” and Greek ana- “throughout,” analogous has evolved from proportional reasoning to denote similarity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Analogous = “according to proportion” → ana- “throughout” + logos “ratio, gather” (PIE leg-)



The architect compares structural proportions between a modern building and a historical bridge, embodying the concept of correspondence in particulars.

## **analogue**

### **Word**

Analogue

### **Greek translation**

Ανάλογος ἡ αντίστοιχος.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'æn.ə.lɒg/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from French analogue, tracing back to Latin analogus, itself from Greek analogos “proportionate, according to due proportion.”

– Prefix ana- = “throughout, according to” (< Greek ana < Proto-Indo-European \*an- “on, upon”).

– Base logos = “word, speech, reason” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” → metaphorically “to speak”).

Literal Greek meaning = “according to proportion.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A person or thing seen as comparable to another.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: According to proportion (Greek) → comparison/analogy between things → modern ‘analogue’ = a comparable entity.

Interplay: The PIE root leg- meant “to collect or gather,” transitioning through Greek logos to refer to reasoning or speaking. The prefix ana- meaning “according to” modifies logos to imply proportionality. Thus, analogue implies collecting and reasoning out a similarity or comparison.

So today it means something comparable to another.

## **Example Sentences**

The old phone is an analogue for modern smartphones.

Her role as a mentor is an analogue to a coach guiding an athlete.

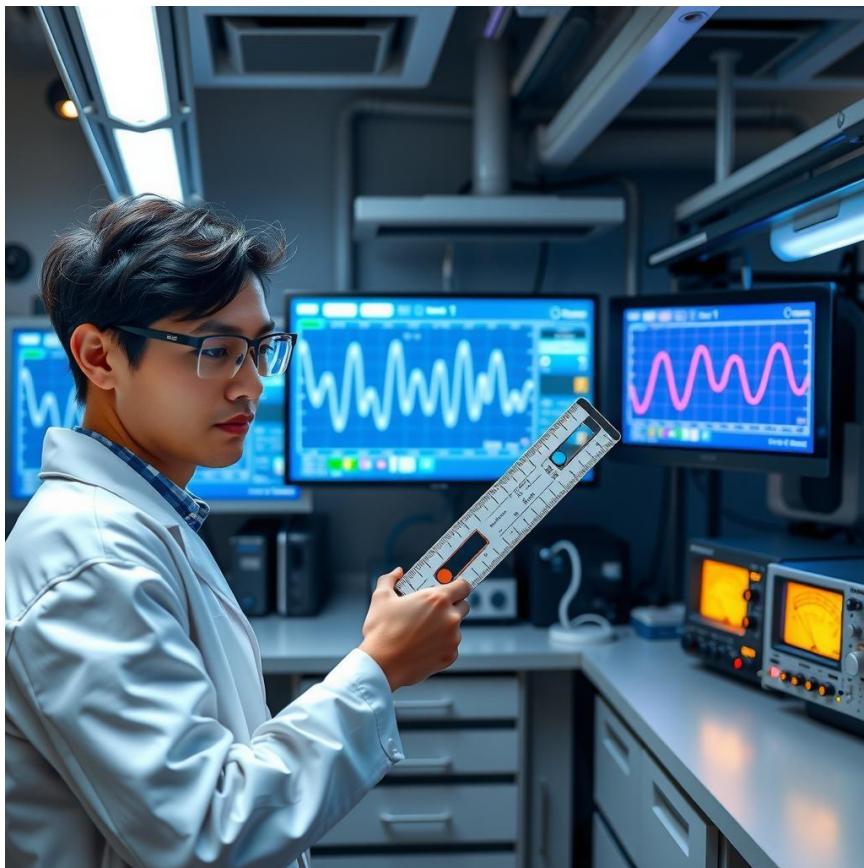
The museum's replica is an analogue to the original artifact.

## Conclusion

Analogue evolved from PIE leg- “collect, gather” through Greek analogos to suggest reasoning-based comparisons in modern English.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Analogue = “according to ratio” → ana- “according to” + logos “word/reason” (PIE leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'analogue' by depicting a comparison between digital and traditional analogue equipment, highlighting their analogous relationship.

**analogy**

**Word**

Analogy

## **Greek translation**

Αναλογία ή αντιστοιχία. Χρησιμοποιείται για να δηλώσει την ομοιότητα, την αντιστοιχίση ή την αναλογική σχέση μεταξύ δύο πραγμάτων, ιδεών ή φαινομένων.

## **Phonetic Spelling**

/ə'naelədʒi/

## **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin analogia or directly from Greek analogia “proportion,” where ana- = “upon, according to” (< Greek ana < Proto-Indo-European \*an- “on, upon”).

– Root logos = “ratio; word, speech” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak, pick out words”).

Literal Greek meaning = “proportion” or “ratio.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A comparison between two things emphasizing similarity in structure or purpose.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal -> Metaphorical Bridge: Proportion (Greek) → correspondence (15th century) → comparison of similarities (modern).

Interplay: The PIE root \*leg- involved the foundational act of gathering, extended to speaking or choosing words. Greek logos took this further to imply ratio or reason, representing calculated thought or speech. When combined with ana- “upon, according to,” analogia signified observing proportions or ratios. As it assimilated into Latin and Romance languages, this evolved to mean relating similarities and differences. So today it means drawing parallels between concepts or objects.

### **Example Sentences**

The analogy between the heart and a pump helps students understand its function.

An analogy compares her style of painting to a form of visual poetry.

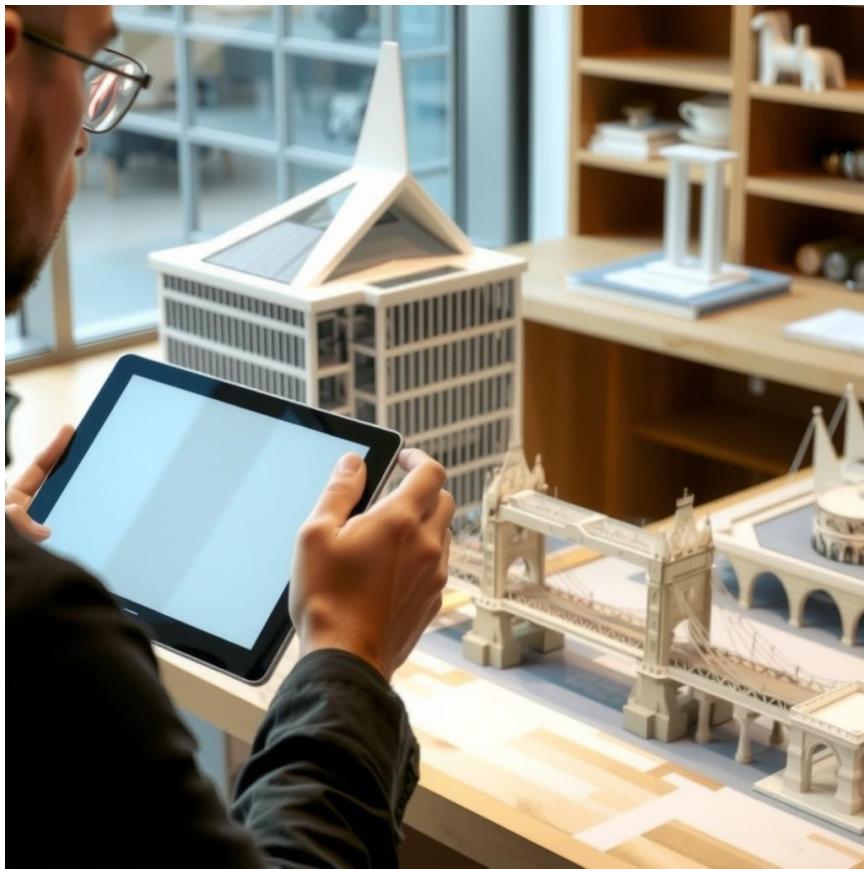
Understanding keeps advancing on the analogy of computing to the human brain.

### **Conclusion**

Analogy evolved from PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” through Greek and Latin proportional and ratio concepts, becoming a metaphorical tool of comparison.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Analogy = “according to gathered words” → ana- “upon” + logos “word” (PIE \*leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'analogy' by depicting a comparison of proportions between two structures, highlighting their correspondence and proportion.

## **anthology**

### **Word**

Anthology

### **Greek translation**

"Ανθολογία". Ο όρος αναφέρεται σε μια συλλογή λογοτεχνικών έργων ή άλλων δημιουργιών.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/ænˈθɒlədʒi/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin *anthologia*, from Greek *anthologia* “collection of small poems and epigrams,” literally “flower-gathering.”

- Prefix *antho-* = “flower” (< Greek *anthos* < Proto-Indo-European \**andh-* “to bloom”).
- Suffix *-logia* = “collection, discourse” (< Greek *-logia*, combining form of *legein* “to speak, gather” < PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A collected selection of literary works, especially poems.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal -> Metaphorical Bridge: Gather flowers (Greek) → collect poems (metaphorical “flowers”).

Interplay: The Greek *anthos* signifies “flower” and reflects beauty and fragility. When coupled with *legein* “to gather,” it formed *anthologia*, signifying a collection likened to gathering flowers. *Logia* extended this to include the act of speaking or collection. This combination evolved into implying a curated selection of literary works.

So today it means a compilation of selected writings, especially poetic, reflecting beauty and art akin to “gathering flowers.”

## **Example Sentences**

She published an anthology of contemporary poetry.

The anthology includes works by various renowned authors.

His favorite anthology features poems about nature.

## **Conclusion**

Anthology journeyed from PIE \*andh- “to bloom” + \*leg- “to gather,” transformed through Greek and Latin, to mean a curated collection of literary works.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Anthology = “flower gathering” → antho- “flower” + -logia “collection” (PIE andh-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'anthology' by depicting a poetess compiling a collection of poems from various writers in a leather-bound book.

### **apologetic**

#### **Word**

Apologetic

#### **Greek translation**

«Απολογητικός», που είναι επίθετο και περιγράφει κάποιον που είναι μεταμελημένος ή δείχνει ότι λυπάται για κάτι.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/ə,pɔlə'dʒetɪk/

### **Part of Speech**

Adjective

### **Etymology**

Borrowed into English from French *apologétique*, from Latin *apologeticus*, from Greek *apologētikos* meaning “defensible.”

- Prefix *apo-* = “away from, off” (< Greek *apo* < Proto-Indo-European \**apo-* “off, away”).
- Base *logos* = “speech, account” (< Proto-Indo-European \**leg-* “to collect, gather” interpreted metaphorically as “to select words” leading to “to speak”).

Literal Greek meaning = “pertaining to a defense or speech.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Expressing regret or acknowledgment of failure.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical Bridge: Collect words (PIE) → order/arrange into speech (Greek) → defend with speech (Greek) → acknowledge fault (English) → modern ‘apologetic’ = expressing regret.

Interplay: The Proto-Indo-European root \**leg-* carried the sense of gathering or collecting, which Greek evolved to mean selecting and arranging words into speech. With the prefix *apo-*, denoting separation or defense, *apologētikos* came to mean defensive speech. Over time, focusing on defense evolved into the modern English concept of acknowledging fault or failure. So today it means expressing regret.

### **Example Sentences**

She gave an apologetic smile after the misunderstanding.

He was unapologetically late to the meeting.

The tone of her letter was apologetic, admitting her error.

### **Conclusion**

Apologetic journeyed from PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” + apo- “away” through Greek, evolving from defense speech to expressing regret in English.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Apologetic = “away from speech” → apo- “away” + logos “speech” (PIE leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'apologetic' through the young professional's body language and expression, conveying a sense of defensiveness and regret.

## apologue

### Word

Apologue

### Greek translation

παραμύθι ,μύθος , αλληγορία

### Phonetic Spelling

/'æpə,log/

### Part of Speech

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from French *apologue*, adopted from Latin *apologus*, originating from Greek *apologos* “a story, tale, fable.”

- Prefix *apo-* = “off, away from” (< Greek *apo* < Proto-Indo-European \**apo-* “off, away”).
- Base *logos* = “speech” (< PIE \**log-o-*, derivative of root \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A moral fable or a fictitious story intended to convey useful truths.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→ Metaphorical Bridge: From speech (Greek) → narrative (story) → teaching tools (fable) → modern *apologue* = tale conveying moral truths.

Interplay: PIE root \**leg-* meant to collect or gather, tracing into Greek *logos*, connoting speech or arrangement. Compound *apologos* used *apo-* (away) indicating separation or derivation from collected speech. Over time, it referred to crafted or selected stories ('*apologues*') used to convey morals. Thus, in modern usage, it portrays fables intended for moral instruction.

### **Example Sentences**

The *apologue* of the hare and the tortoise teaches patience.

In his lecture, he used several *apologues* to illustrate key points.

Children often learn ethical values from ancient *apologues*.

### **Conclusion**

Apologue evolved from PIE \*leg- “collect” + Greek apo- “off” through logos “speech/story”, transforming into moral storytelling narratives.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Apologue = “off speech” → apo- “off” + logos “speech” (PIE \*leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of analogue as a moral fable through the wise owl imparting timeless truths to the curious rabbit, illustrating the conveyance of useful truths through a fictitious story.

### **apology**

#### **Word**

Apology

#### **Greek translation**

Απολογία (ως ουσιαστικό, η διαδικασία) ή συγγνώμη (ως ουσιαστικό, αυτό που λες για να ζητήσεις συγχώρεση).

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/ə'pɔlədʒi/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Late Latin *apologia*, adopted from Greek *apologia* "a speech in defense."

- Prefix *apo-* = "away from, off" (< Greek *apo* < Proto-Indo-European \**apo-* "off, away").
- Root *logos* = "speech" (< PIE \**leg-* "to collect, gather" → "to speak, pick out words").

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

An expression of regret or sorrow for having caused offense or harm.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: "Speech in defense" (Greek) → "self-justification" (English).

Interplay: The PIE root *leg-* meant "to collect, gather," leading to Greek *logos*, meaning "speech." Combined with the prefix *apo-*, indicating separation or away from, the Greek term *apologia* was literally a speech given in self-defense or to justify oneself.

So today it means acknowledging wrongdoing and expressing regret for an offense or harm caused.

## **Example Sentences**

She offered an apology for being late.

His apology seemed sincere.

The company issued an apology for the error.

## **Conclusion**

Apology originated from PIE leg- "collect" via Greek apologia, evolving from a speech of defense to an expression of regret.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Apology = "away from speech" → apo- "away from" + logos "speech" (PIE leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of apology through the young professional's confident speech in defense of her controversial project, conveying justification and regret.

## catalogue

### Word

Catalogue

### Greek translation

Κατάλογος

### Phonetic Spelling

/'kæt.ə.lɒg/

### Part of Speech

Noun

### Etymology

Borrowed into English from Old French catalogue and directly from Late Latin catalogus, originating in Greek *katalogos* “a list, register.”

– Prefix *kata-* = “down, along” (< Greek *kata-* < Proto-Indo-European \**kmt-* “down, with, along,” with nuances of “against” and “completion”).

– Root *legein* = “to say, count” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather” → “to speak” by extension).

Literal Greek meaning = "to reckon down or list."

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

An organized list of items, often with descriptions.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather down (Greek) → list (Greek) → itemize (Latin) → organize/record (English) → modern 'catalogue' = structured list.

Interplay: The PIE root leg- initially meant “to gather,” which evolved in Greek as legein, “to say or collect words.” Combined with kata-, this became katalegein, “to reckon down.” The concept of “gathering” expanded to “arranging,” which aligns with today’s usage of a structured list.

So today it means an organized enumeration of items.

### **Example Sentences**

She compiled a catalogue of rare books.

The museum has an extensive art catalogue.

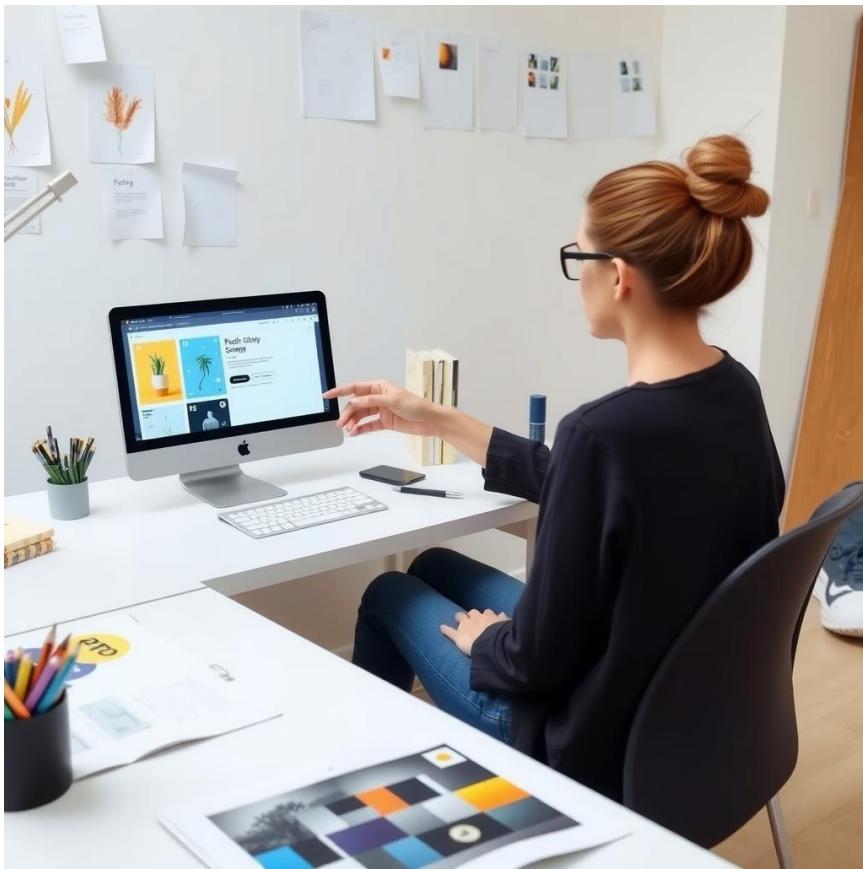
Please send me the latest product catalogue.

### **Conclusion**

Catalogue evolved from the PIE root leg- “gather” via Greek and Latin, bridging from physical collection to organizing a structured list.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Catalogue = “down gather” → kata- “down” + legein “gather/speak” (PIE leg-)



The digital catalog on the artist's laptop screen displays a list of separate items (her artwork) with brief descriptions and prices, embodying the modern meaning of a catalog as an itemized enumeration.

### **coil**

#### **Word**

Coil

#### **Greek translation.**

Κουλουριάζω (ενεργητική φωνή), περιελίσσω (ενεργητική φωνή), τυλίγω (ενεργητική φωνή) ή κουλουριάζομαι (παθητική/μέση φωνή), περιελίσσομαι (παθητική/μέση φωνή), τυλίγομαι (παθητική/μέση φωνή), ανάλογα με το αν η δράση αφορά την περιέλιξη κάποιου αντικειμένου (κουλούριασε, περιέλιξε, τύλιξε) ή την ίδια την πράξη της περιέλιξης κάποιου πράγματος (κουλουριάζεται, τυλίγεται).

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

/koɪl/

## **Part of Speech**

Verb

## **Etymology**

Adopted from French coillir “to gather, pick,” influenced by Latin colligere “to gather together.”

- Prefix col- = “together” (< Latin com- < Proto-Indo-European \*kom- “beside, near, by, with”).
- Root legere = “to gather” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).

Literal Latin meaning = “to gather together.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

To wind into a series of loops or rings.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather together (Latin) → form loops/spirals (physical) → modern ‘coil’ = to wind into rings.

Interplay: The PIE root \*leg- meant “to collect or gather.” In Latin, legere took on the sense of gathering, which evolved into colligere when combined with col- “together.” This notion of collectively gathering informed the later sense in French coillir as forming loops or rings.

So today it means winding something into a systematic shape or pattern.

## **Example Sentences**

The snake coiled around the branch.

She coiled the rope neatly.

Steam coiled up from the mug.

## Conclusion

Coil evolved from PIE \*leg- “gather” through Latin colligere and French coillir, shifting from collective gathering to creating circular loops.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Coil = “together gather” → col- “together” + legere “gather” (PIE \*leg-)



The artist's hands coil threads into rings one above the other, visually embodying the modern meaning of 'to wind, gather into rings'.

## colleague

### Word

Colleague

### **Greek translation**

Συνάδελφος {αρσ./θηλ.}. Μπορεί επίσης να χρησιμοποιηθεί η λέξη συνεργάτης {αρσ./θηλ.}

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/kə'li:g/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from French collègue, itself from Latin collega “partner in office.”

- Prefix col- = “with, together” (< assimilated form of Latin com < Proto-Indo-European \*kom- “beside, near, by, with”).
- Root legare = “send as a deputy, commission” (< Proto-Indo-European \*(e)leg- “to collect, gather”).

Literal Latin meaning = “partner chosen to work with another.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A person with whom one works, especially in a profession or business.

Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather together (PIE) → send with (Latin) → partner in work (French) → modern ‘colleague’ = work associate.

Interplay: The PIE root \*leg- implied gathering or collecting. Latin legare evolved this into sending or commissioning.

Coupled with col- “together,” a collega became a collected partner in work.

So today it means a work associate with shared roles or objectives.

### **Example Sentences**

She enjoys collaborating with her colleagues on projects.

His colleagues supported him during the challenging period.

The meeting included colleagues from various departments.

### **Conclusion**

Colleague evolved from PIE \*(e)leg- “collect” + col- “together” through Latin collega, shifting from gathering to working partnership.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Colleague = “together choose” → col- “together” + legare “send, commission” (PIE \*(e)leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'colleague' by depicting a young professional woman working alongside a male partner in a shared office space, conveying a sense of collaboration and employment.

## collect

### Word

Collect

### Greek translation

Συλλέγω, μαζεύω, ή συγκεντρώνω. Η ακριβής μετάφραση εξαρτάται από τα συμφραζόμενα.

### Phonetic Spelling

/kə'lɛkt/

### Part of Speech

## Verb

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Old French collecter “to collect,” from Latin colligere “to gather together.”

- Prefix com- = “together” (< Latin com-, a form of cum < Proto-Indo-European \*kom- “beside, near, by, with”).
- Base verb legere = “to gather” (< PIE root \*leg- (1) “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “gather together.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

To gather or accumulate items or people in one place.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather together (Latin) → bring into one place (physical)  
→ accumulate (abstract) → modern ‘collect’ = gather items or people in one place.

Interplay: The PIE root \*leg- signified the act of gathering or collecting. In Latin, legere kept this meaning as a practice of gathering. The prefix com-, indicating "together," joined with legere to form colligere, referring to "gathering together." Over time, this combined sense developed beyond mere physical collection to include accumulation, leading to the present-day understanding of 'collect.'

### **Example Sentences**

She likes to collect rare coins.

The volunteers collected donations for the charity.

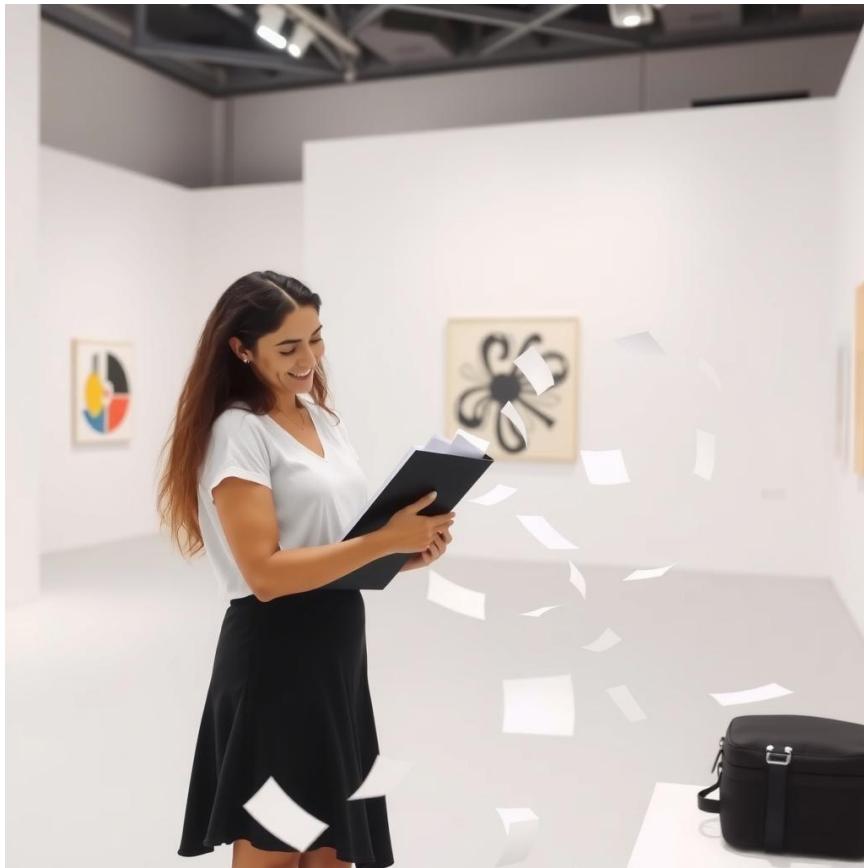
Dust collects on the shelf if not cleaned regularly.

## **Conclusion**

Collect evolved from PIE \*leg- “to gather” + com- “together,” passing through Latin colligere, shifting from literal gathering to modern accumulation.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Collect = “together + gather” → com- “together” + legere “gather” (PIE \*leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'collect' by depicting a woman gathering scattered papers into one place, a sleek folder.

## **college**

### **Word**

College

### **Greek translation**

«Κολέγιο». Ωστόσο, η ακριβής ελληνική απόδοση εξαρτάται από το πλαίσιο, καθώς μπορεί επίσης να σημαίνει "σχολή" (ως τμήμα ενός πανεπιστημίου), "πανεπιστήμιο" ή ακόμα και "λύκειο" σε άλλες χώρες.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'kolɪdʒ/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Old French college “collegiate body” and directly from Latin collegium “community, society, guild.”

- Prefix *com-* = “with, together” (< Latin *com* < Proto-Indo-European \**kom-* “beside, near, with”).
- Root *legare* = “to choose, gather” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather words”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A degree-granting institution of higher learning; an organized group with specific duties or pursuits.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→ Metaphorical Bridge: To collect (choose) partners (Latin) → an organized group → academic institution → colleges today represent places where words, knowledge, and individuals are gathered.

Interplay: The PIE root *leg-* meant “to collect or gather.” Latin *legare* extended this to selecting partners or associates.

When combined with com- “together,” the word collegium suggested a collective community.

Over time, this developed into an institution of learning as a place gathering knowledge.

So today it means a place of higher learning or a group with joint purposes.

### **Example Sentences**

The college hosted a career fair for its students.

She applied to several colleges across the country.

The college faculty voted on the new curriculum changes.

### **Conclusion**

College evolved from PIE \*leg- “gather” + com- “together” through Latin collegium, transitioning from a collective group to an academic establishment.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

College = “together + collect” → com- “with, together” + legare “choose” (PIE leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of an organized association through the depiction of a university, an institution with invested powers and rights, and individuals (students) engaged in a common pursuit of education.

## **collegial**

### **Word**

Collegial

### **Greek translation**

Συλλογικός (με την έννοια της κοινής ευθύνης ή συνεργασίας) ή συναδελφικός (με την έννοια της αλληλεγγύης μεταξύ συναδέλφων), ενώ μπορεί επίσης να σημαίνει κολεγιακός (όταν αναφέρεται σε "κολέγιο").

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/kə'li:.dʒi.əl/

### **Part of Speech**

Adjective

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin *collegialis*, from *collegium* “community, society, guild,” literally “association of colleagues.”

- Prefix *col-* = “with, together” (< Latin *com-* < Proto-Indo-European \**kom-* “beside, near” with assimilation to *col-* before *-l-*).
- Root *leg-* from *legare* = “to choose, collect” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).

Literal Latin meaning = “pertaining to a community or group of colleagues.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Characterized by shared responsibility and cooperative interaction among colleagues.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To gather together (PIE) → association of colleagues (Latin) → shared responsibility in modern “collegial.”

Interplay: PIE root \**leg-* signified gathering or choosing, which evolved in Latin *legare* as selection or association. Combined with *com-* (together), it formed *collegium*, an association of individuals. Assimilation created the prefix *col-* in *collegialis*, which described group responsibility or cooperation. So today it means a cooperative approach among peers in a professional setting.

### **Example Sentences**

The team maintained a collegial atmosphere despite the challenges.

Her collegial nature made her well-liked at work.

The university promotes a collegial environment for research collaboration.

## **Conclusion**

Collegial evolved from Latin collegium, reflecting a transition from gathering together (PIE leg-) to modern ideas of shared responsibility and cooperation.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Collegial = “together with + choose” → col- “with” + leg- “collect, gather” (PIE \*kom- + \*leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'collegial' by depicting a collaborative and inclusive learning environment, with students from diverse backgrounds working together in a vibrant university setting.

## **Decalogue**

### **Word**

Decalogue

### **Greek translation**

Δεκάλογος ή δέκα εντολές. Ο όρος αναφέρεται συνήθως στις Δέκα Εντολές της Βίβλου, αλλά μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί και για οποιοδήποτε σύνολο δέκα εντολών, οδηγιών ή κανόνων.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'dɛkə, lɒg/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Adopted into English via Latin decalogus from Greek dekalos, literally “ten words.”

- Prefix deca- = “ten” (< Greek deka < Proto-Indo-European \*dekm- “ten”).
- Root logos = “word, speech, reason” (< PIE \*log-o-, a suffixed form of root \*leg- “to collect, gather” → “to speak”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

The Ten Commandments; a set of authoritative rules or decrees.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→ Metaphorical Bridge: Ten words (literal) in Greek became the metaphorical embodiment of divine commands in Hebrew/Christian tradition → now a general concept of authoritative commandments.

Interplay: The PIE root \*leg- involved collecting or gathering and was extended in Greek to mean “to speak” through logos, capturing the notion of collected words or reasoned discourse. Combined with deca- “ten,” it formed dekalos, referring to the biblical ten words or commandments. These texts, seen as gathered divine words, became fixed and authoritative.

So today it means a set of rules, famously the Ten Commandments.

### **Example Sentences**

The preacher recited the Decalogue during the ceremony.

Many cultures have moral codes similar to the Decalogue.

The Decalogue has influenced Western legal systems.

### **Conclusion**

Decalogue evolved from PIE \*leg- “collect, gather” → Greek logos “word” + deca- “ten” to represent divine commandments, embodying authoritative rules.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Decalogue = “ten words” → deca- “ten” + logos “word, speech” (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'Ten Commandments' through the stone tablet with ten etched commandments held by a rabbi, symbolizing divine law and reverence.

## **delegate**

### **Word**

Delegate

### **Greek translation**

Αντιπρόσωπος, απεσταλμένος ἡ εκπρόσωπος.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'dɛl.ɪ.gət/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed into English from Old French delegat, or directly from Latin delegatus “to send as a representative.”

- Prefix de- = “from, away” (< Latin de- < Proto-Indo-European \*de- “down, away”).
- Base verb legare = “send with a commission” (< PIE root \*leg- (1) “to collect, gather” → Latin lex, legis “contract, law”).

Literal Latin meaning = “to send away with a commission or engagement.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A person appointed or elected to represent others.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather together (PIE) → select from a group (Latin) → appoint/send with commission (legare) → modern ‘delegate’ = representative entrusted with authority.

Interplay: The PIE root leg- meant “to gather, collect.” In Latin this evolved into the idea of “choosing or selecting from among the gathered,” which naturally extended to appointing someone for a role. From this came legare = “to appoint, bequeath, or send as an envoy,” already carrying the sense of entrusting authority. The prefix de- (“from, away, thoroughly”) sharpened this by marking the transfer of responsibility away from the sender. Thus delegare = “to send away fully with a commission,” which passed into English as ‘delegate,’ meaning a person chosen and empowered to act on behalf of others.

## **Example Sentences**

The company sent a delegate to negotiate the contract.

Each region elected a delegate to the conference.

He acted as the delegate for the local community meeting.

## **Conclusion**

Delegate evolved from PIE \*leg- “to collect” with de- “from” into Latin delegare “send as representative,” illustrating a journey from gathering to official representation.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Delegate = “from + collect/send” → de- “from” + legare “send with task” (PIE leg-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'delegate' by depicting a woman in a business suit confidently representing her constituents in a congressional hearing.

## **dialect**

### **Word**

Dialect

### **Greek explanation**

Διάλεκτος (ουσιαστικό θηλυκό). Μπορεί επίσης να αποδοθεί ως ιδίωμα (ουσιαστικό ουδέτερο), ανάλογα με το ύφος και την ακριβή σημασία που θέλετε να μεταφέρετε.

### Phonetic Spelling

/'daɪ.ə.lɛkt/

### Part of Speech

Noun

### Etymology

Adopted from French dialecte, via Latin dialectus, from Greek dialektos "talk, speech," rooted in dialegesthai "to converse, discuss" combining dia- "across, between" (< Proto-Indo-European \*dwo- "two") and legein "to speak" (< PIE \*leg- "to collect, gather").

- Prefix dia- = “across, between” (< Greek dia < PIE \*dwo- “two”).
- Root legein = “to speak” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

A regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather and speak (PIE) → converse (Greek) → local speech variety (modern dialect).

Interplay: The PIE root leg- conveyed collecting or gathering, evolving in Greek to mean gathering words or speaking (legein). The prefix dia- added a sense of across or between, forming dialegesthai, meaning discussion or conversation. This evolved into dialektos, relating to a way of speaking, and eventually became dialect in English, signifying a regional mode of speech.

So today it means a distinct form of a language spoken in a particular area or by a specific group.

### **Example Sentences**

The dialect in this region has a unique charm.

She studied the dialects of southern Italy.

Different dialects can indicate where someone is from.

### **Conclusion**

Dialect evolved from PIE leg- “collect, gather” with dia- “across, between” through Greek and Latin roots, shifting from conversation to specific forms of regional speech.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Dialect = “across + speak” → dia- “across/between” + legein “speak” (PIE leg-)



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'dialect' by depicting a young artist capturing the regional idioms and language of a rural town through visual representation.

## dialogue

### Word

Dialogue

### Greek translation

Διάλογος (αρσενικό) ή συνομιλία (θηλυκό), ανάλογα με την περίπτωση. Άλλες πιθανές μεταφράσεις περιλαμβάνουν το συνδιάλεξη (για τηλεφωνική συνομιλία) ή την κουβέντα.

### Phonetic Spelling

/'daɪəlɒg/

### Part of Speech

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Old French dialoge and directly from Latin dialogus, derived from Greek dialogos "conversation, dialogue."

- Prefix dia- = “across, between” (< Greek dia- < Proto-Indo-European \*dwo- “two” with dual implications of separation and intensity, per Watkins; ALTERNATIVE: potentially linked to bi- “two” through PIE \*dwo- according to De Vaan).
- Root legein = “to speak” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” → derivatives “to speak” from the notion of gathering or picking out words).

Literal Greek meaning = “conversation across.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A conversation between two or more people; also a literary work in the form of a dialogue.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak across (exchange) → talk → modern ‘dialogue’ = conversation.

Interplay: The PIE root \*leg- meant to collect or gather, with a derivative meaning to speak from the idea of gathering words. Greek dialogos embodied “speaking across” using dia- for “between” and legein for “to speak.” When dia- intensified the speech aspect, dialogos came to mean “conversation.”

So today it means verbal interchange or discourse.

### **Example Sentences**

The author crafted a gripping dialogue between the characters.

Their dialogue helped resolve the misunderstanding.

A successful dialogue requires active listening from both parties.

## Conclusion

Dialogue journeyed from PIE \*leg- “collect, gather” + dia- “across” in Greek through literary interpretation, evolving into our modern notion of conversation.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Dialogue = “across talk” → dia- “across” + legein “to speak” (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'dialogue' through the depiction of two individuals engaged in a heated discussion, actively listening and responding to each other.

## diligence

### Word

Diligence

### Greek translation

Επιμέλεια, εργατικότητα, φιλοπονία, ή συνέπεια, ανάλογα με την περίπτωση χρήσης.

### Phonetic Spelling

/dɪ'lɪdʒəns/

### Part of Speech

Noun

### Etymology

Borrowed into English from Old French diligence “attention, care; haste, speed,” directly derived from Latin diligentia “attentiveness, carefulness.”

- Prefix dis- = “apart, asunder” (< Latin dis-, from Proto-Indo-European \*dis- “apart, asunder”).
- Root legendere = “to choose, gather” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

Consistent and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; persistent work or perseverance.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather (PIE) → choose carefully (Latin) → show attentive regard (Latin/Old French) → steady and careful effort (Modern English).

Interplay: The PIE root leg- meant “to gather, collect.” In Latin, legere gave rise to legere/legendere = “to pick or choose carefully.” With the prefix dis- (“apart, distinctly”),

diligere came to mean “to single out with care, to esteem.” This sense of careful selection shifted toward the broader idea of careful attention and persistence. Over time, English diligent expressed not just esteem but the consistent, thorough effort of attending to tasks with care. So today it indicates ongoing effort or carefulness in pursuing a task.

### **Example Sentences**

She applied diligence to her studies, ensuring success.

His diligence in organizing the event earned him praise.

The team worked with diligence to meet the deadline.

### **Conclusion**

Diligence traveled from the PIE root leg- “collect, gather” through Latin diligere into English, evolving from selective appreciation to persistent effort.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Diligence = “apart + gather” → dis- “apart” + legendere “choose, gather” (PIE leg-)



The image captures the modern meaning of diligence by depicting a professional woman making a constant and earnest effort to accomplish her work, as evident from her focused expression and organized workspace.

## **doxology**

### **Word**

– Doxology

### **Greek translation**

Δοξολογία

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /dɒk'sɒlədʒi/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin doxologia, from Ecclesiastical Greek doxologia "praise, glory."
- Prefix doxa = "glory, praise" (from Greek dokein "to seem good," from PIE \*dek- "to take, accept").
- Root logos = "a speaking" (from Greek legein "to speak, tell," from PIE \*leg- "to collect, gather" with derivatives meaning "to speak").
- Literal Greek meaning = "praising speech."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A hymn or form of words containing an ascription of praise to God.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak → praise.
- Interplay: The PIE root leg- “to collect, gather” developed in Greek as legein “to speak, tell,” since speaking was viewed as the gathering and ordering of words. From this came logos “word, speech, reason.” The prefix doxa “glory, praise” arose from dokein “to seem good, to think,” tracing to PIE dek- “to take, accept.” When doxa and logos combined as doxologia, the meaning was literally “praising speech” – words gathered and spoken to honor what is accepted as good and glorious. Over time, this crystallized into the specific sense of a hymn or formula of praise in Christian tradition.

## **Example Sentences**

- The choir sang a beautiful doxology at the end of the service.
- She recited a doxology as part of her morning prayers.
- The congregation joined in the doxology with enthusiasm.

## **Conclusion**

- Doxology evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek doxologia, shifting from gathering words to a structured hymn of praise.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Doxology = "praising speech" → doxa + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'doxology' through the woman's act of singing a heartfelt hymn of praise in a cathedral.

### **dyslexia**

#### **Word**

- Dyslexia

#### **Greek translation**

Νευρολογική κατάσταση που χαρακτηρίζεται από δυσκολία στην επεξεργασία του γραπτού λόγου, εκδηλώνεται κυρίως ως δυσκολία στην ανάγνωση και τη γραφή, και δεν συνδέεται με τη νοητική αναπηρία ή την ευφυΐα. Η δυσλεξία δεν είναι ασθένεια, αλλά μια «ειδική μαθησιακή δυσκολία» που μπορεί να βελτιωθεί σημαντικά με κατάλληλες μεθόδους διδασκαλίας και χρήση άλλων αναπτυγμένων δεξιοτήτων του εγκεφάλου.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /dɪs'leksiə/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from German dyslexie, from Greek dys- “bad, abnormal, difficult” + lexis “word” (from legein “to speak,” from PIE root \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak”) + abstract noun ending -ia. Literal Greek meaning = “difficulty with words.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A learning disorder characterized by difficulty in reading.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak → read → difficulty in reading.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Greek legein “to speak.” With dys- “bad/difficult,” dyslexia evolved to describe a condition where gathering words for reading is impaired. So today it means a reading disorder.

### **Example Sentences**

- The child was diagnosed with dyslexia at an early age.

- Teachers use specialized techniques to help students with dyslexia.
- Dyslexia does not affect intelligence, only reading ability.

## Conclusion

- Dyslexia evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek legein, with dys- prefix, to describe a reading difficulty.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Dyslexia = “difficulty with words” → dys- + lexis (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of dyslexia by depicting a person struggling to read due to a brain condition, conveying frustration and difficulty in processing text.

## **eclectic**

### **Word**

- Eclectic

### **Greek translation**

Εκλεκτικός ή ετερόκλητος. Η λέξη περιγράφει κάτι που έχει ποικίλα και διάφορα στοιχεία, συχνά από διαφορετικές πηγές

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /ɪ'kλεktɪk/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French *eclectique*, from Greek *eklektikos* “selective,” literally “picking out.”
- Prefix *ek-* = “out” (< Greek *ek* < PIE \*eghs “out”).
- Root *legein* = “gather, choose” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “picking out.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Deriving ideas, style, or taste from a broad and diverse range of sources.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Picking out → selecting → choosing from various sources.

- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” → Greek legein “gather, choose.” With ek- “out,” eklegein “pick out, select,” evolving from literal selection to abstract diversity. So today it means deriving from diverse sources.

### **Example Sentences**

- Her eclectic taste in music spans classical to hip-hop.
- The architect's eclectic style combines modern and traditional elements.
- He has an eclectic collection of books from various genres.

### **Conclusion**

- Eclectic evolved from PIE \*leg- + ek- through Greek eklegein, shifting from literal selection to abstract diversity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Eclectic = “out to gather” → ek- + legein (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'eclectic' by depicting an artist combining disparate elements from various sources, reflecting the idea of not being confined to one model or system.

## eclogue

### Word

– Eclogue

### Greek translation

Εκλογή ή βουκολικό ποίημα. Η λέξη προέρχεται από τα αρχαία ελληνικά και αναφέρεται σε ένα ποίημα που παρουσιάζει τη ζωή στην ύπαιθρο ή σε ένα ειδυλλιακό, ποιμενικό περιβάλλον.

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'ɛk.lɒg/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *ecloga* “selection, short poem, eclogue,” from Greek *eklogē* “a selection,” especially of poems.
- Prefix *ek-* = “out” (< Greek *ek* < PIE \**eǵhs* “out”).
- Root *legein* = “gather, choose” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “to pick out, select.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A short, pastoral poem, often in the form of a dialogue.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather (PIE) → choose carefully (Greek) → select passages (Latin) → short, chosen poem (Modern English).

Interplay: The PIE root *leg-* “to collect, gather” became Greek *legein* “to gather, choose, speak.” With the prefix *ek-* “out” (< PIE *eǵhs* “out”), *eklegein* meant “to pick out or select.” This passed into Latin as *ecloga*, describing a “selection” of short poems. In time, the word narrowed to mean a specific kind of selected verse — brief, pastoral poems, often dialogues set in the countryside. Thus, *eclogue* reflects the journey from gathering and choosing to the literary act of selecting words for poetic form.

## **Example Sentences**

- The poet's latest work is an eclogue set in the countryside.
- She enjoys reading eclogues for their vivid imagery.
- The eclogue captures the essence of rural life beautifully.

## **Conclusion**

- Eclogue evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek eklegein to Latin ecloga, shifting from selection to a specific poetic form.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Eclogue = “out to gather” → ek- + legein (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'eclogue' as a short poem, depicting a poetess reciting a poem to a shepherdess in a serene countryside setting.

### **elect**

#### **Word**

- Elect

#### **Greek translation**

Εκλέγω (ως ρήμα) ή εικλογή (ως ουσιαστικό), ανάλογα με το πλαίσιο της πρότασης.

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ɪ'lɛkt/

## **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin electus, past participle of eligere “to pick out, choose.”
- Prefix ex- = “out” (< Latin ex < PIE \*eghs “out”).
- Root legere = “to choose” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to pick out.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To choose someone for a position or duty by voting.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Pick out → choose → select by voting.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Latin legere “to choose.” With ex- “out,” eligere meant “to pick out,” evolving from physical selection to the abstract act of voting. So today it means to choose by voting.

## **Example Sentences**

- The citizens will elect a new mayor next month.
- She was elected as the team leader.
- They elected to take the scenic route.

## **Conclusion**

- Elect evolved from PIE \*leg- + ex- through Latin eligere, shifting from physical selection to the abstract act of voting.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Elect = “out to choose” → ex- + legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene shows a group of people in an office setting choosing a candidate for a position, embodying the modern meaning of ‘elect’.

## **election**

### **Word**

Election

## **Greek translation**

"Εκλογή" (ενικός) ή "εκλογές" (πληθυντικός, που αναφέρεται στη διαδικασία ή στο γεγονός της ψηφοφορίας).

## **Phonetic Spelling**

/ɪ'lektʃən/

## **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Anglo-French eleccioun and Old French elecion, from Latin electionem, nominative electio, meaning "a choice, selection."

- Prefix ex- = "out" (< Latin ex < PIE \*eghs "out").
- Root legere = "to choose" (< PIE \*leg- "to collect, gather").

Literal Latin meaning = "to pick out, select."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

The process of choosing someone for a position by voting.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Gather words → choose → select → modern 'election'.

Interplay: PIE \*leg- "collect, gather" → Latin legere "choose." With ex- "out," eligere "pick out," evolving from physical selection to formal voting process. So today it means the process of choosing by vote.

## **Example Sentences**

The election results were announced last night.

She won the election by a large margin.

The election process was transparent and fair.

## Conclusion

Election evolved from PIE \*leg- + ex- through Latin eligere, shifting from physical selection to the formal process of voting.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Election = “out to choose” → ex- + legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'election' by depicting a group of people participating in a democratic process, casting their votes, and choosing leaders.

## epilogue

### Word

- Epilogue

### Greek translation

"επίλογος" στα ελληνικά, και αναφέρεται στο τελικό μέρος ενός έργου (όπως βιβλίου ή ταινίας) ή σε μια τελική ομιλία μετά το τέλος μιας παράστασης.

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'epɪ,log/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old French *epilogue*, from Latin *epilogus*, from Greek *epilogos* “**a Conclusion, Conclusion** of a speech.”
- Prefix *epi-* = “upon, in addition” (< Greek *epi-* < PIE \**epi* “near, at”).
- Root *logos* = “a speaking” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “a speaking upon.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A concluding section of a speech or written work.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Speaking upon → concluding remarks.

- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” → Greek logos “a speaking.” With epi- “upon, in addition,” epilogos “a speaking upon,” evolving from gathering words to conclude a discourse. So today it means a concluding section.

### **Example Sentences**

- The author included an epilogue to tie up loose ends.
- In the epilogue, the narrator reflects on the story's themes.
- The play's epilogue provided a glimpse into the characters' futures.

### **Conclusion**

- Epilogue evolved from PIE \*leg- + epi- through Greek epilogos into English, shifting from gathering words to concluding remarks.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Epilogue = “upon speaking” → epi- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'epilogue' as it depicts the **Conclusion** of a play, with the director addressing the audience as the curtains close.

## hapax legomenon

### Word

– Hapax Legomenon

### Greek translation

«λέξη που εμφανίζεται μόνο μία φορά» σε ένα συγκεκριμένο κείμενο, συγγραφέα ή σύνολο έργων μιας γλώσσας. Ο όρος προέρχεται από τα αρχαία ελληνικά και χρησιμοποιείται στη γλωσσολογία και τη φιλολογία για να περιγράψει μοναδικές λέξεις που δεν επαναλαμβάνονται αλλού στο corpus.

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'hæpəks lɪ'gəmənən/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek hapax legomenon, meaning "word occurring only once."
- Prefix hapax = "once only."
- Root legomenon = "said" (neuter passive present participle of legein "to say" < PIE \*leg- "to collect, gather" with derivatives meaning "to speak").
- Literal Greek meaning = "once said."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A word that appears only once within a context, such as a single text or the works of an author.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Collect words → gather to speak → say once → modern 'hapax legomenon'.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- "collect, gather" → Greek legein "to say." Hapax legomenon combines hapax "once" with legomenon "said," emphasizing rarity. So today it means a word used only once in a specific context.

## **Example Sentences**

- The manuscript contains a hapax legomenon that puzzled scholars.
- In literary studies, identifying a hapax legomenon can be significant.
- The poet's use of a hapax legomenon adds mystery to the text.

## **Conclusion**

- Hapax legomenon evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek, shifting from gathering words to the unique occurrence of a word.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Hapax legomenon = "once said" → hapax + legomenon (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'hapax legomenon' through the librarian speaking a rare word aloud only once, echoing in the empty library.

#### **homologous**

##### **Word**

- Homologous

##### **Greek translation**

Ομόλογος" (επίθετο) και αναφέρεται σε πράγματα που έχουν αντίστοιχα χαρακτηριστικά ή δομή. Μπορεί επίσης να σημαίνει ότι κάτι είναι αντίστοιχο ή αντίστοιχης αξίας.

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /hə' mələgəs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latinized Greek *homologos* “agreeing, of one mind.”
- Prefix *homo-* = “same” (< Greek *homos* “one and the same” < PIE \**somo-* < root \**sem-* “one; as one, together with”).
- Root *logos* = “relation, reasoning, computation” (< Greek *legein* “reckon, select, speak” < PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “agreeing, of one mind.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– Having the same position, value, structure, etc.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Collect words → speak → agree → modern ‘homologous’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “collect” → Greek *legein* “speak.” With *homos* “same,” *homologos* “agreeing.” Transitioned from gathering words to shared agreement. So today it means having the same structure.

### **Example Sentences**

- The homologous chromosomes paired during meiosis.
- These two structures are homologous in different species.
- Scientists study homologous genes to understand evolution.

## **Conclusion**

- Homologous evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek homologos into English, shifting from gathering words to shared agreement.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Homologous = “same relation” → homo- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'homologous' by depicting the architect and philosopher in agreement, pointing to identical blueprints, conveying a sense of sameness and shared understanding.

## **horology**

### **Word**

- Horology

### **Greek translation**

"Ωρολογοποιία" και αναφέρεται στην τέχνη και την επιστήμη της κατασκευής ρολογιών και χρονομέτρων, καθώς και στη μελέτη της μέτρησης του χρόνου.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /hō'rɒlədʒi/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Coined from Greek *hōra* “hour; part of the day; any period of time” + -logy.
- *hōra* = “hour” (< PIE \*yor-a-, from root \*yer- “year, season”).
- Suffix -logy = “study of” (< Greek -logia, from *legein* “to speak, tell” < PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “study of hours.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The science or study of measuring time, including the art of making clocks and watches.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Study of hours → study of time measurement.
- Interplay: PIE \*yer- “year, season” → Greek *hōra* “hour.” Combined with -logy from PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” (words), it evolved to mean the study of time. So today it means the science of time measurement.

### **Example Sentences**

- She pursued a degree in horology to become a watchmaker.
- The museum's horology exhibit featured ancient timepieces.
- Advances in horology have improved the accuracy of clocks.

### **Conclusion**

- Horology evolved from PIE roots \*yer- and \*leg- through Greek *hōra* and -logia, transforming from “study of hours” to the science of time.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Horology = “study of hours” → *hōra* (PIE \*yer-) + -logy (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of horology as a scientist precisely adjusts a modern atomic clock, highlighting the connection to time and its measurement.

## **ideologue**

### **Word**

– Ideologue

### **Greek translation**

"Ιδεολόγος", που σημαίνει οπαδός μιας ιδεολογίας ή κάποιος που έχει ισχυρές ιδέες και αρχές, συχνά εμφορούμενος από υψηλά ιδανικά.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'aɪdiə,log/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French *idéologue*, from Greek *idea* “form, kind” + *-logos* “one who speaks.”
- Root *idea* = “form, kind” (< Greek *idea* < PIE \**weid-* “to see”).
- Suffix *-logos* = “one who speaks” (< Greek *legein* “to speak” < PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who zealously advocates for a particular ideology or set of beliefs.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak → advocate → modern ‘ideologue’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather” evolved into Greek *legein* “to speak,” forming *-logos*, indicating discourse. Combined with *idea* “form, kind,” it became *idéologue* in French, referring to one who speaks on ideas. So today it means a fervent advocate of a belief system.

### **Example Sentences**

- The ideologue passionately defended his political views.
- She was known as an ideologue in academic circles.
- The debate featured two ideologues from opposing sides.

### **Conclusion**

- Ideologue evolved from PIE \*leg- + \*weid- through Greek and French, shifting from gathering words to advocating ideas.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Ideologue = “idea speaker” → idea + -logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'ideologue' by depicting a young woman intensely engaged in creating and discussing revolutionary ideas in a Parisian café, reflecting the term's origin in reference to French Revolutionaries.

### **idiolect**

#### **Word**

- Idiolect

## **Greek translation**

Ιδιόλεκτος και αναφέρεται στον μοναδικό τρόπο που ένας συγκεκριμένος ομιλητής χρησιμοποιεί τη γλώσσα. Αυτό περιλαμβάνει το δικό του λεξιλόγιο, γραμματική, προφορά και άλλες ατομικές γλωσσικές ιδιαιτερότητες. Ουσιαστικά, είναι η «γλώσσα» του κάθε ατόμου ξεχωριστά, σε αντίθεση με τη διάλεκτο, που είναι ένα σύνολο χαρακτηριστικών που μοιράζονται μια ομάδα ανθρώπων.

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'idiə̯lɛkt/

## **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

– Borrowed from Greek *idiōma* “peculiarity, peculiar phraseology,” from *idioumai* “to appropriate to oneself,” from *idios* “personal, private.” Combined with the abstracted element from dialect. Prefix *idio-* = “one’s own, personal” (< Greek *idios* < PIE \*s(w)e- “self”). Literal Greek meaning = “peculiar phraseology.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– An individual's distinctive and unique use of language.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Personal peculiarity → unique language style.  
– Interplay: PIE \*s(w)e- “self” → Greek *idios* “personal” → *idiōma* “peculiarity.” Combined with dialect, it forms *idiolect*, emphasizing the unique linguistic style of an individual. So today it means an individual's distinctive and unique use of language.

## **Example Sentences**

- Her idiolect includes many phrases from her hometown.
- Linguists study idiolects to understand language variation.
- His idiolect made his writing instantly recognizable.

## Conclusion

- Idiolect evolved from PIE \*s(w)e- through Greek *idiōma* to describe the unique language style of an individual.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Idiolect = “personal language style” → *idio-* (PIE \*s(w)e-) + dialect.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'idiolect' by depicting a personal and unique form of language expression through the artist's eclectic symbols and patterns in her journal.

## intelligence

### Word

- Intelligence

### Greek translation

Ευφυΐα ή νοημοσύνη, ενώ σε άλλη σημασία μπορεί να σημαίνει πληροφορία.

### Phonetic Spelling

- /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old French intelligence and directly from Latin intelligentia, intellegentia “understanding, knowledge.”
- Prefix inter- = “between” (< Latin inter < PIE \*enter “between, among”).
- Root legere = “choose, pick out, read” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to choose between.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- The ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Collect (PIE) → choose (Latin) → discern between (Latin)  
→ comprehend and understand (English).

Interplay: The PIE root leg- meant “to collect, gather.” In Latin, legere became “to choose, pick out, read.” When combined with inter- “between,” intelligere literally meant “to choose between” — to distinguish one thing from another. This act of careful selection shifted to the mental ability of discerning, comprehending, and making sense of ideas. Over time, intelligentia came to mean not just understanding but also the broader ability to acquire and apply knowledge.

### **Example Sentences**

- Her intelligence was evident in her quick problem-solving skills.
- The agency gathered intelligence on the operation.
- He admired her intelligence and wit.

### **Conclusion**

- Intelligence evolved from PIE \*leg- + inter- through Latin intelligere, shifting from selecting words to understanding concepts.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Intelligence = “between to choose” → inter- + legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of intelligence as the capacity for comprehending general truths through the scientist's intense gaze and insightful expression, surrounded by complex equations and diagrams.

## lectern

### Word

– Lectern

### Greek translation

Αναλόγιο ή τραπέζι ομιλητή. Συγκεκριμένα, είναι ένα βάθρο ή ένα βάθρο με κεκλιμένη επιφάνεια, όπου τοποθετούνται βιβλία ή έγγραφα για να υποστηρίξουν έναν ομιλητή κατά τη διάρκεια μιας ανάγνωσης, διάλεξης ή κηρύγματος, βοηθώντας στην καλύτερη στάση και οπτική επαφή με το κοινό.

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'lektərn/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French letron, from Medieval Latin lectrinum, from Late Latin lectrum “lectern.”
- Root legere = “to read” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to gather, choose.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A stand with a slanted top used to hold a book, notes, or script for reading aloud.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather → collect words → read aloud.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” → Latin legere “to read” as gathering words. Lectrum became lectern, a place for reading aloud, evolving from the act of gathering words to the physical object used for this purpose. So today it means a reading stand.

## **Example Sentences**

- The speaker adjusted the microphone on the lectern.
- She placed her notes on the lectern before starting her presentation.
- The church’s lectern was beautifully carved.

## **Conclusion**

- Lectern evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legere, shifting from gathering words to a stand for reading aloud.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lectern = “to gather words” → legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lectern' as a reading desk in a church, where a monk reads from an illuminated manuscript.

### **lectio difficilior**

#### **Word**

Lectio difficilior

#### **Greek translation**

"Η πιο δύσκολη ανάγνωση". Χρησιμοποιείται κυρίως στην κριτική κειμένων (φιλολογία), υποδηλώνοντας ότι, όταν υπάρχουν διαφορετικές εκδοχές ενός κειμένου, η πιο ασυνήθιστη ή δυσνόητη εκδοχή είναι πιθανότερο να είναι η πρωτότυπη, καθώς οι αντιγραφείς τείνουν να απλοποιούν τα δύσκολα σημεία, παρά το αντίθετο.

## **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lek.ti.ou̯ dɪ,fɪsɪ'lɪɔ̯r/

## **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin *lectio difficilior*, meaning "harder reading."

- Root *legere* = “to read” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak, to pick out words”).
- *Difficilior* = “harder” (comparative form of *difficilis*, from *dis-* “apart” + *facilis* “easy”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

In textual criticism, the principle that the more difficult reading is preferred as it is less likely to be a copyist's alteration.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Gather words → read → analyze text → prefer harder reading.

Interplay: PIE \*leg- “collect, gather” → Latin *legere* “read.” *Lectio difficilior* uses this to imply a careful selection of text, favoring the more challenging reading as more authentic.

## **Example Sentences**

The scholar applied *lectio difficilior* to determine the original text.

*Lectio difficilior* guided the editor's choice in the manuscript.

In biblical studies, *lectio difficilior* is a common principle.

## **Conclusion**

Lectio difficilior evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legere, emphasizing the careful selection of challenging readings in textual analysis.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lectio difficilior = “harder reading” → legere (PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).



The scholar's intense focus on deciphering a complex text embodies the modern meaning of 'harder reading', conveying the idea of struggling to understand difficult material

### **lection**

#### **Word**

– Lection

### **Greek translation**

Ανάγνωσμα, περικοπή (συνήθως από θρησκευτικό κείμενο).

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lektʃən/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French lection, from Latin lectionem (nominative lectio) “a reading.”
- Root legere = “to read” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a reading.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A reading, especially a reading of a text in a religious service.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Collect words → read.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” evolved into Latin legere “to read,” reflecting the act of gathering words. Lectionem, as a noun of action, emphasized the process of reading. Over time, lection came to signify a specific reading, particularly in religious contexts. So today it means a reading, often in a religious setting.

### **Example Sentences**

- The priest delivered the lection with great reverence.

- Each Sunday, a different lection is read aloud.
- The lectionary guides the choice of lection for the service.

## Conclusion

- Lection evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legere, shifting from gathering to reading, particularly in religious contexts.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Lection = “to gather words” → legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'reading' through the woman's focused attention on a specific passage in a sacred text, preparing for a reading.

## **lector**

### **Word**

- Lector

### **Greek translation**

Αναγνώστης (λειτουργίας), δάσκαλος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lektər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin *lector* “reader,” an agent noun from Latin *legere* “to read.”
- Root *legere* = “to read” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “one who reads.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who reads aloud, especially in a religious service.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → read aloud.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Latin *legere* “to read,” implying the collection of words for reading. *Lector*, as an agent noun, denotes one who performs this action. So today it means a person who reads aloud, often in a formal or religious context.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lector read the scripture with great clarity.
- She was appointed as the new lector for Sunday services.
- During the ceremony, the lector captivated the audience with his voice.

### **Conclusion**

- Lector evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legere, shifting from gathering words to reading them aloud.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lector = “one who gathers words to read” → legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lector' by depicting a person reading from a book in a serene church setting, conveying devotion and a connection to holy works.

## **lecture**

### **Word**

- Lecture

### **Greek translation**

διάλεξη, μάθημα

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lɛk.tʃər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin *lectura* “a reading,” from Latin *lectus*, past participle of *legere* “to read, gather, collect.”
- Root *legere* = “to gather, collect, pick out, choose” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a reading.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- An educational talk to an audience, especially to students in a university or college.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → read → speak → modern ‘lecture’.

- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Latin legere “to read, gather.” The term evolved to mean reading aloud, then to delivering a discourse. So today it means an educational talk.

### **Example Sentences**

- The professor gave a fascinating lecture on ancient history.
- She attended a lecture on climate change.
- He prepared his lecture notes carefully.

### **Conclusion**

- Lecture evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legere, shifting from gathering words to delivering educational talks.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lecture = “to gather words” → legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lecture' as the professor engages with students while presenting information.

### **leech**

#### **Word**

– Leech

#### **Greek translation**

Ένας παρωχημένος όρος για έναν γιατρό ή θεραπευτή.

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /li:tʃ/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English læce, likely from Old Danish læke, from Proto-Germanic \*lekjaz meaning "enchanter, one who speaks magic words; healer, physician."
- Root \*leg- (1) = "to collect, gather" (PIE) with derivatives meaning "to speak" (to "pick out words").
- Literal meaning = "one who counsels."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- An obsolete term for a physician or healer.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak → counsel → heal.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- "collect, gather" led to the notion of "gathering words" to speak or counsel. This evolved into the Proto-Germanic \*lekjaz, meaning "healer" or "physician," as healers were seen as those who "gather" or "pick out" words of wisdom or incantations. The term leech was used for physicians, reflecting their role as counselors and healers. So today, it means an archaic term for a physician.

## **Example Sentences**

- In medieval times, a leech was often consulted for ailments.
- The village leech was known for his herbal remedies.
- The term leech for a doctor is now considered archaic.

## **Conclusion**

- Leech evolved from PIE \*leg- through Proto-Germanic \*lekjaz, shifting from gathering words to the role of a healer or physician.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Leech = "gather words" → speak → counsel → heal (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'physician' through the wise, old leech preparing a medicinal potion, symbolizing a healer or medical practitioner.

### **legacy**

#### **Word**

– Legacy

#### **Greek translation**

κληροδότημα, κληρονομιά

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'legəsi/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin *legatia*, from Latin *legatus* “ambassador, envoy, deputy,” past participle of *legare* “to send with a commission, appoint as deputy, appoint by a last will.”
- Root *legare* = “to send with a commission” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to send with a commission.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Property or money left to someone in a will; something handed down from an ancestor or predecessor.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather → appoint → commission → inheritance.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather” led to Latin *legare* “appoint, send with a commission.” Over time, this evolved into the concept of appointing or assigning property or duties through a will. So today it means an inheritance or something handed down.

### **Example Sentences**

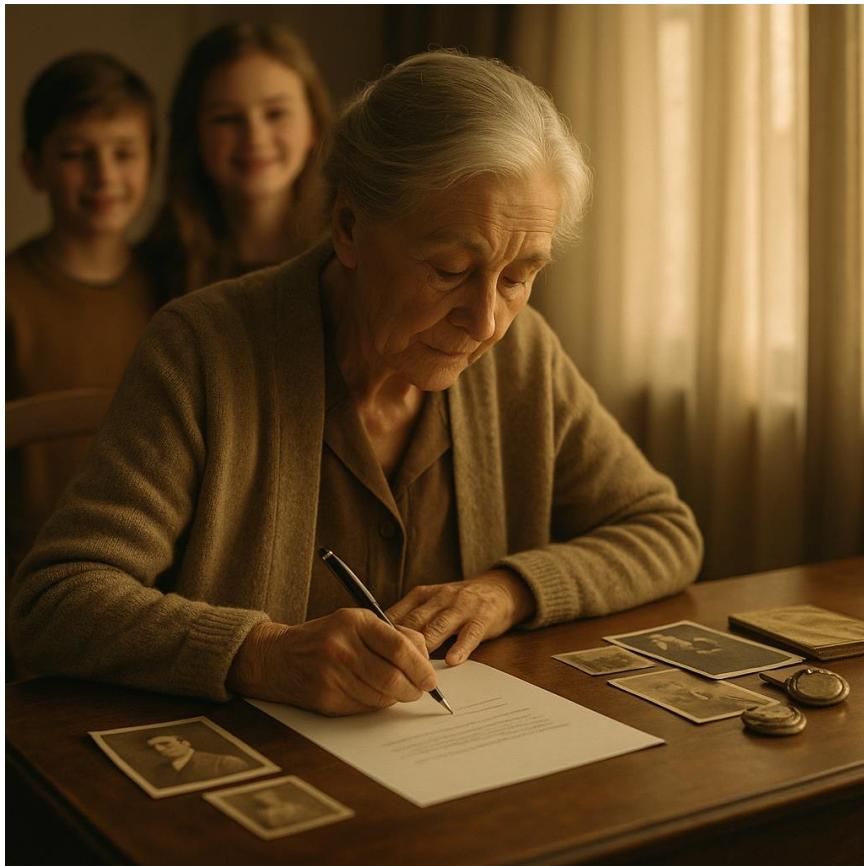
- She left a generous legacy to her grandchildren.
- The artist's legacy continues to inspire new generations.
- His legacy as a leader is still remembered today.

## **Conclusion**

- Legacy evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legare, shifting from gathering and appointing to the modern sense of inheritance.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Legacy = “to collect, gather” → legare (PIE \*leg-).



The elderly woman signing her will represents the literal act of passing down possessions and memories. Family photographs and heirlooms on the desk symbolize continuity across generations, while the grandchildren in the background highlight the transfer of both material inheritance and enduring values. This mirrors the evolution of legacy from Latin legare “to appoint, send with a commission” (< PIE leg- “to gather”) into the modern sense of something handed down, whether property or reputation.

## **legal**

### **Word**

- Legal

### **Greek translation**

Νόμιμος, νομικός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'li:gəl/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *legalis* “pertaining to the law,” from *lex* (genitive *legis*) “law, regulation, principle.”
- Root *leg-* = “to gather, collect” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “pertaining to law.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to the law or conforming to the law.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather → collect rules → establish laws → modern ‘legal’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “to collect” → Latin *lex* “law.” Legal evolved from the notion of gathering rules into a formal system. Over time, it came to mean anything pertaining to or permitted by law. So today it means relating to the law.

### **Example Sentences**

- The contract is not legally binding.
- He sought legal advice before proceeding.
- The company faced legal challenges.

### **Conclusion**

- Legal evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin lex, shifting from gathering to formalizing rules into the concept of law.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Legal = “pertaining to gathered rules” → lex (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'legislate' or 'legal' by depicting a businessman in a position of power and authority, standing in front of a judge's bench, symbolizing the intersection of law and business.

## **legate**

### **Word**

– Legate

### **Greek translation**

απεστολμένος, πατικός λεγάτος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'leɪg.eɪt/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French *legat* and directly from Latin *legatus* “ambassador, envoy.”
- Base verb *legare* = “send as a deputy, charge, bequeath” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Related to Latin *lex*, *legis* “contract, law.”
- Literal Latin meaning = “provided with a commission.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- An official representative, especially an ambassador or envoy.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather → appoint → delegate → modern ‘legate’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “collect, gather” → Latin *legare* “send with a commission.” The notion of gathering words or authority evolved into appointing someone to represent or act on behalf of another. So today it means an official representative.

## **Example Sentences**

- The Pope appointed a legate to attend the conference.
- As a legate, she had full authority to negotiate on behalf of the state.
- The legate delivered the king’s message to the foreign court.

## **Conclusion**

- Legate evolved from PIE \**leg-* through Latin *legatus*, shifting from gathering to appointing an official representative.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Legate = “to gather” → legare (PIE \*leg-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'legate' by depicting a well-dressed man in a suit, symbolizing an authorized representative, standing in front of a Vatican crest, indicating his role as a Papal Legate.

#### **legend**

##### **Word**

- Legend

##### **Greek translation**

Θρύλος, υπόμνημα σε χάρτη

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'leɪdʒənd/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French *legende* and directly from Medieval Latin *legenda* “legend, story,” especially lives of saints. From Latin *legendus*, gerundive of *legere* “to read; to gather, pluck, select.”
- Root *legere* = “to read, gather” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “things to be read.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A traditional story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but unauthenticated; an inscription or title on a map or illustration.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather (PIE) → read (Latin) → “things to be read” (Medieval Latin) → stories passed on (Modern English).

Interplay: The PIE root leg- meant “to collect, gather.” In Latin, *legere* developed the sense of “to read,” since reading was understood as gathering words. From this came Medieval Latin *legenda* — literally “things to be read,” often referring to saints’ lives or religious texts. Over time, *legenda* broadened beyond sacred readings to describe memorable tales, narratives, and traditional stories handed down. In modern English, *legend* carries both senses: an inscription to be read and a story that endures.

## **Example Sentences**

- The legend of King Arthur has fascinated people for centuries.
- The map's legend explains all the symbols used.
- She became a legend in her own time for her groundbreaking work.

## **Conclusion**

- Legend evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legere to English, shifting from gathering words to storytelling and inscriptions.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Legend = “to gather words” → legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'legend' by depicting a narrative (the book) being read and contemplated, suggesting a story or event being passed down.

## **legible**

### **Word**

- Legible

### **Greek translation**

ευανάγνωστος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'leɪdʒɪbəl/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin legibilis “that can be read, written plainly.”
- Root legere = “to read” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak, to pick out words”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “that can be read.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Clear enough to be read.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → read words → clear enough to read.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” evolved into Latin legere “to read,” focusing on gathering words. Legibilis in Late Latin meant “that can be read,” emphasizing clarity. So today it means “clear enough to be read.”

### **Example Sentences**

- Her handwriting is neat and legible.
- The document was barely legible due to the faded ink.
- Please ensure your notes are legible for the exam.

## **Conclusion**

- Legible evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legere into English, shifting from gathering words to clarity in reading.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Legible = “to gather words” → legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'legible' by depicting a journal with clear handwriting, which can be easily read and understood.

## **legion**

### **Word**

- Legion

### **Greek translation**

λεγεώνα, στρατιά

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'li:dʒən/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French *legion*, from Latin *legio*, *legionem* “Roman legion, body of soldiers, a levy of troops.”
- Root *legere* = “to gather; to choose, pick out, select” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a gathering, a levy.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A large group of soldiers or a vast multitude of people or things.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather → assemble → organize → military unit → large group.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Latin *legio* “a levy of troops,” emphasizing organization. The term evolved to describe a large, disciplined military unit. Over time, it generalized to mean any large group. So today it means a vast multitude or a large military unit.

### **Example Sentences**

- The Roman legion was known for its discipline.
- A legion of fans gathered at the concert.
- The book has a legion of admirers worldwide.

## Conclusion

- Legion evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legio, shifting from a military levy to a term for any large group.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Legion = “to gather” → legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'legion' as a group of people, specifically a tight-knit group of disabled veterans, united by a common experience or affiliation.

## **legislator**

### **Word**

- Legislator

### **Greek translation**

νομοθέτης

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'ledʒɪslətər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *legis lator* “proposer of a law.”
- Root *lex, legis* = “law” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Suffix *-lator* = “proposer” (from *lātus*, past participle of *ferre* “to carry” < PIE \**bher-* “to carry”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “proposer of a law.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who makes or enacts laws, typically a member of a legislative body.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → propose laws → create rules.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather” evolved into Latin *lex* “law,” implying a collection of rules. Legislator combines this with *lator* “proposer,” indicating one who gathers and proposes laws. So today it means a lawmaker.

### **Example Sentences**

- The legislator introduced a new bill to the assembly.
- She is a respected legislator known for her environmental advocacy.
- Legislators debated the proposed changes for hours.

### **Conclusion**

- Legislator evolved from PIE \*leg- “to gather” through Latin lex and lator, signifying one who gathers and proposes laws.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Legislator = “law proposer” → lex (PIE \*leg-) + lator (PIE \*bher-).



The image embodies the modern meaning of a lawgiver by depicting a powerful stateswoman introducing a proposed law to parliament.

## **legitimate**

### **Word**

- Legitimate

### **Greek translation**

νόμιμος, θεμιτός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɪ'dʒɪtɪmət/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin legitimatus, past participle of legitimare “make lawful,” from Latin legitimus “lawful,” from lex (genitive legis) “law.”
- Root lex = “law” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak” as in “gather words”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Conforming to the law or rules; genuine or real.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather → collect → establish rules → lawful → modern ‘legitimate’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Latin lex “law.” Legitimus meant “fixed by law.” Over time, it evolved to mean “lawful” and “genuine.” So today it means conforming to law or rules.

## **Example Sentences**

- The company has a legitimate claim to the property.
- Her concerns were legitimate and needed addressing.
- He is a legitimate heir to the throne.

## **Conclusion**

- Legitimate evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin lex to English, shifting from collecting to establishing lawful authenticity.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Legitimate = “collect to law” → lex (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'legitimate' by depicting a lawful union between two parents, implying their child would be lawfully begotten.

## lesson

### Word

– Lesson

### Greek translation

μάθημα

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'les.ən/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French leçon, from Latin lectionem (nominative lectio) “a reading.”
- Root legere = “to read” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a reading.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A period of learning or teaching; an experience from which one can learn.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → read → learn → modern ‘lesson’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “collect, gather” → Latin legere “read.” The notion of gathering words evolved into reading and learning. So today it means a structured period of learning or an experience imparting knowledge.

## **Example Sentences**

- The teacher prepared a lesson on ancient history.
- She learned an important lesson from her mistake.
- Each lesson builds on the previous one.

## **Conclusion**

- Lesson evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin legere, shifting from gathering words to structured learning.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lesson = “to gather words” → legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lesson' by depicting a student reading aloud from a Bible, illustrating a reading for learning.

#### **lexicon**

##### **Word**

Lexicon

##### **Greek translation**

λεξικό

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'leksɪkən/

## **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Modern Latin lexicon, from Greek lexikon (biblion) “word (book).”

- Root legein = “to say” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak, to pick out words”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “pertaining to words.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A dictionary or the vocabulary of a language, person, or subject.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Gather words → compile → dictionary → modern ‘lexicon’.

Interplay: PIE \*leg- “collect, gather” → Greek legein “to say.” Lexikon evolved from gathering words to a book of words, extending to vocabulary.

## **Example Sentences**

The lexicon of medical terms is extensive.

She consulted the lexicon to understand the ancient text.

His lexicon includes many technical terms.

## **Conclusion**

Lexicon evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek lexikon, shifting from gathering words to a comprehensive vocabulary or dictionary.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lexicon = “gather words” → legein (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lexicon' as a comprehensive collection of words and coding terms, which the programmer studies intensely.

#### **ligneous**

##### **Word**

– Ligneous

##### **Greek translation**

ξυλώδης

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɪgniəs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin ligneus, meaning "woody," via French ligneux.
- Root lignum = "wood, firewood" (< PIE \*leg-no-, literally "that which is collected").
- PIE root \*leg- = "to collect, gather."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Having the texture or appearance of wood; woody.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Collected material → wood → woody texture.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” → Latin lignum “wood,” a material gathered for use. Ligneous describes something with the qualities of wood, emphasizing its gathered, natural texture. So today it means having a woody texture.

### **Example Sentences**

- The ligneous texture of the sculpture was impressive.
- The plant's ligneous stems were sturdy.
- Her artwork featured a ligneous pattern.

### **Conclusion**

- Ligneous evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin lignum, emphasizing the gathered, natural quality of wood.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Ligneous = “collected material” → lignum (PIE \*leg-).



The rugged outdoorsman holding a wooden walking stick in a dense forest embodies the modern meaning of 'Ligneous =woody' by literally being surrounded by and interacting with wood and wood-like elements.

### ***ligni-***

#### **Word**

- Ligni-

#### **Greek translation**

πρόθημα «ξύλο»

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɪg.nɪ-/

### **Part of Speech**

– Prefix

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *lignum* “wood (for fuel or construction), firewood.”
- Root \*leg-no- = “that which is collected” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Used to form words related to wood.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Collect → gather → wood as a gathered material.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” → Latin *lignum* “wood.” The notion of wood as a material gathered for use led to the prefix *ligni-* in English, denoting wood-related terms. So today it means “wood.”

### **Example Sentences**

- The ligniform structure was sturdy and reliable.
- Botanists study lignification in plants.
- The artist used lignocellulose in her sculptures.

## **Conclusion**

- Ligni- evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin lignum, shifting from the idea of gathering to denote wood.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Ligni- = “wood” from PIE \*leg- “to collect.”



The scene embodies the modern meaning of ligno- by showcasing a woodworker working with wood, highlighting the prefix's relation to wood or woodworking.

## **logarithm**

### **Word**

- Logarithm

### **Greek translation**

λογάριθμος

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'lɒgə,rɪðəm/

### Part of Speech

– Noun

### Etymology

- Coined in Modern Latin as logarithmus by Scottish mathematician John Napier.
- Derived from Greek logos “proportion, ratio, word” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Combined with Greek arithmos “number” (< PIE \*erei-dhmo- “to reason, count”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “ratio-number.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A mathematical function that helps simplify complex calculations by transforming multiplicative processes into additive ones.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → gather numbers → simplify calculations.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” → Greek logos “word, ratio.” Combined with arithmos “number,” it forms logarithmus, emphasizing the collection and simplification of numerical relationships. So today it means a mathematical function that simplifies calculations.

Additional explanation:

*“Ratio-number” made literal*

$\log_b(x)$  is the number of equal ratios b you need to reach x.

Example:  $\log_{10}(1000) = 3$  means “three 10-to-1 ratio steps.”

*Gathering products into a count*

Logs “collect” multiplications as sums:

$$\log(ab) = \log a + \log b, \text{ and } \log(a^n) = n \cdot \log a.$$

This is exactly why Napier introduced them: to turn hard multiplication/division into easier addition/subtraction.

*Geometric  $\rightarrow$  arithmetic*

A geometric progression (equal ratios) becomes an arithmetic progression (equal differences) under logs.

So logs “count” ratio-steps linearly.

*Orders of magnitude (counting place-value)*

Digits in base 10 are counted by  $\log_{10}$ :

$$\text{number of digits in } n = \lfloor \log_{10} n \rfloor + 1.$$

Logs literally “number the ratio-size” of a quantity.

*Linearizing powers and growth*

Power laws and exponentials become straight lines in log space:

$$y = k \cdot x^a \rightarrow \log y = \log k + a \cdot \log x.$$

The slope  $a$  is the counted exponent—an “arithmos of the ratio.”

*Scales that measure ratios as sums*

Decibels, pH, Richter, stellar magnitudes: each step stands for a fixed ratio.

Logs convert those ratios into additive steps (e.g.,  $10 \times$  power = +10 dB; pH 1 lower =  $10 \times$  more  $[H^+]$ ).

*Information as counted possibilities*

If there are  $N$  equally likely outcomes, information is  $\log_2(N)$  bits—the number of binary decisions needed.

Again, a “number that accounts for ratios.”

Greek cue tying it all together

logos = λόγος = “account/ratio”; arithmos = αριθμός = “number.”

A logarithm is the “number that accounts for a ratio,” i.e., how many equal-ratio steps build a quantity.

### **Example Sentences**

- Engineers use logarithms to solve exponential equations.
- The logarithm of 1000 to base 10 is
- Logarithms are essential in computer science for data analysis.

### **Conclusion**

- Logarithm evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek logos and arithmos, transforming from gathering words to simplifying numerical calculations.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Logarithm = “gather numbers” → logos + arithmos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'logarithm' by depicting Scottish mathematician John Napier calculating logarithms with a slide rule, highlighting its use in shortening mathematical calculations.

## **logic**

### **Word**

– Logic

### **Greek translation**

λογική

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɒdʒɪk/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French logique, from Latin logica, from Greek logikē (technē) “reasoning (art).”
- Root logos = “reason, idea, word” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “pertaining to reasoning.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The science of reasoning, especially the principles of valid inference and correct reasoning.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → organize thoughts → reason → modern ‘logic’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” → Greek logos “reason, word.” Logikē “reasoning art” reflects the transition from gathering words to organizing thoughts. So today it means the science of reasoning.

## **Example Sentences**

- She studied logic to improve her reasoning skills.
- The professor explained the logic behind the theory.
- His argument was based on sound logic.

## **Conclusion**

- Logic evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek logikē into English, shifting from gathering words to the science of reasoning.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Logic = “gather words” → logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'logic' by depicting a philosopher intensely thinking and solving a complex syllogism, highlighting the pursuit of distinguishing true from false.

#### **logistic**

##### **Word**

- Logistic

##### **Greek translation**

λογιστικός, εφοδιαστικός

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lə' dʒɪstɪk/

## **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin logisticus, from Greek logistikos “skilled in calculating; endowed with reason.”
- Root logos = “calculation, proportion” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “skilled in calculation.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to the detailed coordination of a complex operation involving many people, facilities, or supplies.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather → calculate → organize → modern ‘logistic’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” → Greek logos “calculation.” Logistikos evolved from calculating to organizing complex operations. So today it means coordinating detailed operations.

## **Example Sentences**

- The logistic team ensured the event ran smoothly.

- She handled the logistic challenges of the project efficiently.
- Our company specializes in logistic solutions for global shipping.

## Conclusion

- Logistic evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek logistikos, shifting from calculation to coordination of complex operations.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Logistic = “gather to calculate” → logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'logistic' by depicting a woman engaged in logical reasoning and calculation, solving a complex mathematical equation with intense focus.

## **logo-**

### **Word**

- Logo

### **Greek translation**

λόγο- (πρόθημα για «λέξη/λόγος»)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'ləʊgəʊs/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek logos “word, discourse; reason.”
- Root \*leg- = “to collect, gather” (PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “word, discourse.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A symbol or design adopted by an organization to identify its products, uniform, vehicles, etc.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Collect words → discourse → symbol.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “collect, gather” led to Greek logos “word, discourse.” Over time, logos evolved from representing spoken discourse to symbolizing identity through visual representation. So today it means a symbol or design representing an organization.

## **Example Sentences**

- The company unveiled a new logo last week.
- She designed a logo for the local charity.
- The logo is instantly recognizable worldwide.

## **Conclusion**

- Logo evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek logos, shifting from gathering words to representing identity visually.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Logo = “collect words” → logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'log-' as a word-forming element by depicting a professional explaining a complex business idea, highlighting speech and discourse in a modern setting.

## logograph

### Word

- Logograph

### Greek translation

λογοπαίγνιο, αίνιγμα με λέξεις

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'lɒgə.grɪf/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from French logogriphie, from Greek logos “word” and grifos “riddle.”
- Root logos = “word, speech” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak”).
- Root grifos = “riddle” (originally “fishing basket, creel,” from a pre-Greek Mediterranean language).

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A type of word puzzle based on synonyms, often in verse form.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → create a puzzle.

- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Greek logos “word.” Combined with griphos “riddle,” it formed logograph, a puzzle that gathers words into a riddle. So today it means a word puzzle.

### **Example Sentences**

- She spent the afternoon solving a challenging logograph.
- The logograph required a deep understanding of synonyms.
- He enjoyed creating logographs for his friends.

### **Conclusion**

- Logograph evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek logos and griphos, transforming from gathering words to crafting word puzzles.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Logograph = “word riddle” → logos (PIE \*leg-) + griphos.



The poet crafting a logogriph on a minimalist desk embodies the modern meaning of a word puzzle based on synonyms, showcasing intense focus and creative weaving of complex word relationships.

## logopoeia

### Word

- Logopoeia

### Greek translation

λογοποιία (δημιουργία μέσω λόγου)

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'lɒgə'pi:ə/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek logopoeia, from logos “word” + poiein “to make, create.”
- Root logos = “word, speech” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Verb poiein = “to make, create” (related to PIE \*kwei- “to pile up, build”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “word-making.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A quality in poetic writing that imbues words with meaning based on context and prior usage.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → create meaning → poetic expression.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” → Greek logos “word.” Combined with poiein “to make,” logopoeia evolved to describe the crafting of meaning through word choice and context. So today it means a poetic quality that charges words with layered significance.

Additional explanation:

An example of logopoeia

Her candid answer made her a candidate, more candle than star.

Why this is logopoeia: candid/candidate/candle share cand- “white, shining,” turning root-kinship into meaning.

## **Example Sentences**

- The poet’s use of logopoeia added depth to the verse.
- Critics praised the novel for its logopoeia.
- Her speech was a masterclass in logopoeia.

## Conclusion

- Logopoeia evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek logos and poiein, shifting from gathering words to creating layered meaning in poetry.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Logopoeia = “word-making” → logos (PIE \*leg-) + poiein (PIE \*kwei-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of connotation through the writer's quill infusing words with rich associations, as vibrant word clouds emerge, illustrating how context and prior usage charge words with deeper meaning.

## Logos

### Word

Logos

### **Greek translation:**

Λόγος (φιλοσοφική/θεολογική έννοια)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lougos/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Greek logos “word, speech, discourse,” also “reason, judgment,” from PIE \*log-o-, a suffixed form of \*leg- “to collect, gather.” Literal Greek meaning = “word, reason.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

The divine Word, second person of the Christian Trinity; also used in philosophy to denote reason or principle.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Gather words → speak → reason → modern ‘logos’.

Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” → Greek logos “word, reason.” Initially about gathering words, it evolved to encompass reason and discourse, reflecting both speech and thought. So today it means divine Word or reason.

### **Example Sentences**

The philosopher discussed the concept of logos in his lecture.

In Christian theology, logos refers to the divine Word.

Logos is central to understanding ancient Greek philosophy.

## Conclusion

Logos evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek, transforming from gathering words to embodying divine reason and speech.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Logos = “gather words” → logos (PIE \*leg-).



The serene depiction of Jesus Christ embodies the modern meaning of 'Logos' as the divine Word, second person of the Christian Trinity, conveying a sense of spiritual contemplation and connection to the divine.

## **-logue**

Word

- Logue

### **Greek translation**

-λογία, -λόγος (επίθημα)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɒg/

### **Part of Speech**

- Suffix

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French -logue, ultimately from Greek -logos, -logon.
- Root leg- = “to collect, gather” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “one who speaks” or “kind of discourse.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Used to denote a type of discourse or one who is engaged in a particular kind of speaking or writing.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak → discourse.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Greek logos “word, speech.” As words are gathered to form speech, -logue evolved to denote types of discourse or speakers. So today it means a kind of discourse or one who speaks.

## **Example Sentences**

- The dialogue between the characters was engaging.
- She is an expert in monologue performances.
- The prologue set the stage for the entire play.

## **Conclusion**

- Logue traveled from PIE \*leg- through Greek -logos into English, evolving from gathering words to denoting types of discourse.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Logue = “gather words” → leg- (PIE \*leg-).



The image embodies the modern meaning of 'ideologue' as one who is driven by a particular ideology, shown by the passionate address to a crowd.

## **-logy**

### **Word**

-logy

### **Greek translation**

-λογία (μελέτη)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lɒdʒ.i/

### **Part of Speech**

Suffix

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Medieval Latin -logia, French -logie, and directly from Greek -logia, from -log-, combining form of legein “to speak, tell.”

– Root legein = “to speak, tell” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).

Literal Greek meaning = “the character or deportment of one who speaks or treats of (a certain subject).”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A field of study or a branch of knowledge.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Gather words → speak → discourse → study.

Interplay: PIE \*leg- “collect, gather” → Greek legein “speak, tell.” The suffix -logia evolved from gathering words to speaking about them, leading to the concept of studying or discoursing on a subject. So today it means a field of study.

### **Example Sentences**

Biology is the study of living organisms.

Geology explores the Earth's physical structure.

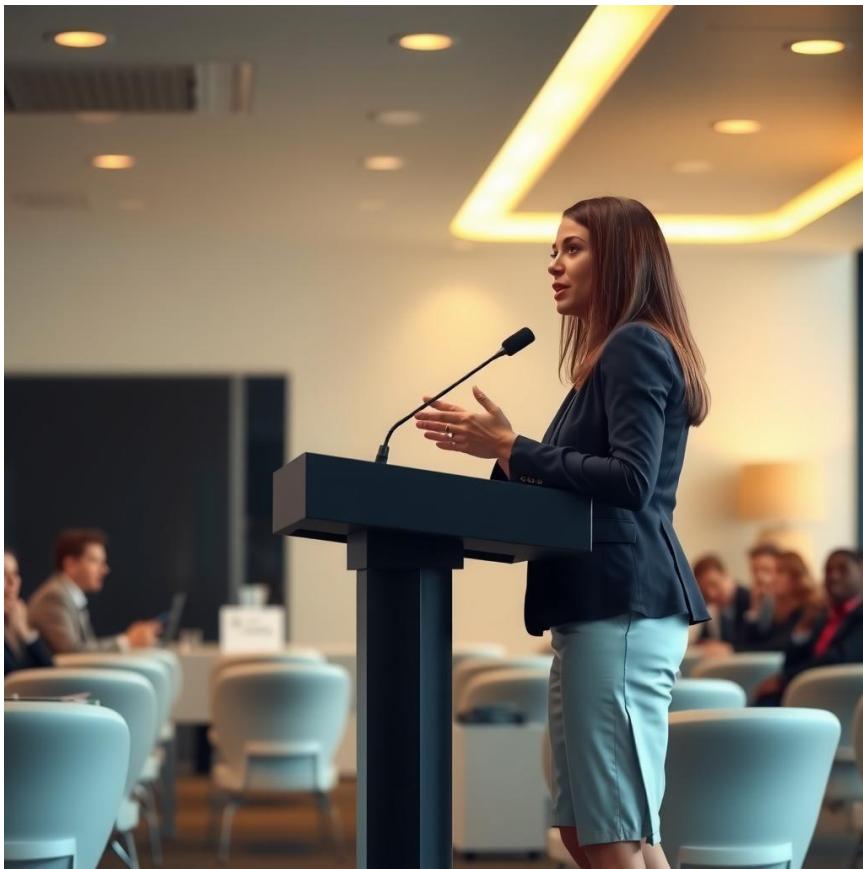
Psychology examines human behavior and mind.

### **Conclusion**

-logy evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek -logia, transforming from gathering words to the study of a subject.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

-logy = “to gather words” → legein (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of '-logy' as a speaking or discourse, depicted by the woman confidently giving a speech at a podium.

### **loyal**

#### **Word**

– Loyal

#### **Greek translation**

πιστός, αφοσιωμένος

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɔɪəl/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French loial, leal “of good quality; faithful; honorable,” from Latin legalem, from lex “law.”
- Root lex = “law” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “pertaining to the law.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Faithful in allegiance or duty; steadfast in devotion.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak → law → faithfulness.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Latin lex “law.” In Old French, loial meant “faithful to the law.” This evolved in English to describe steadfastness in allegiance. So today it means being faithful or devoted.

## **Example Sentences**

- The loyal dog waited patiently for its owner.
- She remained loyal to her childhood friend.
- Employees appreciate a loyal manager.

## **Conclusion**

- Loyal evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin lex to Old French loial, shifting from law-related to general faithfulness.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Loyal = “faithful to law” → lex (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies modern meaning of ‘loyal’ through the firefighter’s expression of dedication and faithfulness to their duty.

### monologue

#### Word

– Monologue

#### Greek translation

μονόλογος

#### Phonetic Spelling

– /'mən.ə,lg/

#### Part of Speech

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French monologue, from Late Greek monologos “speaking alone or to oneself.”
- Prefix mono- = “single, alone” (< Greek monos < PIE \*men- “small, isolated”).
- Root logos = “speech, word” (< Greek legein “to speak” < PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “speaking alone.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A long speech by one person, especially in a play or performance.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak alone.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Greek legein “to speak.” Combined with monos “alone,” monologos evolved to mean “speaking alone.” This shifted from the act of gathering words to the act of delivering a solitary speech. So today it means a long speech by one person.

### **Example Sentences**

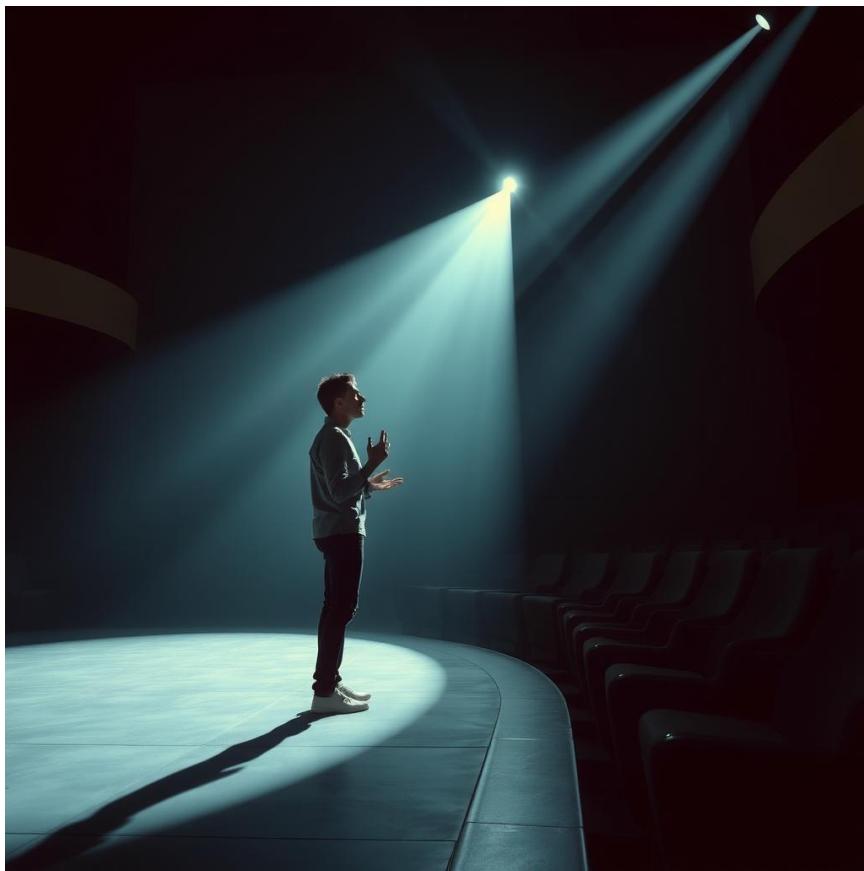
- The actor delivered a powerful monologue.
- Her monologue captivated the entire audience.
- He practiced his monologue for the audition.

### **Conclusion**

- Monologue evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek monologos, shifting from gathering words to delivering a solitary speech.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Monologue = “alone speech” → mono- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of a monologue through a solitary actor delivering a heartfelt speech on stage, evoking intimacy and vulnerability.

### **neglect**

#### **Word**

- Neglect

#### **Greek translation**

παραμέληση

## **Phonetic Spelling**

- /nɪ'glekt/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin neglectus, past participle of neglegere “to disregard, not heed.”
- Prefix nec- = “not” (< Old Latin nec < PIE \*ne- “not”).
- Root legere = “to pick up, select” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “not to pick up.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To fail to care for or give proper attention to something or someone.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Not pick up → disregard → fail to care.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” → Latin legere “to select.” With nec- “not,” neglegere “not to pick up,” evolving from physical inaction to abstract disregard. So today it means failing to care.

## **Example Sentences**

- He neglected his duties at work.
- The garden was neglected and overgrown.
- She felt neglected by her friends.

## **Conclusion**

- Neglect evolved from PIE \*leg- + nec- through Latin neglegere into English, shifting from physical inaction to abstract disregard.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Neglect = “not to collect” → nec- + legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of neglect by depicting a young adult carelessly surrounded by filth and inaction, starkly contrasting with the active and tidy neighborhood outside.

## **neologism**

### **Word**

- Neologism

### **Greek translation**

Νεολογισμός. Εμφανίστηκε για να περιγράψει νέες λέξεις ή νέες σημασίες που αποκτούν υφιστάμενες λέξεις, συχνά για να καλύψουν την έλλειψη όρων για νέες έννοιες που προκύπτουν από την τεχνολογία και την επιστήμη, όπως το «υπερσύνδεσμος» (hyperlink) ή το «βιοηθική» (bioethics).

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /ni'ələdʒizəm/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

– Borrowed from French *néologisme*, from *neo-* “new” (< Greek *neos* < PIE \*newo- “new, young”) + Greek *logos* “word” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”) + -ism. Literal Greek meaning = “new word.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A newly coined word or expression.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → create new words → neologism.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” evolved into Greek *logos* “word,” signifying the gathering of words. Combined with *neo-* “new,” it formed *néologisme* in French, meaning the creation of new words. So today it means a newly coined word or expression.

### **Example Sentences**

- The tech industry is a fertile ground for neologisms.
- "Selfie" is a neologism that quickly became mainstream.
- Authors often use neologisms to enrich their narratives.

## Conclusion

- Neologism evolved from PIE \*leg- “to collect” through Greek logos, combined with neo- “new,” to signify the creation of new words.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Neologism = “new word” → neo- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of ‘neologism’ -innovation in language through the young writer coining a new phrase on her laptop, surrounded by papers and coffee cups, symbolizing creative linguistic experimentation

## philology

### Word

- Philology

### Greek translation

φιλολογία

### Phonetic Spelling

- /fɪ'lɒlədʒi/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Latin *philologia*, originating from Greek *philologia* “love of discussion, learning, and literature.”
- Prefix *philo-* = “loving” (< Greek *philos* “dear, loved”).
- Root *logos* = “word, speech” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “love of words.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- The study of language in written historical sources; a combination of literary studies, history, and linguistics.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → study words → love of learning.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” evolved into Greek logos “word, speech.” Combined with philo- “loving,” philologia emerged as “love of words.” This broadened to encompass the study of language and literature. So today it means the study of language in historical texts.

### **Example Sentences**

- She pursued a degree in philology to explore ancient texts.
- Philology offers insights into the evolution of languages.
- His passion for philology led him to study medieval manuscripts.

### **Conclusion**

- Philology evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek philologia, shifting from gathering words to the comprehensive study of language and literature.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Philology = “love of words” → philo- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The image embodies the modern meaning of philology by depicting a person surrounded by literature and intensely focused on learning, conveying a love of learning and literature.

## privilege

### Word

– Privilege

### Greek translation

προνόμιο

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/

### Part of Speech

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French privilege, from Latin privilegium “law applying to one person.”
- Prefix privus = “individual” (< Latin privus < PIE \*prai-//\*prei- “in front of, before”).
- Root lex (genitive legis) = “law” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “law for an individual.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A special right or advantage granted to a particular person or group.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Law for an individual → special right.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” → Latin lex “law.” Privus “individual” + lex “law” formed privilegium, a law for one person. Over time, it evolved to mean a special right or advantage. So today it means a special right or advantage granted to a person or group.

## **Example Sentences**

- She enjoyed the privilege of a private tour.
- Membership comes with certain privileges.
- It is a privilege to work with such talented people.

## **Conclusion**

- Privilege evolved from PIE \*leg- through Latin privilegium, shifting from a law for an individual to a special right or advantage.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Privilege = “individual law” → privus + lex (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'privilege' by depicting a young woman asserting her earned right to access an exclusive library.

### **prolegomenon**

#### **Word**

- Prolegomenon

#### **Greek translation**

εισαγωγή ή πρόλογος (προλεγόμενον), και αναφέρεται σε προκαταρκτικές παρατηρήσεις ή εισαγωγικό κείμενο πριν από ένα μεγαλύτερο έργο, όπως ένα βιβλίο. Η λέξη προέρχεται από την αρχαία ελληνική φράση προλεγόμενον, που κυριολεκτικά σημαίνει "αυτό που λέγεται εκ των προτέρων"

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /prəʊlɪ'gɒmɪnən/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek prolegomenon, the neuter passive present participle of prolegein “to say beforehand.”
- Prefix pro- = “before” (< Greek pro < PIE \*pro- “forward, in front”).
- Root legein = “to speak” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Suffix -menos = participle form.
- Literal Greek meaning = “that which is said beforehand.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A preliminary observation or introductory discourse prefixed to a book.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words → speak → introduce → modern ‘prolegomenon’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “collect, gather” → Greek legein “speak.” With pro- “before,” prolegein “to say beforehand,” evolving from gathering words to introducing a topic. So today it means a preliminary discourse.

### **Example Sentences**

- The author's prolegomenon set the stage for the main arguments.
- Scholars often write a prolegomenon to clarify their research intentions.

- The prolegomenon provided valuable context for the complex theories discussed.

## Conclusion

- Prolegomenon evolved from PIE \*leg- + pro- through Greek prolegein, shifting from gathering words to introducing a topic.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Prolegomenon = “before speaking” → pro- + legein (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'prolegomenon' as the professor prepares to deliver a preliminary observation or introductory discourse, evident from the book in his hand and the scholarly atmosphere.

## prologue

### Word

- Prologue

### Greek translation

Πρόλογος. Η λέξη προέρχεται από τα αρχαία ελληνικά "πρό" (πριν) και "λόγος" (ομιλία, λόγος) και σημαίνει μια εισαγωγή που δίνει πληροφορίες για να θέσει το πλαίσιο της ιστορίας, παρόμοια με την έννοια της εισαγωγής ή του προλόγου σε ένα κείμενο.

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'prɒlɒg/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old French prologue, directly from Latin prologus, from Greek prologos “preface to a play, speaker of a prologue.”
- Prefix pro- = “before” (< Latin pro- < PIE \*pro- “forward, forth”).
- Root logos = “discourse, speech” (< Greek legein “to speak” < PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “a speech beforehand.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- An introductory section of a literary or musical work.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather words before → introduce.

- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” led to Greek legein “to speak.” With pro-“before,” prologos became “speech beforehand,” evolving from a literal introduction to a formal preface. So today it means an introductory section.

### **Example Sentences**

- The prologue set the stage for the entire novel.
- He read the prologue aloud to the audience.
- The play's prologue provided important context.

### **Conclusion**

- Prologue evolved from PIE \*leg- + pro- through Greek prologos into English, shifting from gathering words to a formal introduction.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Prologue = “before speech” → pro- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'prologue' as an introduction to a narrative, with the actress delivering a powerful opening to the play.

### **relegate**

#### **Word**

– Relegate

#### **Greek translation**

"υποβιβάζω", "μεταθέτω σε χαμηλότερη θέση", ή "αναθέτω". Συγκεκριμένα, σημαίνει να μεταθέτεις κάποιον ή κάτι σε μια λιγότερο σημαντική ή κατώτερη θέση, ή να αναθέτεις μια εργασία σε κάποιον άλλο.

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'relɪgeɪt/

#### **Part of Speech**

- Verb

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin relegare “remove, dismiss, banish.”
- Prefix re- = “back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root legare = “send as a deputy” (< PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “send away.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To assign to a lower position or to send to an obscure place.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Send away → assign to a lower status.
- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather” evolved into Latin legare “send as a deputy.” With re- “back,” relegare meant “send away,” shifting from physical banishment to metaphorical demotion. So today it means to assign to a lower position.

### **Example Sentences**

- The manager relegated the task to an intern.
- After the merger, she was relegated to a less prominent role.
- The team was relegated to the lower division after losing the match.

### **Conclusion**

- Relegate traveled from PIE \*leg- + re- through Latin relegare into English, shifting from physical banishment to metaphorical demotion.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Relegate = “send back” → re- + legare (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'relegate' by depicting a businessman being pushed away from a position of power, symbolizing banishment or demotion to a lower position.

### **sacrilege**

#### **Word**

- Sacrilege

#### **Greek translation**

ἱεροσυλία

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'sækrilidʒ/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French sacrilege, from Latin sacrilegium “temple robbery.”
- Prefix *sacrum* = “sacred object” (< Latin *sacer* < PIE \**sak-* “to sanctify”).
- Root *legere* = “to take, pick up” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to steal sacred things.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The violation or misuse of what is regarded as sacred.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Gather sacred items → steal sacred items → misuse sacred items.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “collect” → Latin *legere* “pick up.” Combined with *sacrum* “sacred,” *sacrilegium* meant “temple robbery.” Over time, it broadened to any misuse of sacred things. So today it means the violation of sacredness.

## **Example Sentences**

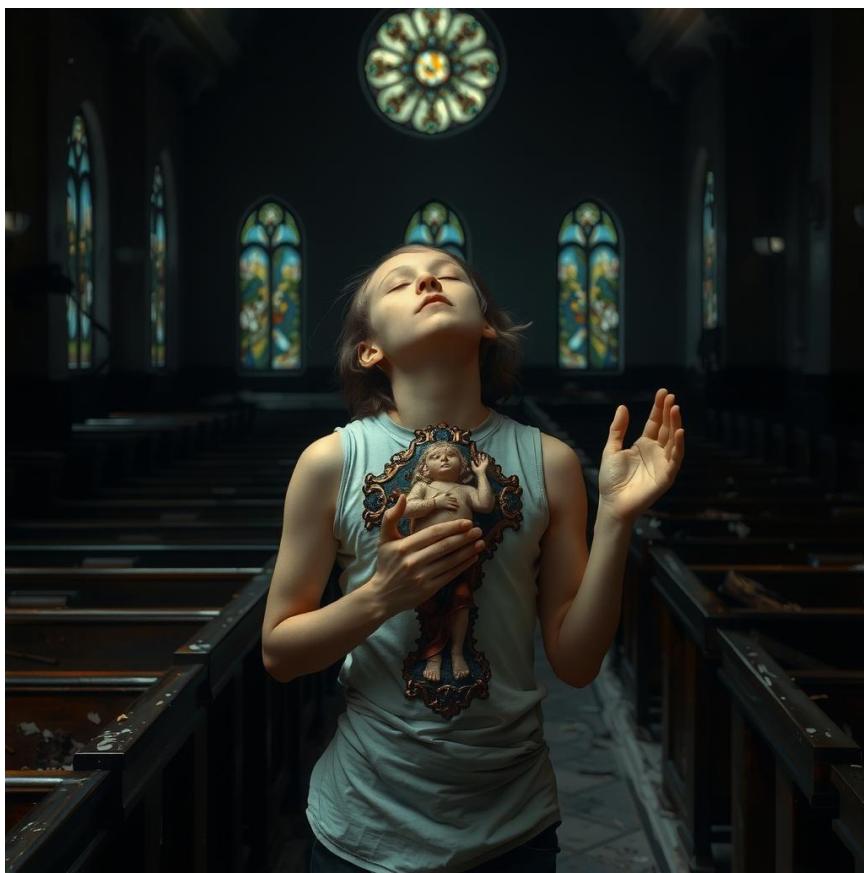
- The vandalism of the church was considered sacrilege.
- Many viewed the unauthorized sale of relics as sacrilege.
- Desecrating the ancient monument was an act of sacrilege.

## **Conclusion**

- Sacrilege evolved from PIE \*leg- + sacrum through Latin sacrilegium, shifting from temple robbery to broader misuse of sacred items.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Sacrilege = “sacred gathering” → sacrum + legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'sacrilegious' by depicting an act of desecration and disrespect in a sacred space.

### **select**

#### **Word**

- Select

#### **Greek translation**

επιλέγω

## **Phonetic Spelling**

- /sɪ'lɛkt/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *selectus*, past participle of *seligere* “to choose out, single out.”
- Prefix *se-* = “apart” (< Latin *se-* < PIE \**sed-* “without, apart”).
- Root *legere* = “to gather, select” (< PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to gather apart.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To carefully choose as being the best or most suitable.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather apart → choose → modern ‘select’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “to collect” led to Latin *legere* “to gather.” With *se-* “apart,” *seligere* meant “to gather apart,” emphasizing choice. This evolved into selecting the best or most suitable. So today it means to carefully choose.

## **Example Sentences**

- She was selected for the lead role in the play.
- The committee will select the winner next week.
- Please select your preferred method of payment.

## **Conclusion**

- Select evolved from PIE \*leg- + se- through Latin seligere, shifting from gathering apart to choosing the best.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Select = “apart to gather” → se- + legere (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'selected' by depicting a curator choosing a painting for its excellence, implying a careful selection process.

## **syllogism**

### **Word**

- Syllogism

### **Greek translation**

Συλλογισμός . Η λέξη προέρχεται από το αρχαίο ελληνικό ρήμα συλλογίζεσθαι, το οποίο σημαίνει "να συμπεραίνω" ή "να λογαριάζω", και σχετίζεται με το ρήμα λόγος. Ο συλλογισμός είναι η διαδικασία εξαγωγής ενός συμπεράσματος από προκείμενες δηλώσεις.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'sɪlədʒɪzəm/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French silogisme, from Latin syllogismus, from Greek syllogismos “inference, Conclusion.”
- Prefix syn- = “together” (< Greek syn < PIE \*ksun- “with”).
- Root logizesthai = “to reason, count” (< Greek logos “reckoning, reason” < PIE \*leg- “to collect, gather”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “think together.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two given or assumed propositions (premises).

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Gather together → reason together → logical deduction.

- Interplay: PIE \*leg- “to collect” evolves into Greek logos “reason.” With syn-“together,” syllogismos becomes “reason together,” shifting from physical gathering to abstract reasoning. So today it means a logical argument form.

### **Example Sentences**

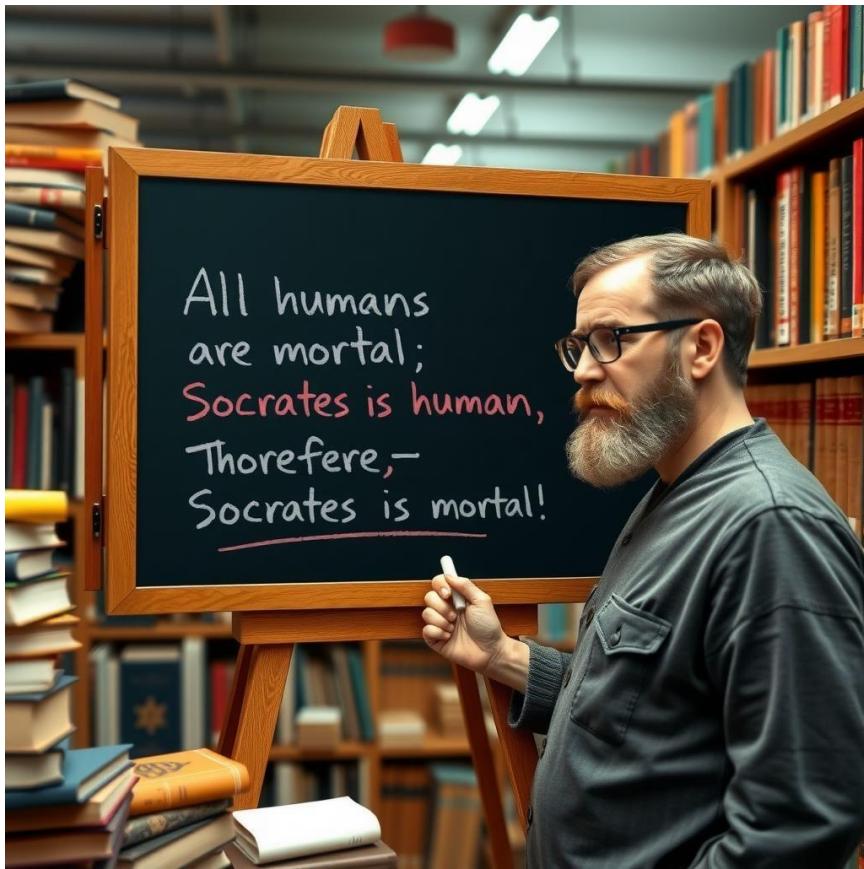
- The philosopher explained the concept of a syllogism to the students.
- Her argument was structured as a syllogism.
- Understanding syllogisms is crucial for logical reasoning.

### **Conclusion**

- Syllogism evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek syllogismos into English, transforming from gathering to reasoning.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Syllogism = “together reason” → syn- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of syllogism by depicting a philosopher writing a logical formula on a chalkboard, illustrating a classic example of a syllogism.

## **tautology**

### **Word**

– Tautology

### **Greek translation**

Ο όρος ταυτολογία προέρχεται από τις λέξεις «αύτό» (ταυτό) και «λόγος», που σημαίνουν «το ίδιο» και «λόγος/έκφραση» αντίστοιχα. Σημαίνει την επανάληψη της ίδιας ιδέας με διαφορετικά λόγια, συχνά πλεοναστικά ή χωρίς να προσθέτει νέα πληροφορία. Ωστόσο, στην λογική, η ταυτολογία αναφέρεται σε μια δήλωση που είναι πάντα αληθής, ανεξάρτητα από την ερμηνεία της.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /tɔ: 'taʊtədʒi/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin *tautologia*, from Greek *tautologia* “representation of the same thing in other words.”
- Prefix *tauto-* = “the same” (from Greek *tauto*, contraction of *to auto*, with *to* “the” + *autos* “self, same”).
- Root *logos* = “saying, word” (from Greek *logos* “word, speech” < PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather” with derivatives meaning “to speak”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “same saying.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The unnecessary repetition of an idea, statement, or word.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Same saying → repetition.
- Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather” → Greek *logos* “word, speech.” Combined with *tauto-* “the same,” *tautologia* evolved to mean repeating the same idea or words. So today it means the unnecessary repetition of an idea or statement.

## **Example Sentences**

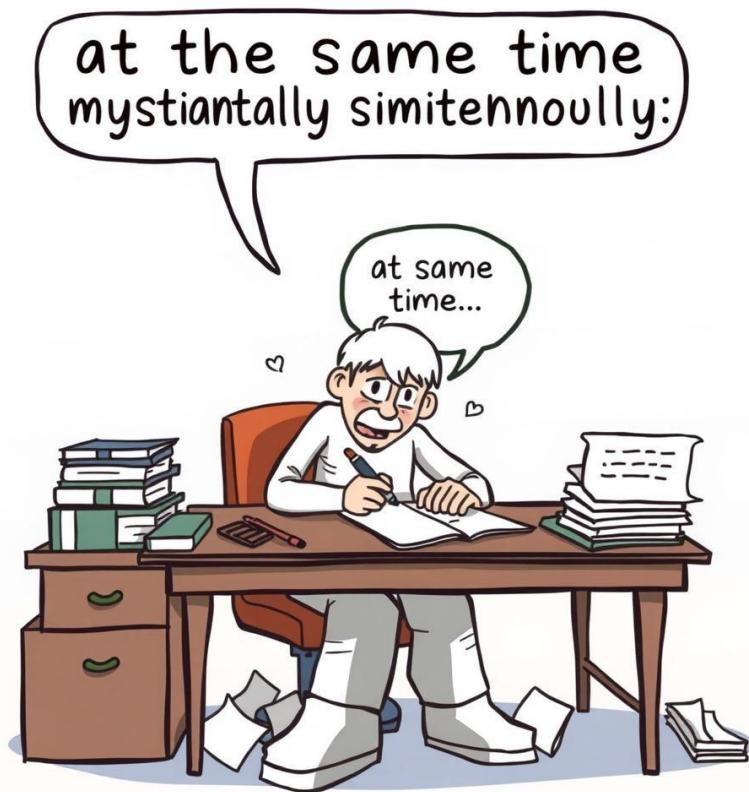
- His speech was full of tautology, repeating the same points.
- Avoid tautology to make your writing clearer.
- The phrase “free gift” is a common tautology.

## Conclusion

- Tautology evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek tautologia, shifting from “same saying” to unnecessary repetition.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Tautology = “same saying” → tauto- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of repetition and redundancy through the writer's actions and the speech bubble, which repeats the same idea in different words.

## trilogy

### Word

- Trilogy

### Greek translation

τριλογία

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'trɪlədʒi/

### Part of Speech

– Noun

### Etymology

– Borrowed from Greek *trilogia* “series of three related tragedies,” from *tri-* “three” (Latin *tres* < PIE \**trei-* “three”) + *logos* “story, word” (from PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather,” with derivatives meaning “to speak”). Literal Greek meaning = “three stories.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

– A series of three related works, typically in literature or film.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Three stories → three-part narrative.  
– Interplay: PIE \**leg-* “to collect, gather” led to Greek *logos* “word, story.” Combined with *tri-* “three,” *trilogia* originally referred to three related tragedies. This concept evolved to encompass any three-part series. So today it means a series of three related works.

### Example Sentences

– The author announced a new fantasy trilogy.  
– Fans eagerly awaited the final book in the trilogy.  
– The film trilogy became a cultural phenomenon.

## **Conclusion**

- Trilogy evolved from PIE \*leg- through Greek trilogy, shifting from three tragedies to any three-part series.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

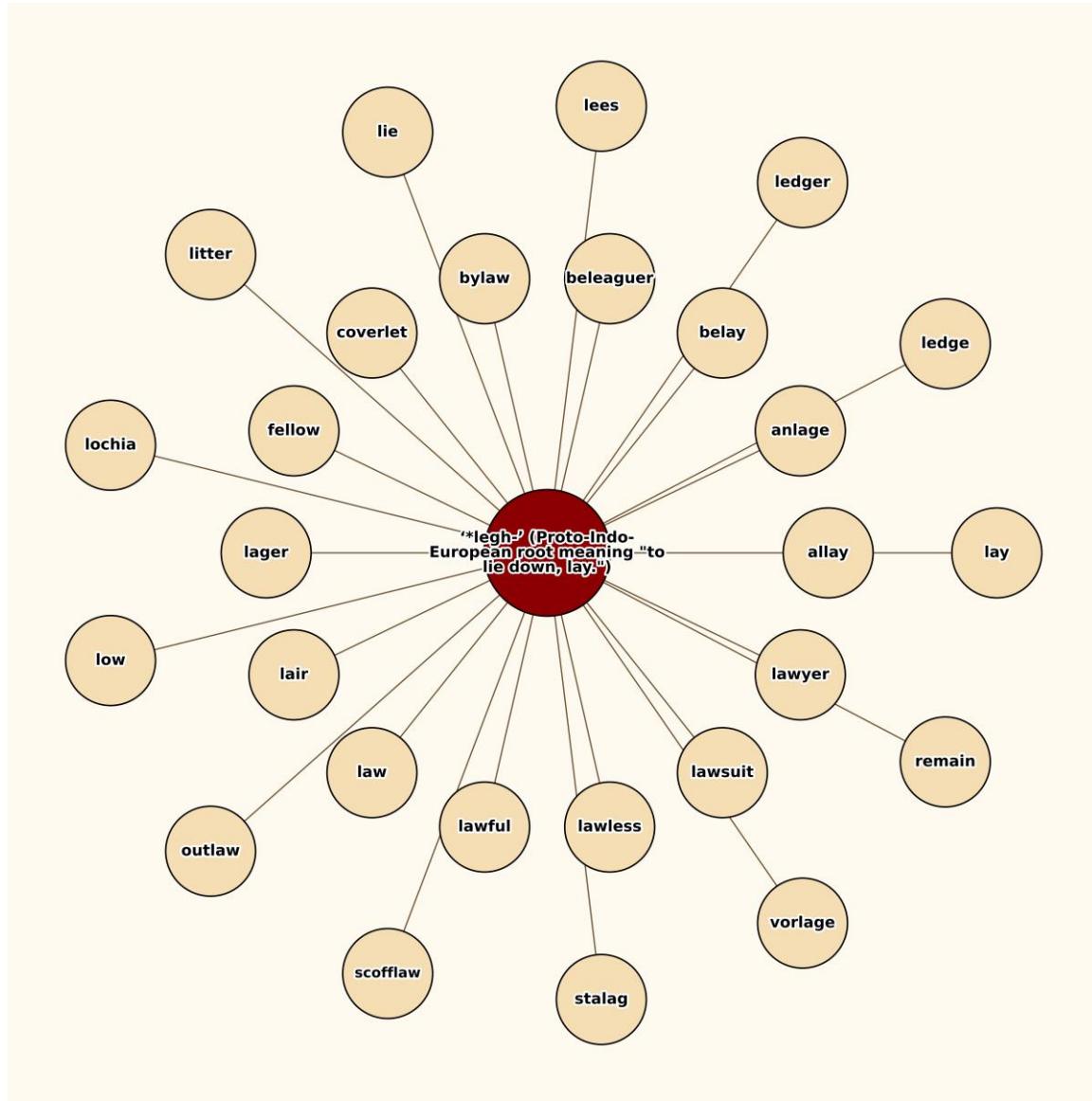
- Trilogy = “three stories” → tri- + logos (PIE \*leg-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'trilogy' through the artist's three related paintings, visually representing a narrative in three parts.



3)\*legh-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to lie down, lay."



**allay**

Word

– Allay

## **Greek translation**

κατευνάζω, μετριάζω

# **Phonetic Spelling**

- /ə'leɪ/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Originally adopted into English from Old English alecgan “to put, place, put down; remit, give up, suppress, abolish; diminish, lessen.”
- Prefix a- = “down, aside” (< Old English an “on, in, into” < PIE \*an- “on”).
- Root lecgan = “to lay” (< PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).
- Confusion with Latin alleviare “to alleviate, lighten” (from ad “to” + levus “light” < PIE \*legwh- “not heavy”) influenced spelling and meaning.
- Literal Old English meaning = “to put down, lay aside.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To diminish in intensity; to relieve or alleviate.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lay down → reduce → calm → modern ‘allay’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” → Old English alecgan “to put down.” The prefix a- suggests a downward action. Over time, the sense of physically laying something down evolved into metaphorically reducing or calming something. So today it means to diminish or alleviate.

## **Example Sentences**

- The medicine helped to allay her headache.
- His words were meant to allay their fears.

- She tried to allay the tension in the room.

### **Conclusion**

- Allay evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old English alecgan, shifting from physical laying down to metaphorical calming or reducing.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Allay = “down to lay” → a- + lecgan (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of ‘allay’ by depicting a mother soothing her crying toddler, effectively putting down or quieting the child's tantrum.

### **anlage**

#### **Word**

- Anlage

### **Greek translation**

πρωτογενής μορφή, ἐμβρυο δομή

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'æn.la:ge/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from German Anlage “foundation, basis.”
- Prefix an- = “on” (from Old High German ana, akin to English on).
- Root legen = “to lay” (from PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).
- Literal German meaning = “to lay on.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The initial stage or basis of a later development.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lay on → foundation → basis → modern ‘anlage’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay” → German legen “to lay.” With an- “on,” anlage “foundation” evolved from the idea of laying a base. So today it means the initial stage or basis of a later development.

### **Example Sentences**

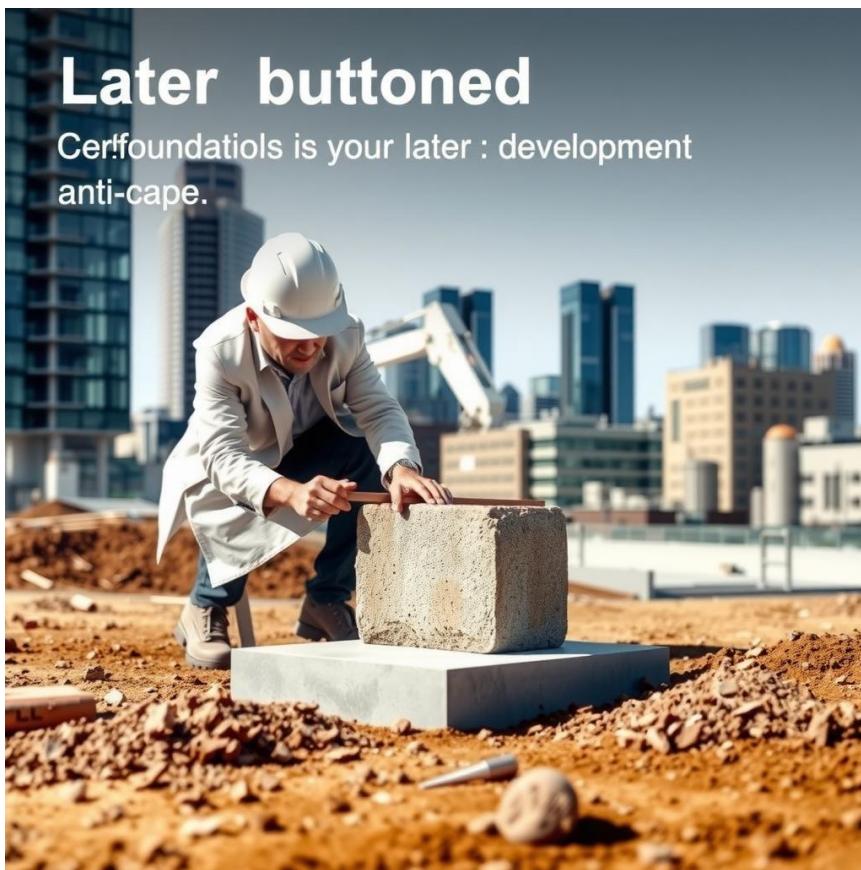
- The anlage of the project was carefully planned.
- Scientists studied the anlage of the organism.
- The anlage for the new policy was set last year.

## **Conclusion**

- Anlage evolved from PIE \*legh- through German anlage, shifting from the physical act of laying to the abstract concept of a foundation.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Anlage = “to lay on” → an- + legen (PIE \*legh-).



The architect laying a foundation stone represents establishing a basis for later development.(anlage)

## **belay**

### **Word**

- Belay

### **Greek translation**

δένω (σχοινί), ασφαλίζω (στην αναρρίχηση)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /bɪ'leɪ/

### **Part of Speech**

- Verb

### **Etymology**

- Originally adopted into English from Old English *belegan*, meaning "to lay a thing about," from *be-* + *legan* "to lay" (from PIE root \*legh- "to lie down, lay"). The prefix *be-* is a word-forming element meaning "about, around, thoroughly, completely." Literal Old English meaning = "to lay about."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To secure or fasten a rope by coiling it around a cleat or pin, especially in nautical or climbing contexts.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lay about → secure by laying → fasten.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- "to lie down, lay" led to Old English *legan* "to lay." With the prefix *be-*, *belegan* meant "to lay about," evolving into the nautical sense of securing a rope. So today it means to fasten or secure a rope.

## **Example Sentences**

- The sailor belayed the rope to the cleat.
- She learned how to belay during her climbing course.
- Make sure to belay the line securely before leaving.

## **Conclusion**

- Belay evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old English belecgan, shifting from laying about to securing ropes in nautical and climbing contexts.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Belay = "lay about" → be- + lecgan (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'belay=to secure or fasten' as the mountain climber is physically securing the rope around the cleat, ensuring safety while climbing.

## beleaguer

### Word

- Beleaguer

### Greek translation

πολιορκώ, καταπιέζω

### Phonetic Spelling

- /bɪ'lɪ:gər/

### Part of Speech

- Verb

### Etymology

– Borrowed from Dutch or Low German belegeren “to besiege,” from be- “around” (< Proto-Germanic \*bi- “around, about” < PIE \*ambhi- “around”) + legeren “to camp” from leger “bed, camp, army, lair” (< Proto-Germanic \*legraz- < PIE \*legh-ro- “to lie down, lay”). Literal meaning = “to camp around.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- To surround with military forces; to harass or trouble persistently.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To camp around → encircle → besiege → harass.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” led to Proto-Germanic \*legraz- “bed, camp.” Combined with be- “around,” it formed belegeren “to besiege.” This evolved from physical encirclement to persistent harassment. So today it means to besiege or harass.

### **Example Sentences**

- The army beleaguered the fortress for weeks.
- She felt beleaguered by constant demands at work.
- The small town was beleaguered by tourists every summer.

### **Conclusion**

- Beleaguer evolved from PIE \*legh- through Dutch belegeren, shifting from physical encirclement to persistent harassment.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Beleaguer = “camp around” → be- + legeren (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'beleaguer' by depicting a fort surrounded and besieged by a helicopter, blocking escape routes and shining searchlights, conveying a sense of blockade and siege.

## bylaw

### Word

- Bylaw

### Greek translation

κανονισμός, εσωτερικός κανονισμός

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'baɪləʊ:/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old Norse or Old Danish bi-lagu “town law.”
- Prefix by- = “place where people dwell” (< Old Norse byr < PIE \*bheue- “to be, exist, grow”).
- Root lagu = “law” (< Old Norse \*lagu, collective plural of lag “layer, measure, stroke” < Proto-Germanic \*lagam “put, lay” < PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).
- Literal meaning = “law of the place.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A rule made by a company or society to control the actions of its members.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lay down → establish → regulate → modern ‘bylaw’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” → Proto-Germanic \*lagam “put, lay.” With by-“place,” bi-lagu “town law” evolved to mean a local ordinance. This concept expanded to include rules governing organizations. So today it means a rule for internal regulation.

### **Example Sentences**

- The club's bylaw requires members to attend at least three meetings a year.
- Each condominium has its own set of bylaws.
- The bylaw prohibits smoking in public parks.

### **Conclusion**

- Bylaw evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old Norse bi-lagu, shifting from laying down laws to specific organizational rules.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Bylaw = “law of the place” → by- + lagu (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'by-law' by depicting a city council member proposing a local ordinance to regulate businesses, illustrating the concept of a town law.

### **coverlet**

#### **Word**

– Coverlet

#### **Greek translation**

επικάλυμμα, σκέπασμα

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'kʌvərlɪt/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Possibly a diminutive of cover or from an unrecorded Old French \*covre-lit, combining covrir “to cover” and lit “bed.”
- Prefix: com- = “together/with” (assimilated form in Latin cooperire).
- Root: Latin cooperire “to cover over” (< PIE \*op-wer-yo-, from \*op- “over” + root \*wer- “to cover”).
- Suffix: -let = diminutive form.
- Literal Latin meaning = “covering for a bed.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A decorative bedspread or outer covering for a bed.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Cover over → protect → decorative covering.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” → Latin lectus “bed.” Combined with covrir “to cover,” forming coverlet as a diminutive. So today it means a decorative bedspread.

## **Example Sentences**

- She chose a floral coverlet for the guest room.
- The coverlet added a touch of elegance to the bedroom.
- He folded the coverlet neatly at the foot of the bed.

## **Conclusion**

- Coverlet evolved from PIE \*legh- through Latin lectus and Old French, becoming a term for a decorative bed covering.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Coverlet = “covering for a bed” → com- + operire (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'cover' through the duvet cover and decorative pillows, which cover and enhance the bed's appearance.

### **fellow**

#### **Word**

– Fellow

#### **Greek translation**

συνάδελφος, συμπατριώτης, συμπολίτης, συμμαθητής, φίλος ή συνάνθρωπος, ανάλογα με το πλαίσιο της πρότασης

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'fələʊ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Originally adopted into English from Old English feolaga “partner, one who shares with another,” via Old Norse felagi.
- Root fe = “money” (see fee).
- Root lag = “to lay, lie down” (< Proto-Germanic \*lagam < PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).
- Literal Old Norse meaning = “one who lays down money with another.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A companion, comrade, or associate; a member of a group or class.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lay down money → partner in venture → companion.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” evolved into the notion of laying down money together in Old Norse. This concept of shared investment extended metaphorically to companionship and association. So today it means a companion or associate.

### **Example Sentences**

- He is a fellow of the Royal Society.
- She chatted with her fellow travelers on the train.
- They were fellow students at university.

## **Conclusion**

- Fellow evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old Norse felagi, shifting from financial partnership to companionship.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Fellow = “lay down together” → fe + lag (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'companion, comrade' through the young woman and her fellow hiker sharing a triumphant moment together.

## **lager**

### **Word**

- Lager

### **Greek translation**

λάγκερ (είδος μπύρας)

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'la:gər/

### Part of Speech

– Noun

### Etymology

– Borrowed from German Lagerbier, meaning "beer brewed for keeping," from Lager "storehouse" (from Proto-Germanic \*legraz, from PIE root \*legh- "to lie down, lay") + Bier "beer." Literal German meaning = "storehouse beer."

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

– A type of beer that is fermented and conditioned at low temperatures.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lie down → store → preserve → lager.  
– Interplay: PIE \*legh- "to lie down" led to Proto-Germanic \*legraz "storehouse." In German, Lagerbier referred to beer stored for maturation. The concept of lying down extended to storing beer for preservation. So today it means a type of beer brewed for keeping.

### Example Sentences

– He ordered a pint of lager at the pub.  
– Lager is often served chilled.  
– The brewery specializes in crafting traditional lagers.

## **Conclusion**

- Lager evolved from PIE \*legh- through German Lagerbier, shifting from the concept of lying down to storing beer for maturation.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lager = "storehouse beer" → Lager (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lager' by depicting a chilled glass of golden lager beer being served in a modern brewery.

## **[lair](#)**

### **Word**

- Lair

### **Greek translation**

φωλιά, κρησφύγετο

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɛər/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English leger “act or place of lying down; bed, couch; illness; the grave.”
- Proto-Germanic \*legraz (source also of Old Norse legr “the grave,” Old Frisian leger “situation,” Old Saxon legar “bed,” Middle Dutch legher “act or place of lying down,” Dutch leger “bed, camp,” Old High German legar “bed,” German Lager “bed, lair, camp, storehouse,” Gothic ligrs “place of lying”).
- From PIE root \*legh- “to lie down, lay.”
- Literal Old English meaning = “place of lying down.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A resting or sleeping place for a wild animal; a den.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lie down → resting place → animal’s den.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” evolved into Old English leger, indicating a place for lying down. Over time, the term narrowed to describe a specific resting place for animals. So today it means a den.

## **Example Sentences**

- The fox returned to its lair at dusk.
- The dragon guarded its treasure deep within its lair.
- The hunter tracked the bear back to its lair.

## **Conclusion**

- Lair evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old English leger, shifting from a general place of lying down to a specific animal den.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lair = “place of lying down” → PIE \*legh-.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lair' through the depiction of a bear in a state of rest, surrounded by calming elements that evoke a sense of stillness and quiet.

## **law**

### **Word**

- Law

### **Greek translation**

νόμος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɔ:/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old Norse \*lagu “law,” collective plural of lag “layer, measure, stroke,” literally “something laid down, that which is fixed or set.”
- Root \*legh- = “to lie down, lay” (PIE).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A system of rules created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behavior.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To lay down → to establish → to set rules.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay” led to the Old Norse concept of laying down rules. This evolved into the idea of fixed regulations or laws. The transition from physical

laying down to abstract rule-setting reflects the development of societal structures. So today it means a system of rules.

### **Example Sentences**

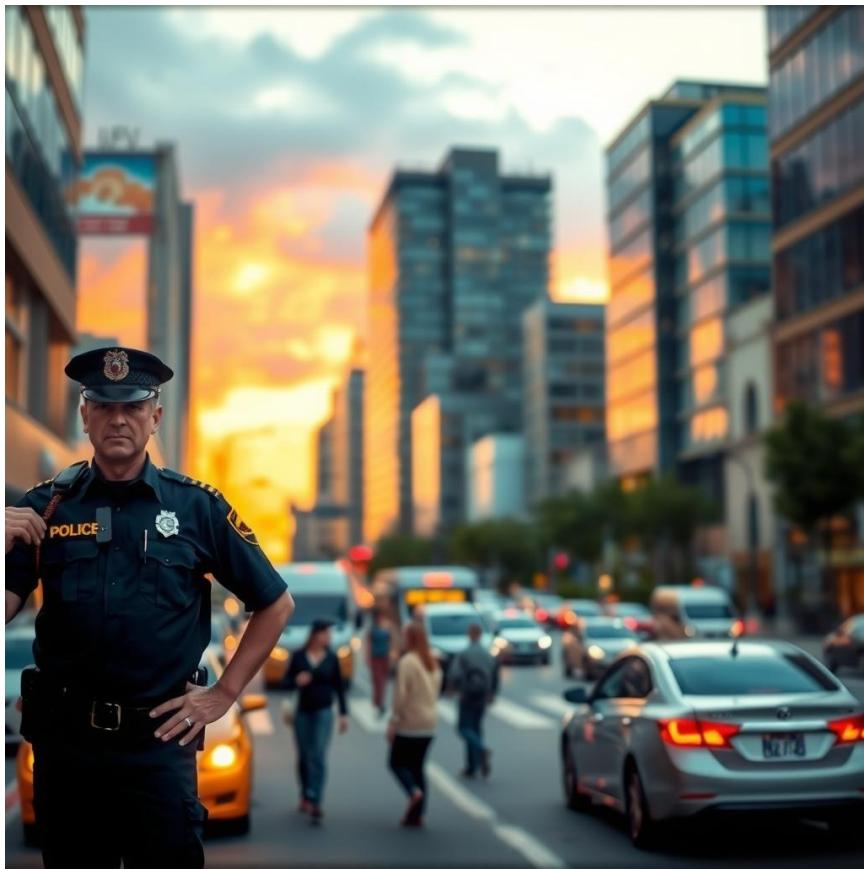
- The new law will take effect next month.
- He studied law at the university.
- The law requires all drivers to wear seatbelts.

### **Conclusion**

- Law evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old Norse \*lagu, shifting from the physical act of laying down to the abstract concept of rule-setting.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Law = “something laid down” → \*legh- (PIE).



The police officer standing firmly in the foreground, amidst a bustling street, embodies the modern meaning of 'law' or 'regulation' by conveying a sense of order and governance.

## **lawful**

### **Word**

– Lawful

### **Greek translation**

νόμιμος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɔ:fəl/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English lagu (plural laga, combining form lah-) “ordinance, rule prescribed by authority,” from Old Norse \*lagu “law,” collective plural of lag “layer, measure, stroke,” literally “something laid down, that which is fixed or set.” This traces back to Proto-Germanic \*lagam “put, lay” from PIE root \*legh- “to lie down, lay.” Suffix -ful from Old English full “containing all that can be received,” from Proto-Germanic \*fullaz, from PIE root \*pele- “to fill.” Literal meaning = “full of law.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Lay down → establish → set rules → modern ‘lawful’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” led to the concept of laying down rules or laws, as seen in Old Norse and Old English. The suffix -ful indicates being filled with or characterized by something, in this case, law. So today it means conforming to or recognized by law.

## **Example Sentences**

- The contract was deemed lawful by the court.
- She is a lawful citizen of the country.
- The company operates in a lawful manner.

## **Conclusion**

- Lawful evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old Norse and Old English, shifting from laying down rules to being filled with or characterized by law.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lawful = “full of what is laid down” → \*legh- + -ful (PIE \*pele-).



The scene embodies 'lawful' through the businessman, symbolizing order and adherence to rules, set against a backdrop of structured, organized city life.

### **lawless**

#### **Word**

- Lawless

#### **Greek translation**

άνομος, χωρίς νόμο

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lɔ:ləs/

## **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Formed from law (n.) + suffix -less.
- Law from Old English lagu, from Old Norse \*lagu “something laid down or fixed,” from PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay.”
- Suffix -less from Old English -leas, from Proto-Germanic \*lausaz “free, devoid,” from PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide.”
- Literal meaning = “without law.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Not governed by or obedient to laws; illegal.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Without law → uncontrolled → illegal.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lay down” led to Old Norse \*lagu “law,” something laid down or fixed. Combined with -less from PIE \*leu- “to loosen,” indicating absence. So today it means “not governed by laws.”

## **Example Sentences**

- The region was considered lawless and dangerous.
- Lawless behavior was rampant during the protest.
- The movie depicted a lawless society.

## **Conclusion**

- Lawless evolved from PIE \*legh- “to lay down” and \*leu- “to loosen,” forming a concept of absence of law.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lawless = “without law” → law (PIE \*legh-) + -less (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lawless' by depicting a rugged individual riding a motorcycle on a deserted highway, symbolizing freedom and disregard for the law.

## **lawsuit**

### **Word**

- Lawsuit

### **Greek translation**

αγωγή, δίκη

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɔ:.su:t/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Formed from law + suit.
- Law: From Old English lagu “ordinance, rule,” from Old Norse \*lagu “law,” from Proto-Germanic \*lagam “put, lay” (< PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).
- Suit: From Anglo-French suit, from Old French suite “pursuit, act of following,” from Vulgar Latin \*sequita, from Latin secutus, past participle of sequi “to follow” (< PIE \*sekw- “to follow”).
- Literal meaning = “a following of the law.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A legal action or proceeding in a court.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To lay down → to establish rules → to follow rules → legal proceedings.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” leads to the concept of laying down rules or laws. The term lawsuit combines this with PIE \*sekw- “to follow,” indicating the act of following legal procedures. So today it means a legal action.

### **Example Sentences**

- The company faced a lawsuit over the faulty product.
- She filed a lawsuit to claim damages.
- The lawsuit was settled out of court.

### **Conclusion**

- Lawsuit evolved from PIE \*legh- and \*sekw-, through Old Norse and Old French, to denote legal proceedings.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lawsuit = “following the laid-down law” → law (PIE \*legh-) + suit (PIE \*sekw-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'lawsuit' by depicting a lawyer arguing a case in a courtroom, highlighting the importance of upholding the law.

## **lawyer**

### **Word**

- Lawyer

### **Greek translation**

δικηγόρος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lɔ:jər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Originally adopted into English from Middle English lawe + -iere.
- Root lawe = “law” (from Old English lagu, from Old Norse \*lagu, related to PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).
- Suffix -iere = agent noun suffix, variant of -ier used after a vowel or -w-.
- Literal meaning = “one versed in law.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who practices or studies law; an attorney or counselor.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To lie down → to lay down rules → law → lawyer.

– Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” evolved into the concept of laying down rules or laws. This notion of establishing order led to the term “law.” The agent noun suffix -iere denotes someone who practices or is skilled in a particular field, thus forming “lawyer.” So today it means a person who practices law.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lawyer presented a compelling argument in court.
- She consulted her lawyer before signing the contract.
- He aspired to become a lawyer to help those in need.

### **Conclusion**

- Lawyer evolved from PIE \*legh- through Middle English lawe + -iere, shifting from laying down rules to a profession in law.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lawyer = “one versed in law” → lawe (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'study' or 'learn' through the bespectacled lawyer intensely studying a legal document.

## **lay (v.)**

### **Word**

– Lay

### **Greek translation**

τοποθετώ, βάζω, στρώνω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /leɪ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English lecgan “to place on the ground or in an orderly fashion,” from Proto-Germanic \*lagojanan.
- Root \*legh- = “to lie down, lay” (PIE root meaning “to lie down, lay”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To put something down gently or carefully; to place in a position of rest.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To lie down → to cause to lie down → to place.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” evolved into the causative form in Germanic languages, leading to Old English lecgan. This shifted from the act of lying down to actively placing something down. So today it means to place or put down.

## **Example Sentences**

- She laid the book on the table.
- The hen lays eggs every morning.
- He laid the foundation for future success.

## **Conclusion**

- Lay evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old English lecgan, transitioning from lying down to actively placing objects.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lay = “to cause to lie down” → from PIE \*legh-.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'to cause to lie or rest' as the woman gently places the bouquet on the lake's shore, allowing it to rest on the calm water's edge.

### **ledge**

#### **Word**

– Ledge

### **Greek translation**

προεξοχή, περβάζι

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɛdʒ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

– Possibly derived from Middle English leggen “to place, lay,” related to Old English lecgan, from Proto-Germanic \*lagojanan, from PIE root \*legh- “to lie down, lay.” Alternatively, it may have Scandinavian origins, akin to Swedish lagg “the rim of a cask.” Literal PIE meaning = “to lie down, lay.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– A narrow shelf or shelf-like projection, especially one that is natural, such as a rock formation.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To lay down → flat surface → narrow shelf.  
– Interplay: The PIE root \*legh- “to lie down” evolved into the concept of placing or laying objects flat. This idea extended to the notion of a flat, narrow surface, leading to the modern sense of a “ledge” as a shelf or projection. So today it means a narrow shelf or projection.

### **Example Sentences**

– She placed the vase on the window ledge.

- The climber rested on a small ledge halfway up the cliff.
- Books lined the ledge above the fireplace.

## Conclusion

- Ledge evolved from the PIE root \*legh- through Middle English, shifting from the act of laying down to the concept of a flat, narrow surface.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Ledge = “to lay down” → flat surface (PIE \*legh-).



The image shows a crossbar (ledger board) laid across two trees, embodying the modern meaning of a horizontal piece placed across something.

## **ledger**

### **Word**

- Ledger

### **Greek translation**

καθολικό (λογιστικό βιβλίο)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'ledʒər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Middle English, possibly modeled on a Dutch term. Derived from leggen “to place, lay” (related to lay).
- Root \*legh- = “to lie down, lay” (PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A book or other collection of financial accounts.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lie down → remain in place → record permanence.
- Interplay: The PIE root \*legh- “to lie down” evolved into the concept of something that remains stationary. In Middle English, ledger referred to a book that stayed in one place, like a church breviary. This idea of permanence and stability transitioned into the modern sense of a ledger as a stable record of accounts. So today it means a book of financial records.

## **Example Sentences**

- The accountant updated the ledger with the day's transactions.
- She keeps a personal ledger to track her expenses.
- The company's ledger showed a significant profit this quarter.

## **Conclusion**

- Ledger evolved from PIE \*legh- through Middle English, shifting from the idea of lying down to a stable record of accounts.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Ledger = “lie down” → stationary record (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'accountant' by depicting a person focused on recording financial transactions, surrounded by papers and a ledger book.

## **lees**

### **Word**

Lees

### **Greek translation**

οινολάσπη, κατακάθι

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/li:z/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Old French *lies*, plural of *lie* “dregs, sediment,” likely from Celtic \*leg-ya- (compare Old Irish *lige* “a bed, a lying”), from PIE root \*legh- “to lie down, lay.”

Literal PIE meaning = “to lie down.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

The sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of a liquid, especially wine.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Lie down → settle → sediment → modern ‘lees’.

Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” → Celtic \*leg-ya- “a lying” → Old French *lies* “sediment.” The concept of lying down evolved into the idea of settling, leading to the modern sense of sediment. So today it means the sediment at the bottom of a liquid.

### **Example Sentences**

The wine had a thick layer of lees at the bottom.

After fermentation, the lees were filtered out.

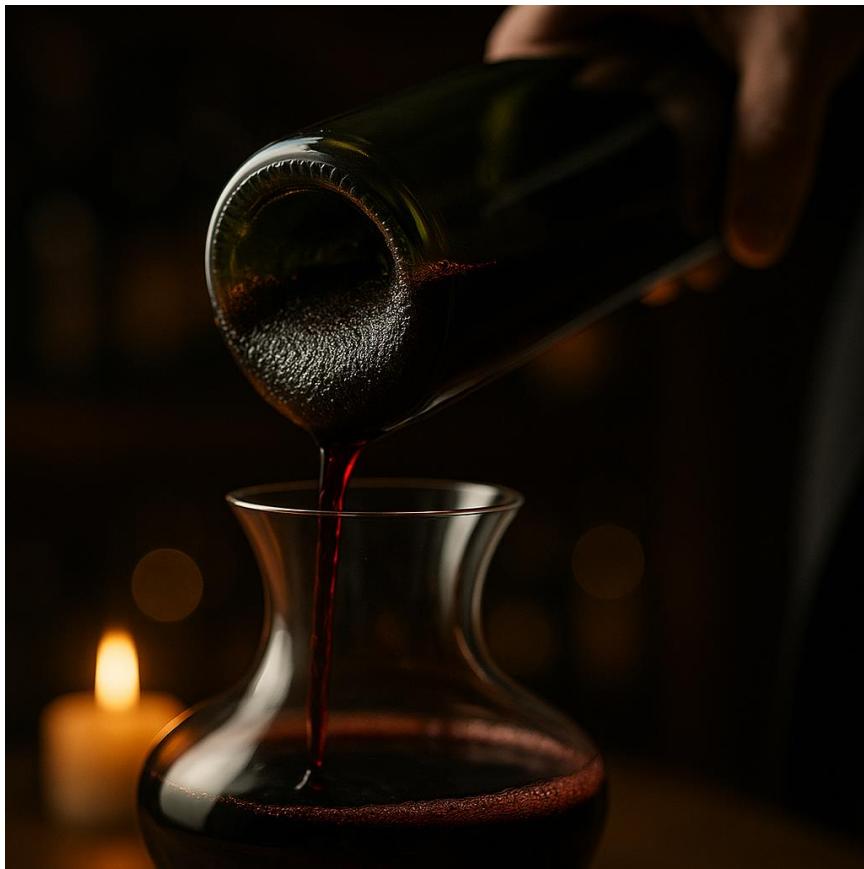
The lees gave the wine a richer flavor.

### **Conclusion**

Lees evolved from PIE \*legh- through Celtic and Old French, shifting from the concept of lying down to the sediment that settles.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

Lees = “to lie down” → PIE \*legh- (settle as sediment).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lees' i.e. 'sediment' or 'dregs' in wine, as the sommelier pours wine and leaves behind a thick layer at the bottom.

### **lie**

#### **Word**

– Lie

#### **Greek translation**

ξαπλώνω, βρίσκομαι

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /laɪ/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English licgan, meaning "be situated, have a specific position; remain; be at rest, lie down."
- Root \*legh- = "to lie down, lay" (PIE \*legh-).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To rest horizontally or be in a recumbent position.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lie down → rest → remain still → modern 'lie'.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- "to lie down" → Old English licgan "be situated." The concept of lying down evolved from physical rest to include metaphorical uses such as remaining still or passive. So today it means to rest horizontally or be in a recumbent position.

## **Example Sentences**

- He likes to lie on the grass and watch the clouds.
- The cat lies on the windowsill every afternoon.
- She decided to lie down for a quick nap.

## **Conclusion**

- Lie evolved from PIE \*legh- through Old English licgan, shifting from physical rest to include metaphorical stillness.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lie = "to lie down" → licgan (PIE \*legh-).



The woman's relaxed body and peaceful expression convey a sense of rest and recumbence in a serene environment. (lie)

## **litter**

### **Word**

– Litter

### **Greek translation**

απορρίμματα, φορείο, γέννα (ζώων)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɪt.ər/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Anglo-French litere and Old French litiere, meaning "portable bed," from Medieval Latin lectaria, from Latin lectus "bed, lounge, sofa," derived from PIE \*legh-to-, a suffixed form of the root \*legh- "to lie down, lay." Altered in French by influence of lit "bed." Literal Latin meaning = "bed."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Scattered waste or debris; a group of offspring born at one time.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To lie down → bed → bedding → scattered straw → waste.
- Interplay: The PIE root \*legh- "to lie down" led to Latin lectus "bed," evolving into the concept of a portable bed or bedding. Over time, the meaning expanded to include straw used for bedding and eventually to scattered debris. So today it means scattered waste or debris.

Additional explanation:

Context cue: stables, markets, and streets commonly used straw for bedding, packing, or floor-covering; when walked on, it fragmented and spread—exactly the visual pattern we now call “litter.” After use, that straw didn’t stay neat; it got trampled and scattered. By metonymy, litter comes to mean the messy spread of that bedding material on the ground.

## **Example Sentences**

- The park was covered in litter after the festival.
- The cat had a litter of kittens last night.

- Please don't litter in the streets.

## Conclusion

- Litter evolved from PIE \*legh- through Latin lectus into English, shifting from the concept of a bed to scattered waste.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Litter = "to lie down" → lectus (PIE \*legh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'litter' through the chaotic pile of straw and animal waste, contrasting with the serene background of newborn piglets and warm lighting.

## **lochia**

### **Word**

- Lochia

### **Greek translation**

λόχεια (εκκρίσεις μετά τον τοκετό)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'loukiə/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Modern Latin *lochia*, originating from Greek *lokhia* “childbirth,” neuter plural of *lokhios* “pertaining to childbirth,” from *lokhos* “a lying in, childbirth,” also “an ambush,” from PIE root \**legh-* “to lie down, lay.” Literal Greek meaning = “pertaining to lying in.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The discharge from the uterus following childbirth.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lie down → childbirth → postpartum discharge.
- Interplay: PIE \**legh-* “to lie down” → Greek *lokhos* “lying in, childbirth.” The term evolved to describe the postpartum period, focusing on the physical state after childbirth. So today it means the discharge following childbirth.

### **Example Sentences**

- The doctor explained the normal duration of lochia after delivery.
- Lochia is a natural part of postpartum recovery.
- She monitored her lochia to ensure a healthy recovery.

## Conclusion

- Lochia evolved from PIE \*legh- through Greek lokhos to describe postpartum discharge, shifting from the act of lying in to the discharge itself.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Lochia = “lying in” → lokhos (PIE \*legh-).



The scene shows immediate postpartum care: a nurse educates a new mother while holding a sanitary pad with a small blood-tinged stain. The bassinet and supplies place the moment after childbirth, focusing on the normal uterine discharge during recovery—

lochia.", "stem\_visual\_mapping": "PIE \*legh- “to lie (down)” → Greek lokhos “lying-in, childbirth.” The mother seated on the bed and bedside setup signify “lying-in,” while the pad visualizes the postpartum discharge named lochia."

## low

### Word

– Low

### Greek translation

χαμηλός

### Phonetic Spelling

– /lou̯/

### Part of Speech

– Adjective

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old Norse lagr “low, low-down, short; humble,” from Proto-Germanic \*lega- “lying flat, low.”
- Root \*legh- = “to lie down, lay” (PIE root).

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- Not high or tall; below the usual level or standard.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lie down → near the ground → not high → modern ‘low’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” led to Proto-Germanic \*lega- “lying flat.” Old Norse lagr “low” described physical proximity to the ground. Over time, it expanded to describe rank, sound, and quality. So today it means not high or tall.

### **Example Sentences**

- The sun was low in the sky.
- Prices are at an all-time low.
- He spoke in a low voice.

### **Conclusion**

- Low evolved from PIE \*legh- through Proto-Germanic \*lega- and Old Norse lagr, shifting from physical position to broader applications of height and quality.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Low = “lie down” → \*legh- (PIE root).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'low' through the musician playing a low, melancholic tune in a dimly lit, cramped room, evoking a sense of something being below the usual level.

## **outlaw**

### **Word**

– Outlaw

### **Greek translation**

παράνομος, εκτός νόμου

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'aʊt,lo:/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English utlaga, meaning "one put outside the law," from a Scandinavian source such as Old Norse utlagi.
- Prefix ut- = "out" (< Old Norse ut < PIE \*uidh- "up, out").
- Root lagu = "law" (plural of lag, see law).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who has broken the law and is living outside its protection; a lawless person.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Out of law → outside legal protection → living lawlessly.
- Interplay: PIE \*uidh- "up, out" led to the Old Norse ut- "out." Combined with lagu "law," it formed utlagi, meaning "outlawed." This shifted from a legal status to a broader sense of living outside societal norms. So today it means a person living in defiance of the law.

## **Example Sentences**

- The notorious outlaw was finally captured by the sheriff.
- Legends often romanticize the life of an outlaw.
- He lived like an outlaw, always on the run.

## **Conclusion**

- Outlaw evolved from PIE \*uidh- + lagu through Old Norse utlagi, shifting from legal exclusion to a broader defiance of law.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Outlaw = “out of law” → ut- + lagu (PIE \*uidh-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'outlaw' by depicting a rugged, fearful man walking alone in a dark alley, evoking a sense of being outside the law and vulnerable.

### **scofflaw**

#### **Word**

- Scofflaw

#### **Greek translation**

παραβάτης (που αγνοεί συστηματικά τον νόμο)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'skɒf,lɔ:/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Coined in 1924 from scoff (verb) + law (noun).
- Scoff: From Middle English scoff, from a Scandinavian source such as Old Norse skaup, skop "mockery, ridicule," related to Proto-Germanic \*skub-, \*skuf- and PIE \*skeubh- "to shove."
- Law: From Old English lagu, from Old Norse \*lagu "law," from Proto-Germanic \*lagam "put, lay," from PIE root \*legh- "to lie down, lay."
- Literal meaning = "one who mocks the law."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who flouts or disregards the law, especially one who drinks illegally.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lay down → establish rules → law.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- "to lie down, lay" led to the concept of law as something established or set. Scoff, from PIE \*skeubh- "to shove," implies pushing against norms. Combined, scofflaw describes someone who disregards established rules. So today it means someone who flouts the law.

## **Example Sentences**

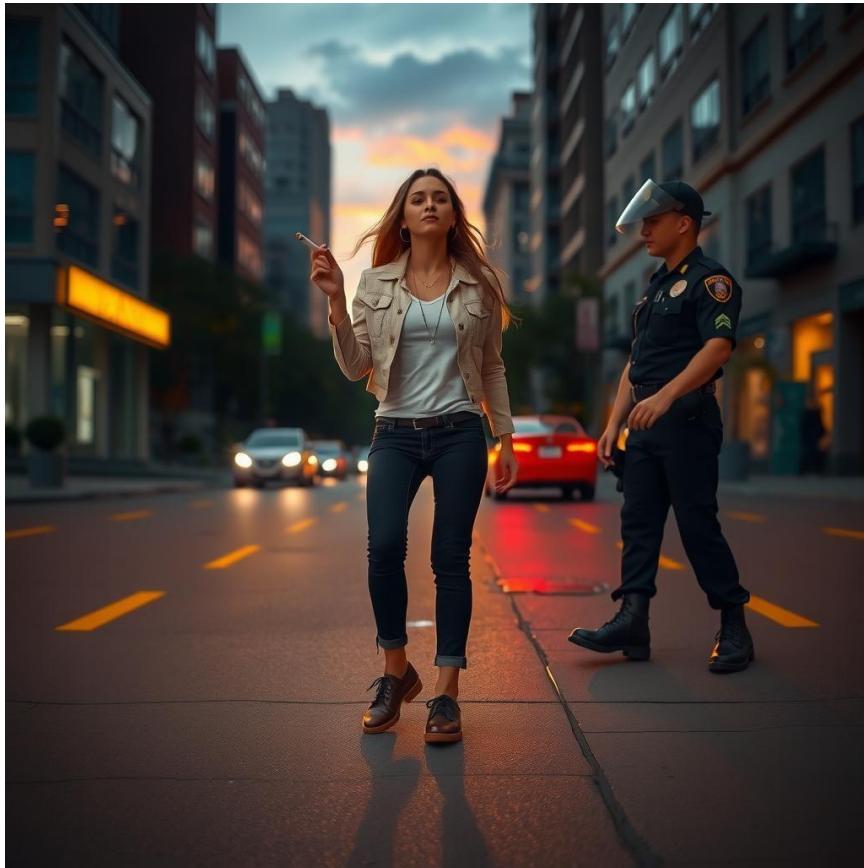
- The notorious scofflaw was caught speeding again.
- During Prohibition, many became scofflaws to enjoy a drink.
- The city cracked down on scofflaws who ignored parking regulations.

## **Conclusion**

- Scofflaw combines the act of mocking (scoff) with established rules (law), evolving from PIE roots \*skeubh- and \*legh- to describe one who disregards laws.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Scofflaw = "mock established rules" → scoff (PIE \*skeubh-) + law (PIE \*legh-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'scofflaw' by depicting a person confidently disregarding the law, as symbolized by the police officer looking away while the woman breaks the law by littering.

**stalag**

**Word**

- Stalag

### **Greek translation**

**στρατόπεδο αιχμαλώτων (γερμανικός όρος)**

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'stal:læg/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from German Stalag, short for Stammlager “main camp.”
- Stammlager: Stamm = “stem” (< Proto-Germanic \*stamniz < PIE \*sta- “to stand, make or be firm”).
- Lager = “bed, lair, camp, storehouse” (< Old High German legar < Proto-Germanic \*legraz < PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).
- Literal meaning = “main bed/camp.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A German prisoner-of-war camp during World War II.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lie down → place of rest → camp.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” led to Proto-Germanic \*legraz “bed.” Combined with \*sta- “to stand,” it formed Stammlager, a stable place for lying down. So today it means a POW camp(prisoner-of-war camp).

## **Example Sentences**

- The soldier was held in a stalag for several months.
- Many stories of escape from stalags are well-documented.
- The stalag was heavily guarded.

## **Conclusion**

- Stalag evolved from PIE \*legh- + \*sta- through German Stammlager, shifting from a place of rest to a POW camp.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Stalag = “stand + lie down” → Stamm + Lager (PIE \*sta- + \*legh-).



The image embodies the modern meaning of 'Stalag' as a German POW camp through the depiction of a guarded entrance with barbed wire, conveying a sense of confinement and control.

## **vorlage**

### **Word**

– Vorlage

### **Greek translation**

πρότυπο, υπόδειγμα (γερμανικής προέλευσης). Επίσης σημαίνει

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'fɔ:rla:gə/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from German Vorlage, from vorlegen “to lean forward.”
- Prefix vor- = “before” (< Old High German vor- < PIE \*per- “forward, through”).
- Root legen = “to lay” (< Old High German laga “act of laying” < Proto-Germanic \*lagam < PIE \*legh- “to lie down, lay”).
- Literal German meaning = “forward laying.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A skiing position where the skier leans forward. Επίσης σημαίνει μια θέση σκι όπου ο σκιέρ γέρνει προς τα εμπρός.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lay forward → lean forward → skiing posture.
- Interplay: PIE \*legh- “to lie down” evolved into German legen “to lay.” With vor- “before,” vorlegen became “lean forward,” describing a skier’s stance. So today it means a forward-leaning skiing position.

### **Example Sentences**

- The skier maintained a perfect vorlage during the descent.
- Mastering the vorlage is crucial for speed skiing.
- She adjusted her vorlage to improve balance.

### **Conclusion**

- Vorlage evolved from PIE \*legh- through German vorlegen, shifting from laying down to a forward-leaning skiing position.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Vorlage = “forward laying” → vor- + legen (PIE \*legh-).



The skier leaning forward on their skis embodies the modern meaning of 'skiing' and 'leaning forward'.

### **remain**

#### **Word**

– Remain

#### **Greek translation**

παραμένω, απομένω

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /rɪ'meɪn/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Anglo-French remayn-, Old French remain-, from Latin remanere “to remain, to stay behind.”
- Prefix re- = “back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root manere = “to stay, remain” (< PIE \*men- “to remain”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to stay back.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To continue to exist, especially after other parts have been removed or destroyed; to stay in the same place or condition.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stay back → endure → continue to exist.
- Interplay: PIE \*men- “to remain” → Latin manere “to stay.” With re- “back,” remanere “to stay back,” evolving from physical staying to abstract continuity. So today it means to continue to exist or stay.

## **Example Sentences**

- Only a few ruins remain after the fire.
- She decided to remain at her current job.
- Despite the changes, the core values remain.

## **Conclusion**

- Remain evolved from PIE \*men- + re- through Latin remanere into English, shifting from physical staying to abstract continuity.

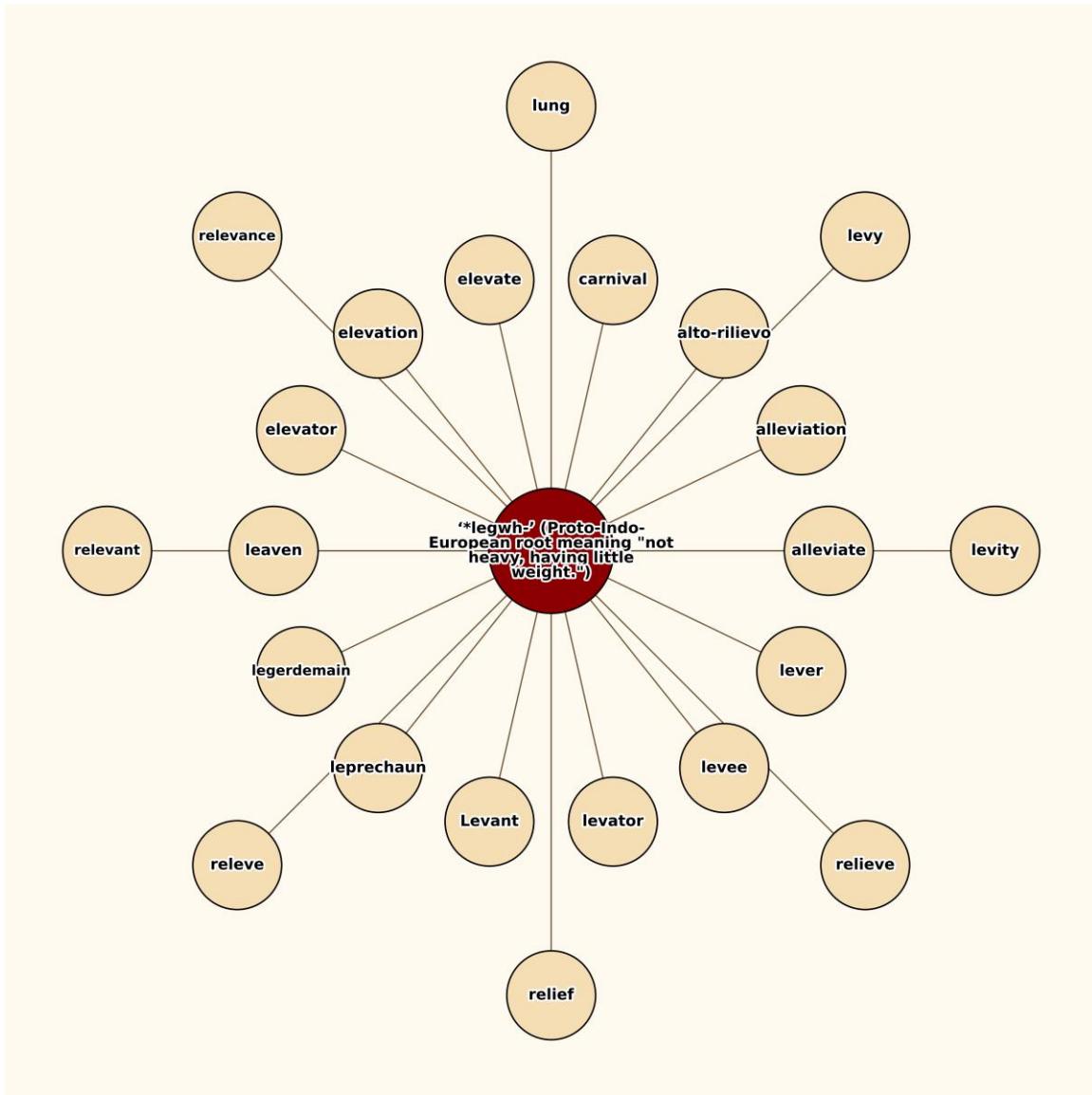
### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Remain = “back to stay” → re- + manere (PIE \*men-).



The lone tree standing after the storm embodies the meaning of 'remain' by surviving and staying intact despite the removal or loss of its surroundings.

4)\*legwh-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "not heavy, having little weight."



## alleviate

### Word

– Alleviate

### Greek translation

ανακουφίζω

## **Phonetic Spelling**

- /ə'li:vieɪt/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin alleviatus, past participle of alleviare “to lift up, raise,” figuratively “to lighten (a burden), comfort, console.”
- Prefix ad- = “to” (< Latin ad- < PIE \*ad- “to, near, at”).
- Root levis = “light in weight” (< PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to lighten.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less severe.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lighten → lessen burden → ease discomfort.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Latin levis “light.” With ad- “to,” alleviare “to lighten,” shifting from physical lifting to emotional or situational relief. So today it means to reduce severity.

## **Example Sentences**

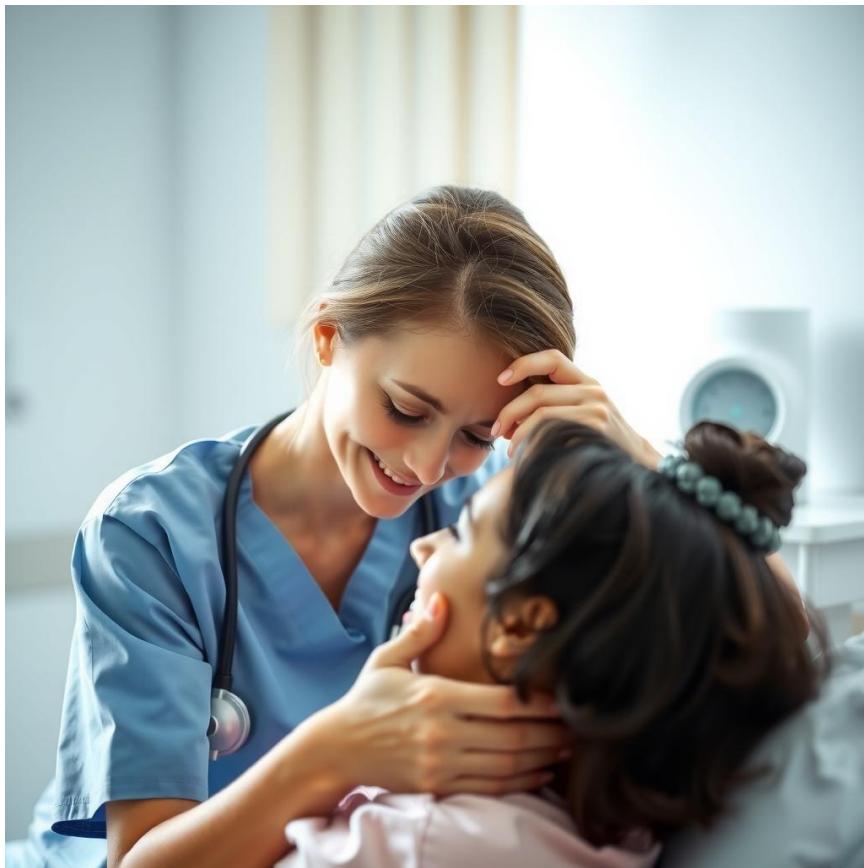
- The medication helped alleviate her pain.
- Efforts to alleviate poverty are ongoing.
- He tried to alleviate her concerns with reassurance.

## **Conclusion**

- Alleviate evolved from PIE \*legwh- + ad- through Latin alleviare into English, transitioning from physical lifting to easing burdens.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Alleviate = “to lighten” → ad- + levis (PIE \*legwh-).



The nurse lifting the patient's head embodies mitigation of suffering.(alleviate)

## **alleviation**

### **Word**

- Alleviation

### **Greek translation**

ανακούφιση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ə,li:vɪ'εɪʃən/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin alleviationem, from Latin alleviare “to lift up, raise,” figuratively “to lighten, comfort.”
- Prefix ad- = “to” (< Latin ad- < PIE \*ad- “to, near”).
- Root levis = “light in weight” (< PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to make light.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The act of making something less severe or more bearable.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To make light → to reduce burden → to ease discomfort.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Latin levis “light.” With ad- “to,” alleviare “to make light,” shifting from physical lifting to emotional or situational relief. So today it means easing severity or discomfort.

### **Example Sentences**

- The medication provided alleviation from the pain.

- She sought alleviation for her stress through meditation.
- The charity focuses on the alleviation of poverty.

## Conclusion

- Alleviation evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin alleviare, transitioning from physical lifting to easing burdens.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Alleviation = “to make light” → ad- + levis (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies 'alleviation' by depicting a nurse comforting a distressed baby, lifting their emotional pain and bringing relief.

## **alto-rilievo**

### **Word**

- Alto-rilievo

### **Greek translation**

υψηλό ανάγλυφο

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- / ,æltəʊrɪ'li:vəʊ /

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Italian alto-rilievo, literally "high-relief" in sculpture.
- Prefix alto- = "high" (< Latin altus "high" < PIE \*al- "to grow, nourish").
- Root rilievo = "to raise" (< Latin relevare "to raise, lighten" < PIE \*legwh- "not heavy, having little weight").
- Literal Italian meaning = "high-relief."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A form of sculpture in which the figures are raised significantly from the background.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: High + raise → prominent elevation → sculptural prominence.

- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- "not heavy" → Latin relevare "raise." Combined with alto- "high," it forms alto-rilievo, emphasizing the prominence of figures in sculpture. So today it means a sculptural form where figures stand out prominently.

### **Example Sentences**

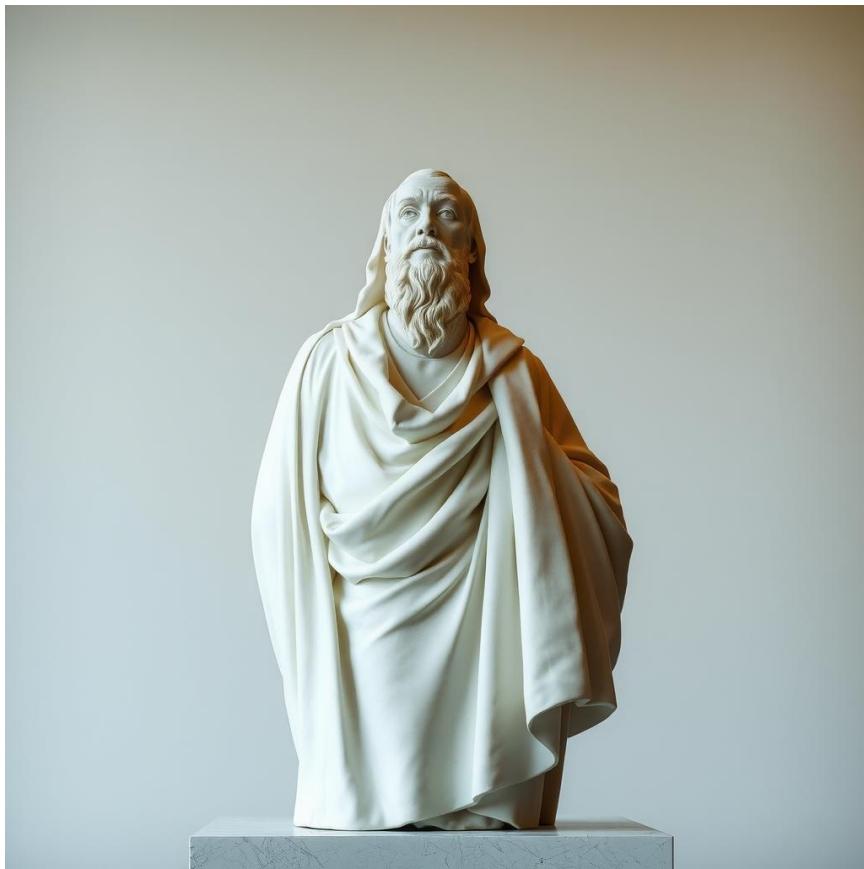
- The museum displayed a stunning alto-rilievo of ancient warriors.
- Artists often use alto-rilievo to create dramatic effects.
- The cathedral's facade features intricate alto-rilievo sculptures.

### **Conclusion**

- Alto-rilievo evolved from PIE \*legwh- + \*al- through Italian, highlighting the prominence of figures in sculpture.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Alto-rilievo = "high raise" → alto- + rilievo (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'alto-relievo' by depicting a figure standing out prominently from a simple background, with strong emergence of details like the face and robes.

## **carnival**

### **Word**

– Carnival

### **Greek translation**

καρναβάλι

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'ka:rni:vəl/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French carnaval, from Italian carnevale, from older Italian forms like Milanese \*carnelevale, Old Pisan carnelevare “to remove meat.”
- Root caro = “flesh” (< PIE \*sker- “to cut”).
- Verb levare = “lighten, raise, remove” (< PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “raising flesh.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A period of public revelry and festivities, typically occurring before Lent; also refers to a traveling amusement show.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Raising flesh → removing meat → celebration before fasting.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Latin levare “lighten.” Combined with caro “flesh,” carnelevare meant “remove meat,” marking a time of indulgence before Lent. Over time, it evolved into a broader sense of celebration and festivity. So today it means a period of public revelry.

Additional explanation:

### **Etymology and timing**

Latin carne levare = remove meat. It labels the transition into Lent, when meat is taken off the table. Over time the label slid onto the festive period immediately before Lent—the blowout before abstinence.

What people actually ate during Carnival

- Western/Catholic Europe: Big feasts culminating on Fat Thursday and Mardi Gras (Fat Tuesday). Meat, sausages, fried doughs, butter, eggs, sugar—using up what would be forbidden or spoiled during Lent.

- Greek/Orthodox world: Apókries splits into phases. Tsiknopémpti (the “smoky” Thursday) is explicitly meat-heavy. Then Tyriní (Cheesefare week) keeps the party vibe but drops meat and leans on cheese, eggs, and pastries. Clean Monday starts Lent with full abstinence.

### **Example Sentences**

- The city hosts a grand carnival every spring.
- She dressed up in a colorful costume for the carnival parade.
- The carnival rides were a hit with the children.

### **Conclusion**

- Carnival evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin carnelevare, shifting from a literal removal of meat to a festive celebration.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Carnival = “raising flesh” → caro + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The vibrant carnival scene embodies the modern meaning of a time of merrymaking before Lent, capturing the joy and festivity associated with it.

## **elevate**

### **Word**

– Elevate

### **Greek translation**

ανυψώνω, ανεβάζω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'elɪveɪt/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin elevatus, past participle of elevare “to lift up, raise.”
- Prefix ex- = “out, from” (< Latin ex- < PIE \*eghs “out”).
- Root levare = “to lighten, raise” (< Latin levis “light” in weight < PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to lift out, raise.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To raise to a higher position or level; to promote or improve.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lighten → lift up → raise status → modern ‘elevate’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Latin levis “light.” With ex- “out,” elevare “lift out,” evolving from physical lifting to abstract promotion. So today it means to raise or improve.

## **Example Sentences**

- The platform elevates the stage for better visibility.
- She was elevated to manager after years of hard work.
- The speech elevated the mood of the audience.

## **Conclusion**

- Elevate traveled from PIE \*legwh- through Latin elevare into English, evolving from physical lifting to abstract promotion.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Elevate = “out to lighten” → ex- + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'elevate' by depicting a person triumphantly standing on a raised platform, symbolizing her elevated status and success.

### **elevation**

#### **Word**

- Elevation

#### **Greek translation**

ανύψωση, υψόμετρο

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /ˌelɪ'veɪʃən/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French elevation and directly from Latin elevatio, meaning "a lifting up."
- Prefix ex- = "out/upwards" (< Latin ex- < PIE \*eghs "out").
- Root levare = "to lighten, raise" (< Latin levis "light" < PIE \*legwh- "not heavy, having little weight").
- Literal Latin meaning = "a lifting up."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The height to which something is elevated; the act of raising something.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light in weight → lift up → raise → modern 'elevation'.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- "not heavy" led to Latin levis "light," evolving to levare "raise." With ex- "out/upwards," elevatio meant "lifting up," shifting from physical lifting to abstract height. So today it means the height or act of raising.

## **Example Sentences**

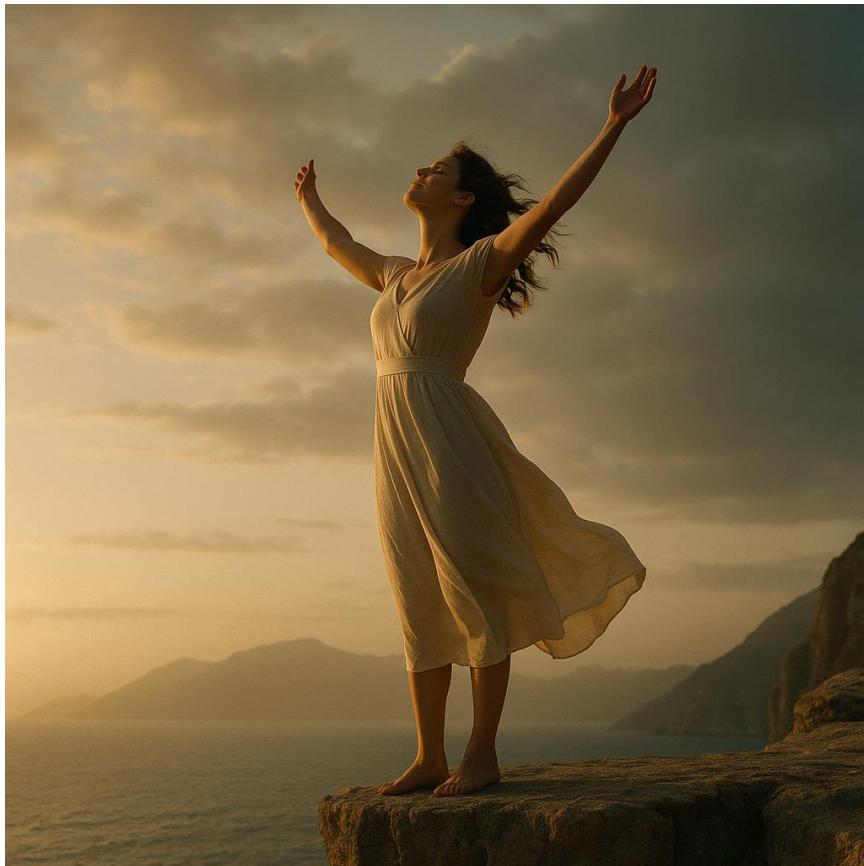
- The elevation of the mountain is impressive.
- The architect designed the building with a unique elevation.
- Her elevation to manager was well-deserved.

## **Conclusion**

- Elevation evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin elevatio, transitioning from physical lifting to the concept of height or raising.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Elevation = “out/upwards to light” → ex- + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of elevation as a rising or height, capturing the woman's elevated mood and physical stance at the cliff's edge.

## **elevator**

### **Word**

- Elevator

### **Greek translation**

ανελκυστήρας

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'εլɪ,veɪtər/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin elevator “one who raises up,” from the past participle stem of elevare.
- Prefix e(x)- = “out of, from” (< Latin ex < PIE \*eghs “out”).
- Root levare = “to raise” (< PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “one who raises up.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A platform or compartment housed in a shaft for raising and lowering people or things to different floors or levels.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lightness → raising → lifting → modern ‘elevator’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” led to Latin levare “to raise.” Combined with e(x)- “out of,” it formed elevare, meaning “to raise up.” This evolved into elevator, initially describing a muscle function, then a mechanical lift. So today it means a device that lifts people or objects.

## **Example Sentences**

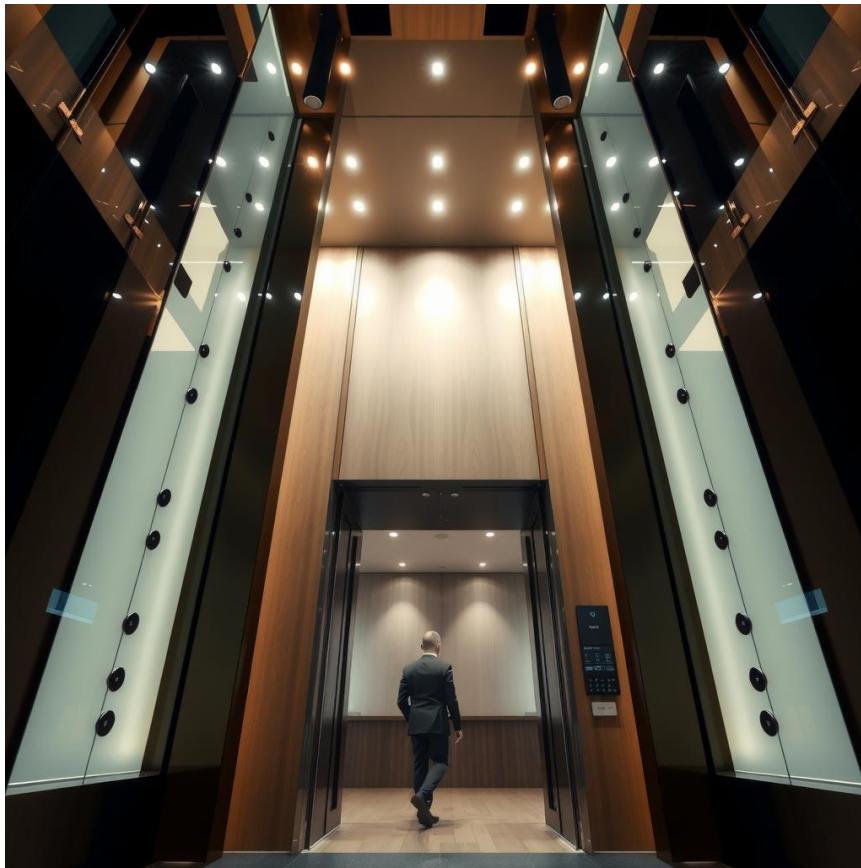
- The elevator took us to the top floor.
- She waited for the elevator to arrive.
- The building's elevator was under maintenance.

## **Conclusion**

- Elevator evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin elevare, shifting from the concept of lightness to mechanical lifting.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Elevator = “out of lightness” → e(x)- + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'elevator' as a device that raises people or objects, depicted by the sleek elevator rising smoothly upwards and a passenger stepping out.

## leaven

### Word

– Leaven

### Greek translation

προζύμι, ζυμωτικός παράγοντας

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'levnən/

### Part of Speech

– Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old French levain, from Latin levamen, meaning "alleviation, mitigation," but in Vulgar Latin as "means of lifting."
- Root levare = "to raise" (< PIE \*legwh- "not heavy, having little weight").
- Literal Latin meaning = "means of lifting."

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A substance, typically yeast, used to make dough rise by fermentation.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Not heavy → lift → raise → make rise.

- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- "not heavy" → Latin levare "to raise." Leaven evolved from a physical act of lifting to a metaphorical act of causing dough to rise. So today it means a substance that makes dough rise.

### **Example Sentences**

- The baker added leaven to the dough.
- A small amount of leaven can transform the entire batch.
- She used natural leaven for her sourdough bread.

### **Conclusion**

- Leaven evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin levare, transforming from lifting to causing dough to rise.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Leaven = "not heavy" → levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'leaven' by depicting a baker working with dough and a bowl of frothy sourdough starter, which is a substance added to dough to produce fermentation.

## **legerdemain**

### **Word**

– Legerdemain

### **Greek translation**

ταχυδακτυλουργία, μαγικό κόλπο

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɛdʒərdə'meɪn/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French *léger de main* “quick of hand.”
- Adjective *léger* = “light” (< Latin *levis* “light” < PIE \**legwh-* “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Noun *main* = “hand” (< Latin *manus* < PIE \**man-* “hand”).
- Literal French meaning = “light of hand.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Skillful use of one's hands when performing conjuring tricks; sleight of hand.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light of hand → nimble manipulation → skillful trickery.
- Interplay: PIE \**legwh-* “not heavy” → Latin *levis* “light.” In Old French, *léger de main* combined “light” and “hand” to describe dexterous skill. This evolved into the English “legerdemain,” focusing on the art of deception. So today it means skillful hand trickery.

## **Example Sentences**

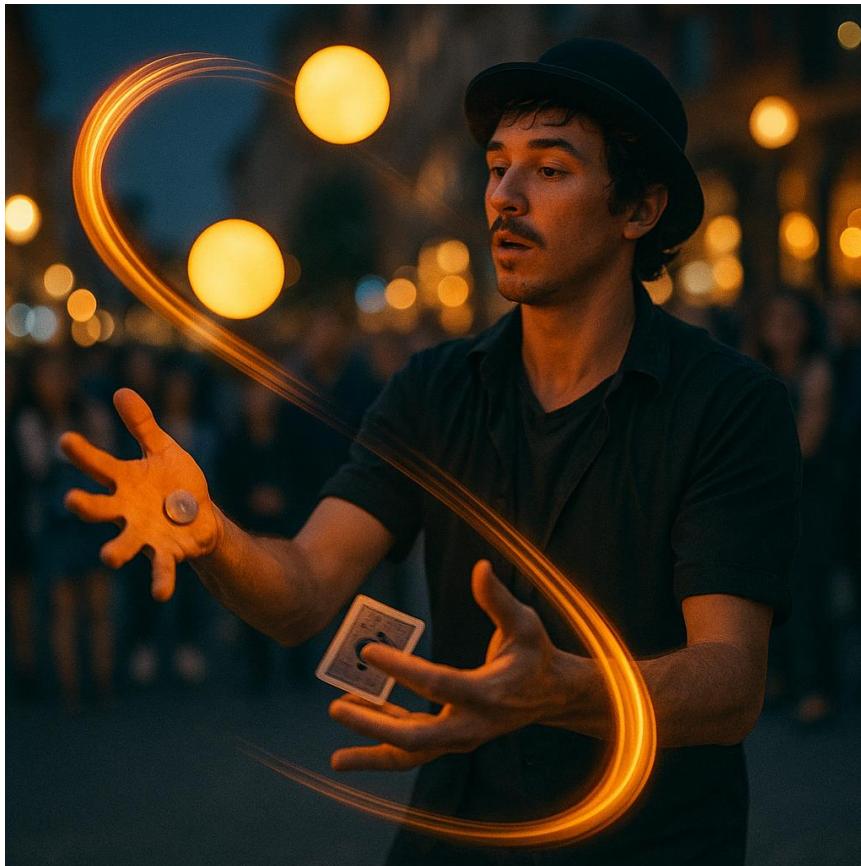
- The magician's legerdemain left the audience in awe.
- Her legerdemain with cards was unmatched.
- He used legerdemain to distract the crowd.

## **Conclusion**

- Legerdemain evolved from PIE \**legwh-* through Latin and Old French, shifting from physical lightness to skillful hand trickery.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Legerdemain = “light of hand” → léger (PIE \*legwh-) + main (PIE \*man-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of Legerdemain meaning 'lightning-fast hand movements' and 'sleight of hand' through the street performer's quick and agile juggling.

### **leprechaun**

#### **Word**

– Leprechaun

#### **Greek translation**

ληπρικόν (ιρλανδικός καλικάντζαρος)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɛprəkɔ:n/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Originally adopted from Irish lupracan, a metathesis of Old Irish luchorpan, meaning "a very small body."
- Prefix lu- = "little, small" (< PIE \*legwh- "not heavy, having little weight").
- Root corpan = "body" (diminutive of corp, from Latin corpus "body," < PIE \*kwrep- "body, form, appearance").
- Alternative connection to Latin Lupercalia, linked to Roman Luperci, aristocratic youths in a festival.
- Literal Irish meaning = "a very small body."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A small, mischievous sprite in Irish folklore, often depicted as a shoemaker with hidden treasure.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Not heavy → small → diminutive creature → mythical being.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- "not heavy" led to Irish lu- "little," forming luchorpan "small body." Misinterpretation of Luperci as mythical beings led to the modern leprechaun, a small, mischievous sprite.

### **Example Sentences**

- The leprechaun hid his pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

- Children dressed as leprechauns for the St. Patrick's Day parade.
- Legends say that if you catch a leprechaun, he must grant you three wishes.

## Conclusion

- Leprechaun evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Irish lupracan, blending folklore and linguistic shifts to become a symbol of Irish mythology.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Leprechaun = "small body" → lu- + corpan (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'leprechaun' as a mythical Irish figure associated with gold, luck, and mischief, depicted with a wolfish grin suggesting cunning.

## **Levant**

### **Word**

– Levant

### **Greek translation**

Λεβάντες (Ανατολική Μεσόγειος)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lə'vænt/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

– Borrowed from French *levant* “the Orient,” from the present participle of lever “to rise,” from Latin *levare* “to raise,” derived from PIE root \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight.” Literal Latin meaning = “to raise.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– The historical term for the eastern Mediterranean lands, especially the coastal regions and islands of Asia Minor, Syria, and Lebanon.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Not heavy → rise → direction of sunrise → eastern lands.  
– Interplay: The PIE root \*legwh- “not heavy” led to Latin *levare* “to raise.” In French, *levant* described the direction of the rising sun, metaphorically extending to the eastern Mediterranean region. So today it means the eastern Mediterranean lands.

### **Example Sentences**

- The Levant has a rich and complex history.
- Trade routes through the Levant were vital in ancient times.
- The cuisine of the Levant is known for its diverse flavors.

## Conclusion

- Levant evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin levare and French levant, shifting from the concept of rising to denote eastern lands.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Levant = “to rise” → lever (French) from levare (Latin) from PIE \*legwh-.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of Levant i.e. 'Mediterranean lands east of Italy' by depicting a serene coastline with a distant island, evoking a sense of exotic eastern lands.

## levator

### Word

- Levator

### Greek translation

"ανελκτήρας", αναφερόμενη σε μια που ανυψώνει κάποιο μέρος του σώματος, όπως οι "ανελκτήρες των πτερυγίων της ρινός" (levator alae nasi muscle) ή οι "ανελκτήρες των πλευρών" (levator costae muscle).

### Phonetic Spelling

- /lɪ'veɪtər/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from medical Latin levator, meaning "a lifter," derived from Latin levatus, past participle of levare "to raise, lift up; make lighter."
- Root levare = "to raise, lift up" (< PIE \*legwh- "not heavy, having little weight").
- Literal Latin meaning = "a lifter."

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A muscle that raises or elevates a part of the body.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Not heavy → lift → elevate → anatomical function.

- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- "not heavy" leads to Latin levare "to raise." In anatomy, levator describes muscles that lift body parts. The transition from general lifting to specific anatomical function is clear. So today it means a muscle that elevates.

### **Example Sentences**

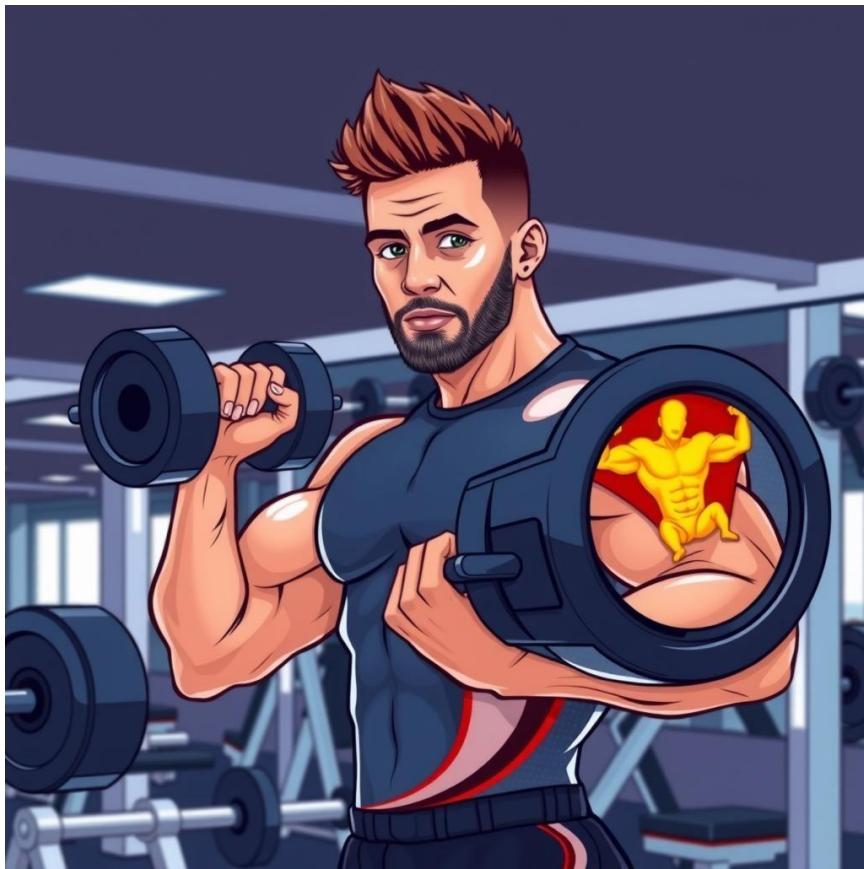
- The levator scapulae muscle helps lift the shoulder blade.
- A strong levator muscle is crucial for proper posture.
- The surgeon explained the role of the levator in the procedure.

### **Conclusion**

- Levator evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin levare, shifting from general lifting to specific anatomical function.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Levator = "lifter" from levare (PIE \*legwh- "not heavy").



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'levator' by depicting a fitness enthusiast lifting weights, highlighting the levator muscle in their arm, which elevates or lifts.

### **levee**

#### **Word**

Levee

#### **Greek translation**

ανάχωμα

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

/lə' vi:/

#### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from New Orleans French levée, meaning "a raising, a lifting; an embankment," from French levée, literally "a rising," noun use of the feminine past participle of lever "to raise," from Latin levare "to raise, lift up; make lighter."

- Root levare = "to raise, lift up" (< PIE \*legwh- "not heavy, having little weight").
- Literal Latin meaning = "to make light."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A natural or artificial embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Make light → raise → embankment.

Interplay: PIE \*legwh- "not heavy" led to Latin levare "to raise." In French, levée evolved to mean "a rising," applied to embankments that raise land to prevent flooding. So today it means a river embankment.

### **Example Sentences**

The levee held back the floodwaters during the storm.

Farmers built a levee to protect their fields from the river.

The city reinforced the levee to prevent future flooding.

### **Conclusion**

Levee evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin levare to French levée, shifting from "make light" to "raise" to a protective embankment.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

Levee = "make light" → levare (PIE \*legwh-) to "raise" embankment.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of a levee as a protective embankment, with a strong man holding a shovel on a concrete levee, preventing river overflow.

#### **lever**

##### **Word**

– Lever

##### **Greek translation**

μοχλός

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'li:vər/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French levier “a lifter, a lever, crowbar,” derived from the verb lever “to raise.”
- Root levis = “light” in weight (< PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “light, not heavy.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A rigid bar used to exert a force on an object at one point by applying force at a second point.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light in weight → easy to lift → tool for lifting.
- Interplay: The PIE root \*legwh- meaning “not heavy” led to Latin levis, describing something light and easy to move. This concept evolved into the Old French levier, a tool that makes lifting easier. So today it means a tool used to lift or move objects with ease.

### **Example Sentences**

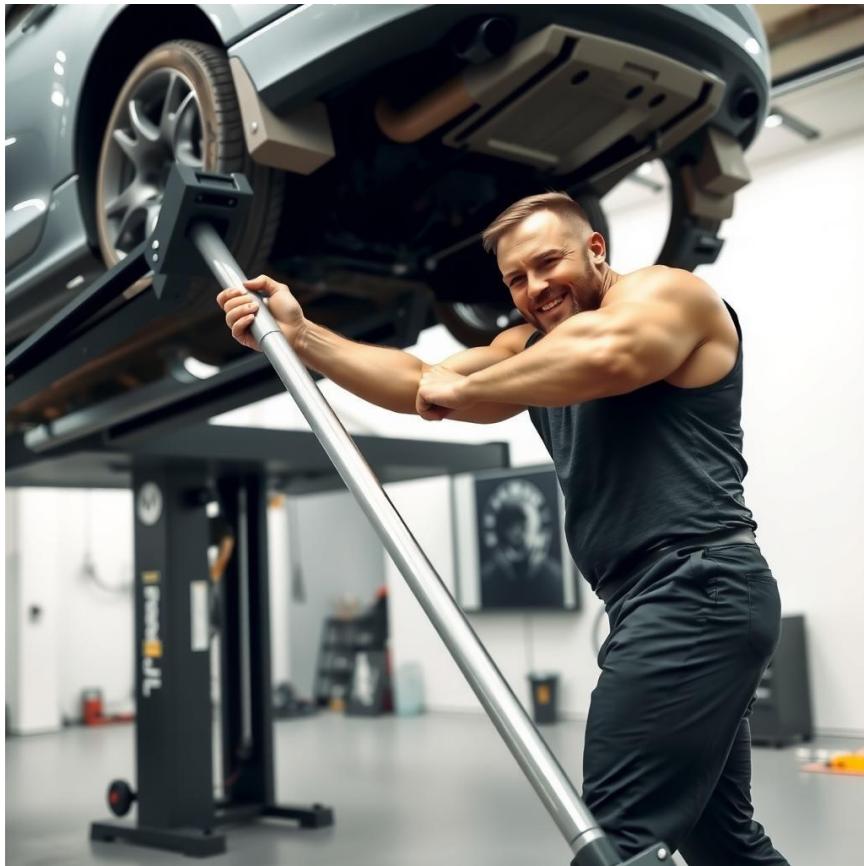
- He used a lever to lift the heavy stone.
- The mechanic adjusted the lever to fix the machine.
- She explained how a lever works in physics class.

## **Conclusion**

- Lever evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin levis to Old French levier, transforming from the concept of lightness to a tool for lifting.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lever = “light, not heavy” → levis (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of a lever as a simple machine, with the muscular man using a long metal lever to effortlessly lift a heavy car, demonstrating the application of two forces at different points.

## **levity**

### **Word**

- Levity

### **Greek translation**

ελαφρότητα, ανεμελιά

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'levnɪti/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin levitatem, nominative levitas, meaning "lightness," both literal and figurative, through French levite.
- Root *levis* = "light" in weight (< PIE \*legwh- "not heavy, having little weight").
- Literal Latin meaning = "lightness."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Lack of seriousness; frivolity.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light in weight → light in manner → lack of seriousness.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- "not heavy" → Latin *levis* "light." *Levitatis* in Latin captures both physical and metaphorical lightness. Over time, the focus shifted to describe a lack of seriousness or frivolity. So today it means a lack of seriousness.

### **Example Sentences**

- His levity during the meeting was inappropriate.
- The comedian's levity lightened the mood.

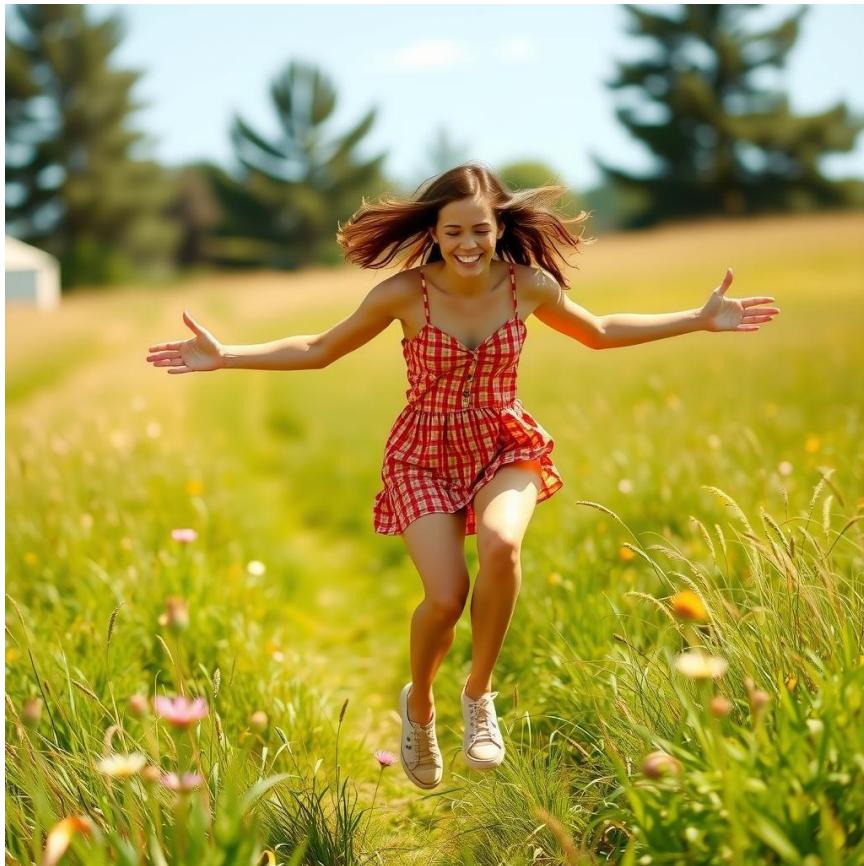
- Despite the serious topic, her levity was appreciated.

### **Conclusion**

- Levity evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin levitas, shifting from physical lightness to metaphorical frivolity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Levity = “lightness” → levis (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies modern meaning through the woman's carefree laughter and effortless movements, conveying lightness and frivolity as she skips through the meadow.

## levy

### Word

- Levy

### Greek translation

επιβάλλω (φόρο, πρόστιμο)

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'levi/

### Part of Speech

- Verb

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Anglo-French *leve*, from Old French *levée* “act of raising,” noun use of feminine past participle of *lever* “to raise.”
- Root *lever* = “to raise” (< PIE \**legwh-* “not heavy, having little weight”).

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- To impose or collect, especially taxes or troops, by authority.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal→Metaphorical: Not heavy → easy to lift → raise → impose.
- Interplay: PIE \**legwh-* “not heavy” → Old French *lever* “to raise.” The concept of lifting or raising extended to the imposition of taxes or troops. So today it means to impose or collect by authority.

### Example Sentences

- The government decided to levy a new tax on luxury goods.
- They levied troops for the upcoming campaign.
- The city council plans to levy fines on illegal parking.

### **Conclusion**

- Levy evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Old French lever, shifting from physical lifting to the imposition of taxes or troops.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Levy = “raise” → lever (PIE \*legwh-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'levy: to raise or collect' by depicting a government official collecting papers (taxes) with a sense of authority and compulsion.

## **lung**

### **Word**

- Lung

### **Greek translation**

πνεύμονας

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lʌŋ/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English lungen, from Proto-Germanic \*lunganjo-.
- Root \*legwh- = “not heavy, having little weight” (PIE root).
- Literal meaning: “the light organ.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The respiratory organ in humans and animals used for breathing.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light in weight → organ that floats.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Proto-Germanic \*lunganjo- “light organ.” The term likely arose because lungs float in water, unlike other organs. This physical property led to the metaphorical use in naming the respiratory organ. So today it means the organ used for breathing.

## **Example Sentences**

- The doctor listened to her lungs with a stethoscope.
- Smoking can severely damage your lungs.
- He took a deep breath, filling his lungs with fresh air.

## **Conclusion**

- Lung evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Proto-Germanic \*lunganjo-, highlighting its lightness and buoyancy as a defining feature.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lung = “light organ” → from PIE \*legwh- meaning “not heavy.”



The image directly depicts lungs, capturing the modern meaning of a respiratory organ.

## relevance

### Word

- Relevance

### Greek translation

συνάφεια, σχετικότητα

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'relɪvəns/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Latin relevantia, from relevare “to raise, alleviate, lift up, free from a burden.”
- Prefix re- = “again/back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root levare = “to lift up, lighten” (< Latin levis “not heavy” < PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Suffix -ance = noun-forming suffix indicating a state or quality.
- Literal Latin meaning = “the state of lifting up.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- The quality or state of being closely connected or appropriate.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal → Metaphorical Bridge

1. PIE \*legwh- “light, not heavy” → Latin levis “light.”
2. levis → levare “make light, lift, relieve.”
3. re- + levare → relevare “thoroughly lift/relieve” (re- as intensifier).
4. Late Latin relevans “relieving, helpful” → legal sense: evidence that helps the case.
5. English relevant “bearing on the matter, applicable” → relevance “state of being pertinent.”

Interplay

- Physical to mental: lifting a weight → easing the burden of judgment by highlighting useful facts.
- Re- role: not “again/back,” but intensifies levare to mean “properly/fully relieve.”
- Specific to general: “helpful to a case” in law → “pertinent/applicable” in any context.
- Intuition: relevant info lightens the decision; irrelevant info adds weight without help.

## **Example Sentences**

- The relevance of her research was immediately recognized.
- He questioned the relevance of the new policy.
- The article lacked relevance to the current debate.

## **Conclusion**

- Relevance evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin relevare, shifting from physical lifting to abstract pertinence.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Relevance = “back to lift up” → re- + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies relevance by depicting a professional making a connection between data and a solution, symbolized by the lightbulb turning on.

## **relevant**

### **Word**

– Relevant

### **Greek translation**

σχετικός, συναφής

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'relɪvənt/

## **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French relevant “depending upon,” originally “helpful,” from Medieval Latin relevantem, from Latin relevare “to lessen, lighten.”
- Prefix re- = “again/back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root levare = “to lift up, lighten” (< Latin levis “not heavy” < PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to lift up, lighten.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Lighten → assist → applicable → modern ‘relevant’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Latin levare “lighten.” With re- “again/back,” relevare “lessen, lighten,” evolving from physical lifting to abstract applicability(relevant info lightens the decision; irrelevant info adds weight without help). So today it means being pertinent or applicable.

## **Example Sentences**

- Her comments were highly relevant to the discussion.
- The evidence was deemed relevant to the case.
- He made a relevant point during the meeting.

## Conclusion

- Relevant evolved from PIE \*legwh- + re- through Latin relevare into English, shifting from physical lifting to abstract applicability.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Relevant = “back to lighten” → re- + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'relevant' by depicting a professional holding up a pertinent document to a colleague, indicating its applicability to the matter at hand.

### releve

#### Word

- Relevé

### **Greek translation**

ανάταση (κυρίως στο μπαλέτο)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /rəl.ə'veɪ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French relevé, a verbal noun from the past participle of relever “to raise.”
- Prefix re- = “again/back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root levare = “to lift up, lighten” (< Latin levis “not heavy” < PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal French meaning = “raised up.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- In ballet, a movement where the dancer rises onto the balls of the feet or toes.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Raise up → elevate physically → ballet movement.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Latin levare “lift up.” With re- “again/back,” relever “raise again,” evolving from general lifting to specific ballet terminology. So today it means a ballet movement of rising.

### **Example Sentences**

- The dancer executed a perfect relevé during her performance.
- Practicing relevés helps strengthen the calves.
- She held the relevé position with grace and poise.

## Conclusion

- Relevé evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin and French, shifting from general lifting to a specific ballet movement.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Relevé = “raised again” → re- + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'relevé' through the ballet dancer's action of raising her body onto her toes, showcasing a lifted step and elegance.

## **relief**

### **Word**

- Relief

### **Greek translation**

ανακούφιση, ανάγλυφο

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /rɪ'li:f/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Anglo-French *relif*, from Old French *relief* “assistance,” literally “a raising, that which is lifted.”
- Prefix *re-* = “again/back” (< Latin *re-* < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root *levare* = “to lift up, lighten” (< Latin *levis* “not heavy” < PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to raise, alleviate, lift up, free from a burden.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Alleviation of pain or distress; aid or assistance.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lift up → alleviate → provide aid → modern ‘relief’.

- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Latin levare “lift up.” With re- as an intensive prefix, relevare “raise, alleviate.” Transitioned from physical lifting to abstract alleviation. So today it means alleviation or aid.

### **Example Sentences**

- The medication provided relief from the pain.
- She felt a sense of relief after hearing the good news.
- The charity offers relief to those in need.

### **Conclusion**

- Relief evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin relevare into English, shifting from physical lifting to abstract alleviation.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Relief = “back to lift” → re- + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of relief through the nurse's action of administering an injection to alleviate the patient's distress, evoking a sense of comfort and mitigation of suffering.

## **alloy**

### **Word**

– Alloy

### **Greek translation**

κράμα

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ə'lɔɪ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French aloi, from Latin alligare “to bind to, tie to.”
- Prefix ad- = “to, toward” (< Latin ad < PIE \*ad- “to, near, at”).
- Root ligare = “to bind, tie” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to bind to.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A mixture of two or more metals.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Bind to → combine metals → modern ‘alloy’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind” → Latin alligare “bind to.” The concept of binding evolved into combining metals, leading to the modern sense of alloy as a mixture. So today it means a mixture of metals.

## **Example Sentences**

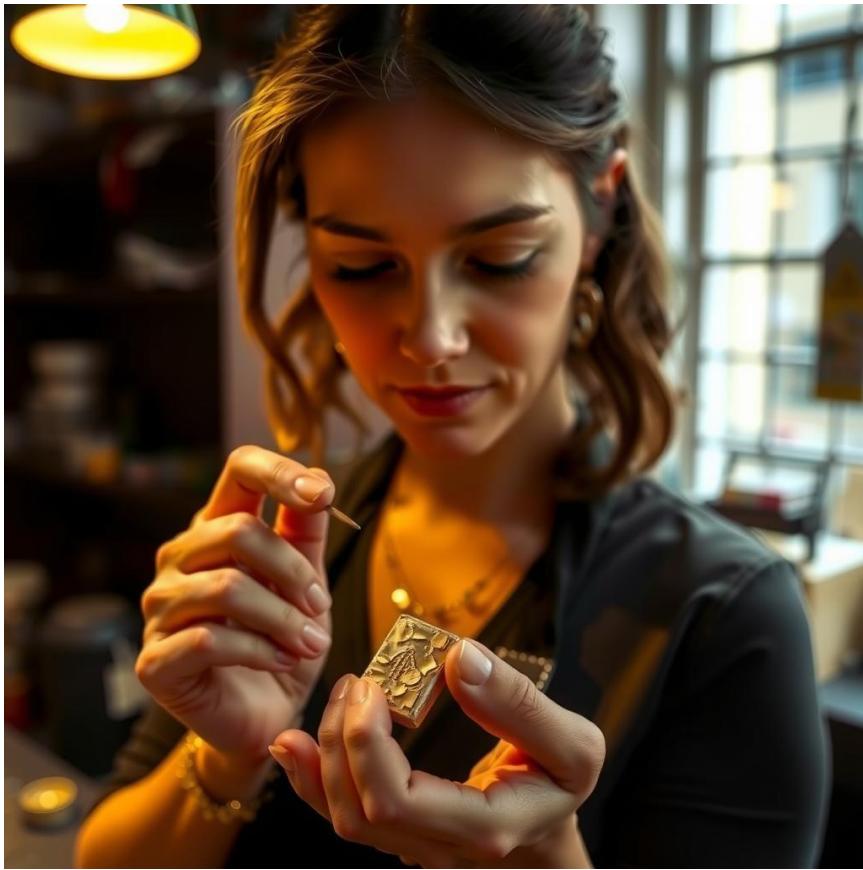
- The jeweler crafted a ring from a gold alloy.
- Steel is an alloy of iron and carbon.
- Scientists developed a new alloy for aerospace applications.

## **Conclusion**

- Alloy evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin alligare, shifting from binding to combining metals.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Alloy = “to bind to” → ad- + ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'alloy' by depicting a gold bar with a mix of copper, showing the combination of metals.

## **relieve**

### **Word**

- Relieve

### **Greek translation**

ανακουφίζω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /rɪ'li:v/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French relever “to raise, relieve” and directly from Latin relevare “to raise, alleviate, lift up, free from a burden.”
- Prefix re- = “again/back” (Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root levare = “to lift up, lighten” (from levis “not heavy” < PIE \*legwh- “not heavy, having little weight”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to raise, alleviate.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To ease or alleviate pain, distress, or difficulty; to free from a burden.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Raise up → alleviate → ease → modern ‘relieve’.
- Interplay: PIE \*legwh- “not heavy” → Latin levare “lift up.” With re- as an intensive prefix, relevare “raise, alleviate.” Transitioned from physical lifting to abstract easing. So today it means to alleviate or ease burdens.

## **Example Sentences**

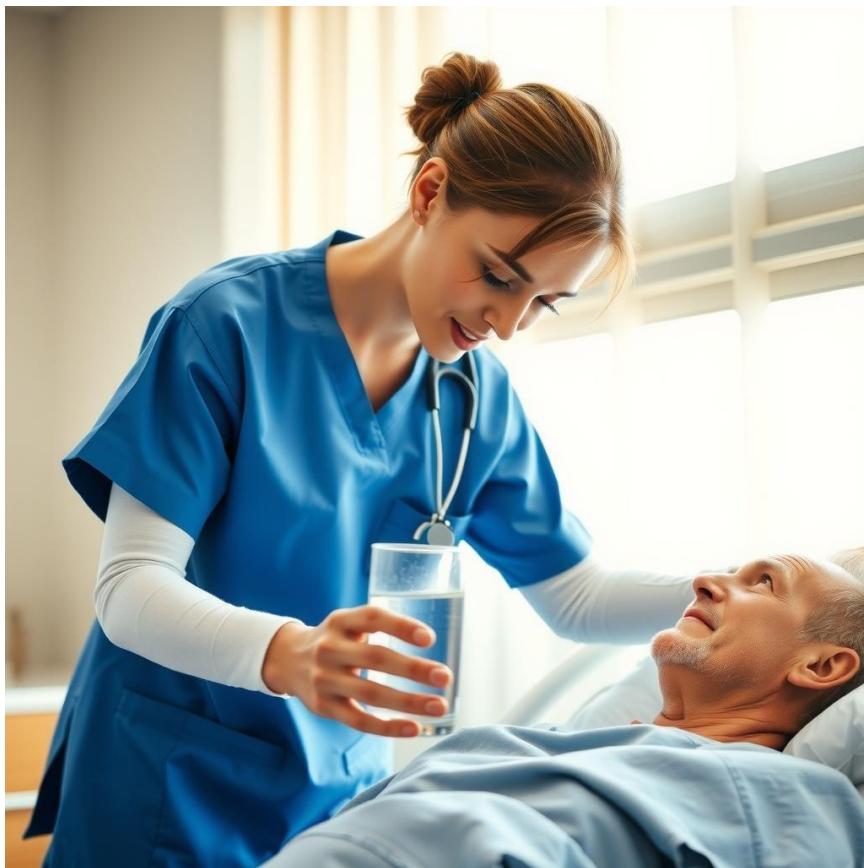
- The medication helped relieve her headache.
- He was relieved of his duties after the incident.
- The cool breeze relieved the summer heat.

## **Conclusion**

- Relieve evolved from PIE \*legwh- through Latin relevare into English, shifting from physical lifting to abstract easing of burdens.

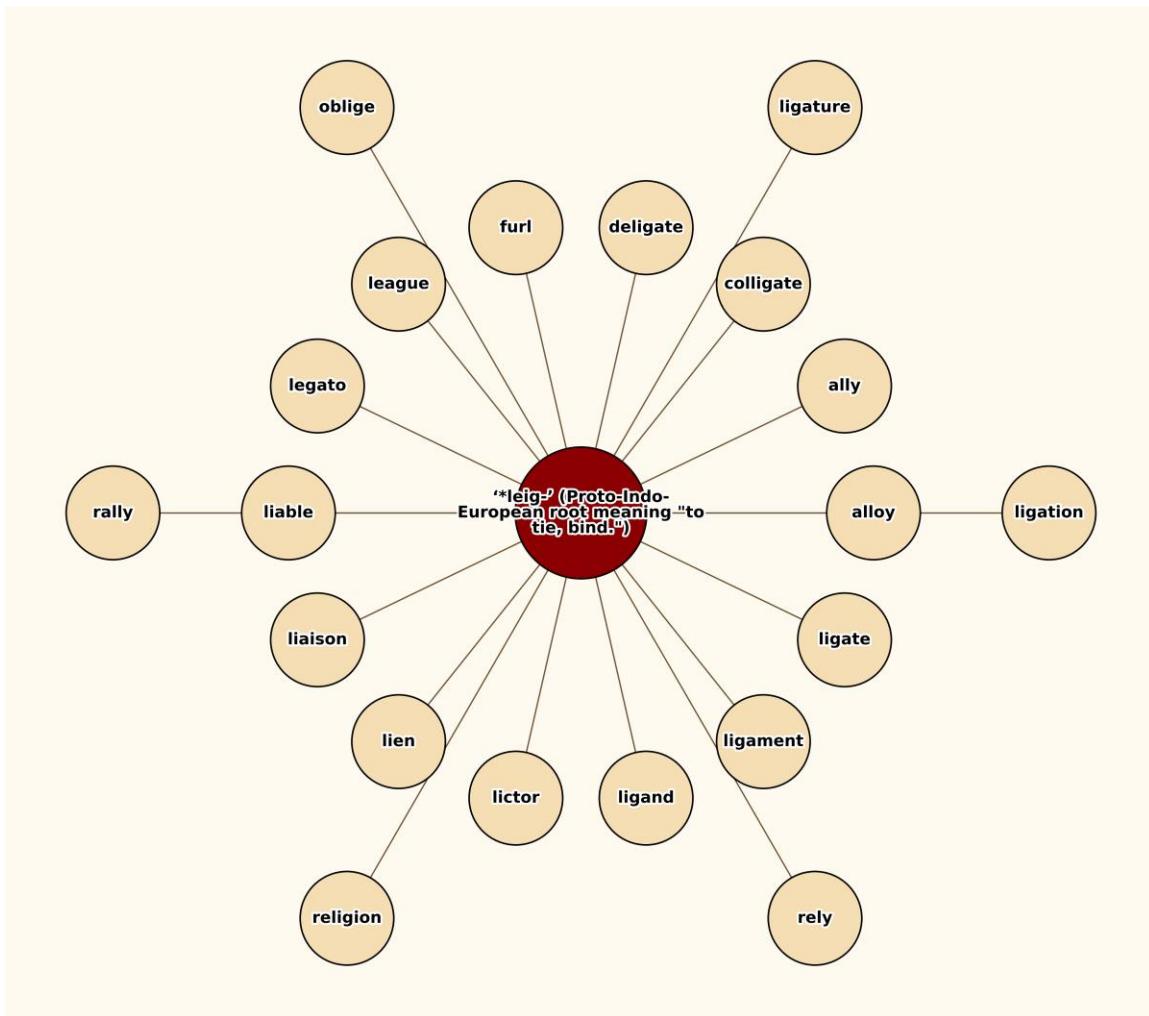
### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Relieve = “back to lift” → re- + levare (PIE \*legwh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of relief by depicting a nurse alleviating a patient's discomfort, offering comfort, and creating a calming atmosphere.

## 5)\*leig-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to tie, bind."



**ally**

**Word**

– Ally

**Greek translation**

σύμμαχος

### Phonetic Spelling

– /ə'lai/

### Part of Speech

– Verb

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old French alier “combine, unite,” from Latin alligare “bind to, tie to.”
- Prefix ad- = “to, toward” (< Latin ad < PIE \*ad- “to, near, at”).
- Root ligare = “to bind, tie” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to bind to.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- To unite or form a connection for mutual benefit.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Bind to → unite → form an alliance.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie” → Latin ligare “to bind.” With ad- “to,” alligare “bind to” evolved. The concept of binding shifted from physical to social, leading to the modern sense of forming alliances. So today it means to unite for mutual benefit.

### Example Sentences

- The two nations allied to tackle climate change.
- She allied herself with the local community group.

- Companies often ally to expand their market reach.

## Conclusion

- Ally evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin alligare, transforming from physical binding to forming strategic partnerships.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Ally = “to bind to” → ad- + ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'ally' as a union between two people in marriage, symbolized by the tied hands of the couple.

## colligate

### Word

- Colligate

### Greek translation

συνδέω, συγκεντρώνω σε ενιαίο σύνολο

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'kɒlɪgeɪt/

### Part of Speech

- Verb

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Latin colligare “to bind together.”
- Prefix col- = “with, together” (from assimilated form of Latin com < PIE \*kom- “beside, near, by, with”).
- Root ligare = “to bind” (from PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to bind together.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- To link or group together.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Bind together → link concepts.

- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind” → Latin ligare “to bind.” With col- “together,” colligare “bind together,” evolving from physical binding to conceptual linking. So today it means to link or group together.

### **Example Sentences**

- The researcher colligated the data from various studies.
- In linguistics, words are often colligated based on usage patterns.
- The theory colligates different phenomena under a single framework.

### **Conclusion**

- Colligate evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin colligare, shifting from physical binding to conceptual linking.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Colligate = “together to bind” → col- + ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'colligate' by depicting the scholar threading leather straps through a central ring, literally binding scattered pages and books into one unit. That visible act of tying things together stands for the conceptual act of "colligating" data, studies, or ideas into a single framework.

## **delegate**

### **Word**

– Delegate

### **Greek translation**

δένω ἡ ασφαλίζω σφιχτά.

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'dɛlɪgət/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *deligatus* “bound fast,” from *deligare* “to bind fast.”
- Prefix *de-* = “down, off, away” (< Latin *de* < PIE \**de-* “down, off”).
- Root *ligare* = “to bind” (< PIE \**leig-* “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to bind fast.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To bind or secure tightly.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Bind fast → secure tightly → modern ‘*deligate*’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leig-* “to tie, bind” → Latin *ligare* “to bind.” With *de-* “down, off,” *deligare* “bind fast,” evolving from physical binding to secure fastening. (The prefix *de-* = “down, off, thoroughly” in compounds, often intensifies the verb, sometimes with a downward or firming nuance. In *deligare*, it strengthens *ligare* into “bind fast, bind securely.”) So today it means to bind or secure tightly.

## **Example Sentences**

- The nurse *deligated* the wound with care.
- They *deligated* the package for shipping.
- He *deligated* the documents to ensure their safety.

## **Conclusion**

- Deligate traveled from PIE \*leig- + de- through Latin deligare into English, evolving from physical binding to secure fastening.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Deligate = “down to bind” → de- + ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The nurse's action of wrapping the bandage around the patient's arm and securing it with a knot embodies the modern meaning of 'deligate' as to bind up or bandage.

### **furl**

#### **Word**

- Furl

#### **Greek translation**

μαζεύω, τυλίγω (πτωνί, σημαία)

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /fɜːrl/

## **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Possibly from French ferler “to furl,” from Old French ferliier “chain, tie up, lock away.”
- Prefix fer- = “firm” (< Latin firmus < PIE \*dher- “to hold firmly, support”).
- Suffix -lier = “to bind” (< Latin ligare < PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal French meaning = “to tie firmly.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To roll or fold up neatly and securely.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Tie firmly → secure → fold neatly.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie” → Latin ligare “to bind.” Combined with fer- “firm,” it evolved into French ferler, meaning to tie securely. This concept of securing led to the modern sense of rolling or folding neatly. So today it means to furl.

## **Example Sentences**

- The sailor furled the sails before the storm hit.
- She furled the umbrella as she entered the building.
- After the picnic, they furled the blanket and packed it away.

## **Conclusion**

- Furl evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin and French, shifting from tying securely to rolling or folding neatly.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Furl = “firmly tie” → fer- + ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'furl' by depicting a sailor tying up and securing a sail tightly to the mast, showcasing the action of folding and locking away the canvas.

## **league**

### **Word**

- League

### **Greek translation**

λίγκα, συμμαχία

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /li:g/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French *ligue* “confederacy, league,” from Italian *lega*, from Latin *ligare* “to bind.”
- Root *ligare* = “to bind” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to bind.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- An association or alliance of individuals or groups for a common purpose.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To bind → form an alliance.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind” → Latin *ligare* “to bind.” French *ligue* shifted from physical binding to forming alliances among nations, later extending to political and sports associations. So today it means an association or alliance.

### **Example Sentences**

- The nations formed a league to promote peace.

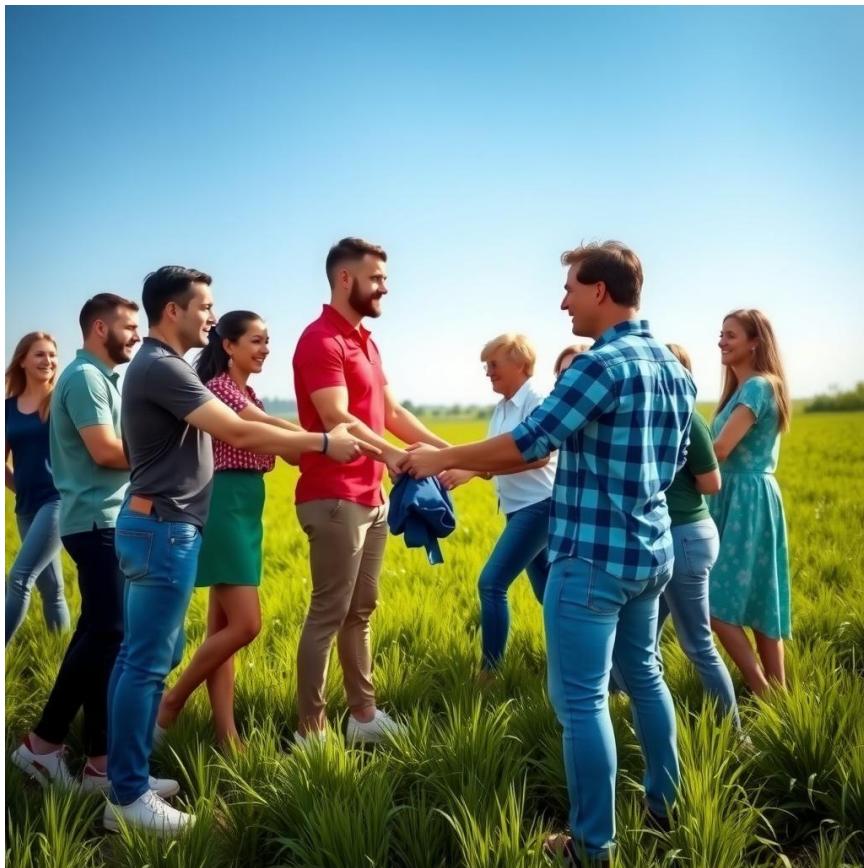
- She joined a local sports league.
- The league of environmental groups advocated for policy changes.

### **Conclusion**

- League evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare into English, transforming from physical binding to forming alliances.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- League = “to bind” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'league' through people from diverse backgrounds joining hands, symbolizing unity and cooperation

## **legato**

### **Word**

Legato

### **Greek translation**

λεγκάτο (μουσικός όρος: συνδεδεμένα)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/lə'ga:təʊ/

### **Part of Speech**

Adjective, Adverb

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Italian *legato*, meaning "bound," which is the past participle of *legare*, from Latin *ligare* "to tie."

- Root *ligare* = "to tie" (< PIE \*leig- "to tie, bind").
- Literal Latin meaning = "bound."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

In music, to play smoothly and connectedly, without breaks between notes.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: To tie → to bind notes → smooth connection in music.

Interplay: PIE \*leig- "to tie" → Latin *ligare* "to tie." In Italian, *legato* describes notes that are "bound" together, creating a seamless musical flow. So today it means playing music smoothly and without interruption.

## **Example Sentences**

The pianist played the piece legato, creating a beautiful flow.

In legato passages, the notes are connected seamlessly.

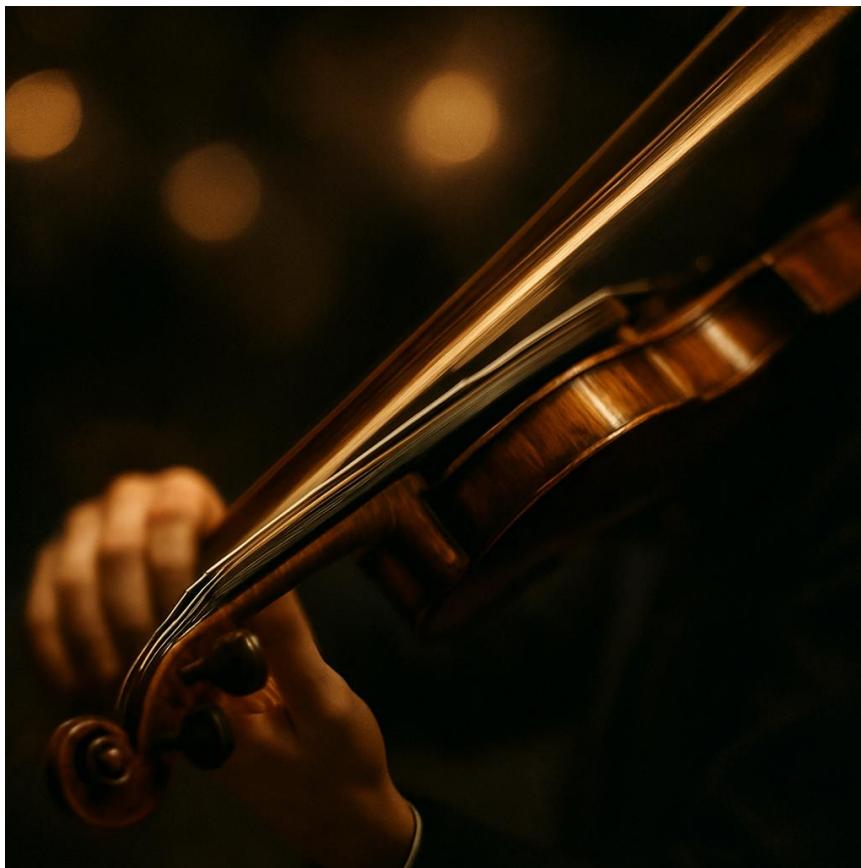
She practiced the scales legato to improve her technique.

## **Conclusion**

Legato evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare into Italian, transforming from physical binding to a musical technique of smooth connection.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Legato = “to tie” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The violinist's bow gliding continuously across the strings embodies the modern meaning of legato, as the notes blend together in a smooth, unbroken flow.

## **liable**

### **Word**

- Liable

### **Greek translation**

υπόλογος, υπεύθυνος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'laɪəbl/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French lier, lier “to bind, tie up,” from Latin ligare “to bind, to tie.”
- Root \*leig- = “to tie, bind” (PIE).
- Suffix -able = “capable of” (from Latin -abilis).
- Literal Latin meaning = “capable of being bound.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Legally responsible; likely to experience something undesirable.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To bind → to be bound by obligation → legally responsible.

- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie” becomes Latin ligare “to bind.” With -able, it forms liable, indicating legal obligation or exposure to risk. The concept of being bound by law or circumstance evolved into the modern sense of responsibility or likelihood. So today it means being legally responsible or likely to experience something undesirable.

### **Example Sentences**

- The company is liable for any damages caused.
- You are liable to catch a cold if you go out in the rain.
- He is liable to change his mind at the last minute.

### **Conclusion**

- Liable evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare, shifting from physical binding to legal responsibility.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Liable = “capable of being bound” → ligare + -able (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of being liable ‘bound or obliged by law’ through the visual of a large rope tied around the professional’s wrist, indicating a legal or financial constraint.

## **liaison**

### **Word**

– Liaison

### **Greek translation**

σύνδεσμος, διαμεσολαβητής

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /li' eɪzən/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French liaison “a union, a binding together,” from Late Latin ligationem “a binding,” from Latin ligare “to bind.”
- Root ligare = “to bind” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a binding.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who facilitates communication or cooperation between groups; a close relationship.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To bind → to connect → to facilitate communication.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind” led to Latin ligare “to bind.” French liaison evolved to mean both a physical and metaphorical binding. In English, it shifted to denote a person or role that connects groups. So today it means a facilitator of communication or cooperation.

## **Example Sentences**

- The company appointed a liaison to improve communication between departments.
- She acted as a liaison between the two organizations.
- The liaison ensured that all parties were informed of the changes.

## **Conclusion**

- Liaison evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare and French liaison, shifting from physical binding to facilitating communication.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Liaison = “to bind” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'liaison' as a person who helps different groups communicate and work together, here between a French chef and a local farmer.

#### **lien**

##### **Word**

- Lien

##### **Greek translation**

νόμιμη διεκδίκηση (π.χ. υποθήκη)

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /li:n/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French *lien* “a band or tie,” from Latin *ligamen* “bond,” from *ligare* “to bind, tie.”
- Root *ligare* = “to bind, tie” (< PIE \**leig-* “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “bond.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A legal right to keep possession of property belonging to another person until a debt owed by that person is discharged.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Tie → bind → legal claim.
- Interplay: PIE \**leig-* “to tie, bind” led to Latin *ligare* “to bind.” This evolved into French *lien* “a band or tie,” which entered English as a legal term for holding property until a debt is paid. So today it means a legal claim.

## **Example Sentences**

- The bank placed a lien on the property.
- She couldn't sell the car because of a lien.
- The contractor filed a lien for unpaid work.

## **Conclusion**

- Lien evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare and French lien into English, shifting from physical binding to legal claim.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lien = “to bind” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The metal chain and padlock binding the briefcase to the businessman's wrist visually represent a physical 'band or tie' (lien) that restricts the use of the property (briefcase) until a debt is paid.

### **lictor**

#### **Word**

Lictor

### **Greek translation**

λιχτωρ (Ρωμαίος υπηρέτης μαγίστρων)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lɪktɔ:r/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin *lictor*, meaning "official attendant upon a magistrate," derived from the past participle stem of \**ligere* "to bind, collect," a collateral form of *ligare* "to bind, tie."

– Root *ligare* = "to bind, tie" (< PIE \**leig-* "to tie, bind").

Literal Latin meaning = "binder."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

An official attendant who accompanies and assists a magistrate.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Tie/bind → official duty → service → modern 'lictorship'.

Interplay: PIE \**leig-* "to tie, bind" → Latin *ligare* "to bind." Lictor, as an attendant, symbolically binds authority to the magistrate, evolving from physical binding to a role of service. So today it means an official attendant.

### **Example Sentences**

The lictor walked ahead of the magistrate.

In ancient Rome, a lictor carried the fasces.

The lictor's role was both ceremonial and protective.

## Conclusion

Lictor evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare, transforming from physical binding to a ceremonial role of service.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Lictor = "binder" → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lictor=binder' as an official attendant, by depicting a modern bailiff binding files, symbolizing their role in legally binding and organizing documents.

## **ligand**

### **Word**

- Ligand

### **Greek translation**

λιγάνδη (χημεία: μόριο που προσδένεται)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lɪg.ənd/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin ligandus, gerundive of ligare “to bind.”
- Root ligare = “to bind” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “that which is to be bound.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A molecule that binds to another (usually larger) molecule.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To bind → to connect → to interact → modern ‘ligand’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind” → Latin ligare “to bind.” In chemistry, a ligand is a molecule that binds to another, often larger, molecule, facilitating interaction. This reflects the transition from physical binding to chemical interaction. So today it means a molecule that binds to another.

### **Example Sentences**

- The ligand binds to the receptor site.
- Researchers studied the ligand-receptor interaction.
- This ligand has a high affinity for the protein.

### **Conclusion**

- Ligand evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare into English, shifting from physical binding to chemical interaction.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Ligand = “to bind” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scientist holding a molecular model of a ligand binding to a metal center embodies the modern meaning of 'ligand', illustrating a chemical entity that binds to a central metal atom.

## ligament

### Word

Ligament

### Greek translation

σύνδεσμος (ανατομία)

### Phonetic Spelling

/'lɪgəmənt/

### Part of Speech

Noun

### Etymology

Borrowed from Latin ligamentum “a band, bandage, tie, ligature.”

– Root ligare = “to bind, tie” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).

Literal Latin meaning = “a band or tie.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

A band of tough, flexible tissue connecting bones or supporting organs.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal→Metaphorical: Tie → bind → connect → modern ‘ligament’.

Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie” → Latin ligare “to bind.” Ligamentum as a physical band or tie evolved into the anatomical term for tissue connecting bones. So today it means a connective tissue.

### **Example Sentences**

The athlete tore a ligament in her knee.

Ligaments are crucial for joint stability.

He underwent surgery to repair the damaged ligament.

### **Conclusion**

Ligament evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligamentum, maintaining the concept of binding in its anatomical context.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Ligament = “to bind” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The doctor points to a ligament, a band of tough tissue, binding bones in a knee joint, exemplifying its modern meaning.

## **ligate**

### **Word**

– Ligate

### **Greek translation**

δένω, συνδέω (κυρίως στην ιατρική)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɪgeɪt/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin ligatus, past participle of ligare “to bind.”
- Root ligare = “to bind” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To bind or tie up, especially in a medical or surgical context.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Tie → bind → secure → modern ‘ligate’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie” → Latin ligare “to bind.” The concept of tying or binding evolved into a specific medical context of securing tissues or vessels. So today it means to bind or tie up, especially surgically.

## **Example Sentences**

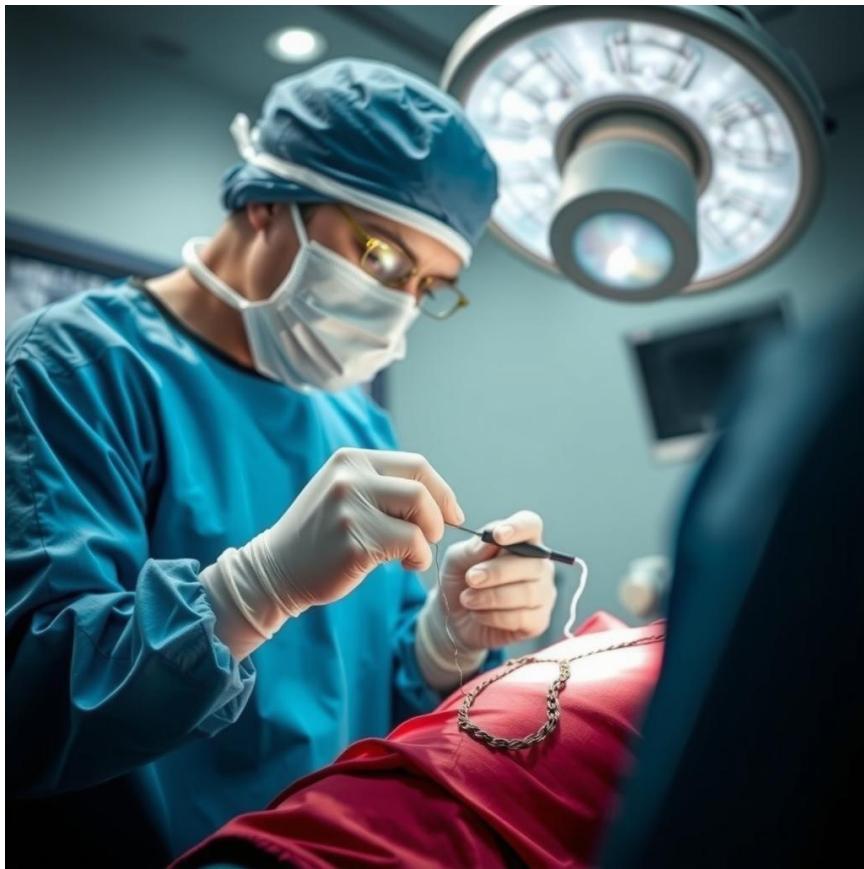
- The surgeon ligated the blood vessel to prevent bleeding.
- They used a thread to ligate the bundle of herbs.
- The procedure requires the doctor to ligate the duct carefully.

## **Conclusion**

- Ligate evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare into English, maintaining the core sense of binding or tying.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Ligate = “to bind” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'ligate' as a surgeon binds a patient's blood vessel with a surgical thread.

## **ligation**

### **Word**

- Ligation

### **Greek translation**

περίδεση, σύσφιξη (ιατρική)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /laɪ'geɪʃən/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French ligation, from Late Latin ligationem, nominative ligatio, noun of action from past-participle stem of ligare “to bind.”
- Root ligare = “to bind” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a binding.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The act of tying or binding, often used in medical contexts to refer to the surgical procedure of tying off blood vessels or ducts.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Tie → bind → secure → modern ‘ligation’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind” → Latin ligare “to bind.” Ligation evolved from the physical act of tying to its application in medical and technical contexts. So today it means the act of tying or binding, especially in surgery.

## **Example Sentences**

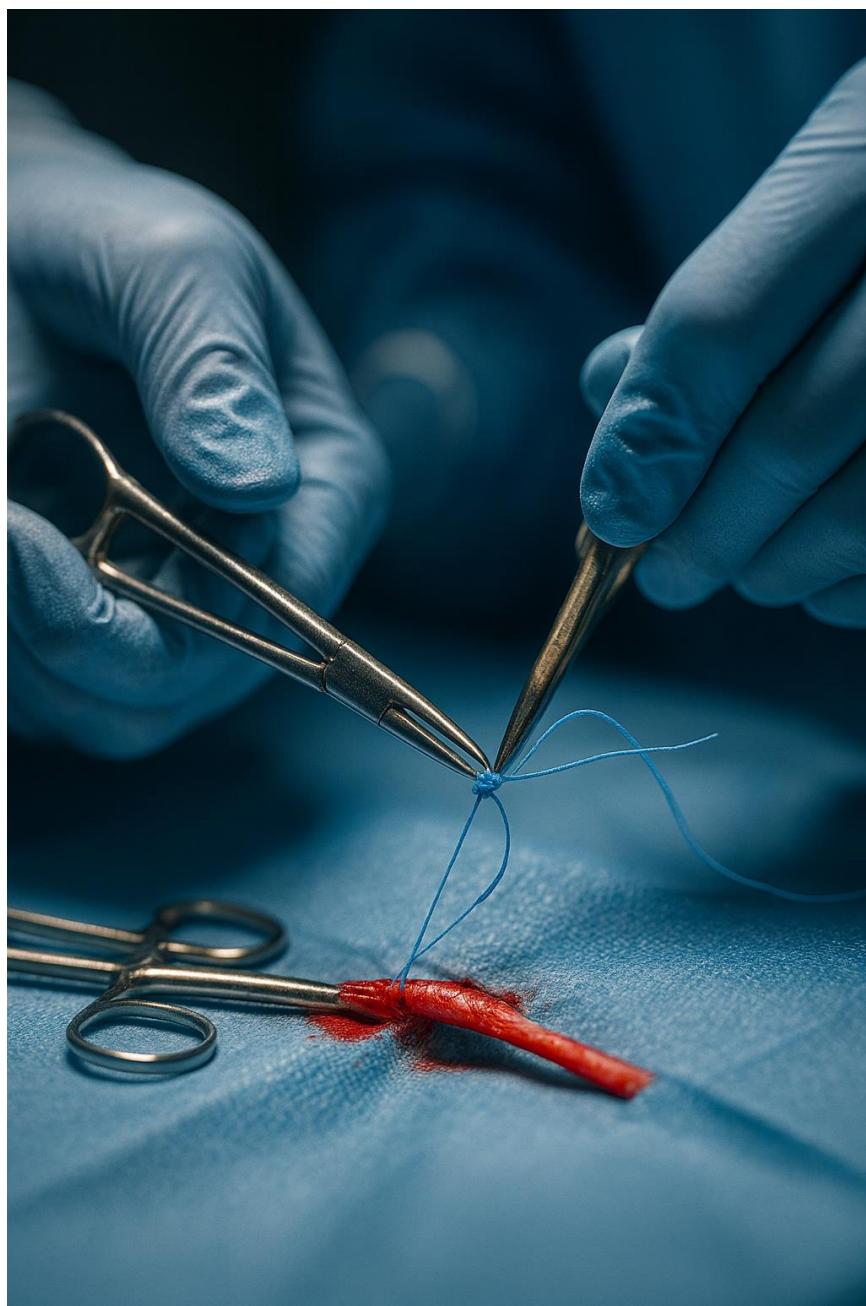
- The surgeon performed a ligation to prevent bleeding.
- Ligation of the duct was necessary during the procedure.
- The technique involves the ligation of small blood vessels.

## **Conclusion**

- Ligation traveled from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare into English, evolving from physical binding to a specialized medical procedure.

**One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Ligation = “to bind” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of ligation through the surgeon's action of tying a ligature around a blood vessel.

## **ligature**

### **Word**

- Ligature

### **Greek translation**

δεσμός, σύνδεσμος, συγκράτηση (μουσ., τυπογρ.)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lɪgətʃər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin *ligatura* “a band,” from Latin *ligatus*, past participle of *ligare* “to bind.”
- Root *ligare* = “to bind” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a binding.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Something used for tying or binding; in music, a group of notes played together; in writing, letters joined together.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Tie/bind → connect → unite.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind” led to Latin *ligare* “to bind.” Ligature evolved from a physical binding to abstract connections in music and writing. So today it means a binding or joining.

### **Example Sentences**

- The surgeon used a ligature to stop the bleeding.
- In the old manuscript, several ligatures were used.
- The composer wrote the passage with a ligature to indicate the notes should be played smoothly.

### **Conclusion**

- Ligature evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin ligare, expanding from physical binding to abstract connections in music and writing.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Ligature = “to bind” → ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'ligature=slurring' in music, where notes are smoothly connected, by depicting a musician's hand joining notes with a flowing line.

## **oblige**

### **Word**

– Oblige

### **Greek translation**

υποχρεώνω, εξυπηρετώ

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /əˈblaidʒ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French obligier, from Latin obligare “to bind, bandage, put under obligation.”
- Prefix ob- = “toward, against” (< Latin ob < PIE \*epi, \*opi “near, against”).
- Root ligare = “to bind” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to bind toward.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To make someone legally or morally bound to an action; to do a favor or service.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Bind toward → commit → obligate → modern ‘oblige’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “tie, bind” → Latin ligare “bind.” With ob- “toward,” obligare “bind toward” shifted from physical binding to moral or legal commitment. So today it means to obligate or do a favor.

## **Example Sentences**

- The contract obliges him to complete the work by next month.
- She felt obliged to help her neighbor with the groceries.
- The law obliges companies to adhere to safety standards.

## **Conclusion**

- Oblige evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin obligare into English, transitioning from physical binding to moral or legal commitment.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Oblige = “toward to bind” → ob- + ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'oblige=owe' by depicting an act of kindness that creates a sense of indebtedness.

## rally

### Word

– Rally

### Greek translation

ανασυγκροτώ, ενώνω ξανά

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'ræli/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French rallier “reassemble, unite again,” from re- “again” + alier “unite.”
- Prefix re- = “again/back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root alier = “unite” (related to ally).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To come together for a common purpose; to recover or revive.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Tie again → unite → gather → modern ‘rally’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie” → Old French rallier “reassemble.” With re- “again,” it evolved from physical gathering “bring back together” to abstract uniting “reassemble after being scattered”. So today it means to come together for a common purpose and recovering or reviving strength – both are about “binding things back into unity.”

### **Example Sentences**

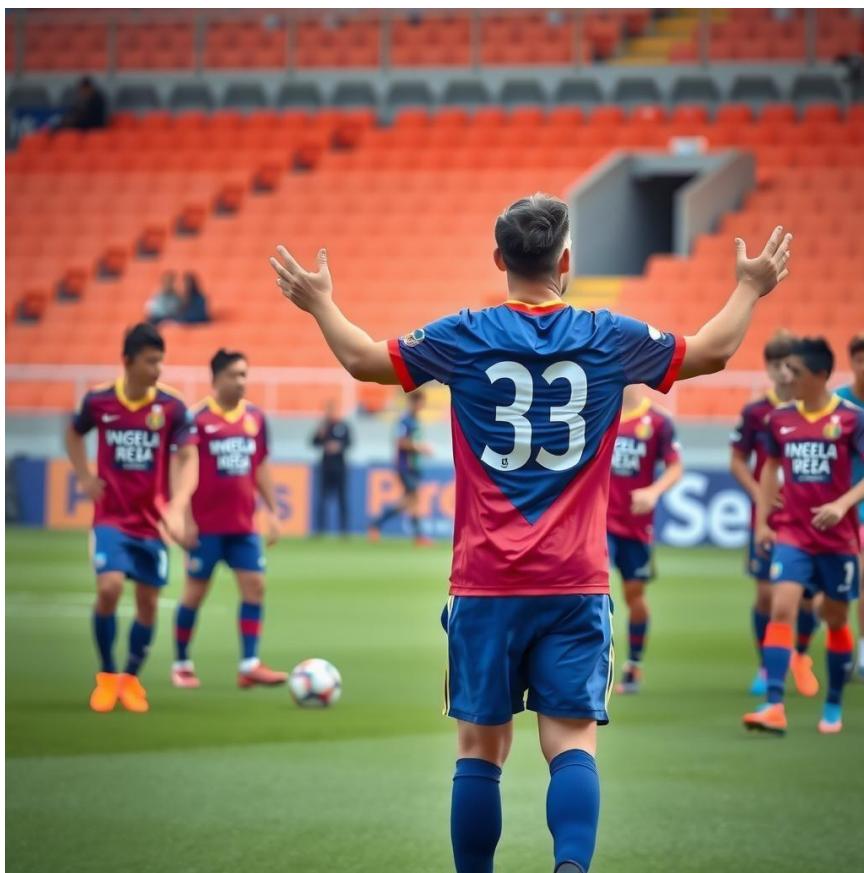
- The team rallied after halftime to win the game.
- Citizens rallied in support of the new policy.
- She rallied her friends to help with the project.

### **Conclusion**

- Rally evolved from PIE \*leig- through Old French rallier into English, shifting from physical gathering to abstract uniting.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Rally = “again unite” → re- + alier (PIE \*leig-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'rally' by depicting a team captain urgently directing scattered teammates to regroup and reorganize on a soccer field.

## **religion**

### **Word**

- Religion

### **Greek translation**

Θρησκεία

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /rɪ'lɪdʒən/

## **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French religion, from Latin religōnem “respect for what is sacred, reverence for the gods.”
- Prefix re- = “again/back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root legere = “to read” (< PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind”).
- Alternative interpretation: religare “to bind fast” (re- intensive).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A particular system of faith and worship; recognition of a higher power.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Bind again → obligation → devotion → modern ‘religion’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leig- “to tie, bind” → Latin religare “to bind fast.” With re- “again/back,” it evolved to signify a binding obligation or devotion to the divine. So today it means a system of faith and worship.

Additional explanation:

1. PIE leig- = “to tie, bind”. The most primitive sense is physical: ropes, cords, fastening things together. Already it carries the idea of constraint and attachment.
2. Latin ligare = “to bind”. Direct descendant of leig-.

Not only physical binding (tying a rope) but also metaphorical: binding by duty, obligation, law.

3. Prefix re- = “again, back, thoroughly”. When combined with ligare, it intensifies the action → religare = “to bind fast, bind firmly.” Alternative path via relegere = “to go over again, to observe carefully” → also leads to duty/observance.

4. Shift from physical → social → sacred. “Bind again” first meant to tie firmly, to constrain.

Then it extended to binding people with obligations (laws, duties). In a sacred context, this became binding humans to the gods through obligations, rites, and reverence.

5. Why the modern sense follows naturally

Religion today = a system of faith, worship, and devotion. That is exactly the binding obligation to divine law or sacred duty.

The metaphor works seamlessly:

PIE *leig-* = tie/bind

Latin *religare* = bind fast again

Modern religion = being bound by duty, loyalty, and reverence to the divine.

### **Example Sentences**

- Many people find comfort in their religion.
- Religion often plays a crucial role in cultural traditions.
- She studies the history of religion at university.

### **Conclusion**

- Religion evolved from PIE \**leig-* + re- through Latin *religare*, shifting from binding to devotion and faith.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Religion = “back to bind” → re- + legere (PIE \**leig-*).



The serene chapel and woman's prayerful pose convey a sense of reverence and quiet contemplation, embodying the modern meaning of devotion.(religion)

### **rely**

#### **Word**

– Rely

#### **Greek translation**

βασίζομαι, εμπιστεύομαι

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /rɪ'lai/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French *relier* “assemble, put together; fasten again,” from Latin *religare* “fasten, bind fast.”
- Prefix *re-* = “again/back” (< Latin *re-* < PIE \**wret-* “to turn” or \**ure-* “back”).
- Root *ligare* = “to bind” (< PIE \**leig-* “to tie, bind”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to bind again.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To depend on with full trust or confidence.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Bind again → attach → depend.
- Interplay: PIE \**leig-* “to tie, bind” → Latin *religare* “fasten, bind fast.” With *re-* “again/back,” *relier* meant “assemble, put together.” The sense evolved to “depend on” by metaphorical extension from physical binding to emotional or trust-based attachment. So today it means to depend on with full trust.

## **Example Sentences**

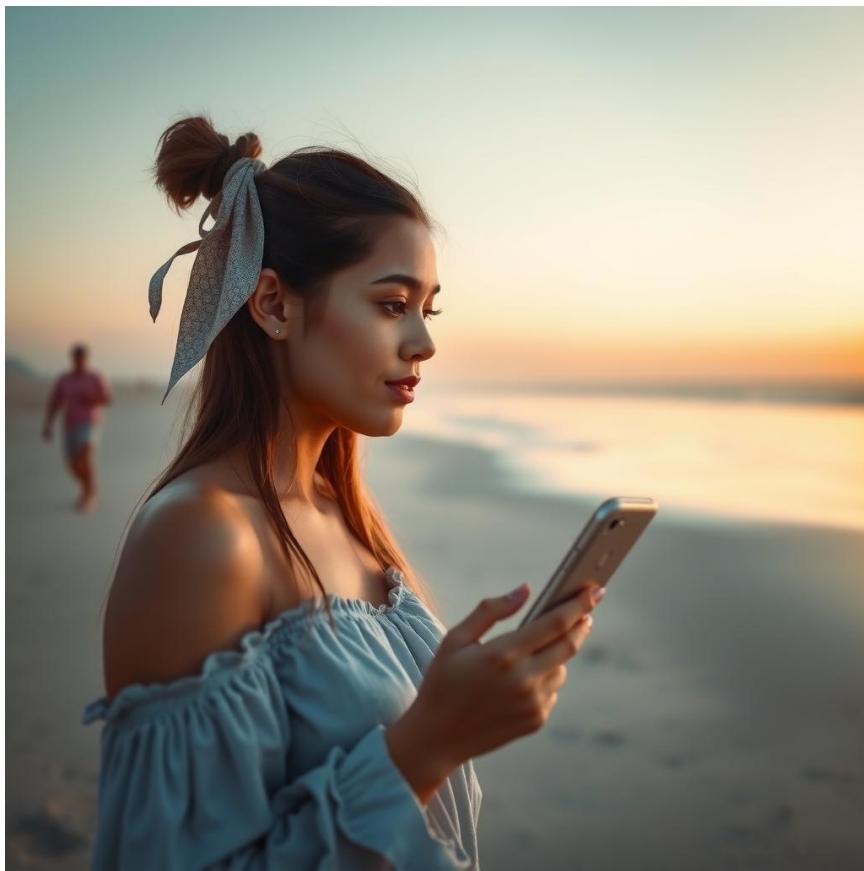
- You can always rely on her for support.
- He relied on his instincts to make the decision.
- They rely heavily on technology for their work.

## **Conclusion**

- Rely evolved from PIE \*leig- through Latin religare, shifting from physical binding to a metaphorical sense of trust and dependence.

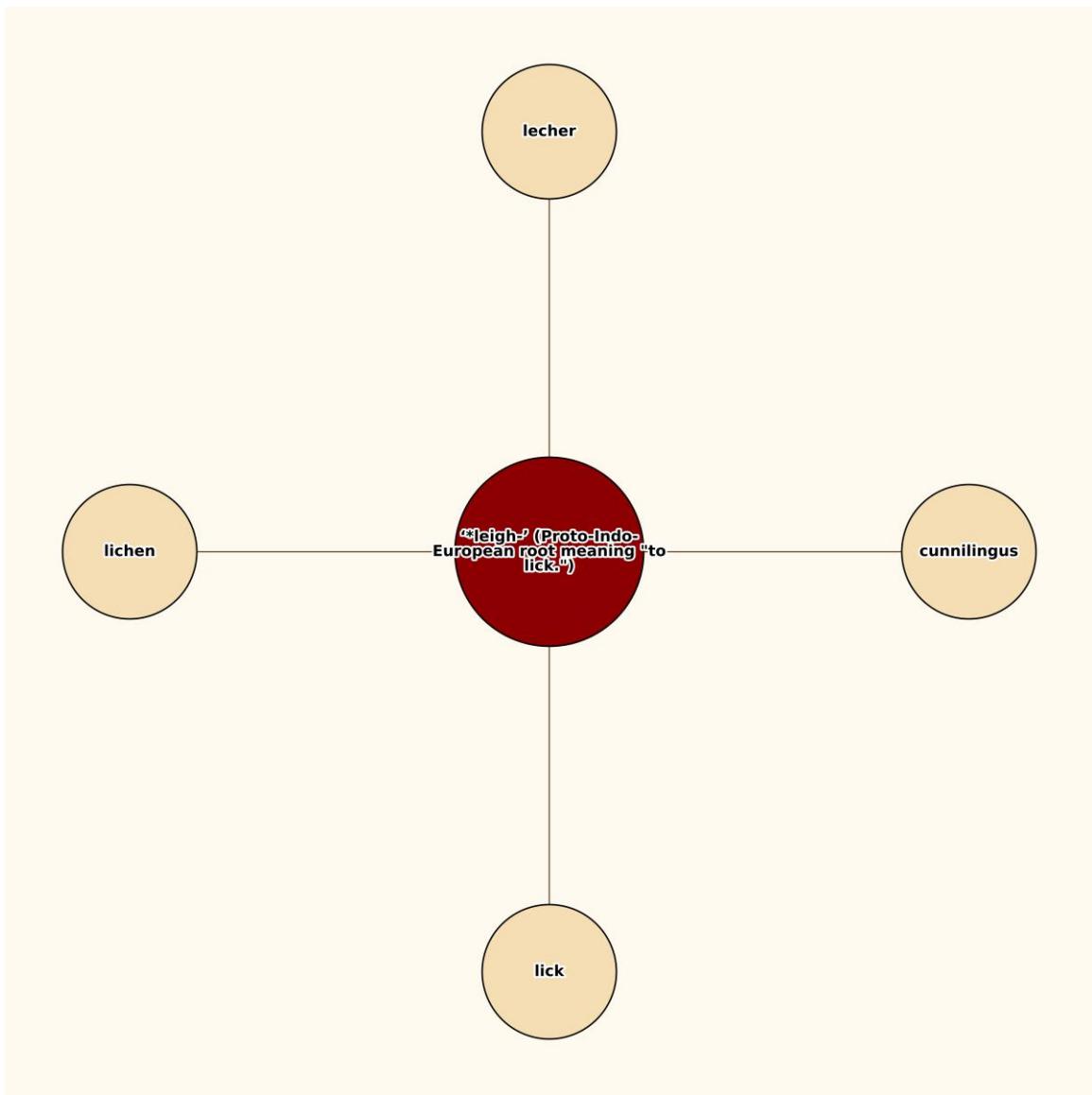
#### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Rely = “bind again” → re- + ligare (PIE \*leig-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'rely' by depicting a person relying on a tool (smartphone) to potentially gather or assemble resources, opportunities, or support.

## 6) \*leigh-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to lick."



### cunnilingus

#### Word

– Cunnilingus

#### Greek translation

στοματικός ἐρωτας (γυναικείο)

#### Phonetic Spelling

– /kʌnɪ'lɪŋgəs/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin cunnilingus, combining cunnus “vulva” and lingere “to lick.”
- Root cunnus = “vulva” (disputed origin, possibly from PIE \*sker- “to cut” or \*kut-no-“sheath” from \*(s)keu- “to cover”).
- Root lingere = “to lick” (< PIE \*leigh- “to lick”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “one who licks a vulva.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Oral stimulation of the female genitalia.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lick → oral action → sexual act.
- Interplay: PIE \*leigh- “to lick” led to Latin lingere “to lick.” Combined with cunnus, it formed cunnilingus, describing a specific oral act. The term evolved from a literal description to a recognized sexual practice. So today it means oral stimulation of the female genitalia.

### **Example Sentences**

- The book provided a detailed description of cunnilingus.
- She discussed the importance of communication during cunnilingus.
- Cunnilingus is often mentioned in discussions about sexual health.

## **Conclusion**

- Cunnilingus evolved from PIE \*leigh- through Latin lingere, combining with cunnus to describe a specific oral act.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Cunnilingus = “licking the vulva” → cunnus + lingere (PIE \*leigh-).



The scene depicts intimate contact with female genitalia, embodying the modern meaning of the derivative word.(Cunnilingus)

## **lecher**

### **Word**

- Lecher

### **Greek translation**

ακόλαστος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɛtʃər/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French lecheor, meaning "one living a life of debauchery," especially "one given to sexual indulgence."
- Root lechier = "to lick" (< Proto-Germanic \*likkojan < PIE \*leigh- "to lick").
- Literal Old French meaning = "licker."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A man who is excessively indulgent in sexual activity.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lick → indulge → excessive indulgence → modern 'lecher'.
- Interplay: PIE \*leigh- "to lick" → Proto-Germanic \*likkojan "to lick." Old French lecheor evolved from a literal "licker" to a metaphorical "one who indulges excessively," especially in sexual contexts. So today it means a man who is excessively indulgent in sexual activity.

### **Example Sentences**

- The novel portrays him as a notorious lecher.
- She avoided him, knowing his reputation as a lecher.
- The character of the lecher is often used in comedic plays.

## **Conclusion**

- Lecher evolved from PIE \*leigh- through Old French lecheor, shifting from literal licking to metaphorical excessive indulgence.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lecher = "licker" → lechier (PIE \*leigh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lecher' by depicting a man in a luxurious setting, exhibiting seductive behavior and excessive sensuality.

## **lichen**

### **Word**

- Lichen

### **Greek translation**

λειχήνας

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'laɪkən/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lichen, from Greek leichen “tree-moss, lichen,” originally meaning “what eats around itself,” likely from leichein “to lick” (from PIE root \*leigh- “to lick”). Literal Greek meaning = “what eats around itself.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A composite organism arising from algae or cyanobacteria living among filaments of fungi in a symbiotic relationship.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lick → eat around → grow on surfaces → modern ‘lichen’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leigh- “to lick” evolved into Greek leichein “to lick,” leading to leichen “tree-moss.” The idea of “eating around” surfaces metaphorically transformed into the growth pattern of lichens on trees and rocks. So today it means a symbiotic organism growing on surfaces.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lichen covered the old stone wall.
- Scientists study lichens to understand air quality.
- Lichens can survive in extreme environments.

### **Conclusion**

- Lichen evolved from PIE \*leigh- through Greek leichen, shifting from the action of licking to the growth pattern of symbiotic organisms.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lichen = “to lick” → leichein (PIE \*leigh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lichen' by depicting the organism's unique characteristic of growing on a tree trunk, eating away at it, as implied by the Greek origin 'what eats around itself'

## **lick**

### **Word**

- Lick

### **Greek translation**

γλείφω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɪk/

### **Part of Speech**

- Verb

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English liccian, meaning "to pass the tongue over the surface," from Proto-Germanic \*likkon. Related to Dutch likken, German lecken, and Gothic bi-laigon. Ultimately from PIE root \*leigh- "to lick." Literal PIE meaning = "to lick."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To pass the tongue over something, typically to taste, moisten, or clean it.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Lick → touch with the tongue → taste → enjoy → modern 'lick'.

- Interplay: PIE \*leigh- “to lick” led to Old English liccian, meaning “to pass the tongue over.” This action of touching with the tongue evolved into tasting or enjoying something. So today it means to pass the tongue over something, often to taste or clean it.

### **Example Sentences**

- The cat licked its paw clean.
- She licked the ice cream cone happily.
- He licked the envelope to seal it.

### **Conclusion**

- Lick evolved from PIE \*leigh- through Old English liccian, maintaining the core action of touching with the tongue.

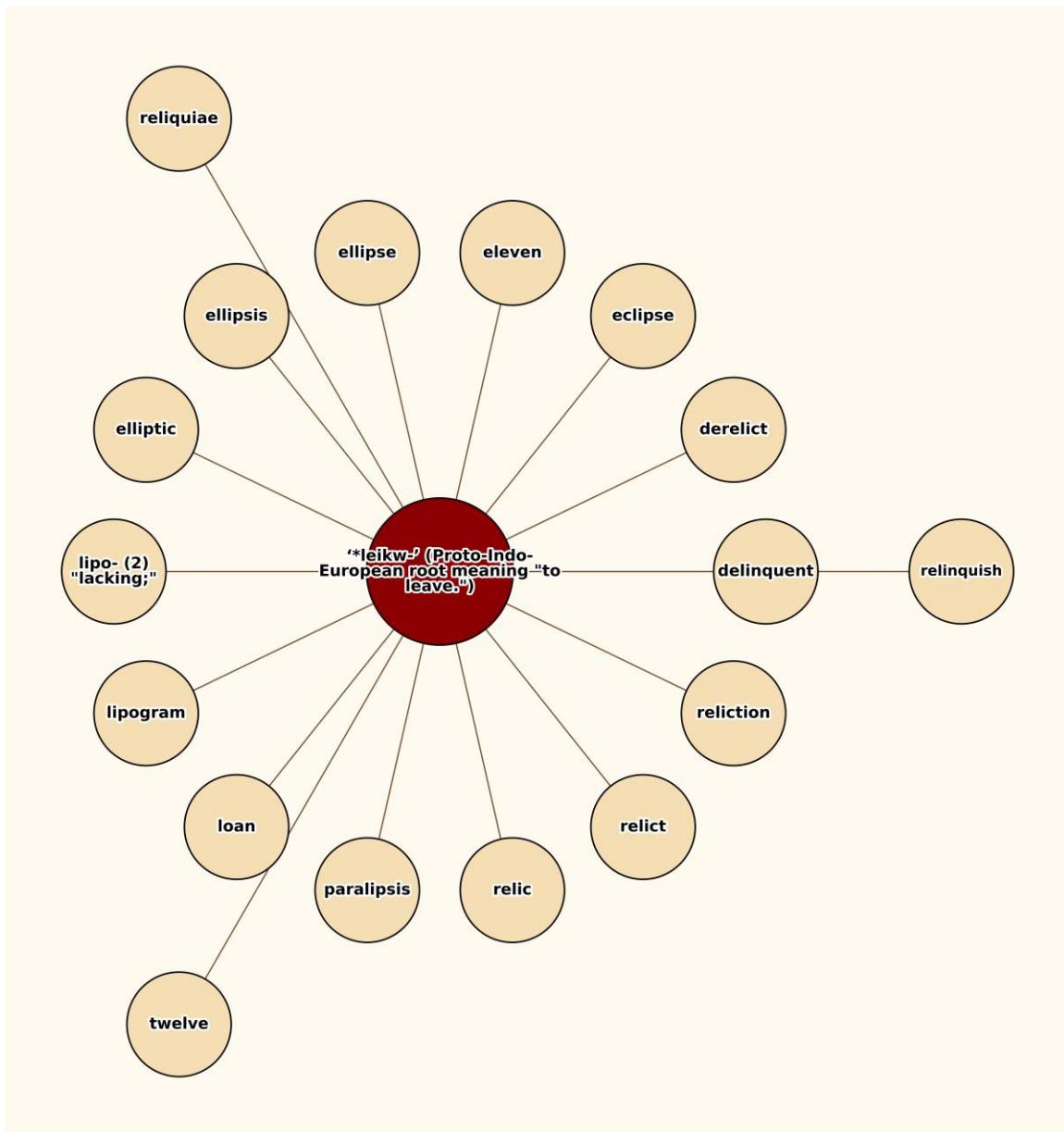
### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lick = “to lick” → PIE \*leigh-.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lick' as it depicts a bear licking its cub's fur, passing its tongue over the surface.

## 7)\*leikw-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to leave."



### delinquent

#### Word

– Delinquent

#### Greek translation

παραβάτης

#### Phonetic Spelling

– /dɪ'lɪŋkwənt/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun, Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin delinquentem, present participle of delinquere “to fail, do wrong.”
- Prefix de- = “completely” (< Latin de- < PIE \*de- “down, off”).
- Root linquere = “to leave” (< PIE \*leikw- “to leave”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “completely leave.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who neglects a duty or obligation; an offender.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Completely leave → neglect → fail in duty → modern ‘delinquent’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “leave” → Latin linquere “leave.” With de- “completely,” delinquentem “completely leave,” evolving from physical departure to neglect of duty. So today it means someone who neglects obligations or breaks the law.

### **Example Sentences**

- The delinquent failed to appear in court.
- She was labeled a delinquent for skipping school.
- The bank pursued the delinquent account holder.

## **Conclusion**

- Delinquent evolved from PIE \*leikw- + de- through Latin delinquentem into English, shifting from physical departure to neglect of duty.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Delinquent = “completely leave” → de- + linquere (PIE \*leikw-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'delinquent' by depicting a businessman with a sense of guilt and anxiety, conveying failure to perform professional duties.

## **derelict**

### **Word**

- Derelict

### **Greek translation**

εγκαταλελειμμένος

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'dɛrəlɪkt/

### Part of Speech

– Adjective, Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Latin *derelictus* “solitary, deserted.”
- Prefix *de-* = “entirely” (< Latin *de-* < PIE \**de-* “down, off”).
- Root *relinquere* = “leave behind” (< *re-* “back” + *linquere* “to leave” < PIE \**leikw-* “to leave”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “entirely left behind.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- Adjective: Abandoned, neglected.
- Noun: A person or thing abandoned or neglected.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Entirely leave behind → abandon → neglect.
- Interplay: PIE \**leikw-* “to leave” led to Latin *linquere* “to leave.” Combined with *de-* “entirely,” it formed *derelictus* “deserted.” The term evolved from describing abandoned ships to neglected responsibilities or people. So today it means something or someone abandoned or neglected.

### Example Sentences

- The derelict building was an eyesore in the neighborhood.
- He felt like a derelict after losing his job.
- The ship was found derelict at sea.

### **Conclusion**

- Derelict evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Latin derelictus, shifting from physical abandonment to broader neglect.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Derelict = “entirely left behind” → de- + relinquere (PIE \*leikw-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'derelict' as the sailor stands by the abandoned shipwreck, symbolizing a sense of isolation and neglect.

## eclipse

### Word

- Eclipse

### Greek translation

ἐκλειψη

### Phonetic Spelling

- /ɪ'klɪps/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old French *eclipse*, from Latin *eclipsis*, from Greek *ekleipsis* “an eclipse; an abandonment.”
- Prefix *ek-* = “out” (< Greek *ek* < PIE \*eghs “out”).
- Root *leipein* = “to leave” (< PIE \*leikw- “to leave”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “a failing, forsaking.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- The obscuring of a celestial body’s light by another celestial body.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave out → fail to appear → obscure.

- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” led to Greek leipein “to leave.” With ek- “out,” ekleipsis meant “abandonment” or “failing to appear.” This evolved to describe the phenomenon where a celestial body is obscured. So today it means the obscuring of a celestial body’s light.

### **Example Sentences**

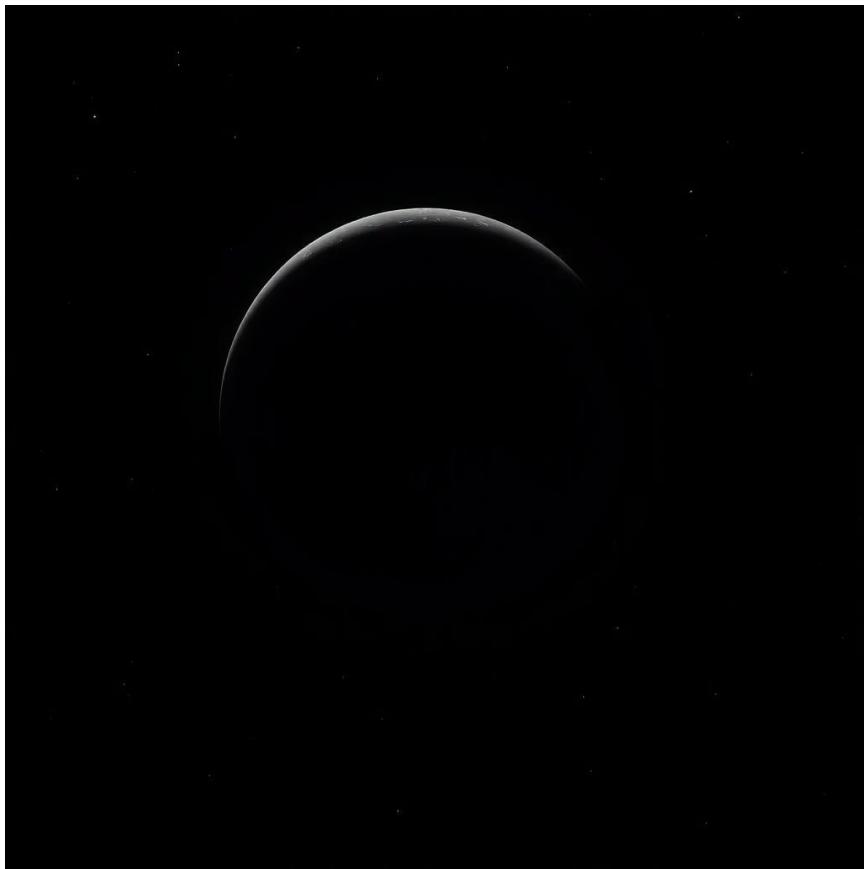
- The solar eclipse was visible across the continent.
- During the eclipse, the sky turned an eerie shade of twilight.
- An eclipse of the moon occurs when the Earth passes between the sun and the moon.

### **Conclusion**

- Eclipse evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Greek ekleipsis, shifting from abandonment to the celestial phenomenon of obscuration.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Eclipse = “out to leave” → ek- + leipein (PIE \*leikw-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of an eclipse by depicting the Earth blocking the moon's light, creating a darkened lunar surface.

## **eleven**

### **Word**

– Eleven

### **Greek translation**

έντεκα

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ɪ'lɛvən/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English enleofan, endleofan, literally "one left" (over ten), from Proto-Germanic \*ainlif-.
- Prefix \*ain- = "one" (< PIE \*oi-no- "one, unique").
- Root \*leikw- = "to leave."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The number one more than ten; a symbol representing this number.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: "One left" over ten → eleven.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- "to leave" combined with \*ain- "one" to form a concept of "one left" over ten. This formation is unique to Germanic languages, with a similar pattern in Lithuanian. So today it means the number eleven.

## **Example Sentences**

- She counted to eleven before opening her eyes.
- The team fielded eleven players for the match.
- He turned eleven years old last week.

## **Conclusion**

- Eleven evolved from PIE \*leikw- + \*ain- through Old English enleofan, signifying "one left" over ten.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Eleven = "one left" over ten → \*ain- + \*leikw-.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'eleven' by depicting a young boy holding up eleven fingers, directly representing the number.

## **ellipse**

### **Word**

– Ellipse

### **Greek translation**

έλλειψη

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ɪ'lɪps/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin ellipsis, from Greek elleipsis “a falling short, defect, ellipse in grammar.”
- Prefix en- = “in” (< Latin in- < PIE \*en “in”).
- Root leipein = “to leave” (< PIE \*leikw- “to leave”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “a falling short.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A regular oval shape, traced by a point moving in a plane so that the sum of its distances from two other points is constant.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To leave → fall short → geometric shape.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” → Greek elleipsis “falling short.” Initially applied to a geometric concept where a plane cuts a cone at an angle, creating an oval shape. The term evolved from the idea of a “deficit” or “leaving out” to describe the shape. So today it means an oval shape.

Additional Explanation:

From “falling short” to geometry

- In ancient Greek geometry, the conic sections (circle, parabola, hyperbola, ellipse) were named based on how a slicing plane *falls short, matches, or exceeds* a certain proportion.
- An ellipse is the case where the cut “falls short” of the condition that would make a parabola or hyperbola.
- So the shape’s name literally comes from the deficit in the cut — the cone is “left short” of being a parabola or hyperbola.

Why the modern meaning makes sense

- The *linguistic root* = “to leave out, fall short.”
- The *geometric application* = the curve created when the cut plane falls short of parallelism with the cone’s side.
- The oval shape was thus named by analogy to this “shortfall.”

Greek mathematicians (esp. Apollonius of Perga) named all four conic sections (circle, parabola, hyperbola, ellipse) using the same conceptual framework of “falling short, exact, or exceeding” a proportion. Here’s how it works step by step.

#### 1. The common setup

You take a cone and cut it with a plane. The type of curve you get depends on the angle of the cut plane relative to the cone’s side. Greeks described these curves using terms of deficit, equality, or excess.

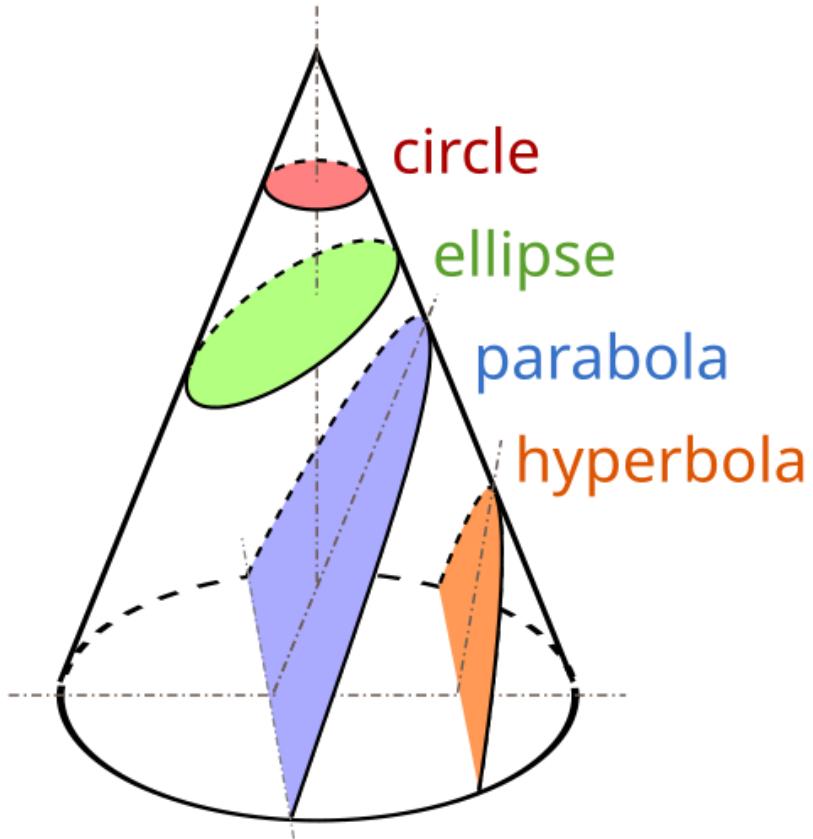
2. Ellipse (ἔλλειψις = “falling short”). From PIE leikw- = leave out, fall short. The cut “falls short” of the condition needed for a parabola. Geometrically: the plane angle is less steep than the cone’s side → oval shape. Idea: a shortfall → ellipse.

3. Parabola (παραβολή = “placing beside, exact application”). From para- = beside + ballein = to throw, place. Here, the cut is exactly parallel to the cone’s side. No shortfall, no excess → “exact application / balance.” Idea: exact placement → parabola.

4. Hyperbola (ὑπερβολή = “exceeding, overshooting”). From hyper- = over + ballein = to throw. The cut “overshoots” the parabola condition (plane angle is steeper). Curve opens outward with two branches. Idea: an excess beyond balance → hyperbola.

5. Circle (κύκλος = “ring, wheel”) Different naming logic, older and more concrete. When the cutting plane is perpendicular to the cone’s axis, the curve is perfectly symmetrical → circle. Here the name is not about deficit/excess but about the familiar round shape itself.

6. The unifying principle. Except for the circle, the Greek names encode a three-way classification: Ellipse = shortfall (plane falls short of parallelism → oval), Parabola = balance (plane exactly parallel to cone side → U-shaped curve), Hyperbola = excess (plane overshoots → open curve).



### Example Sentences

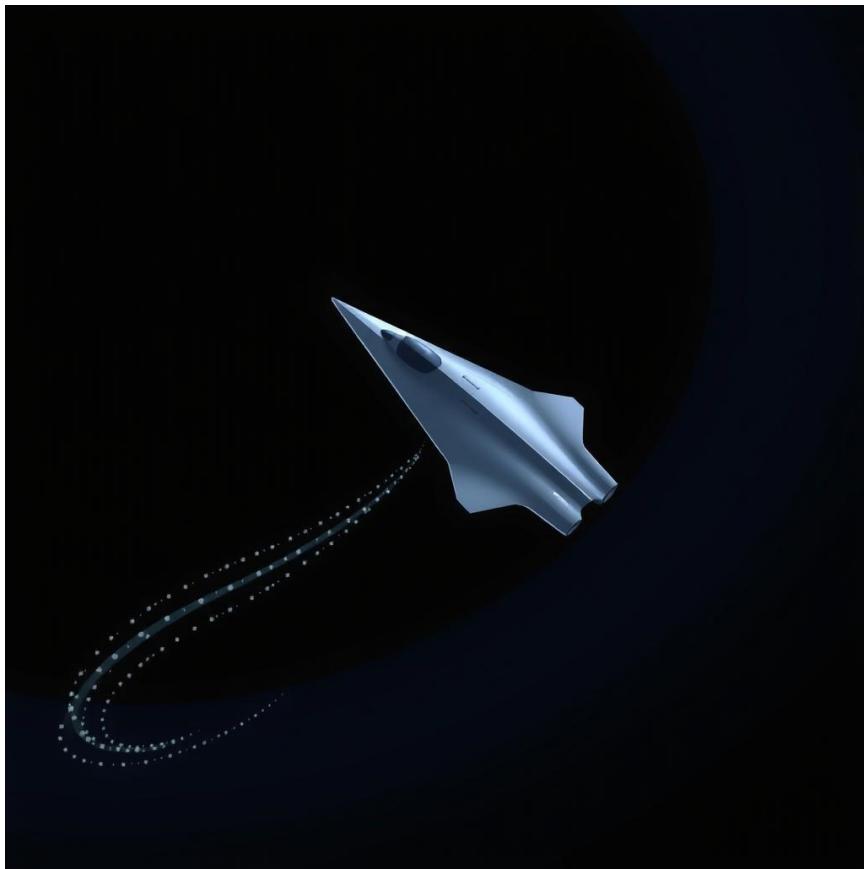
- The planets orbit the sun in an ellipse.
- The artist drew an ellipse to represent the orbit.
- The lecture explained how an ellipse differs from a circle.

### Conclusion

- Ellipse evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Greek *elleipsis*, shifting from the concept of leaving to describing a geometric shape.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Ellipse = “in leaving” → en- + leipein (PIE \*leikw-).



The elliptical trajectory of the spacecraft embodies the modern meaning of 'ellipse' as a curved path.

## **ellipsis**

### **Word**

– Ellipsis

### **Greek translation**

ἀποστώπηση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ɪ'lɪpsɪs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin ellipsis, from Greek elleipsis “a falling short, defect, ellipse in grammar.”
- Prefix en- = “in” (< Latin in- < PIE \*en “in”).
- Root leipein = “to leave” (< PIE \*leikw- “to leave”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “a falling short, omission.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The omission of one or more words that are understood in context; a series of dots indicating such an omission.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To leave out → omission → ellipsis.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” led to Greek leipein “to leave out.” With en- “in,” elleipsis evolved to mean “a falling short” or “omission.” This concept of leaving something out became a grammatical term for omitted words or phrases. So today it means the omission of words or a series of dots indicating such an omission.

## **Example Sentences**

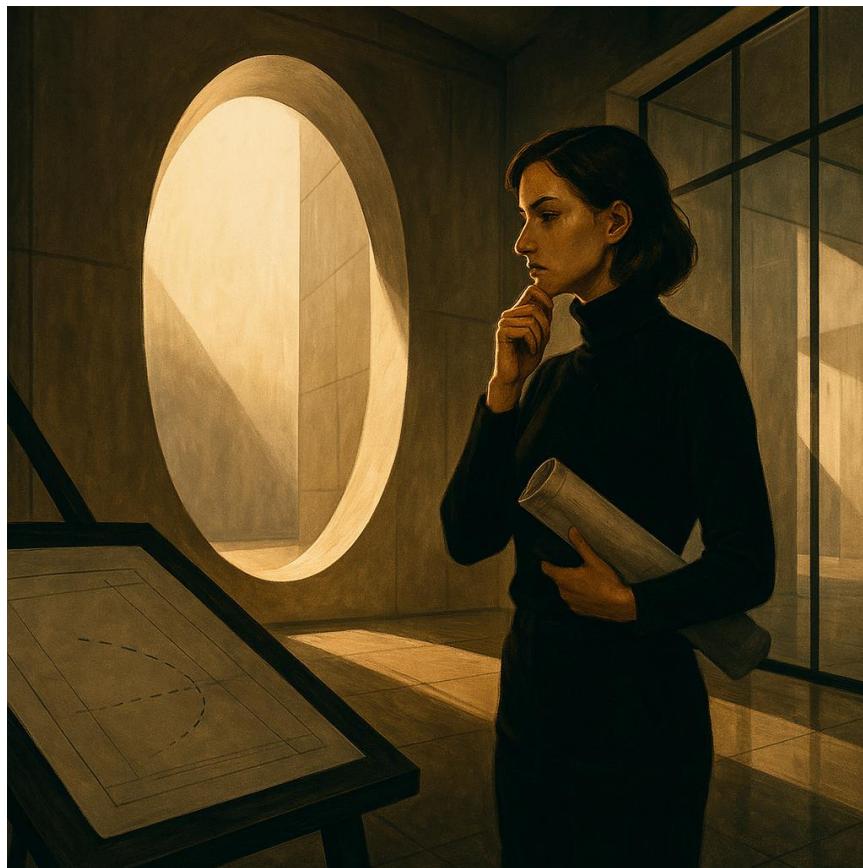
- The author used an ellipsis to indicate a pause.
- An ellipsis can suggest that more information is implied.
- In dialogue, an ellipsis often shows hesitation.

## **Conclusion**

- Ellipsis evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Greek elleipsis, shifting from the act of leaving out to a grammatical term for omission.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Ellipsis = “in leaving” → en- + leipein (PIE \*leikw-).



The elliptical archway in the modern building embodies the geometric meaning of 'ellipsis', while the architect's contemplative pause suggests a 'falling short' or thoughtful defect in her design.

#### **elliptic**

##### **Word**

– Elliptic

##### **Greek translation**

ελλειπτικός

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ɪ'lɪptɪk/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek *elleiptikos* “pertaining to an ellipse,” from *elleipein* “to fall short, leave out.”
- Prefix *en-* = “in” (< Latin *in-* < PIE \**en* “in”).
- Root *leipein* = “to leave” (< PIE \**leikw-* “to leave”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “pertaining to an ellipse.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to or having the shape of an ellipse.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave out → fall short → ellipse shape.
- Interplay: PIE \**leikw-* “to leave” led to Greek *leipein* “to leave out.” With *en-* “in,” *elleipein* evolved to describe the geometric shape of an ellipse, emphasizing the notion of leaving out or falling short of a perfect circle. So today it means having the form of an ellipse.

### **Example Sentences**

- The planet follows an elliptic orbit around the sun.
- The artist drew an elliptic shape on the canvas.
- The garden had an elliptic layout.

## **Conclusion**

- Elliptic evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Greek elleipein, shifting from the concept of leaving out to describing an ellipse shape.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Elliptic = “in to leave” → en- + leipein (PIE \*leikw-).



The spacecraft's elliptical solar panels and curved trajectory embody the modern meaning of 'elliptical', conveying a sense of sleek, curved shape.

**lipo- (2) "lacking;"**

**Word**

- Lipo- (2)

**Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɪpoʊ/

**Part of Speech**

- Prefix

**Etymology**

- Formed from Greek *leipein* “to leave, to lack.”
- PIE root \*leikw- = “to leave.”
- Literal Greek meaning = “lacking, left behind.”

**Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A prefix meaning “lacking” or “without,” especially in scientific or technical contexts.

**Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave → lack → absence of something.
- Interplay: PIE *leikw-* meant “to leave,” which evolved in Greek as *leipein*, meaning “to leave out, be without.” This gave rise to the prefix *lipo-* indicating absence, deficiency, or lack of something. So today, lipo- (2) means “lacking.”

**Example Sentences**

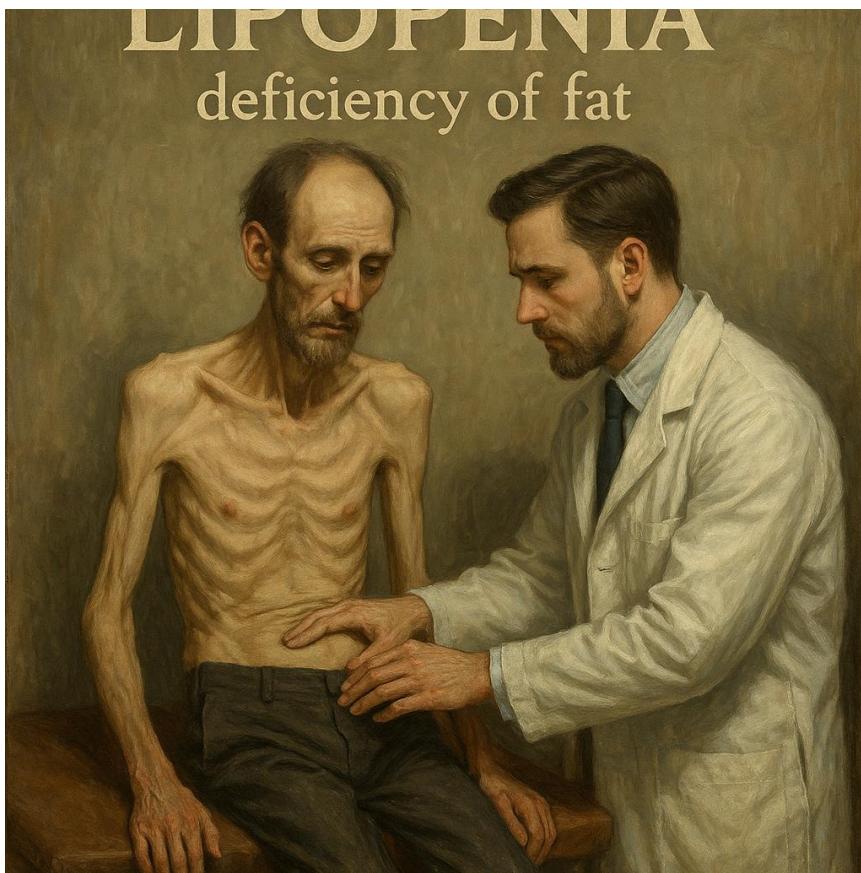
- The word *lipogram* describes a text deliberately lacking a specific letter.
- In medical terminology, *lipopenia* refers to a deficiency of fats in the body
- The novel was a lipogram, cleverly written without using the letter “e,” showcasing the author's skill in working around a linguistic constraint.

**Conclusion**

- Lipo- (2) comes from the PIE root *leikw-* “to leave,” through Greek *leipein*, forming a prefix that signifies “lack” or “absence.”

**One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lipo- (2) = “to leave” → lack → lipo- (PIE *leikw-*).



The painting shows a visibly emaciated man, his frame gaunt and lacking body fat, embodying the literal physical deficiency implied by "lipopenia." His weary expression and thin limbs emphasize the medical condition's toll, making the absence of fat tangible and poignant.

### **lipogram**

#### **Word**

– Lipogram

#### **Greek translation**

κειμενικό έργο χωρίς συγκεκριμένο γράμμα (λειψόγραμμα)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɪpə,græm/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek lipogrammatikos, literally "wanting a letter."
- Root leipein = "to leave, be lacking" (< PIE \*leikw- "to leave").
- Suffix -gram = "a letter, character" (< Greek gramma, from graphein "to draw or write" < PIE \*gerbh- "to scratch, carve").
- Literal Greek meaning = "wanting a letter."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A piece of writing that deliberately omits a particular letter.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave a letter out → omit intentionally → create a literary challenge.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- "to leave" led to Greek leipein "to leave, be lacking." Combined with -gram "letter," it formed lipogrammatikos, meaning "wanting a letter." This evolved into a literary term for works excluding specific letters, emphasizing the act of leaving out.

## **Example Sentences**

- The author wrote a lipogram that excluded the letter 'e.'
- Creating a lipogram can be a challenging exercise for writers.
- His lipogram was praised for its creativity and complexity.

## **Conclusion**

- Lipogram evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Greek leipein and -gram, shifting from the act of leaving to a literary form of omission.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lipogram = "leave a letter" → leipein + gramma (PIE \*leikw-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lipogram=writing which avoids all words containing a particular letter' through the writer's deliberate attempt to craft a sentence without using the letter 'e'.

#### **loan**

#### **Word**

– Loan

#### **Greek translation**

δάνειο

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɔɪn/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old Norse lán “loan,” from Proto-Germanic \*laikhwniz, related to Old Frisian len, Middle Dutch lene, and Old High German lehan.
- Root \*leikw- = “to leave” (PIE).
- Literal meaning: “to let have, to leave (to someone).”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A sum of money that is borrowed and expected to be paid back with interest.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave → let have → lend → modern ‘loan’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” → Proto-Germanic \*laikhwniz “to let have.” The concept evolved from leaving something with someone (This is about temporarily letting go of possession and the meaning shifts from simply “leaving” → deliberately allowing someone else to use something but it is understood it will be returned.) to the modern financial transaction. So today it means a borrowed sum expected to be repaid.

### **Example Sentences**

- She took out a loan to buy a new car.
- The bank approved his loan application.
- They repaid the loan ahead of schedule.

## **Conclusion**

- Loan evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Proto-Germanic \*laikhwniz, shifting from leaving something with someone to a financial transaction.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Loan = “to leave” → Proto-Germanic \*laikhwniz (PIE \*leikw-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'loan' by depicting a clandestine transaction of money with a promise of future return, conveying a sense of obligation and anxiety.

## **paralipsis**

### **Word**

- Paralipsis

### **Greek translation**

παρέλειψη (ρητορικό σχήμα)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /,pærə'lɪpsɪs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek paraleipsis “passing by omission.”
- Prefix para- = “beside” (< Greek para- < PIE \*per- “forward, toward, near”).
- Root leipein = “to leave” (< PIE \*leikw- “to leave”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “to leave beside.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A rhetorical device where the speaker or writer brings up a subject by either denying it or pretending to pass over it.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave beside → omit → mention by omission.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” evolved into Greek leipein “to leave.” Combined with para- “beside,” it formed paraleipsis, meaning “to leave beside.” This evolved into a rhetorical term for mentioning by omission. So today it means using omission for rhetorical effect.

### **Example Sentences**

- Not to mention, the project was completed ahead of schedule.
- To say nothing of his previous achievements, his latest work is outstanding.
- I won't even bring up the fact that you were late.

## **Conclusion**

- Paralipsis evolved from PIE \*leikw- + para- through Greek paraleipsis, shifting from physical leaving to rhetorical omission.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Paralipsis = “leave beside” → para- + leipein (PIE \*leikw-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'paraleipsis' as the politician implies an omission, suggesting a scandal ('corruption') without directly stating it, creating a rhetorical effect.

## relic

### Word

- Relic

### Greek translation

λείψαντο

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'rɛlɪk/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old French relique, relike, from Late Latin reliquiae “remains of a martyr,” from classical Latin reliquus “remaining.” Related to Latin relinquere “to leave behind,” from re- “back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”) + linquere “to leave” (< PIE \*linkw-, nasalized form of root \*leikw- “to leave”). Literal Latin meaning = “that which remains.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- An object esteemed and venerated due to its association with a holy person or event; a surviving trace of a past practice or idea.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave behind → remains → revered object.

– Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” → Latin relinquere “to leave behind.” The transition from physical remains to objects of reverence reflects a shift from literal remnants to symbolic connections with the past. So today it means an object of historical or sentimental value.

### **Example Sentences**

- The museum displayed ancient relics from the Roman Empire.
- She kept the old watch as a relic of her grandfather.
- The relics of the old church were carefully preserved.

### **Conclusion**

- Relic evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Latin reliquus into English, transforming from physical remains to objects of reverence and historical significance.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Relic = “that which remains” → re- + linquere (PIE \*leikw-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'relic' as a connection to the past, through the antique locket and faded photograph, symbolizing a tangible link to her grandmother's history

### **relict**

#### **Word**

– Relict

#### **Greek translation**

επιζών, υπόλειμμα

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'relɪkt/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French relict, from Medieval Latin relicta “a widow,” noun use of the feminine of relictus “abandoned, left behind,” past participle of Latin relinquere “to leave behind, forsake.”
- Prefix re- = “back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root linquere = “to leave” (< PIE \*leikw- “to leave”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “one who is left behind.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A widow; something that has survived from an earlier period.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave behind → remain → survive → modern ‘relict’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” led to Latin relinquere “leave behind.” With re- “back,” relictus meant “abandoned, left behind.” This evolved from describing physical abandonment to the abstract concept of survival. So today it means something or someone that remains from an earlier time.

## **Example Sentences**

- The ancient ruins are relicts of a bygone era.
- As a relict, she managed the estate with dignity.
- The species is considered a relict of the Ice Age.

## **Conclusion**

- Relict traveled from PIE \*leikw- through Latin relinquere into English, shifting from physical abandonment to the concept of survival.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Relict = “back to leave” → re- + linquere (PIE \*leikw-).



The somber woman in a dark dress, standing alone in an empty church with a single flickering candle, embodies the modern meaning of 'relict' as a widow, evoking a sense of isolation and grief.

#### **reliction**

##### **Word**

– Reliction

##### **Greek translation**

υποχώρηση ύδατος, εγκατάλειψη γης

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /rɪ'lɪkʃən/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *relictionem*, from *relictio*, noun of action from past participle stem of *relinquere* “leave behind, forsake.”
- Prefix *re-* = “back” (< Latin *re-* < PIE \**wret-* “to turn” or \**ure-* “back”).
- Root *linquere* = “to leave” (< PIE \**leikw-* “to leave”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “leaving behind.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The recession of a body of water, revealing land.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leaving behind → water receding → land revealed.
- Interplay: PIE \**leikw-* “to leave” → Latin *linquere* “to leave.” With *re-* “back,” *relictionem* “leaving behind,” evolving from the act of leaving to the natural process of water receding. So today it means the exposure of land by receding water.

### **Example Sentences**

- The *relocation* of the lake uncovered ancient artifacts.
- Coastal *relocation* can change property boundaries.
- The *relocation* process created new land for development.

## **Conclusion**

- Reliction evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Latin relictionem, shifting from the act of leaving to the natural process of water recession.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Reliction = “back to leave” → re- + linquere (PIE \*leikw-).



The receding waves reveal newly exposed land, embodying the modern meaning of a reliction= recession of the sea from the land.

## **relinquish**

### **Word**

Relinquish

### **Greek translation**

εγκαταλείπω, παραδίδω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/rɪ'lɪnkwɪʃ/

### **Part of Speech**

Verb

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin relinquere “to leave behind, forsake, abandon.”

- Prefix re- = “back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root linquere = “to leave” (< PIE \*linkw-, nasalized form of \*leikw- “to leave”).

Literal Latin meaning = “to leave behind.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

To voluntarily cease to keep or claim; to give up.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Leave behind → abandon → give up possession.

Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” → Latin linquere “to leave.” With re- “back,” relinquere “leave behind,” evolving from physical abandonment to voluntary cessation. So today it means to give up.

### **Example Sentences**

She decided to relinquish her role as team leader.

He relinquished his claim to the throne.

They had to relinquish control of the company.

## Conclusion

Relinquish evolved from PIE \*leikw- + re- through Latin relinquere into English, shifting from physical abandonment to voluntary cessation.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Relinquish = “back to leave” → re- + linquere (PIE \*leikw-).



The lone figure turning their back on the crumbling castle embodies abandonment and relinquishment, capturing the modern meaning of deserting or giving up.(Relinquish)

## reliquiae

### Word

– Reliquiae

### Greek translation

λείψανα

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /rɪ'lɪkwi,əɪ/

## **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin reliquiae, plural of reliquus “remainder, residue,” from relinquere “to leave behind, forsake.”
- Prefix re- = “back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root linquere = “to leave” (< PIE \*leikw- “to leave”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “things left behind.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Remains or remnants, especially of a historical or cultural nature.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave behind → remain → relic.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- “to leave” led to Latin linquere “to leave.” With re- “back,” relinquere meant “to leave behind.” Over time, reliquiae came to signify what is left or remains, particularly in a historical or cultural context. So today it means remnants or remains.

## **Example Sentences**

- The reliquiae of ancient civilizations fascinate historians.
- Archaeologists discovered the reliquiae of a Roman villa.

- The reliquiae of the old manuscript were carefully preserved.

## Conclusion

- Reliquiae evolved from PIE \*leikw- through Latin relinquere, shifting from the act of leaving to the concept of remains.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Reliquiae = “back to leave” → re- + linquere (PIE \*leikw-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of ' Reliquiae = remains' as fossilized relics of ancient organisms, specifically a dinosaur bone.

**twelve**

**Word**

- Twelve

### **Greek translation**

δώδεκα

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /twɛlv/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English twelf, meaning "two left" (over ten), from Proto-Germanic \*twa-lif-, a compound of \*twa- (from PIE root \*dwo- "two") + \*lif- (from PIE root \*leikw- "to leave"). Cognate with Old Saxon twelif, Old Norse tolf, Old Frisian twelef, Middle Dutch twalef, Dutch twaalf, Old High German zwelf, German zwölf, Gothic twalif. Literal Old English meaning = "two left."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The number equivalent to the sum of ten and two;

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Two left over → a complete set of twelve.
- Interplay: PIE \*leikw- "to leave" combined with \*dwo- "two" formed a concept of "two left" over ten. This notion of leaving two beyond ten evolved into the concept of the number twelve. So today it means the number 12

### **Example Sentences**

- There are twelve months in a year.

- She bought a dozen eggs, which is twelve.
- The clock struck twelve at noon.

### **Conclusion**

- Twelve evolved from PIE \*leikw- + \*dwo- through Old English twelf, representing the concept of "two left" over ten, now signifying the number 1

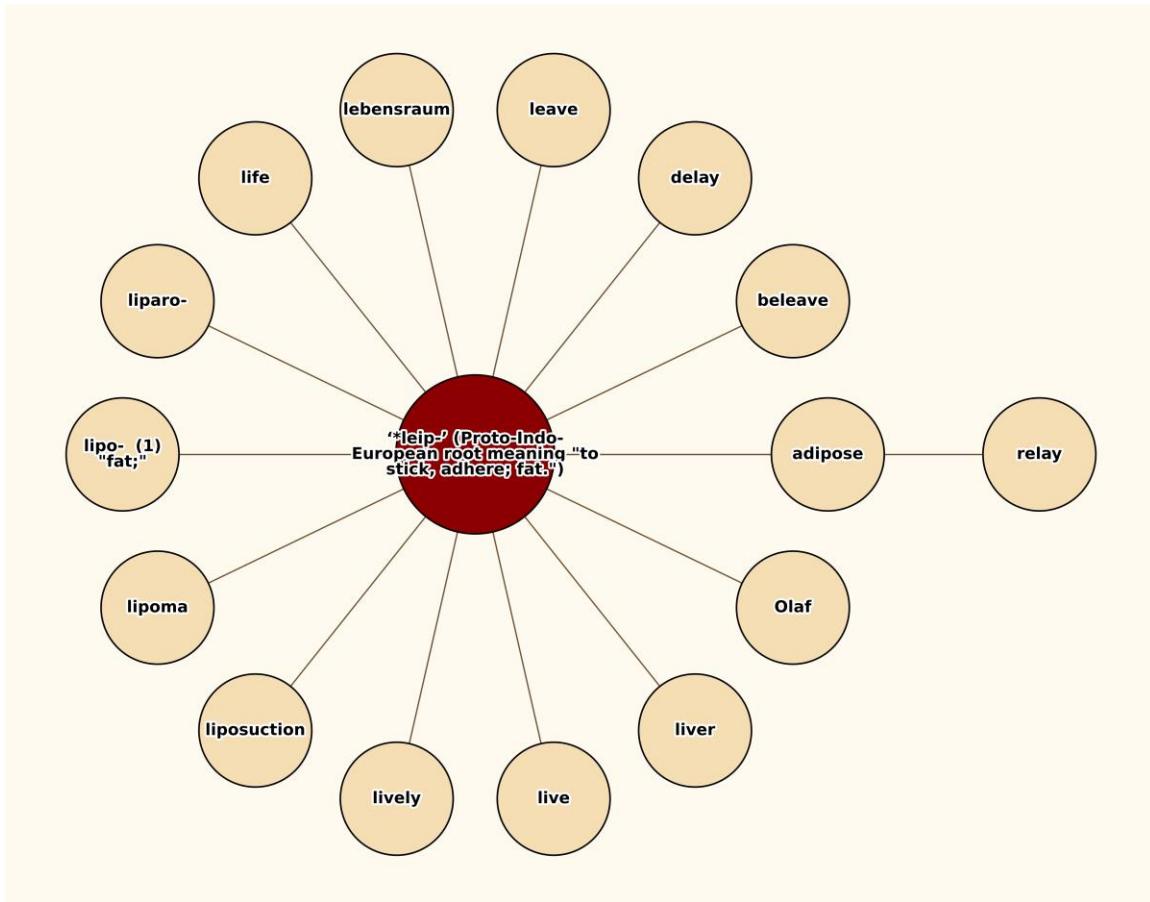
### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Twelve = "two left" over ten → \*dwo- + \*leikw-.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'twelve' by prominently displaying the number 12 on a smartphone screen.

## 8) \*leip-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to stick, adhere; fat."



### adipose

#### Word

– Adipose

#### Greek translation

λιπώδης

#### Phonetic Spelling

– /'ædɪ.pəʊs/

#### Part of Speech

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Modern Latin adiposus “fatty,” from Latin adeps “soft fat of animals, lard.”
- Root adeps = “soft fat” (from PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere”).
- Greek aleipa “unguent, fat” and lipos “grease” are related.
- Literal Latin meaning = “pertaining to fat.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to or composed of animal fat; fatty.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick, adhere → fat sticking to body → adipose tissue.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “to stick” → Latin adeps “soft fat.” Adipose describes tissue where fat adheres to the body, highlighting its sticky, cohesive nature. So today it means “relating to fat.”

## **Example Sentences**

- The doctor explained the role of adipose tissue in energy storage.
- Adipose cells are crucial for insulation in mammals.
- The biopsy revealed an increase in adipose deposits.

## **Conclusion**

- Adipose evolved from PIE \*leip- through Latin adeps, emphasizing the sticky nature of fat in the body.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Adipose = “fat sticking” → adeps (PIE \*leip-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'adipose' by depicting a muscular athlete with a subtle sheen on his skin, indicating fat, holding a fatty burger.

### **beleave**

#### **Word**

- Beleive

#### **Greek translation**

εγκαταλείπω (παλαιό)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /bɪ'li:v/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English belæfan, meaning "to cause or allow to remain behind," a Germanic compound from be- + Old English læfan "to leave."
- Prefix be- = "around, thoroughly" (< Old English be- < Proto-Germanic \*bi < PIE \*bhi, reduced form of \*ambhi- "around").
- Root læfan = "to leave" (< Proto-Indo-European \*leip- "to stick, adhere; fat").
- Literal Old English meaning = "to cause to remain behind."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Obsolete; formerly meant to leave something behind.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To stick → to leave behind → to remain.
- Interplay: The PIE root \*leip- meaning "to stick" evolved into the concept of leaving something behind in Old English. The prefix be- intensified the action, suggesting thoroughness or completeness. So today, believe is obsolete but once meant "to leave something behind."

## **Example Sentences**

- The old customs were believed as new traditions emerged.
- In ancient times, they would believe offerings at the shrine.
- The villagers would often believe their tools when moving to new lands.

## **Conclusion**

- Believe evolved from PIE \*leip- through Old English belæfan, shifting from the idea of sticking to leaving behind.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Believe = "thoroughly leave behind" → be- + læfan (PIE \*leip-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'Believe =to leave behind' as the hiker intentionally leaves her backpack, symbolizing abandonment or separation.

## **delay**

### **Word**

- Delay

### **Greek translation**

καθυστερώ

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /dɪ'leɪ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

### **Etymology**

– Borrowed from Old French delaier, from de- “away, from” (Latin de < PIE \*de- “down, off”) + laier “leave, let.” Possibly a variant of Old French laissier, from Latin laxare “slacken, undo.” Alternatively, from Frankish \*laibjan, a Proto-Germanic causative form of PIE root \*leip- “to stick, adhere.” Literal Latin meaning = “to slacken, undo.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– To postpone or cause to be late; to linger or move slowly.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick → adhere → linger → delay.  
– Interplay: PIE \*leip- “stick” → Frankish \*laibjan “adhere.” With de- “away/from,” delaier evolved to mean “put off” or “postpone.” The transition from physical sticking to temporal postponement reflects a shift from tangible to abstract. The prefix de- = “away, off, down”. This adds the nuance of pushing something away from its expected place or time. It turns “remain/stick” into “hold away, pull back, put off.” So today it means to delay.

### **Example Sentences**

– The meeting was delayed due to technical issues.

- She decided to delay her trip until next month.
- Traffic delays are common during rush hour.

## Conclusion

- Delay evolved from PIE \*leip- through Frankish and Old French, shifting from physical adherence to temporal postponement.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Delay = “away from sticking” → de- + \*leip-.



The scene embodies delay as the young professional is pushed to a deadline, frustrated and anxious, indicating a slowdown or postponement.

## **leave**

### **Word**

- Leave

### **Greek translation**

φεύγω, αφήνω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /li:v/

### **Part of Speech**

- Verb

### **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English *læfan* “to allow to remain, let survive,” from Proto-Germanic \*laibjanan, causative of \*liban “remain,” from PIE root \*leip- “to stick, adhere.” The Germanic root evolved to mean “remain, continue,” connected to Greek *lipares* “persevering.” Literal PIE meaning = “to stick, adhere.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To go away from; to allow to remain; to abandon.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick → remain → allow to remain → depart.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “stick” led to the sense of “remain” in Germanic languages. Over time, the notion of “allowing to remain” evolved into “departing from” in English. So today it means to go away or allow something to stay.

### **Example Sentences**

- She decided to leave the party early.
- Please leave the documents on my desk.
- They left the city for a quieter life.

Additional explanation:

How the modern senses arise

“Allow to remain” → “leave something” (e.g., leave the documents on the desk).

“Cause to remain behind while you go” → “depart, go away” (e.g., leave the city).

Both are natural flips of the same root idea: if something remains, then either you let it stay behind, or you yourself go and become the one who is “left.”

Why the modern meaning makes sense

PIE leip- = stick, remain

→ Proto-Germanic = remain, let remain

→ Old English = allow to remain

→ Modern English = (a) allow to remain, (b) go away and let yourself remain elsewhere.

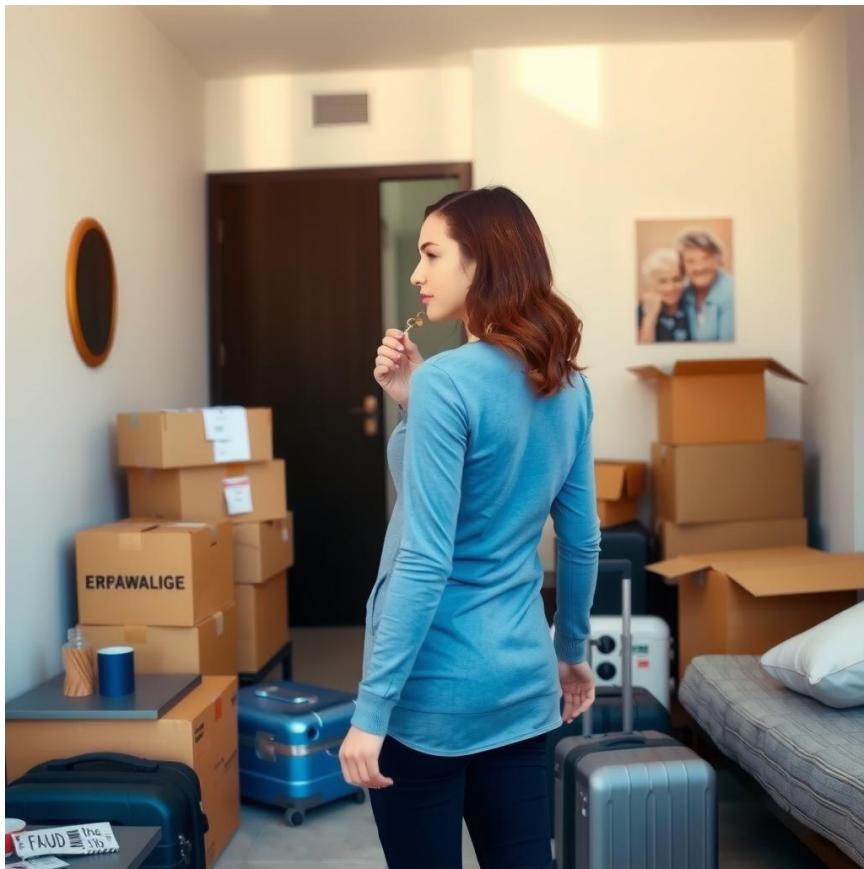
So the word “leave” still carries the ancient logic: it’s about what stays behind when something else goes.

### **Conclusion**

- Leave evolved from PIE \*leip- “stick” through Germanic “remain” to English “depart,” shifting from adhesion to departure.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Leave = “stick to remain” → \*leip- (PIE root).



The woman's decision to leave the apartment and memories behind, allowing them to remain in the same state, embodies the modern meaning of 'to leave'.

## **lebensraum**

### **Word**

– Lebensraum

### **Greek translation**

ζωτικός χώρος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'leɪbənz, raʊm/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from German Lebensraum, a compound of Leben “life” + Raum “space.”
- Leben = “life” (< Proto-Germanic \*leiban “continuance, perseverance” < PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere”).
- Raum = “space” (< Proto-Germanic \*ruman “roomy, spacious” < PIE \*reue- “to open; space”).
- Literal German meaning = “life space.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Territory believed necessary for a nation's or people's natural development.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Life space → necessary territory for growth.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “stick, adhere” → German Leben “life,” emphasizing continuity. PIE \*reue- “open, space” → German Raum “space,” suggesting expansiveness. Combined, Lebensraum implies essential space for life's continuity and growth. So today it means territory needed for development.

## **Example Sentences**

- The concept of Lebensraum was central to certain geopolitical strategies.
- Historians debate the implications of Lebensraum in 20th-century policies.
- The term Lebensraum is often discussed in historical contexts.

## **Conclusion**

- Lebensraum evolved from PIE \*leip- and \*reue- through German, combining life and space into a concept of necessary territory for development.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lebensraum = “life space” → Leben (PIE \*leip-) + Raum (PIE \*reue-).



The wall map with outward-pointing arrows from a central region visualizes the idea of acquiring additional territory as 'living space.' The scholar studying the map frames it as a historical/geopolitical concept (analysis, not endorsement). The luminous landscape inside the core suggests space to live and grow.", "stem\_visual\_mapping": "Leben = 'life' (< PIE \*leip- 'to remain/continue') shown by the inhabited, glowing core. Raum = 'space' (< PIE \*reue- 'open, spacious') shown by the surrounding open map and radiating arrows. Together: life + space ⇒ Lebensraum

### **life**

#### **Word**

– Life

### **Greek translation**

ζωή

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /laɪf/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

– Borrowed from Old English *life*, *lif* “animated corporeal existence,” from Proto-Germanic \*leiban, linked to Old Norse *lif*, Old Frisian *lif*, and German *Leib*, all meaning “life” or “body.” Derived from PIE root \*leip- “to stick, adhere.” Literal PIE meaning = “to stick, adhere.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– The condition that distinguishes living organisms from inanimate matter, including the capacity for growth, reproduction, and continual change preceding death.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick, adhere → remain → continue → live.  
– Interplay: The PIE root \*leip- meaning “to stick, adhere” evolved into the concept of “continuance” in Proto-Germanic. This notion of sticking or remaining led to the idea of life as a continuous state of being. Over time, it expanded to encompass the broader concept of living existence. So today it means the state of being alive.

### **Example Sentences**

– Life on Earth is incredibly diverse.

- She dedicated her life to helping others.
- The book explores the meaning of life.

## Conclusion

- Life evolved from PIE \*leip- through Proto-Germanic \*leiban, shifting from the idea of sticking or remaining to the concept of living existence.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Life = “to stick, adhere” → \*leip- (PIE root).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'life' by depicting a joyful and vibrant scene, conveying the idea of animated existence and vitality.

## **liparo-**

### **Word**

– Liparo-

### **Greek translation**

λιπαρός (πρόθημα)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɪ'pærəʊs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Prefix

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek liparos “oily, shiny with oil, fatty, greasy,” used to describe rich soil and smooth skin; figuratively “rich, comfortable; costly, splendid.”
- Root lipos = “fat” (< PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Used to form words related to oiliness or richness.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick/adhere → fat/oil → richness.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere” evolved into Greek lipos “fat,” leading to liparos “oily, shiny.” The concept of oiliness extended metaphorically to richness and splendor. So today it means related to oiliness or richness.

### **Example Sentences**

- The liparoid surface gleamed in the sunlight.
- Her liparous complexion was envied by many.
- The soil was liparous, perfect for growing crops.

### **Conclusion**

- Liparo- evolved from PIE \*leip- through Greek liparos, shifting from adherence to oiliness and richness.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Liparo- = “oily/rich” → lipos (PIE \*leip-).



The scene illustrates the modern meaning of liparo through its central action and setting. Liparo- comes from Greek λιπαρός “oily, sleek, glossy; richly provided,” from λίπος “fat.”

In the scene, the creamy moisturizer leaves a thin lipid film that adheres to the skin and creates visible sheen and highlights. That glossy, well-oiled look is exactly the visual signature of liparo-.

## **lipo- (1) "fat;"**

### **Word**

- Lipid

### **Greek translation**

λίπος (πρόθημα)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lɪpɪd/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek lipos “fat.”
- Root lipos = “fat” (< PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Any of a group of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick, adhere → fat.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere” led to Greek lipos “fat,” as fat tends to adhere to surfaces. This concept of adhesion evolved into the modern understanding of lipids as

substances that are insoluble in water but adhere to organic solvents. So today it means a class of organic compounds including fats.

### **Example Sentences**

- Lipids are essential components of cell membranes.
- The nutritionist explained the role of lipids in the diet.
- Scientists study lipids to understand their role in metabolism.

### **Conclusion**

- Lipid evolved from PIE \*leip- through Greek *lipos*, shifting from the idea of adhesion to the modern concept of fats and related compounds.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lipid = “to stick” → *lipos* (PIE \*leip-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lipo =fat' by depicting a woman with a thin layer of shiny, colorful fat, while also referencing the PIE root \*leip- 'to stick, adhere' as she sticks to the wall.

## **lipoma**

### **Word**

– Lipoma

### **Greek translation**

λίπωμα

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /laɪ'poʊmə/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from medical Latin lipoma, from Greek *lipos* “fat.”
- Root *lipos* = “fat” (< PIE \**leip-* “to stick, adhere”).
- Suffix *-oma* = “tumor, growth.”
- Literal Greek meaning = “fatty tumor.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A benign tumor composed of fatty tissue.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick/adhering → fat → fatty growth.
- Interplay: PIE \**leip-* “stick, adhere” led to Greek *lipos* “fat,” describing the sticky, cohesive nature of fat. The suffix *-oma* denotes a growth or tumor, forming *lipoma*. So today it means a benign fatty tumor.

## **Example Sentences**

- The doctor diagnosed the lump as a lipoma.
- Lipomas are generally harmless and painless.
- She had a lipoma removed from her shoulder.

## **Conclusion**

- Lipoma evolved from PIE \**leip-* through Greek *lipos* to describe a benign fatty growth in medical terminology.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lipoma = “fatty growth” → lipos (PIE \*leip-) + -oma.



The image embodies “lipoma” through the soft, dome-shaped bulge under the skin shows a subcutaneous fatty mass, while the clinician’s gloved hand palpating it highlights the typical “soft, squishy, mobile” feel associated with a lipoma. The clean medical setting frames it as a benign clinical finding being assessed. lip- = fat (Greek *lipos* “fat”) → shown by the fatty lump under the skin.-oma = swelling/tumor → shown by the raised, localized mass.

## **liposuction**

### **Word**

- Liposuction

### **Greek translation**

λιποαναρρόφηση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɪpə'sʌkʃən/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek lipos “fat, grease” and suction.
- Root lipos = “fat” (< PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere”).
- Suffix -suction = “act of sucking” (< Latin suctio < sugere “to suck”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “fat sucking.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A cosmetic surgical procedure to remove excess fat from specific areas of the body.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick/adhering fat → remove by suction.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “to stick” evolved into Greek lipos “fat.” Combined with suction, it describes the process of removing adhered fat. The term captures the physical action of extracting fat from the body. So today it means a surgical procedure to remove fat.

## **Example Sentences**

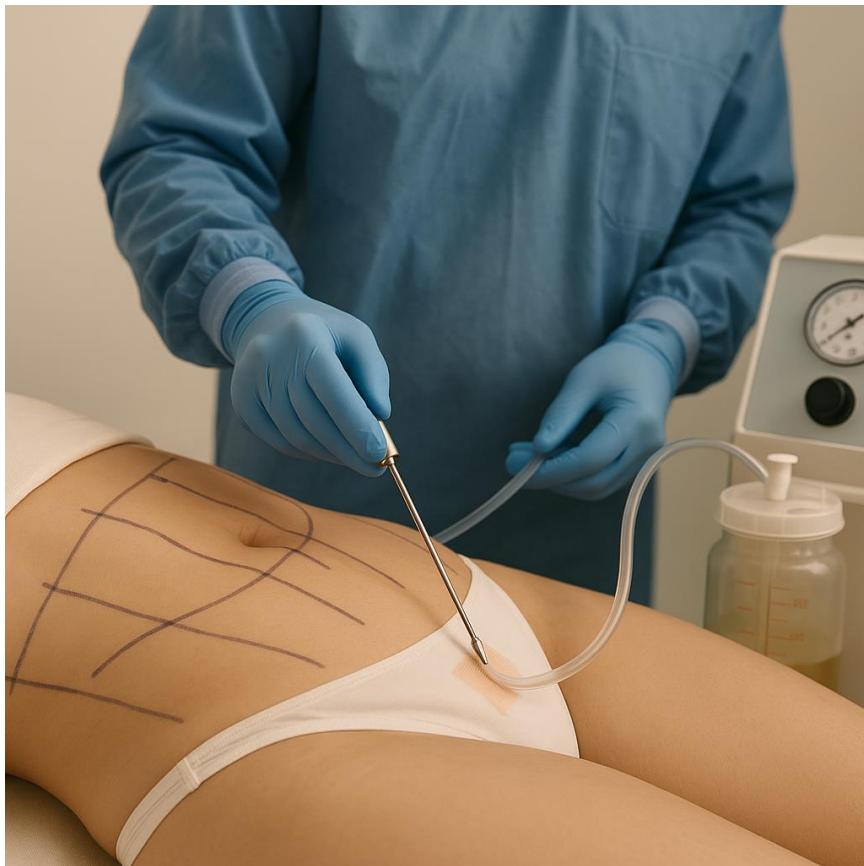
- She opted for liposuction to contour her waistline.
- Liposuction is often used for cosmetic enhancement.
- The doctor explained the risks of liposuction.

## **Conclusion**

- Liposuction evolved from PIE \*leip- through Greek lipos and Latin suctio, describing the removal of adhered fat via suction.

#### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Liposuction = “fat suction” → lipos (PIE \*leip-) + suctio.



The image captures the meaning of ‘liposuction’ by depicting the surgeon inserting a thin cannula into a marked abdominal area and draws tissue through a suction tube into a collection canister. This literal removal of subcutaneous fat via vacuum is the procedure the word names.\* lipo- = fat (Greek lípos “fat,” < PIE \*leip- “to smear/stick”) → the fatty layer targeted under the skin.\* -suction = act of sucking (Latin suctio < sugere “to suck”) → the vacuum tubing, pump, and canister.

**lively**  
**Word**

- Lively

### **Greek translation**

ζωηρός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'laɪvli/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English liflic “living, existing,” literally “life-like.”
- Root life = “life” (< PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere; fat”).
- Suffix -ly = “having the qualities of” (from Old English -lic).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Full of life and energy; active and animated.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick/adherence → life → vitality → modern ‘lively’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “to stick” → Old English life “life.” With -ly, liflic “life-like,” evolving from literal existence to energetic and spirited. So today it means full of life and energy.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lively music got everyone dancing.
- She has a lively personality that lights up the room.

- The debate was lively and engaging.

## Conclusion

- Lively evolved from PIE \*leip- through Old English liflic, shifting from literal life to energetic and spirited.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Lively = “life-like” → life (PIE \*leip-) + -ly.



The image captures the modern meaning of 'lively' by depicting a vibrant and energetic young woman exuding carefree joy and vitality.

**live**  
**Word**

– Live

<b>Greek</b>	<b>translation</b>
ζω	

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɪv/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

### **Etymology**

– Borrowed from Old English lifian (Anglian), libban (West Saxon) "to be, be alive, have life; continue in life," from Proto-Germanic \*libejanan. Related to Old Norse lifa "to be left; to live," Old Frisian libba, German leben, Gothic liban "to live," from PIE root \*leip- "to stick, adhere," forming words meaning "to remain, continue." Literal PIE meaning = "to stick, adhere."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– To remain alive; to reside; to experience life.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick, adhere → remain → continue → live.  
– Interplay: PIE \*leip- "to stick" led to the idea of remaining or continuing. In Germanic languages, this evolved to signify the state of being alive. Over time, it expanded to include residing and experiencing life. So today it means to live.

### **Example Sentences**

– They live in a small cottage by the sea.

- She wants to live a life full of adventure.
- We must learn to live with our decisions.

## Conclusion

- Live evolved from PIE \*leip- through Germanic languages, shifting from the idea of sticking or adhering to the concept of continuing life.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Live = "to stick, adhere" → PIE \*leip- (remain, continue).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'to live' or 'to be alive' through the woman's enthusiasm, vibrant surroundings, and act of nourishing herself, conveying a sense of vitality and joy.

## **liver**

### **Word**

- Liver

### **Greek translation**

ἡπαρ

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'liv.ər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English lifer, from Proto-Germanic \*librn (also Old Norse lifr, Old Frisian livere, Middle Dutch levere, Dutch lever, Old High German lebara, German Leber). Possibly from PIE root \*leip- “to stick, adhere,” used to form words for “fat.” Literal PIE meaning = “to stick, adhere.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A large organ in the body that secretes bile and is involved in metabolism and detoxification.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick, adhere → fat → organ associated with fat and blood.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “stick, adhere” led to words for “fat,” reflecting the liver's fatty nature. Historically seen as a blood-producing organ, it was once considered the seat of emotions. So today it means the organ involved in metabolism.

## **Example Sentences**

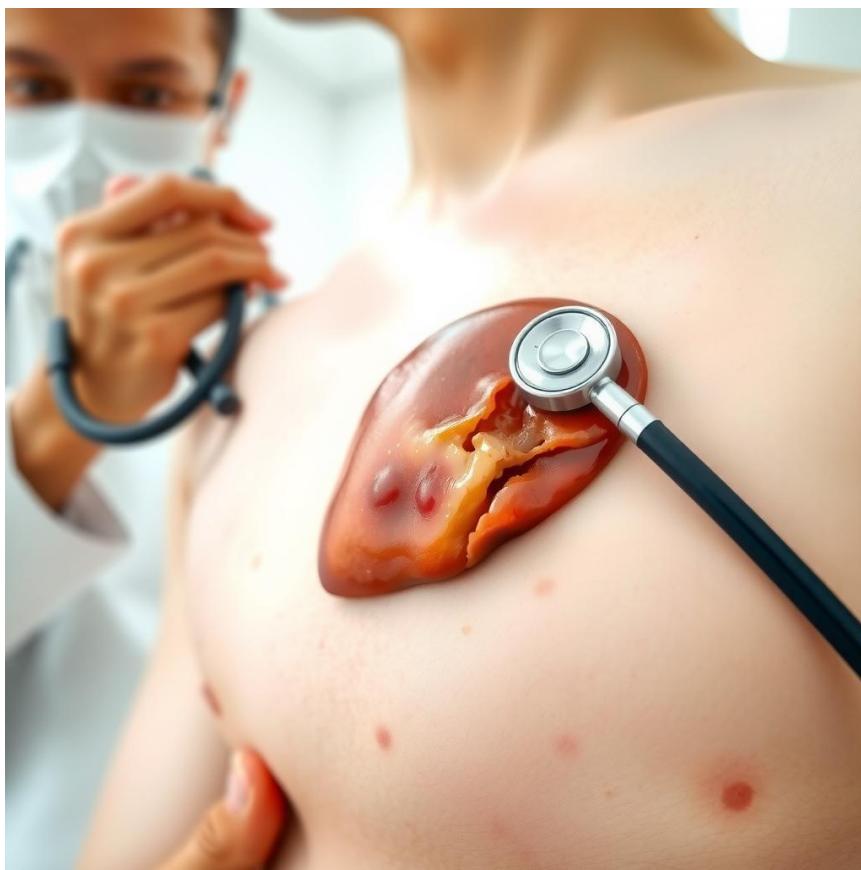
- The liver plays a crucial role in detoxifying the body.
- She was diagnosed with a liver condition.
- A healthy diet supports liver function.

## **Conclusion**

- Liver evolved from PIE \*leip- through Proto-Germanic \*librn, reflecting its fatty nature and historical significance in emotion and health.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Liver = “to stick, adhere” → PIE \*leip- (fat, organ).



The image embodies the modern meaning of 'liver' by depicting the organ being examined in a medical setting, highlighting its role as a secreting organ.

## **Olaf**

### **Word**

- Olaf

### **Greek translation**

Ολαφ (κύριο όνομα)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'oʊlæf/

### **Part of Speech**

- Proper noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old Norse An-leifr, literally meaning "ancestor's relic."
- First element: An- = "ancestor" (related to Old High German ano "ancestor").
- Second element: -leifr = "relic" (related to Old English læfan "to leave" < PIE \*leip- "to stick, adhere").
- Literal Old Norse meaning = "ancestor's relic."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A male given name.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Stick, adhere → remain → relic → name.

– Interplay: PIE \*leip- "to stick, adhere" implies something that remains or is left behind. In Old Norse, An-leifr combines "ancestor" with "relic," suggesting something left by ancestors. This evolved into a personal name, Olaf, symbolizing heritage. So today it means a male given name.

### **Example Sentences**

- Olaf won the chess tournament.
- The story of Olaf is well-known in the village.
- Olaf's family has lived here for generations.

### **Conclusion**

- Olaf evolved from PIE \*leip- through Old Norse An-leifr, shifting from "ancestor's relic" to a personal name.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Olaf = "ancestor's relic" → An- + leifr (PIE \*leip-).



The ruggedly handsome man ‘Olaf’ embodies traditional masculine qualities, while the antique locket and ancestral photograph add a sense of heritage and depth.

## **relay**

### **Word**

– Relay

### **Greek translation**

μεταβιβάζω, σκυταλοδρομία

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /rɪ'leɪ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Adopted from Old French relais “reserve pack of hounds or other animals; rest, stop, remission, delay,” from relaier “to exchange tired animals for fresh,” literally “leave behind.”
- Prefix re- = “back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root laier = “leave, let,” possibly from Frankish \*laibjan, a Proto-Germanic causative form of PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere.”
- Literal meaning = “to leave (dogs) behind (in order to take fresh ones).”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A race in which each team member completes a section of the course before passing a baton to the next runner; a system of passing something from one person or device to another.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Leave behind → exchange → pass on → modern ‘relay’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leip- “to stick, adhere” suggests continuity. In Old French, relais involved leaving behind tired animals to continue the chase. This evolved into the concept of passing responsibility or tasks, leading to the modern sense of relay as a race or system of transfer. So today it means passing something from one to another.

## **Example Sentences**

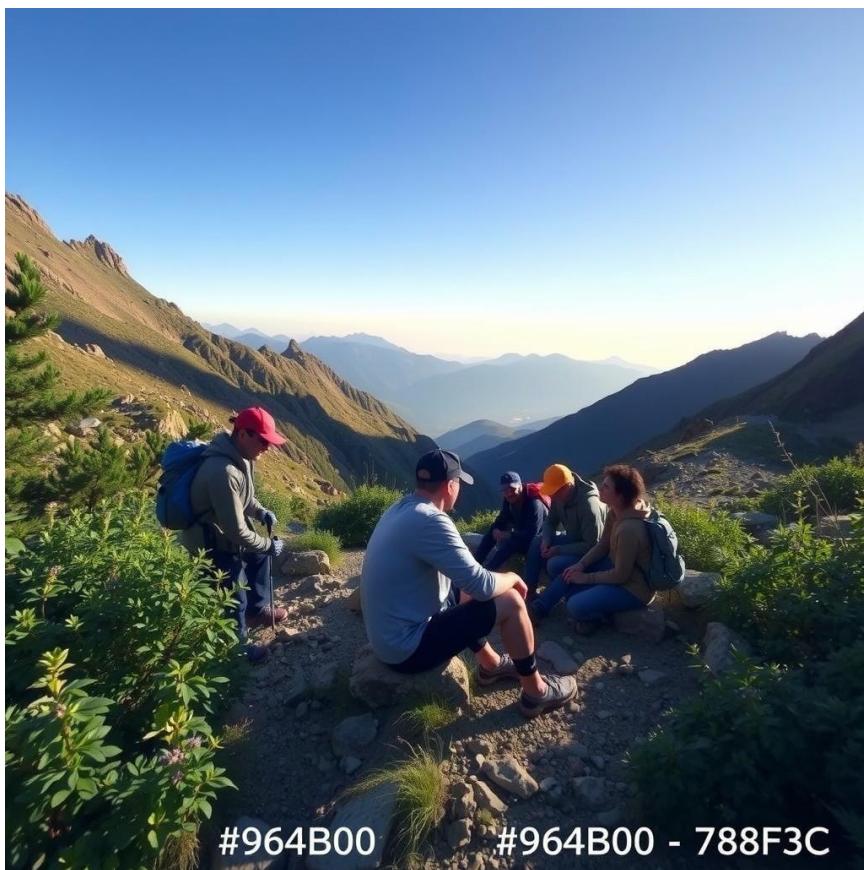
- The team won the relay race by a narrow margin.
- The relay system ensured the message was delivered quickly.
- She handed the baton smoothly during the relay.

## **Conclusion**

- Relay evolved from PIE \*leip- through Old French relais, shifting from leaving behind to the modern concept of passing on.

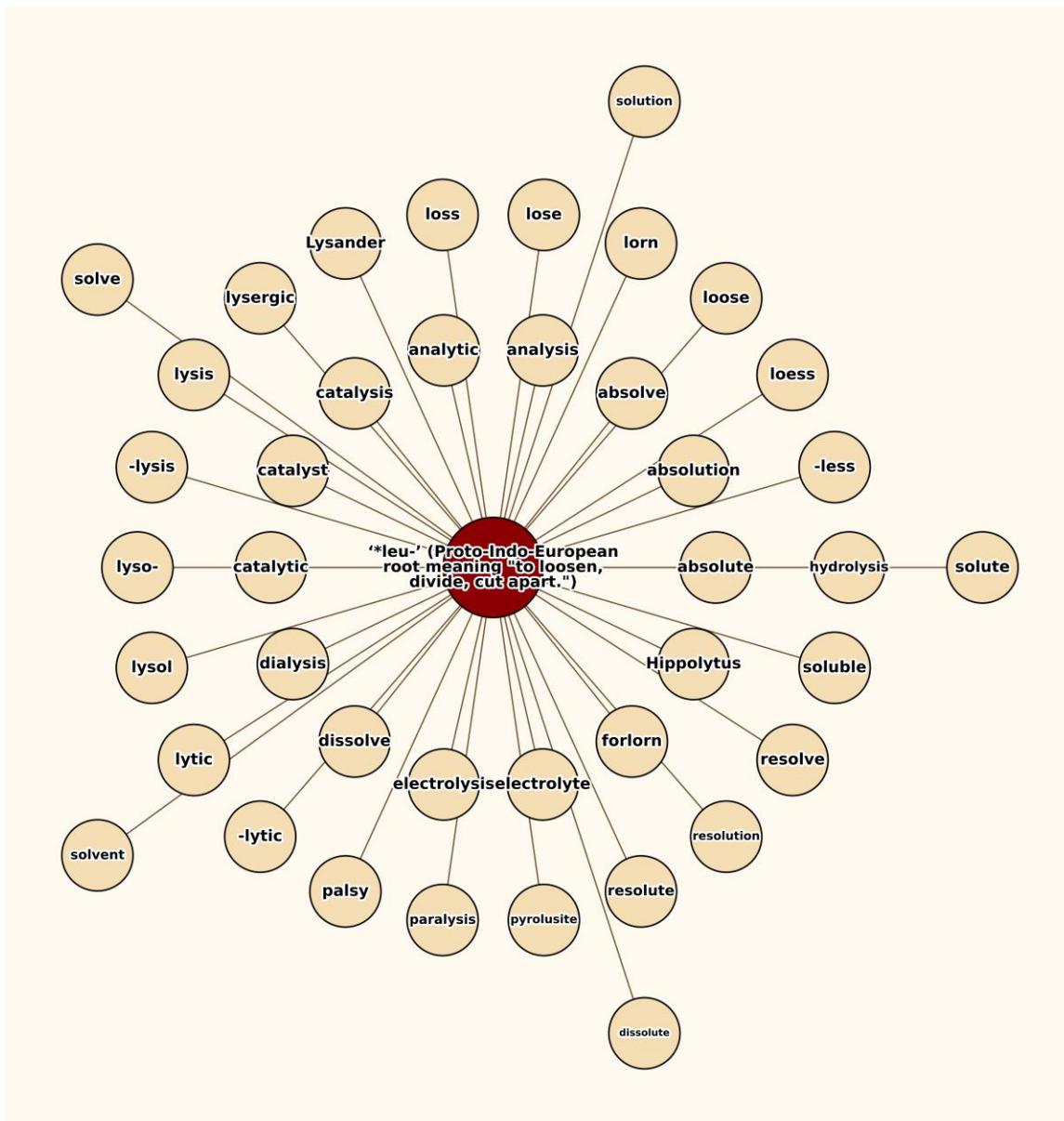
#### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Relay = “back to leave” → re- + laier (PIE \*leip-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'relay' by depicting a fresh team replacing exhausted hikers, mirroring the concept of replacing tired hounds in a hunting context.

9) \*leu-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to loosen, divide, cut apart."



**absolute**

**Word**

– Absolute

### **Greek translation**

απόλυτος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'æbsə,lut:/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *absolutus*, past participle of *absolvere* “to set free, acquit; complete, bring to an end; make separate.”
- Prefix *ab-* = “off, away from” (< Latin *ab* < PIE \**apo-* “off, away”).
- Base verb *solvere* = “to loosen, untie, release” (< PIE \**se-lu-:* reflexive \**s(w)e-* “self” + root \**leu-* “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “set free, detached.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Complete, perfect, or free from imperfection; not relative or dependent on something else.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Set free → detached → perfect → modern ‘absolute’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leu-* “loosen” → Latin *solvere* “untie.” With *ab-* “off, away from,” *absolutus* “set free, detached,” evolving from physical separation to abstract perfection. So today it means complete or perfect.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of absolute makes sense once you trace it from the PIE parts. The root leu- meant “to loosen, divide,” which in Latin became solvere = “to untie, release.” With the prefix ab- (“off, away”), absolutus meant “set free, detached.” From there the idea of being released from limits or ties naturally extended into “independent, unconditional.” If something is detached from all restrictions, it stands as complete, perfect, and not relative to anything else. That is why today absolute means not only “free” but also “entire, perfect, unconditional.”

### **Example Sentences**

- The absolute silence in the room was unnerving.
- She demanded absolute honesty from her team.
- The law is absolute and must be followed.

### **Conclusion**

- Absolute traveled from PIE \*leu- + ab- through Latin absolutus into English, shifting from physical detachment to abstract perfection.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Absolute = “away from loosen” → ab- + solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'absolute' by depicting a woman standing alone, unrestricted and free, with a perfect sunset behind her.

## **absolution**

### **Word**

– Absolution

### **Greek translation**

ἀφεσθαι

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– / ,æb.sə'lu:.ʃən /

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French *absolucion*, from Latin *absolutionem* “completion, acquittal.”
- Prefix *ab-* = “off, away from” (< Latin *ab* < PIE \**apo-* “off, away”).
- Base verb *solvere* = “to loosen, dissolve” (< PIE \**se-lu-*: reflexive \**s(w)e-* “self” + root \**leu-* “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “setting free, acquittal.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Formal release from guilt, obligation, or punishment.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen away → set free → forgive → modern ‘absolution’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leu-* “loosen” → Latin *solvere* “untie.” With *ab-* “off, away,” *absolvere* “set free, loosen.” Transitioned from physical release to moral or spiritual forgiveness. So today it means formal release from guilt.

## **Example Sentences**

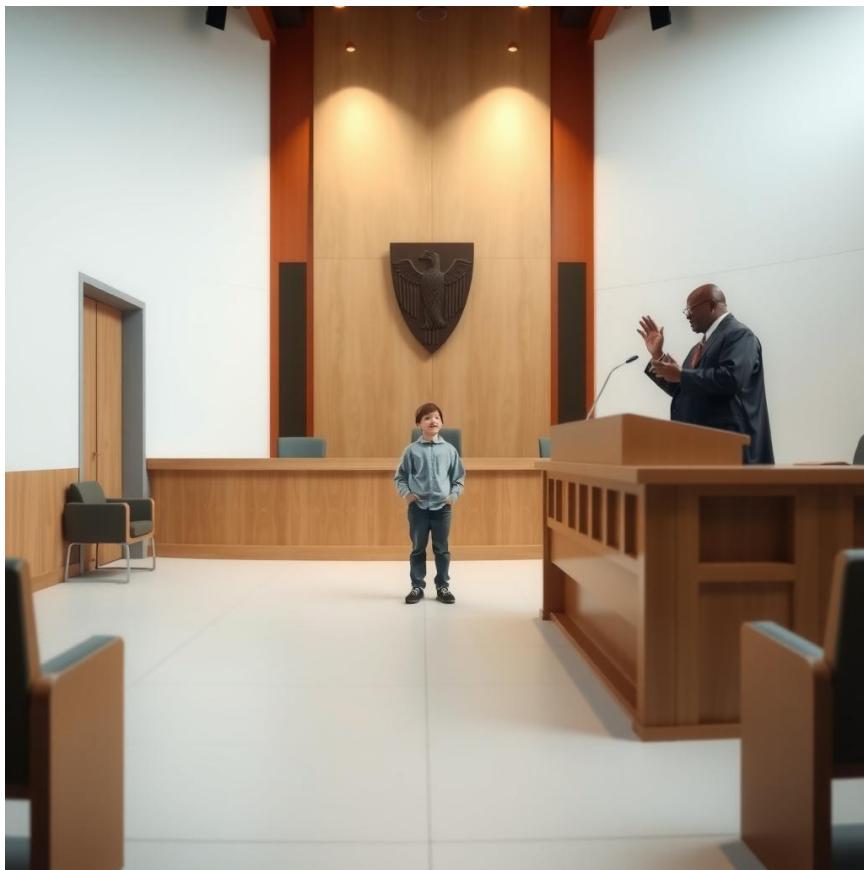
- The priest granted absolution to the penitent.
- She sought absolution for her past mistakes.
- The court's decision provided him with absolution.

## **Conclusion**

- Absolution evolved from PIE \**leu-* + *ab-* through Latin *absolvere*, shifting from physical release to spiritual forgiveness.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Absolution = “away to loosen” → ab- + solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies 'absolution' through the judge's nod and gentle smile, symbolizing forgiveness and remission.

#### **absolve**

##### **Word**

– Absolve

##### **Greek translation**

συγχωρώ, απαλλάσσω

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /əb'zɒlv/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin absolvere “set free,” especially judicially, “acquit,” via Old French assoldre.
- Prefix ab- = “off, away from” (< Latin ab < PIE \*apo- “off, away”).
- Base verb solvere = “to loosen, untie, release” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to loosen away.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To set free from blame, guilt, or responsibility.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen away → release from obligation → forgive → modern ‘absolve’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “untie.” With ab- “off, away from,” absolvere “set free,” shifting from physical release to moral or legal forgiveness. So today it means to free from blame or guilt.

## **Example Sentences**

- The priest absolved her of her sins.
- The court absolved him of all charges.
- She felt absolved after confessing her mistake.

## **Conclusion**

- Absolve traveled from PIE \*leu- + ab- through Latin absolvere into English, evolving from physical release to moral forgiveness.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Absolve = “away to loosen” → ab- + solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'absolve' by depicting a judge releasing a defendant from obligation, conveying a sense of freedom and release.

## **analysis**

### **Word**

- Analysis

### **Greek translation**

ανάλυση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ə'naɪləsɪs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin analysis, from Greek analysis “solution of a problem by analysis.”
- Prefix ana- = “up, back, throughout” (< Greek ana- < PIE \*ano- “on, upon”).
- Root lysis = “a loosening” (< Greek lyein “to unfasten” < PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “a breaking up, a loosening, releasing.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A detailed examination of the elements or structure of something.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → break apart → examine → modern ‘analysis’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “unfasten.” With ana- “up, back,” analysis evolved from physical untying to intellectual examination. So today it means a detailed examination.

### **Example Sentences**

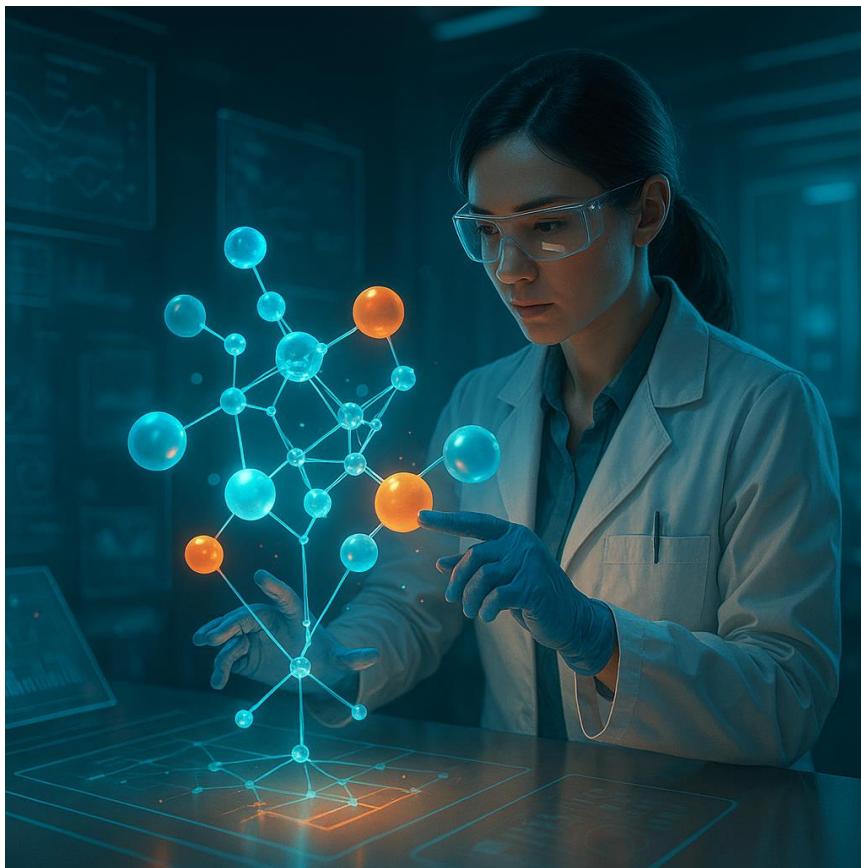
- The analysis revealed unexpected results.
- She conducted a thorough analysis of the data.
- His analysis of the text was insightful.

## Conclusion

- Analysis evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek analysis into English, shifting from physical untying to intellectual examination.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Analysis = “up to loosen” → ana- + lysis (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of analysis by depicting a scientist breaking down a complex molecular structure into simple elements using futuristic technology.

## **analytic**

### **Word**

- Analytic

### **Greek translation**

αναλυτικός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- / ,ænə'lɪtɪk/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin analyticus, from Greek analytos “analytical,” from analytos “dissolved,” from analyein “unloose, release, set free.”
- Prefix ana- = “up, back, throughout” (< Greek ana- < PIE \*an- “on, upon”).
- Root lysis = “a loosening” (< Greek lyein “to unfasten” < PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “pertaining to dissolving.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to or using analysis or logical reasoning.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Unloose → dissolve → analyze.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “unfasten.” With ana- “up, back,” analyein “unloose, release,” evolving from physical separation to intellectual examination. So today it means using analysis or logical reasoning.

### **Example Sentences**

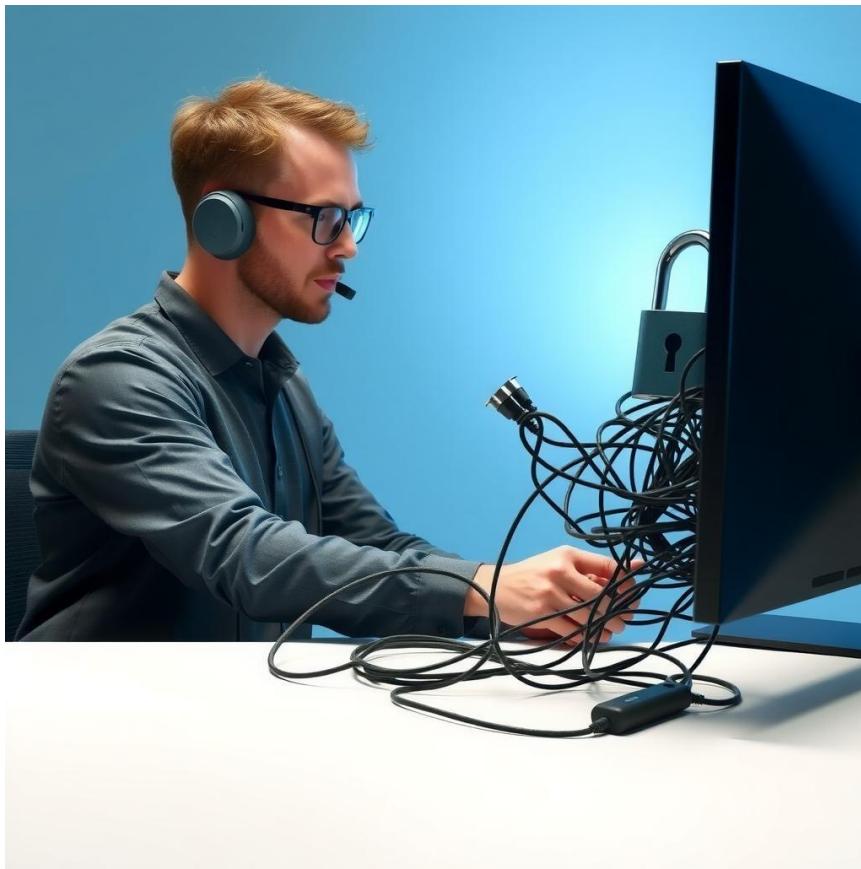
- Her analytic skills helped solve the complex problem.
- The report provided an analytic overview of the data.
- He approached the puzzle with an analytic mindset.

### **Conclusion**

- Analytic evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek analyzein, shifting from physical unfastening to intellectual examination.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Analytic = “up to loosen” → ana- + lysis (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'analytic' by depicting an engineer freeing a lock from a knot of code. That “un-loosening” of a tangled system into workable parts is exactly what analysis does: resolve a whole into its elements so it can be understood and fixed.

## catalysis

### Word

– Catalysis

### Greek translation

κατάλυση (χημική)

### Phonetic Spelling

– /kə'tæləsɪs/

### Part of Speech

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latinized Greek katalysis “dissolution, a dissolving,” from kalyein “to dissolve.”
- Prefix kata- = “down/completely” (from Greek kata, related to PIE \*kad- “down”).
- Root lyein = “to loosen” (from PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “complete loosening.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The acceleration of a chemical reaction by a catalyst.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Complete loosening → breakdown → facilitate reaction.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “dissolve.” With kata- “completely,” katalysis originally meant “complete dissolution.” This evolved to describe the process where a catalyst facilitates a reaction without being consumed. So today it means the acceleration of a chemical reaction by a catalyst.

## **Example Sentences**

- The enzyme acts as a catalyst in the process of catalysis.
- Catalysis is crucial in industrial chemical processes.
- Understanding catalysis can lead to more efficient energy solutions.

## **Conclusion**

- Catalysis evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek katalysis, shifting from complete dissolution to facilitating chemical reactions.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Catalysis = “completely loosen” → kata- + lyein (PIE \*leu-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'catalysis' by depicting a scientist dissolving colorful contents in a beaker, symbolizing the breaking down or dissolving of substances or structures and the acceleration of a chemical reaction by a catalyst

#### **catalyst**

##### **Word**

– Catalyst

##### **Greek translation**

καταλύτης

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'kæt.ə.list/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Formed in English on the analogy of analyst, from catalysis.
- Prefix cata- = “down, downward” (< Greek kata- < PIE \*kmt- “down, with, along”).
- Root lysis = “loosening, dissolving” (< Greek lysis < PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “loosening down.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without itself undergoing any permanent chemical change.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Loosening down → facilitating change → modern ‘catalyst’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lysis “dissolve.” With cata- “down,” catalysis implies breaking down substances. Catalyst extends this to facilitating reactions without changing itself. So today it means a substance that speeds up reactions.

### **Example Sentences**

- The enzyme acts as a catalyst in the reaction.
- Her speech was a catalyst for change.
- The new policy served as a catalyst for economic growth.

## Conclusion

- Catalyst evolved from PIE \*leu- + cata- through Greek catalysis into English, shifting from physical loosening to facilitating reactions.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Catalyst = “down to loosen” → cata- + lysis (PIE \*leu-).



The image shows a scientist with a catalyst pellet, which speeds a chemical reaction in a flask, illustrating the modern meaning of 'catalyst'.

## catalytic

### Word

Catalytic

### **Greek translation**

καταλυτικός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/kə'tælɪtɪk/

### **Part of Speech**

Adjective

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latinized Greek katalytikos “able to dissolve.”

- Prefix kata- = “down, completely” (< Greek kata- < PIE \*kmt- “down, with, along”).
- Root lyein = “to loosen” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “able to dissolve.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Having the ability to cause or accelerate a chemical reaction without being consumed.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Loosen down → dissolve → break apart → modern ‘catalytic’.

Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “dissolve.” With kata- “down/completely,” katalytikos evolved from physical dissolving to accelerating reactions without consumption. So today it means having the ability to cause or accelerate a chemical reaction.

### **Example Sentences**

The catalytic converter reduces harmful emissions from the car.

Enzymes act as catalytic agents in biological processes.

Her leadership had a catalytic effect on the team's performance.

## Conclusion

Catalytic evolved from PIE \*leu- + kata- through Greek katalytikos, shifting from physical dissolving to accelerating reactions.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

Catalytic = “completely loosen” → kata- + lyein (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'catalytic' by depicting a laboratory setting where a scientist uses a catalytic converter to initiate a chemical reaction, dissolving compounds into simpler substances.

## dialysis

### Word

- Dialysis

### Greek translation

αιμοκάθαρση, διάλυση

### Phonetic Spelling

- /dai'ælɪsɪs/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Latin, from Greek dialysis “dissolution, separation.”
- Prefix dia- = “apart, through” (< Greek dia < PIE \*dwo- “two”).
- Root lyein = “loosen” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “dissolution, separation.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A medical process of purifying blood by passing it through a membrane.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen apart → separate → purify.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” leads to Greek lyein “dissolve.” Combined with dia- “apart,” it forms dialysis, initially meaning separation. Evolved to describe medical purification. So today it means purifying blood through a membrane.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of dialysis makes sense directly from its PIE roots. The base *leu-* meant “to loosen, divide,” which in Greek became *lyein* = “to loosen, dissolve.” With the prefix *dia-* (“apart, through”), *dialysis* meant “a loosening apart, a separation.” This literal sense of breaking down or separating substances naturally shifted into the medical field, where dialysis describes separating impurities from the blood. By “loosening apart” waste molecules from clean blood, the ancient sense is preserved. Thus, the word still reflects its PIE parts: *dia-* (apart) + *lyein* (loosen) = purification by separation.

### **Example Sentences**

- The patient underwent dialysis three times a week.
- Dialysis is crucial for those with kidney failure.
- Advances in dialysis have improved patient outcomes.

### **Conclusion**

- Dialysis evolved from PIE \**leu-* + *dia-* through Greek to describe separation, now used for medical blood purification.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Dialysis = “apart to loosen” → *dia-* + *lyein* (PIE \**leu-*).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of dialysis by depicting a medical process where a machine separates and cleanses the blood, mirroring the concept of 'dissolution' or 'division'.

## **dissolve**

### **Word**

– Dissolve

### **Greek translation**

διαλύω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /dɪ'zɒlv/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin dissolvere “to loosen up, break apart.”
- Prefix dis- = “apart” (< Latin dis- < PIE \*dis- “apart, asunder”).
- Base verb solvere = “to loosen, untie” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to loosen apart.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To cause a solid to become incorporated into a liquid; to disband or bring to an end.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen apart → break into parts → liquefy → end.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “untie.” With dis- “apart,” dissolvere “loosen apart,” evolving from physical separation to chemical and abstract dissolution. So today it means to liquefy or disband.

## **Example Sentences**

- The sugar will dissolve in hot water.
- The company decided to dissolve the partnership.
- The tablet dissolved quickly in the glass of water.

## **Conclusion**

- Dissolve traveled from PIE \*leu- + dis- through Latin dissolvere into English, evolving from physical separation to chemical and abstract dissolution.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Dissolve = “apart to loosen” → dis- + solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'dissolve' by showing a solid breaking apart into its constituent parts as it transitions to a liquid state.

## **electrolysis**

### **Word**

- Electrolysis

### **Greek translation**

ηλεκτρόλυση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /ɪ,lek'trəlɪsɪs/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Coined from electro- + Greek lysis “a loosening,” from lyein “to loosen, set free” (from PIE root \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”). Electro- derives from Latin electrum “amber,” from Greek ēlektron “amber.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The process of decomposing a chemical compound by passing an electric current through it.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Loosen → break apart → decompose → modern ‘electrolysis’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lysis “a loosening.” With electro- “electricity,” electrolysis describes decomposition by electric current, shifting from physical loosening to chemical decomposition. So today it means the breakdown of compounds via electricity.

## **Example Sentences**

- Electrolysis is used to extract metals from ores.
- She underwent electrolysis for hair removal.
- The lab demonstrated electrolysis with a simple battery setup.

## **Conclusion**

- Electrolysis evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lysis, combined with electro-, to describe decomposition by electricity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Electrolysis = “electric loosening” → electro- + lysis (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of electrolysis, showing an electric current breaking down a metal object into its constituent parts in a conductive solution.

### **electrolyte**

#### **Word**

- Electrolyte

#### **Greek translation**

ηλεκτρολύτης

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /ɪ'lektrə,lait/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Formed from electro- + Greek lytos “loosed,” from lyein “to unfasten, loose, untie.”
- Prefix electro- = “electrical, electricity” (from Greek ēlektro-, from ēlektron “amber”).
- Root lytos = “loosed” (from Greek lyein, from PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “loosed by electricity.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A substance that conducts electricity when dissolved in water, decomposed by electrolysis.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen by electricity → decompose in solution.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “unfasten.” Combined with electro- “electricity,” it forms electrolyte, indicating decomposition by electrical means. So today it means a substance that conducts electricity when dissolved.

## **Example Sentences**

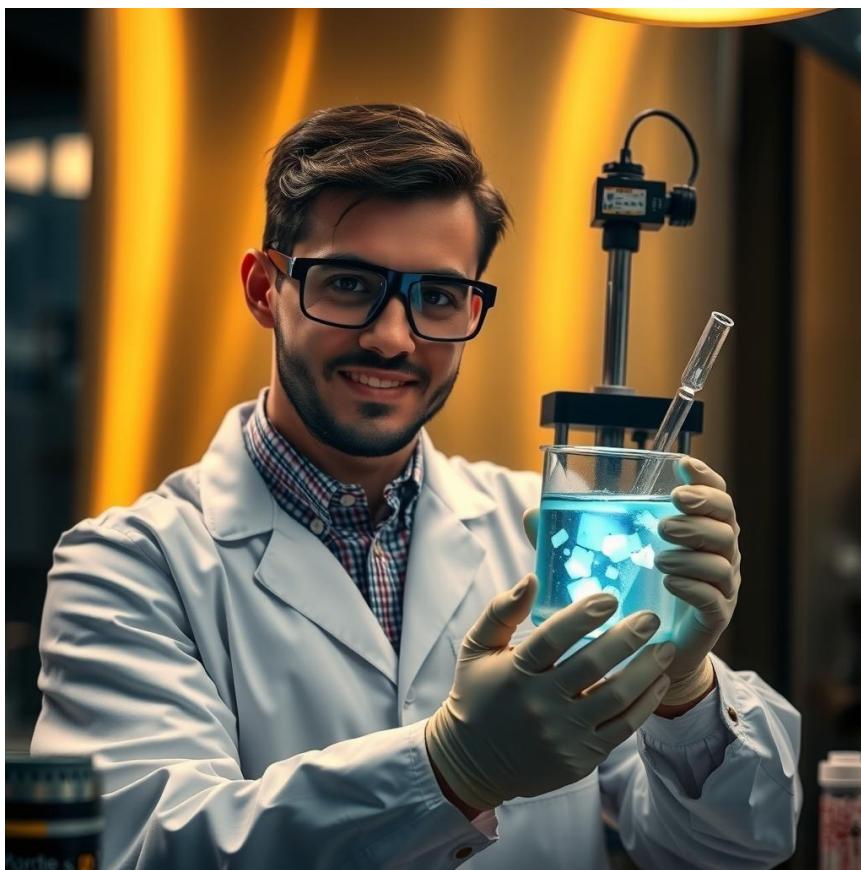
- The sports drink contains electrolytes to help with hydration.
- Electrolytes are crucial for nerve function.
- The battery's electrolyte solution was low.

## **Conclusion**

- Electrolyte evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lyein and electro-, signifying decomposition by electricity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Electrolyte = “loosen by electricity” → electro- + lytos (PIE \*leu-).



The beaker holds a glowing solution with two electrodes connected to a power source. When current flows, the dissolved compound splits into charged particles (ions) that move to the electrodes, where you see bubbles or color changes. A liquid that conducts electricity by ion movement and undergoes decomposition under current is, by definition, an electrolyte.(Electrolyte)

### **forlorn**

#### **Word**

- Forlorn

### **Greek translation**

αβοήθητος, εγκαταλελειμμένος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /fɔ:r'lɔ:n/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Originally adopted into English from Old English forleosan “to lose, abandon, let go; destroy, ruin.”
- Prefix for- = “completely” (< Proto-Germanic \*fur “before, in” < PIE \*per- “forward”).
- Root leosan = “to lose” (< Proto-Germanic \*lausa- < PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Old English meaning = “completely lost.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Pitifully sad and abandoned or lonely; unlikely to succeed or hopeless.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Completely loosened → lost → abandoned → forlorn.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” led to Old English forleosan “lose.” With for- “completely,” it evolved into forlorn, shifting from physical loss to emotional abandonment. So today it means “pitifully sad and abandoned.”

### **Example Sentences**

- She felt forlorn after her friends moved away.
- The forlorn puppy wandered the streets alone.
- His forlorn attempt to win her back was in vain.

### **Conclusion**

- Forlorn traveled from PIE \*leu- + for- through Old English forleosan into English, shifting from physical loss to emotional abandonment.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Forlorn = “completely lost” → for- + leosan (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'forlorn' by depicting a figure that appears disgraced, deprived, and abandoned, evoking feelings of despair and wretchedness.

## Hippolytus

### Word

- Hippolytus

### Greek translation

Ιππόλυτος (κύριο όνομα)

### Phonetic Spelling

- /hɪ'pɒlɪtəs/

### Part of Speech

- Proper noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Greek Hippolytos, meaning "letting horses loose."
- Prefix hippo- = "horse" (from Greek hippos < PIE \*ekwo- "horse").
- Root lyein = "to unfasten, loose" (from PIE \*leu- "to loosen, divide").

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A proper name, notably the son of Theseus in Greek mythology.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Letting horses loose → freedom → independence.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- "loosen" → Greek lyein "unfasten." Combined with hippo- "horse," it forms Hippolytos, symbolizing the freeing of horses, thus independence. So today it means a mythological figure known for his untamed nature.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of Hippolytus as a mythological name makes sense from its PIE parts. The prefix hippo- comes from PIE ekwo- = “horse,” and the root lyein (PIE leu-) means “to loosen, unfasten.” Together, Hippolytos literally means “the one who lets horses loose.” In the ancient world, horses symbolized strength and untamed vitality, so a name tied to “freeing horses” naturally evoked independence and wild, unrestrained character. This connects directly with Hippolytus in Greek mythology, who is known for his resistance to being bound by desire or societal expectations (he rejects Aphrodite’s domain, choosing chastity and devotion to Artemis instead). Yes, the etymology does reflect his story. By “letting horses loose,” the name suggests a refusal to restrain or domesticate natural forces — just as Hippolytus refused to be “harnessed” by love or sexuality. Ironically, his tragic fate involves horses running wild and causing his death, which makes the etymology almost prophetic. The linguistic roots and the myth’s narrative reinforce one another: both emphasize untamed freedom that ultimately leads to destruction.

### **Example Sentences**

- Hippolytus was a revered figure in ancient Greek stories.
- The tale of Hippolytus is a classic in Greek mythology.
- Many plays have been written about the tragic fate of Hippolytus.

### **Conclusion**

- Hippolytus evolved from PIE \*leu- + hippo- in Greek, symbolizing the act of freeing horses, and became a mythological name.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Hippolytus = "horse + loosen" → hippo- + lyein (PIE \*leu-).



The muscular young man and powerful horse convey masculinity and strength(Hippolytus).

## **hydrolysis**

### **Word**

– Hydrolysis

### **Greek translation**

υδρόλυση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /haɪ'drɒlɪsɪs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Formed in English from hydro- + Greek lysis “a loosening, a dissolution.”
- Prefix hydro- = “water” (< Greek hydor < PIE \*wed- “water; wet”).
- Root lysis = “loosening, dissolution” (< Greek lyein “to loosen, dissolve” < PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “loosening by water.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The chemical breakdown of a compound due to reaction with water.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosening by water → chemical breakdown.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “dissolve.” Combined with hydro- “water,” hydrolysis describes the process where water causes a substance to break down. So today it means the chemical decomposition by water.

## **Example Sentences**

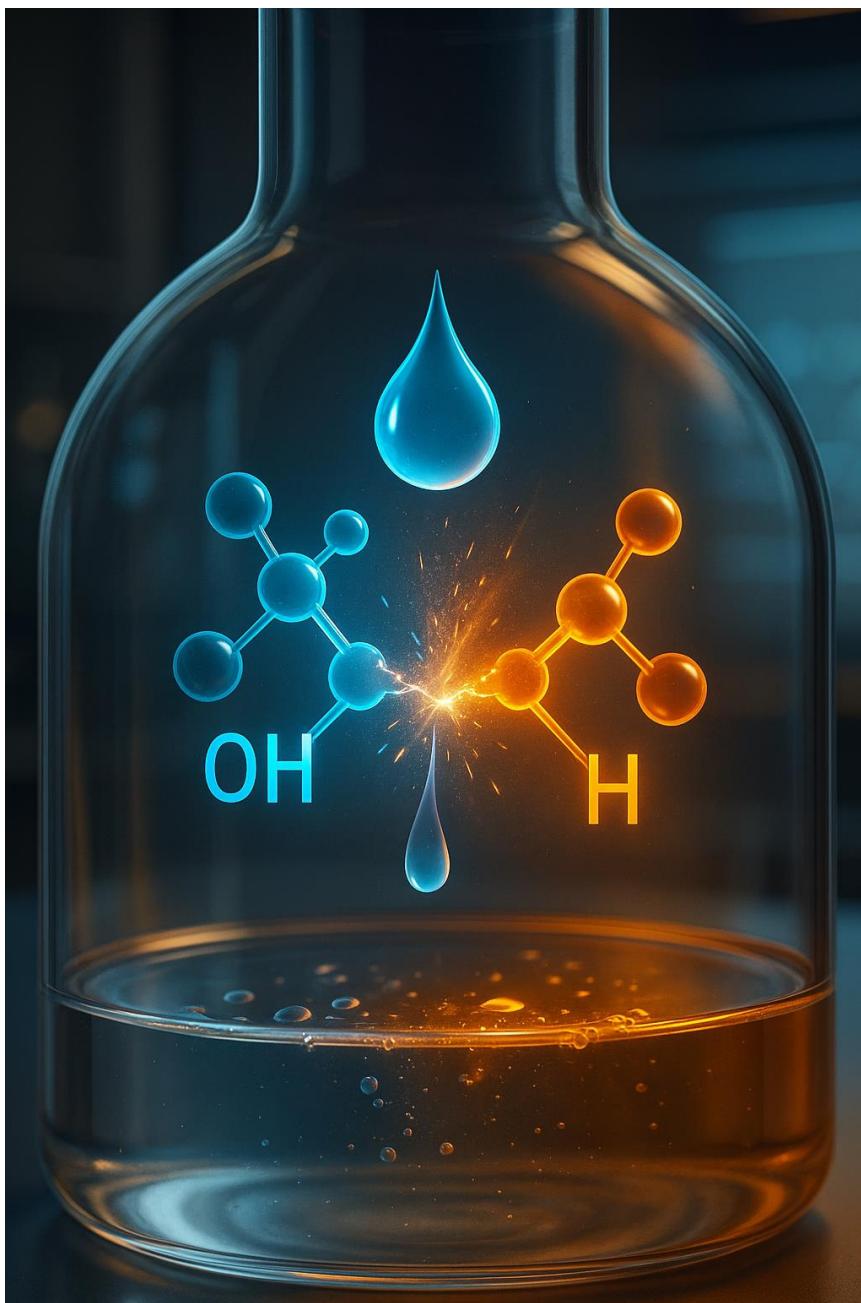
- The hydrolysis of the compound was essential for the experiment.
- Enzymes can speed up the hydrolysis of proteins.
- Understanding hydrolysis is key in biochemistry.

## **Conclusion**

- Hydrolysis evolved from PIE \*leu- + \*wed- through Greek lysis and hydro-, describing the chemical breakdown by water.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Hydrolysis = “water loosening” → hydro- + lysis (PIE \*leu- + \*wed-).



The falling water droplet and the bright “snap” at the bond show water actively splitting a compound. Each fragment takes a piece of water: one side labeled OH, the other H—the defining outcome of hydrolysis. The flask, solution, and subtle bubbles situate it as a lab reaction. hydro- = water → the droplet and aqueous flask. -lysis = “loosen/split” → the glowing bond break and two separated fragments.

PIE roots: \*wed- ("water") + \*leu- ("loosen, divide") → "water-driven splitting." (Hydrolysis)

## -less

### Word

- Less

### Greek translation

κατάληξη που δηλώνει έλλειψη (χωρίς)

### Phonetic Spelling

- /lɛs/

### Part of Speech

- Suffix

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old English -leas, meaning "free from, devoid of, false," derived from Proto-Germanic \*lausaz.
- Root leas = "free, devoid" (< PIE \*leu- "to loosen, divide, cut apart").
- Literal meaning = "free from, lacking."

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- Used to form adjectives meaning "without" or "lacking."

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → free from → lacking.

- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” led to Proto-Germanic \*lausaz “free, devoid.” In Old English, -leas became a suffix indicating absence. So today it means “without” or “lacking.”

### **Example Sentences**

- The room was windowless and dark.
- He felt helpless in the situation.
- The speech was flawless.

### **Conclusion**

- Less evolved from PIE \*leu- through Proto-Germanic \*lausaz to Old English -leas, shifting from “free” to “lacking.”

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Less = “free from” → leas (PIE \*leu-).



The scene illustrates the modern meaning -less as follows:

- Leafless: the bonsai is all branches, no leaves → “leafless.”
- Colorless/Brandless: the monochrome, unmarked sneaker reads as “colorless / brandless.”
- Doorless: the minimal house model lacks a door opening → “doorless.”
- Lidless / Empty: the glass jar sits without a lid and with no contents; the dotted silhouette hints at something missing → “lidless / contentless.”
- Ornamentless: the sparse gallery and blank plaques reinforce “clutterless / ornamentless.”

## **loess**

### **Word**

– Loess

### **Greek translation**

ιλύς (λεπτόκοκκο ζημα)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɛs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from German Löss, meaning "yellowish-gray soil," used by Karl Cäsar von Leonhard.
- Rooted in Swiss German löschen “loose” (compare German los “loose”).
- Derived from Proto-Germanic \*lausaz, tracing back to PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart.”
- Literal meaning in German = “loose soil.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A fine, yellowish-gray deposit of windblown sediment.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loose soil → unstratified deposit.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Proto-Germanic \*lausaz “loose.” German Löss described soil that is easily loosened and carried by the wind. So today it means a specific type of sediment.

### **Example Sentences**

- The loess in the region is ideal for agriculture.
- Wind erosion can easily affect loess deposits.
- The loess hills are a unique geological feature.

### **Conclusion**

- Loess evolved from PIE \*leu- through Proto-Germanic \*lausaz to describe easily loosened soil in German, now a specific sediment type in English.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Loess = “loose soil” → German Löss (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'loess' by depicting a geologist examining a vast, exposed deposit of unstratified loam soil, characteristic of the geological formation.

**loose**

**Word**

– Loose

**Greek translation**

χαλαρός

**Phonetic Spelling**

– /lu:s/

**Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old Norse lauss “loose, free, unencumbered,” related to Old English leas “devoid of, false,” from Proto-Germanic \*lausaz.
- Root \*leu- = “to loosen, divide, cut apart” (PIE root).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Not firmly or tightly fixed in place; detached or free from constraint.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → not fixed → free from constraint.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” led to Proto-Germanic \*lausaz, meaning “loose, free.” This evolved into Old Norse lauss and Old English leas, signifying a lack of attachment or constraint. So today it means something that is not tightly fixed or is free.

## **Example Sentences**

- The button on his shirt was loose.
- She let her hair hang loose over her shoulders.
- The dog got loose from its leash.

## **Conclusion**

- Loose evolved from PIE \*leu- through Proto-Germanic \*lausaz, shifting from the idea of loosening to being free or unrestrained.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Loose = “to loosen” → PIE \*leu- (not fixed, free).



The scene illustrates the modern meaning through its central action and setting. The sundress straps slipping off her shoulders = clothing not tightly fastened → “loose”. Her relaxed, careless lean = body not held rigidly → “loose” posture. The rusty gate with one end hanging free = hardware no longer secure → “loose” fitting. Soft-focus, sun-washed meadow = visual looseness (low sharpness/edges), reinforcing ease and lack of constraint.

## **lorn**

### **Word**

– Lorn

### **Greek translation**

εγκαταλελειμμένος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɔ:rn/

## **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English loren, the strong past participle of leosan “to lose,” from Proto-Germanic \*lausa-, from PIE root \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart.” Literal Old English meaning = “lost, ruined, undone.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Archaic: Lost, abandoned, or left alone.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → lose → lost → abandoned.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” led to the Old English leosan “to lose.” Loren, as the past participle, evolved to mean “lost” or “ruined.” Over time, this sense of being “lost” extended metaphorically to “abandoned” or “left alone.” So today it means “lost, abandoned, or left alone.”

## **Example Sentences**

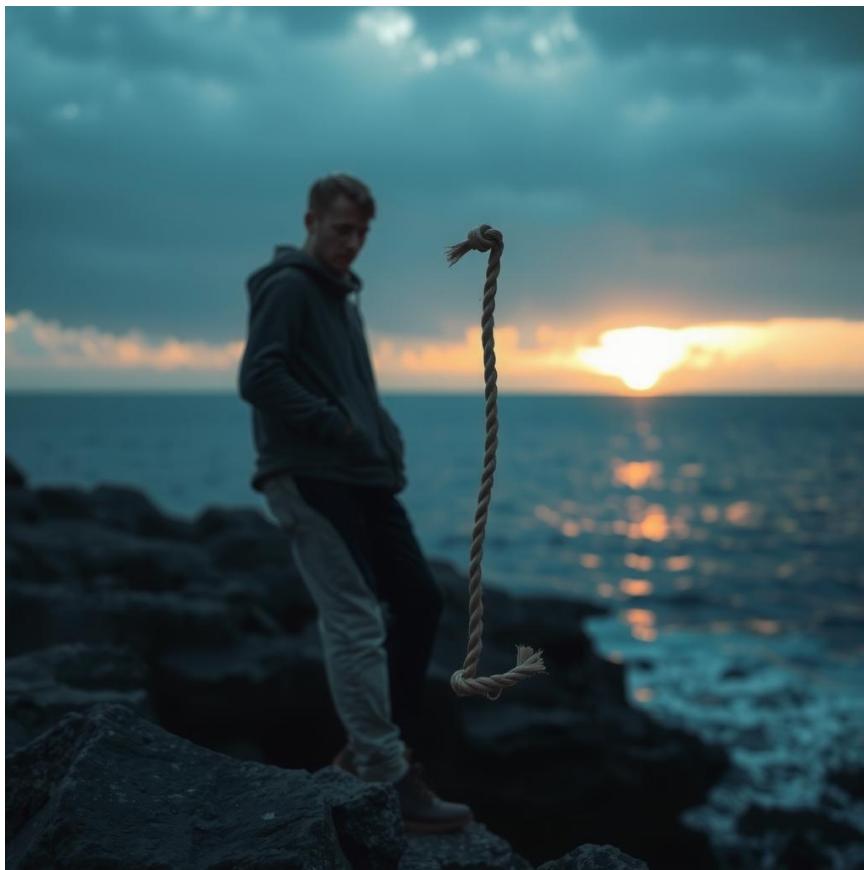
- The lorn traveler wandered the empty streets.
- She felt lorn after her friends moved away.
- The lorn castle stood silent on the hill.

## **Conclusion**

- Lorn evolved from PIE \*leu- through Old English leosan, shifting from physical loss to emotional abandonment.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lorn = “loosened/lost” → PIE \*leu- through Old English leosan.



The scene embodies ‘Lorn’ loss and abandonment through the frayed rope slipping from the figure’s grasp, set against a desolate and melancholic backdrop.

#### **lose**

##### **Word**

– Lose

##### **Greek translation**

χάνω

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lu:z/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English losian “be lost, perish,” from los “destruction, loss,” from Proto-Germanic \*lausa-. Related to Old Norse los “breaking up of an army,” and Old English forleosan “to lose, destroy.” From PIE \*leus-, an extended form of root \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart.” Literal Old English meaning = “to be lost, to perish.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To fail to keep or maintain; to be deprived of or cease to have.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Loosen → let go → lose possession → modern ‘lose’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” extended to \*leus- “divide, cut apart.” Old English losian “be lost” evolved to mean losing possession or failing to maintain. So today it means to fail to keep or be deprived of something.

## **Example Sentences**

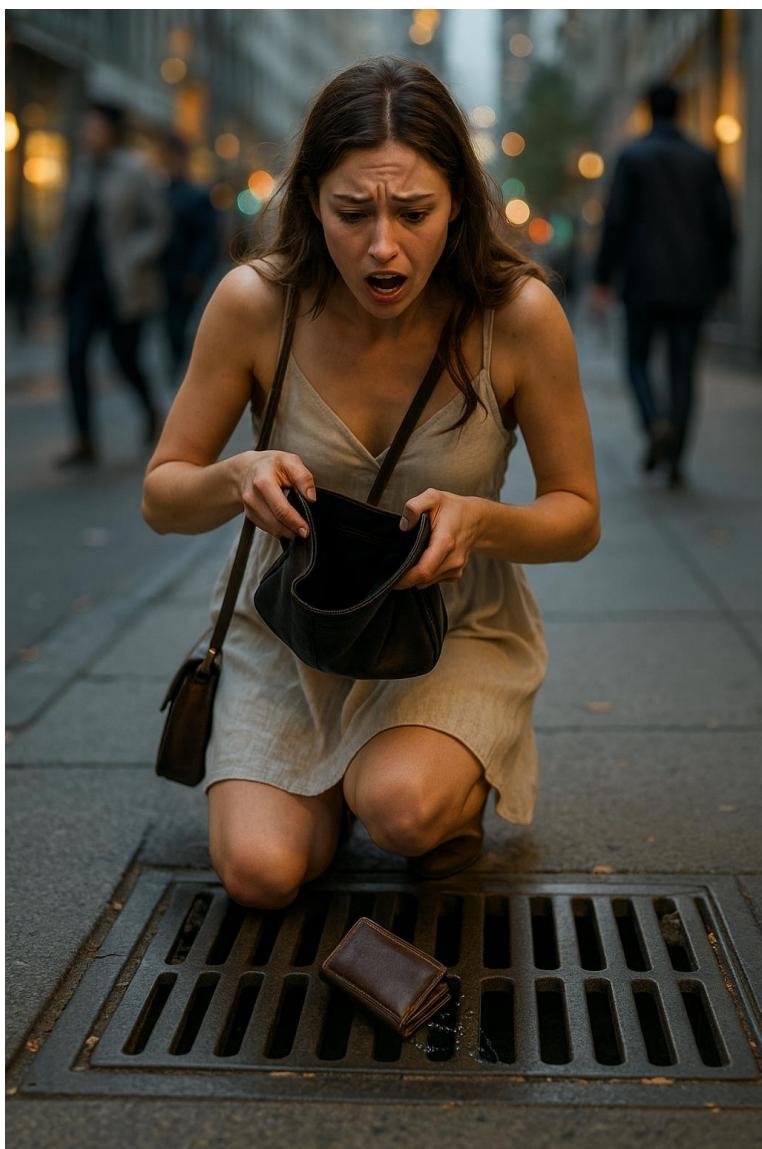
- He tends to lose his keys often.
- They lost the match by a narrow margin.
- Don't lose hope; things will get better.

## **Conclusion**

- Lose evolved from PIE \*leu- through Proto-Germanic \*lausa- into English, shifting from physical loosening to the abstract concept of loss.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lose = “to loosen, let go” → PIE \*leu- extended to \*leus-.



The scene illustrates the modern meaning of ‘lose’ through its central action and setting. A young woman frantically searches her empty purse, drops her wallet on the sidewalk, and watches as it slips through a storm drain, surrounded by blurred city pedestrians at dusk.

**loss**

**Word**

- Loss

### **Greek translation**

απώλεια

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɒs/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English los “ruin, destruction,” from Proto-Germanic \*lausa- (from PIE root \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”), with an original sense of “dissolution.” The modern sense likely evolved in the 14th century from the past participle of lose. Literal PIE meaning = “to loosen, divide.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The state or fact of being deprived of or failing to keep something that one has had.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → dissolve → ruin → deprivation → modern ‘loss’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” led to Proto-Germanic \*lausa- “dissolution.” Old English los meant “ruin,” evolving to a broader sense of deprivation and failure to keep. So today it means the state of being deprived.

### **Example Sentences**

- The loss of her wallet was frustrating.
- They felt a deep sense of loss after the game.

- He struggled to cope with the loss of his job.

## Conclusion

- Loss evolved from PIE \*leu- through Proto-Germanic \*lausa- and Old English los, shifting from dissolution to deprivation.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Loss = “to loosen” → PIE \*leu- (dissolution to deprivation).



The scene illustrates the modern meaning of ‘loss’ through its central action and setting. Things once held together loosen and dissolve: the scattered paperwork and broken products signal rupture and ruin; the dim, shuttered storefront shows something no longer maintained; the entrepreneur’s tense posture and empty-looking purse add

deprivation. Together they move from loosen → dissolution → ruin → being deprived, i.e., loss.

## Lysander

### Word

- Lysander

### Greek translation

Λύσανδρος (κύριο όνομα)

### Phonetic Spelling

- /laɪ'sændər/

### Part of Speech

- Proper noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Greek Lysandros, meaning "releasing men."
- Root lyein = "to release, unfasten" (< PIE \*leu- "to loosen, divide").
- Suffix -andros = "man" (from PIE \*ner- "man").
- Literal Greek meaning = "releasing men."

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A male given name.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → release → free → name meaning "releasing men."

- Interplay: PIE \*leu- "loosen" → Greek lyein "release." Combined with andros "man," Lysandros signifies freeing or releasing men, a name implying liberation or leadership. So today it means a male given name.

### **Example Sentences**

- Lysander led the team to victory.
- She named her son Lysander after the historical figure.
- Lysander's speech inspired the crowd.

### **Conclusion**

- Lysander evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lyein and andros, symbolizing liberation and leadership.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lysander = "releasing man" → lyein (PIE \*leu-) + andros (PIE \*ner-).



The image embodies modern masculinity through the depiction of a strong, chiseled man breaking free from constraints, symbolizing power and liberation(Lysander)

### **lysergic**

#### **Word**

– Lysergic

#### **Greek translation**

λυσεργικός (σχετικό με LSD)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /laɪ'sɜːrdʒɪk/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Formed from the Greek lysis “a loosening, a dissolution” (from lyein “to loosen, dissolve” < PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide”) + the first syllable of ergot (a fungus) + suffix -ic. Literal Greek meaning = “pertaining to loosening.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to or derived from lysergic acid, especially in reference to LSD.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosening → chemical breakdown → synthesis → modern ‘lysergic’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lysis “dissolution.” Combined with ergot, it refers to the chemical process of breaking down compounds. So today it means relating to lysergic acid.

## **Example Sentences**

- The scientist studied the effects of lysergic compounds.
- Lysergic acid is a precursor in the synthesis of LSD.
- The research focused on the lysergic properties of the compound.

## **Conclusion**

- Lysergic evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lysis, merging with ergot to describe a chemical property.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lysergic = “loosening” (lysis) + ergot + -ic (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of Lysergic acid by depicting its extraction from Ergot fungus, highlighting its crystalline organic compound properties.

## **lysis**

### **Word**

– Lysis

### **Greek translation**

λύση, αποσύνθεση (ιατρ./χημ.)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'laɪsɪs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lysis, from Greek lysis “a loosening,” from lyein “to unfasten, loose, untie.”
- Root lyein = “to unfasten, loose” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “a loosening.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The disintegration or dissolution of cells or bacteria.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosening → breaking down → disintegration.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lysis “loosening.” Initially, it referred to the gradual recession of a disease, evolving to describe the breakdown of cells. So today it means the disintegration or dissolution of cells or bacteria.

## **Example Sentences**

- The scientist observed lysis in the bacterial culture.
- Lysis is a crucial process in cell biology.
- The treatment aims to induce lysis of the cancer cells.

## **Conclusion**

- Lysis evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lysis into English, shifting from general loosening to specific biological disintegration.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lysis = “loosening” → lyein (PIE \*leu-).



The image depicts the dissolution of bacterial cells, aligning with the modern meaning of lysis, through the petri dish with dissolving culture and mist of disintegrating cells.

### **-lysis**

#### **Word**

– Lysis

#### **Greek translation**

κατάληξη που δηλώνει "διάλυση, αποδόμηση"

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'laɪsɪs/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek lysis “a loosening, setting free, releasing; dissolution; means of letting loose.”
- Root lyein = “to unfasten, loose, loosen, untie” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “a loosening, setting free.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The disintegration or destruction of cells by rupture of the cell wall or membrane.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosening → breaking down → cell disintegration.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “unfasten.” Lysis evolved from physical untying to biological breakdown. So today it means cellular disintegration.

## **Example Sentences**

- The scientist observed lysis in the bacterial cells.
- Antibiotics can cause lysis of harmful bacteria.
- The process of lysis is crucial in many laboratory experiments.

## **Conclusion**

- Lysis evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lysis, shifting from physical untying to biological cell breakdown.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lysis = “loosening” → lyein (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lysis' by depicting a dissolving substance releasing cells, symbolizing loosening and dissolution in a medical context.

## lyso-

### Word

Lyso-

### Greek translation

πρόθημα: "διάλυση", "καταστροφή κυτταρικής δομής"

### Phonetic Spelling

/'laɪsəʊ/

### Part of Speech

Prefix

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Greek lysis, meaning "a loosening," derived from lyein "to loose, loosen."

– Root lyein = “to loosen” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).

Literal Greek meaning = “a loosening.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Indicating "loosening, dissolving, freeing."

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Loosen → dissolve → free.

Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “loosen.” The prefix lyso- evolved to signify processes of breaking down or freeing substances. So today it means "loosening, dissolving, freeing."

### **Example Sentences**

The enzyme acts as a lysozyme, breaking down cell walls.

Lyso- compounds are often used in detergents.

The lyso- prefix indicates a process of dissolution.

### **Conclusion**

Lyso- evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lyein, shifting from physical loosening to processes of dissolution and freeing.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lyso- = “loosening” → lyein (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lyso-: loosening, dissolving, freeing' through the woman releasing tangled threads that dissolve into thin air, symbolizing liberation.

## lysol

### Word

– Lysol

### Greek translation

Λύσολ (αντισηπτικό προϊόν)

### Phonetic Spelling

– /'laɪsol/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Coined, possibly in German, from Greek lysis “dissolution, dissolving.”
- Root lyein = “to unfasten, loose, untie” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Suffix -ol = “oil.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A disinfectant solution, often used for cleaning and sanitizing.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Loosen → dissolve → disinfect.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “unfasten.” With lysis “dissolution,” Lysol evolved to signify a substance that breaks down germs. So today it means a cleaning disinfectant.

## **Example Sentences**

- She used Lysol to sanitize the kitchen counters.
- The hospital relies on Lysol for disinfection.
- Lysol is effective against many types of bacteria.

## **Conclusion**

- Lysol evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lysis, shifting from dissolution to modern disinfection.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lysol = “dissolve oil” → lysis + -ol (PIE \*leu-).



The scene illustrates the modern meaning through its central action and setting. The scientist pours Lysol into a beaker, i.e., preparing/using a disinfectant solution—exactly how the product is used today (sanitizing, decontaminating). Root/etymology wink lyso-

(Greek lysis, “to loosen/dissolve”) + -ol (chem suffix) → a substance that lyses/disrupts microbial membranes.

## lytic

### Word

- Lytic

### Greek translation

λυτικός, σχετικός με τη διάλυση

### Phonetic Spelling

- /'lɪtɪk/

### Part of Speech

- Adjective

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Greek lytikos “able to loose, loosing.”
- Root lytos = “loosed” (verbal adjective of lyein “to unfasten, loose, loosen, untie” < PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “able to loose.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- Pertaining to lysis; capable of causing or undergoing disintegration or dissolution.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → break down → dissolve.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “unfasten.” Lytikos “able to loose” evolved to describe processes that break down or dissolve substances. So today it means processes related to lysis.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lytic cycle of the virus was studied in detail.
- Lytic enzymes play a crucial role in digestion.
- The medication has a lytic effect on the blood clots.

### **Conclusion**

- Lytic evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lytikos, shifting from physical unfastening to processes of dissolution.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lytic = “able to loosen” → Greek lytikos (PIE \*leu-).



The scene illustrates the modern meaning through its central action and setting. “Lytic” = causing lysis (breaking a cell open). The researcher holds a petri dish showing a burst cell/cleared spot—evidence the membrane has been disrupted and contents released. Her satisfied expression signals a successful lysis outcome in an experiment.

### **-lytic**

#### **Word**

– Lytic

#### **Greek translation**

κατάληξη: “που προκαλεί λύση”

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɪtɪk/

#### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek lytikos “able to loose, loosing.”
- Root lytos = “loosed” (verbal adjective of lyein “to unfasten, loose, untie” < PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “able to loose.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to or causing the disintegration of cells.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Able to loose → breaking down → disintegration.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “unfasten.” Lytikos “able to loose” evolved to describe processes that break down or disintegrate, especially in biological contexts. So today it means causing cellular disintegration.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lytic process is crucial in viral infections.
- Scientists studied the lytic effects on bacteria.
- Lytic enzymes help break down cell walls.

### **Conclusion**

- Lytic evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lytikos, shifting from physical unfastening to biological disintegration.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lytic = “able to loosen” → Greek lytikos (PIE \*leu-).



The scene shows a researcher holding a Petri dish with clear circular plaques—zones where cells have been lysed—while standing in a modern lab with microscopes and sterile benches. The visible cell disintegration plus the biomedical setting together embody lytic = causing cells to break apart.

### **palsy**

#### **Word**

– Palsy

#### **Greek translation**

παράλυση, τρόμος

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'pɔ:lzi/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Anglo-French parlesie, Old French paralisie, from Vulgar Latin \*paralysia, from Latin paralysis, from Greek paralysis “paralysis, palsy.”
- Prefix para- = “beside, beyond” (< Greek para- < PIE \*per- “forward, toward”).
- Root lyein = “loosen, untie” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “loosening.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A condition marked by uncontrollable tremors or paralysis.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosening → weakening → inability to control movement.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “untie.” With para- “beside/beyond,” paralysis meant “loosening beside,” evolving from physical loosening to medical condition. So today it means a condition marked by tremors or paralysis.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of palsy makes sense once traced back to its PIE parts. The root leu- = “to loosen” produced Greek lyein = “to untie, release.” With para- = “beside, beyond,” the compound paralysis originally meant “a loosening beside” — muscles or limbs that are no longer held firm but instead slacken. Over time, this literal sense of being “loosened” or “unfastened” shifted into the medical meaning of loss of muscular control, tremors, or paralysis. Palsy is simply the shortened English form that entered through French, keeping the same semantic core as paralysis but often used in a broader

or more colloquial way. While paralysis tends to mean complete loss of movement or sensation, palsy often suggests weakened control, shaking, or tremors as well as paralysis. Both, however, preserve the ancient imagery of the body being “loosened” — no longer held together firmly by strength or nerve control.

### **Example Sentences**

- The patient was diagnosed with Bell's palsy.
- Her hands shook with palsy as she reached for the cup.
- The old man suffered from a mild form of palsy.

### **Conclusion**

- Palsy evolved from PIE \*leu- through Greek lyein and para- to describe a medical condition involving loss of control.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Palsy = “beside loosen” → para- + lyein (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies mental palsy, depicting a person unable to think or respond, conveying a sense of being frozen or unable to function.

## paralysis

### Word

– Paralysis

### Greek translation

παράλυση

### Phonetic Spelling

– /pə'ræləsɪs/

### Part of Speech

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin paralysis, from Greek paralysis “paralysis, palsy,” literally “loosening.”
- Prefix para- = “beside” (< Greek para- < PIE \*per- “forward, toward”).
- Base verb lyein = “loosen, untie” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A condition involving the loss of the ability to move or function in part or all of the body.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosening → loss of function.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lyein “untie.” With para- “beside,” paralyein “disable,” leading to paralysis as a state of being unable to act. So today it means a loss of movement or function.

## **Example Sentences**

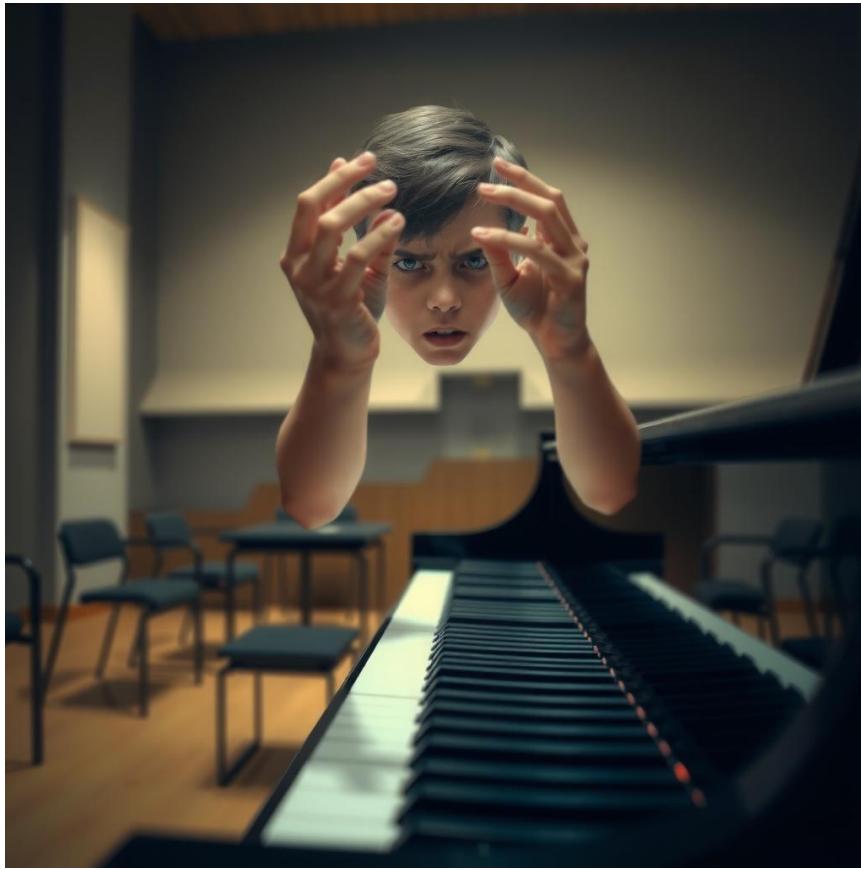
- The accident left him with partial paralysis.
- She felt a paralysis of will when faced with the decision.
- The snake's venom can cause paralysis in its prey.

## **Conclusion**

- Paralysis evolved from PIE \*leu- + para- through Greek paralyein, shifting from physical loosening to a state of immobility.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Paralysis = “beside loosen” → para- + lyein (PIE \*leu-).



The image captures the modern meaning of paralysis by depicting a musician's hands frozen above piano keys, unable to move or function, conveying impairment of normal nervous system action.

## **pyrolusite**

### **Word**

– Pyrolusite

### **Greek translation**

πυρολουσίτης (ορυκτό μαγγανίου)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /,paɪrə'lu:sɪt/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek pyrolusite.
- Prefix pyro- = “by heat, by fire” (< PIE \*paewr- “fire”).
- Root lysis = “a loosening” (< PIE \*leu- “to loosen, divide, cut apart”).
- Literal Greek meaning = “loosening by fire.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A mineral form of manganese dioxide, commonly used as an ore.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosening by fire → chemical transformation.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Greek lysis “loosening.” Combined with pyro- “fire,” pyrolusite describes a process where heat causes a change, reflecting its use in de-colorizing glass. So today it means a mineral used in various industrial processes.

### **Example Sentences**

- Pyrolusite is a key ore for manganese extraction.
- The glassmaker used pyrolusite to remove color impurities.
- Geologists discovered a rich vein of pyrolusite in the region.

### **Conclusion**

- Pyrolusite evolved from PIE \*leu- + pyro- through Greek, describing a mineral used in processes involving heat-induced change.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Pyrolusite = “loosening by fire” → pyro- + lysis (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'pyrolusite' by depicting a geologist analyzing manganese dioxide ore with a blowtorch, illustrating the 'pyro-' element meaning 'by heat, by fire'.

#### **resolute**

##### **Word**

- Resolute

##### **Greek translation**

αποφασιστικός, αμετάπειστος

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'rezə,lju:t/

## **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *resolutus*, past participle of *resolvere* “to untie, unfasten, loosen.”
- Prefix *re-* = “again/back” (< Latin *re-* < PIE \**wret-* “to turn” or \**ure-* “back”).
- Base verb *solvēre* = “to loosen, release” (< PIE \**se-lu-:* reflexive \**s(w)e-* “self” + root \**leu-* “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “loosened, untied.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Firmly determined; unwavering in purpose or belief.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Loosened → freed from doubt → firm decision → modern ‘resolute’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leu-* “loosen” → Latin *solvēre* “untie.” With *re-* “again/back,” *resolutus* “loosened,” shifting from physical untying to mental firmness. So today it means being unwavering in purpose.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of resolute makes sense once we trace it from the PIE roots. The base *leu-* = “to loosen, divide” gave Latin *solvēre* = “to untie, release.” With the prefix *re-* = “back, again,” *resolutus* meant “loosened, set free.” From there, the metaphorical shift occurred: someone who is “loosened” from knots or entanglements is also freed from hesitation or doubt. This freedom from inner “binding” naturally came to mean clarity and firmness of purpose. That is why today resolute describes someone who is decisive, unwavering, and determined.

### **Example Sentences**

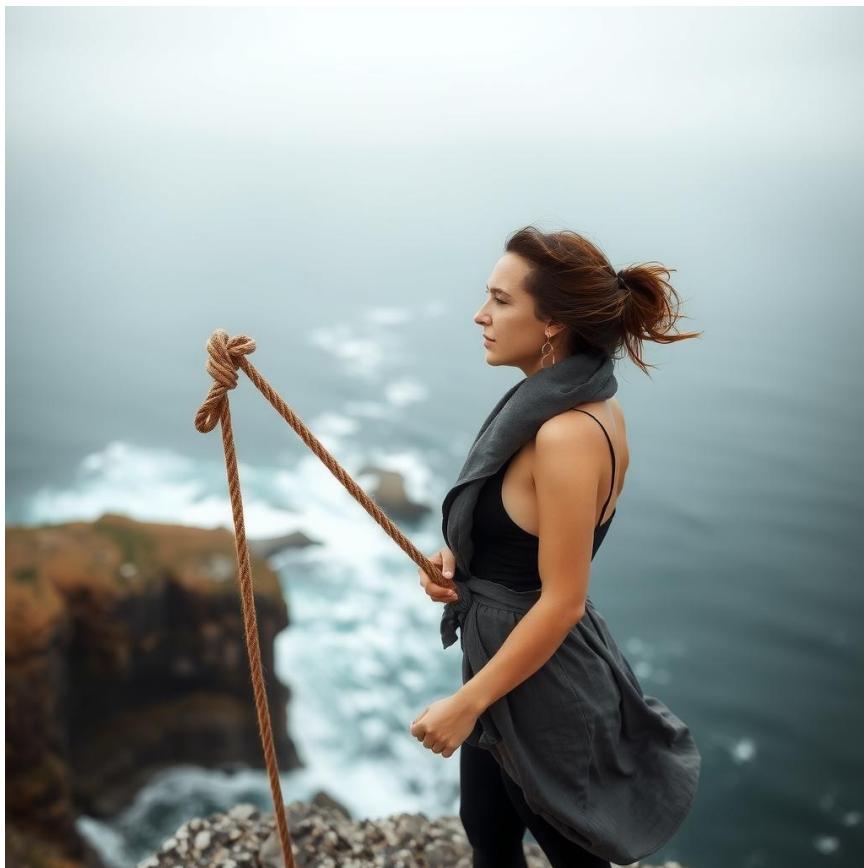
- She remained resolute in her decision to pursue her dreams.
- His resolute stance inspired confidence in his team.
- Despite challenges, they were resolute in their mission.

### **Conclusion**

- Resolute evolved from PIE \*leu- + re- through Latin resolutus, shifting from physical untying to mental determination.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Resolute = “back to loosen” → re- + solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'resolute' by depicting a determined woman standing firm on a cliff edge, symbolizing her unwavering determination and firmness in the face of challenges.

## resolution

### Word

- Resolution

### Greek translation

απόφαση, ανάλυση, επίλυση

### Phonetic Spelling

- /rɛzə'lju:ʃən/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old French resolution and directly from Latin resolutionem, meaning “process of reducing things into simpler forms.”
- Prefix re- = “again/back” (< Latin re- < PIE \*wret- “to turn” or \*ure- “back”).
- Root solvēre = “to loosen, release” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a loosening again.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A firm decision to do or not to do something; the action of solving a problem or contentious matter.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Loosening again → breaking into parts → analyzing → deciding → modern ‘resolution.’
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “untie.” With re- “again/back,” resolutionem “process of reducing into simpler forms,” evolving from physical separation to mental determination. So today it means a firm decision or solution.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of resolution makes sense when we follow it from the PIE roots. The base leu- = “to loosen, divide” gave Latin solvere = “to untie, release.” With re- = “again, back,” resolutionem meant “a loosening again, a breaking apart.” At first, this referred to the process of analyzing something by breaking it into smaller parts. From there, the metaphorical sense emerged: once the problem is broken down and untied, you can find clarity and decide firmly. Thus, the word shifted from physical “loosening” to mental determination and problem-solving. That is why today resolution means both a firm decision and the solution of a difficulty.

## **Example Sentences**

- She made a resolution to exercise more regularly.
- The resolution of the dispute took several weeks.
- His resolution to quit smoking was admirable.

## **Conclusion**

- Resolution traveled from PIE \*leu- + re- through Latin resolutionem into English, evolving from physical separation to mental determination.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Resolution = “back to loosen” → re- + solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'resolution' by depicting a woman breaking down a complex mathematical equation into parts, surrounded by crumpled papers and broken pencils, conveying a process of dissolution and reduction.

## resolve

### Word

– Resolve

### Greek translation

αποφασίζω, επιλύω

### Phonetic Spelling

– /rɪ'zolv/

### Part of Speech

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Adopted from Old French resolver or directly from Latin *resolvēre* “to loosen, undo.”
- Prefix *re-* = “again/back” (< Latin *re-* < PIE \**wret-* “to turn” per Watkins; ALTERNATIVE \**ure-* “back” per De Vaan).
- Base verb *solvēre* = “to loosen, release” (< PIE \**se-lu-*: reflexive \**s(w)e-* “self” + root \**leu-* “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to loosen again.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To settle or find a solution; to decide firmly on a course of action.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen again → break apart → analyze → decide → modern ‘resolve’.
- Interplay: PIE \**leu-* “loosen” → Latin *solvēre* “untie.” With *re-* “again/back,” *resolvere* “undo/loosen again,” shifting from physical untying to abstract decision. So today it means to settle or decide.

## **Example Sentences**

- The committee resolved the budget issue quickly.
- She resolved to start fresh in the new year.
- Diplomats worked hard to resolve the conflict.

## **Conclusion**

- *Resolve* traveled from PIE \**leu-* + *re-* through Latin *resolvere* into English, shifting from physical untying to abstract decision.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Resolve = “back to loosen” → re- + solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The woman unties a knot—a literal “loosen again” (Latin *resolvēre*). The office setting (whiteboard with a checkmark, flowchart, calendar, clipboard/pen) anchors it in modern problem-solving: analyzing a tangled issue, settling on a solution, and committing to a plan—i.e., to resolve.

#### **soluble**

##### **Word**

- Soluble

##### **Greek translation**

διαλυτός

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'sɒljʊbəl/

## **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French soluble “expungable, eradicable,” from Late Latin solubilis “that may be loosened or dissolved,” from Latin solvere “to loosen, dissolve.”
- Root solvēre = “to loosen, dissolve” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “that may be loosened or dissolved.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Capable of being dissolved in a liquid; capable of being solved or explained.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → dissolve → solve.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “loosen, dissolve.” Solubilis in Late Latin meant “that may be loosened or dissolved,” extending from physical dissolution to abstract problem-solving. So today it means something that can be dissolved or explained.

## **Example Sentences**

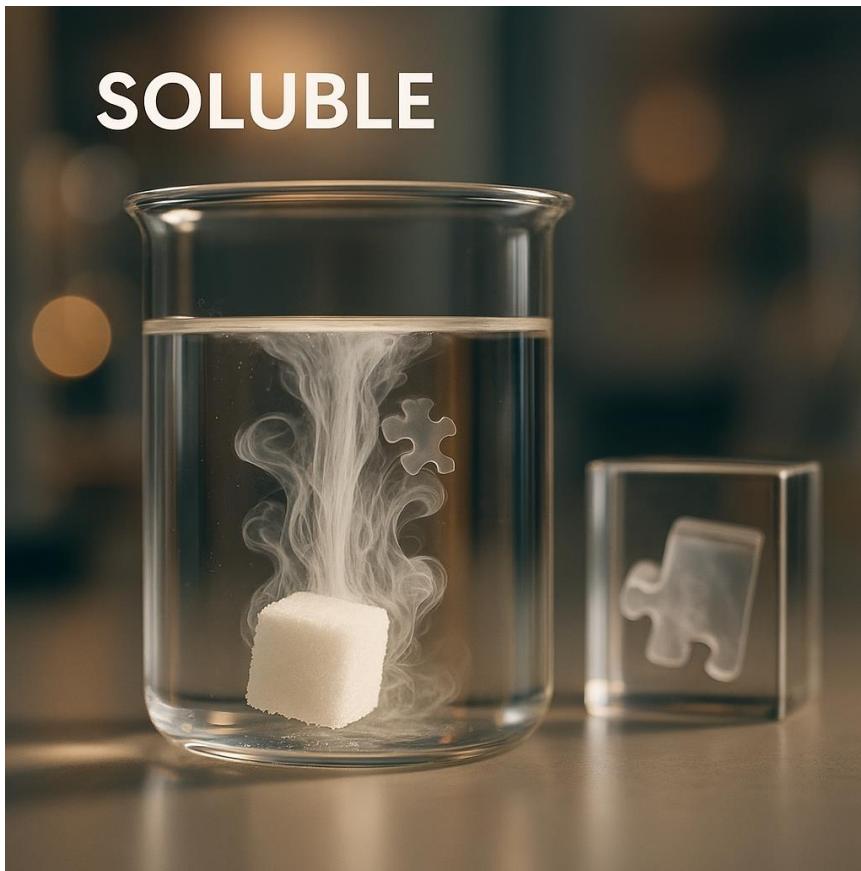
- Sugar is soluble in water.
- The mystery was soluble with the right clues.
- This chemical is highly soluble in alcohol.

## **Conclusion**

- Soluble evolved from PIE \*leu- through Latin solvere, expanding from physical dissolution to encompass abstract problem-solving.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Soluble = “able to be loosened” → solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The scene illustrates the modern meaning through its central action and setting. A sugar cube visibly breaks down into swirling wisps in water—real-time dissolution, i.e., “soluble.”

## **solute**

### **Word**

- Solute

### **Greek translation**

διαλυμένη ουσία (χημεία)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /sə'lu:t/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin solutus, past participle of solvere “to loosen, dissolve.”
- Root solvēre = “to loosen, release” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “loosened, dissolved.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A substance dissolved in another substance, forming a solution.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosened → dissolved.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “untie.” Solutus, as the past participle, indicates something that has been loosened or dissolved. In modern usage, it refers to a substance that is dissolved in a solvent, emphasizing the transition from a solid to a dispersed state. So today it means a substance dissolved in another.

### **Example Sentences**

- The solute dissolved completely in the solvent.

- Sugar acts as a solute when mixed with water.
- The chemist measured the concentration of the solute in the solution.

### Conclusion

- Solute evolved from PIE \*leu- through Latin solutus, shifting from the concept of loosening to the modern idea of a dissolved substance.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Solute = “loosened” → solutus (PIE \*leu-).



The scene illustrates Solute = The figure (the solute) is visibly breaking into smaller fragments—a metaphor for particles dispersing. That disaggregation is the core behavior of a solute when it dissolves.

## **solution**

### **Word**

- Solution

### **Greek translation**

λύση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /sə'lu:ʃən/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French *solucion* or directly from Latin *solutionem* “a loosening, unfastening.”
- Prefix: None.
- Root: *solvere* = “to loosen, untie, dissolve” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Suffix: -ion (Latin -io, -ionis) indicating action or condition.
- Literal Latin meaning = “a loosening or unfastening.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation; a liquid mixture in which a substance is dissolved.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Loosening → untying → dissolving → solving.

- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “untie, dissolve.” Solutionem in Latin referred to the act of loosening or dissolving. Over time, it came to signify both the physical process of dissolving substances and the abstract process of solving problems. So today it means a method for solving problems or a liquid mixture.

### **Example Sentences**

- The solution to the puzzle was surprisingly simple.
- She prepared a saline solution for the experiment.
- Finding a solution to the issue took several hours of discussion.

### **Conclusion**

- Solution evolved from PIE \*leu- through Latin solvere, shifting from physical loosening to abstract problem-solving.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Solution = “loosening” → solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'solution' by depicting a scientist observing a substance dissolving in a liquid, representing transformation, and a book on dream interpretation, symbolizing explanation and answer.

## solve

### Word

– Solve

### Greek translation

λύνω

### Phonetic Spelling

– /solv/

### Part of Speech

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin solvere “to loosen, dissolve; untie, release.”
- Root solvēre = “to loosen, release” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to loosen, dissolve.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To find an answer to a problem or question; to clear up or explain.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → untie → clear up → explain → modern ‘solve’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “untie, release.” The transition from physical loosening to abstract problem-solving reflects the evolution of the word’s meaning. So today it means to find an answer or explanation.

## **Example Sentences**

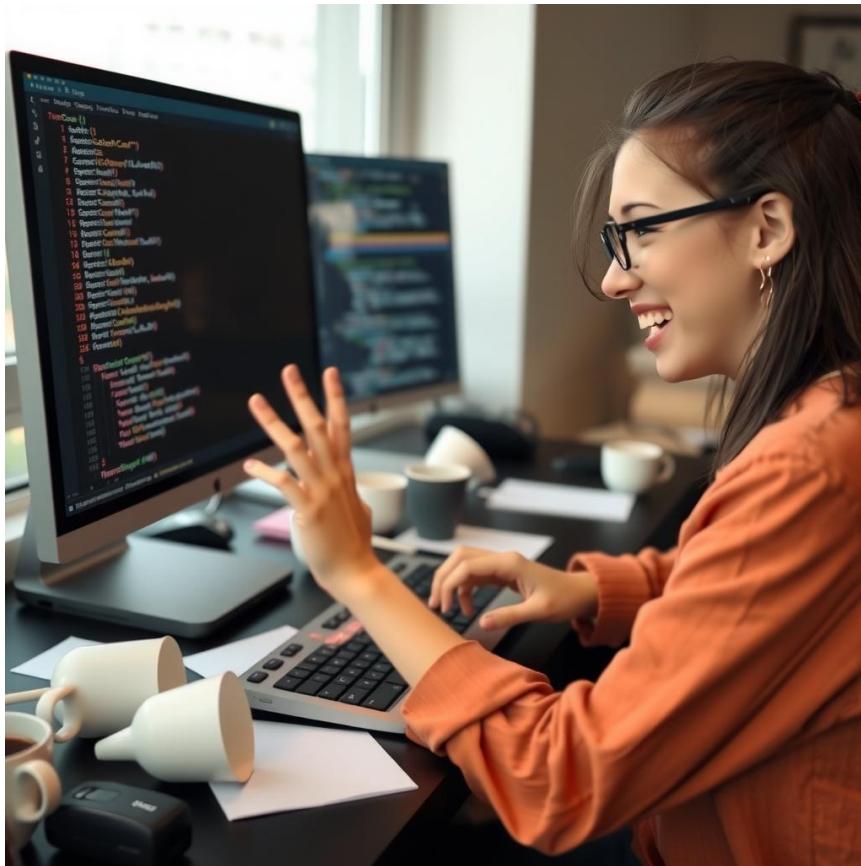
- She managed to solve the puzzle in record time.
- The detective worked tirelessly to solve the mystery.
- Scientists are trying to solve the climate crisis.

## **Conclusion**

- Solve evolved from PIE \*leu- through Latin solvere into English, shifting from physical loosening to abstract problem-solving.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Solve = “to loosen” → solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The scene illustrates the modern meaning through its central action and setting. She cracks a difficult algorithm—i.e., finds a solution.

## **solv**ent****

### **Word**

– Solvent

### **Greek translation**

διαλύτης (χημ.), ικανός να πληρώνει

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'sɒlvənt/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French solvent, from Latin solventem, present participle of solvere “to loosen, release, accomplish, fulfill.”
- Prefix sol- = “to loosen, release” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “loosening, releasing.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Capable of dissolving other substances; financially able to pay all debts.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen → dissolve → financial capability.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “untie.” Solventem as “loosening” evolved to describe substances that dissolve others, and metaphorically, financial solvency as the ability to “untie” debts. So today it means both dissolving substances and financial capability.

### **Example Sentences**

- The company remained solvent despite the economic downturn.
- Water is often called the universal solvent.
- Ensure the solution is fully solvent before adding more ingredients.

### **Conclusion**

- Solvent evolved from PIE \*leu- through Latin solvere, expanding from physical loosening to both chemical and financial contexts.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Solvent = “loosening” → solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The image embodies the modern meaning of 'solvent' by depicting a financially stable businessman, confident and smiling, with a cityscape behind him, symbolizing his ability to pay all his debts.

### **dissolute**

#### **Word**

- Dissolute

#### **Greek translation**

ασύδοτος, ακόλαστος

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'dɪsəlu:t/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin dissolutus “loose, disconnected; careless; licentious,” past participle of dissolvere “loosen up.”
- Prefix dis- = “apart, asunder” (< Latin dis- < PIE \*dis- “apart, asunder”).
- Base verb solvere = “to loosen, release” (< PIE \*se-lu-: reflexive \*s(w)e- “self” + root \*leu- “to loosen, divide”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “loosened apart.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Lacking moral restraint; indulging in sensual pleasures or vices.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Loosen apart → morally lax.
- Interplay: PIE \*leu- “loosen” → Latin solvere “untie.” With dis- “apart,” dissolutus “loosened apart,” shifting from physical separation to moral laxity. So today it means lacking moral restraint.

### **Example Sentences**

- He led a dissolute lifestyle, ignoring societal norms.
- The novel portrays a dissolute character who eventually seeks redemption.
- Her dissolute behavior shocked her conservative family.

## **Conclusion**

- Dissolute evolved from PIE \*leu- + dis- through Latin dissolutus into English, shifting from physical separation to moral laxity.

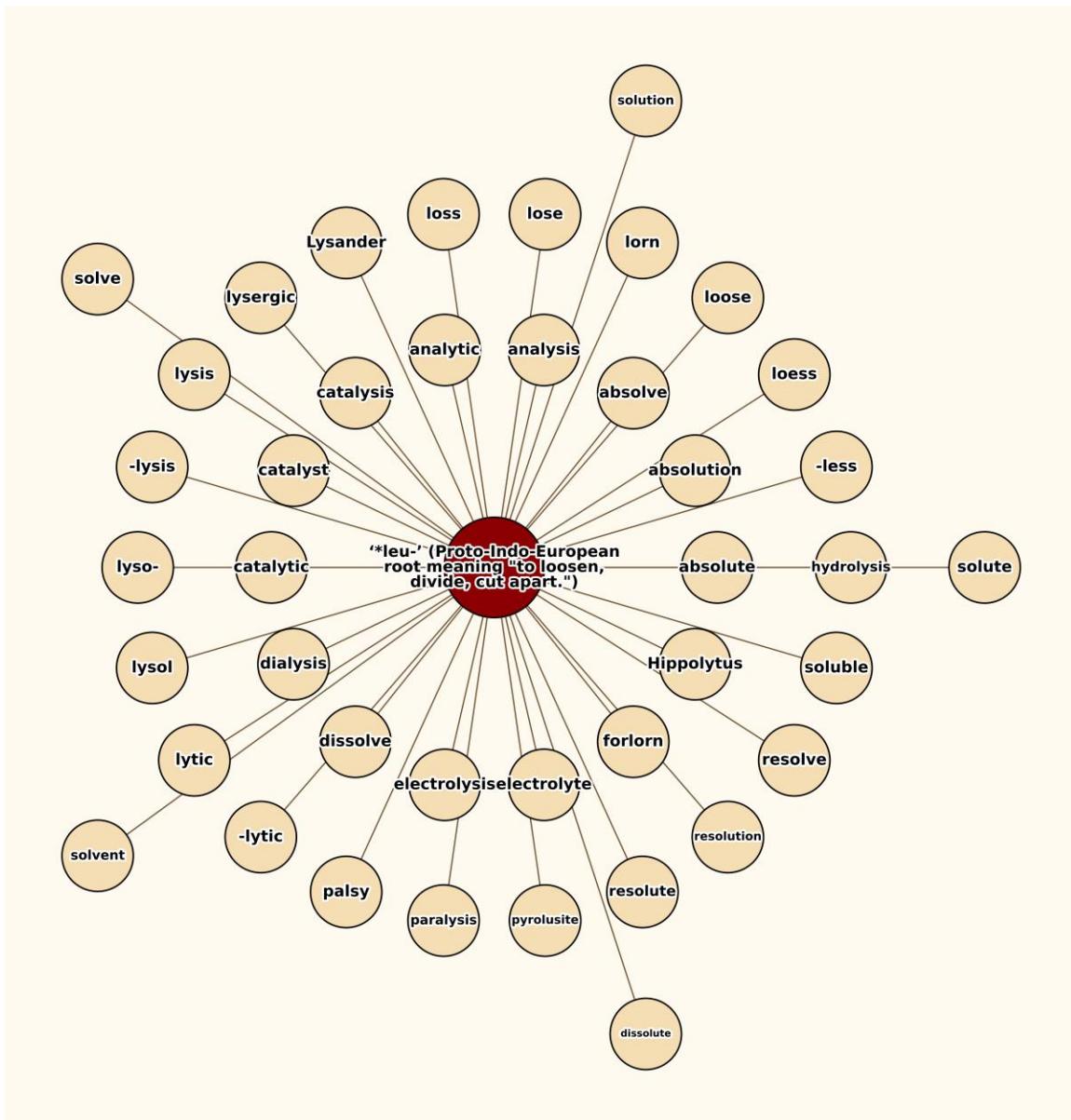
## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Dissolute = “apart to loosen” → dis- + solvere (PIE \*leu-).



The loosened setting—mess, neglect, idle scrolling—visualizes “loosened apart” from restraint. It signals moral laxity and indulgence → dissolute.

**10) \*leubh-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to care, desire, love."**



## **belief**

### **Word**

- Belief

### **Greek translation**

πίστη, πεποίθηση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /bɪ'li:f/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Originally from Old English *geleafa*, meaning "belief, faith," derived from West Germanic *\*ga-laubon* "to hold dear, esteem, trust."
- Prefix *ga-* = intensive prefix.
- Root *\*leubh-* = "to care, desire, love" (PIE).
- The prefix *be-* was added in English by analogy with the verb *believe*.
- Literal meaning = "to hold dear, esteem."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Acceptance that something is true or exists; trust, faith, or confidence in someone or something.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To hold dear → trust → faith → mental acceptance.

- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love" evolved into West Germanic \*ga-laubon "to hold dear, esteem, trust." The Old English geleafa transformed into belief, emphasizing mental acceptance and trust. So today it means accepting something as true or having confidence in it.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of belief makes sense when traced from its PIE roots. The PIE root leubh- = "to care, desire, love" expressed strong personal attachment or value. In West Germanic, this developed into ga-laubon = "to hold dear, esteem, trust," where the prefix ga- intensified the act of esteeming or valuing. Old English geleafa preserved this sense of faith based on care and trust. Over time, English added the prefix be- (by analogy with believe), and the meaning shifted from emotional attachment ("hold dear") to mental acceptance of truth or trust in something unseen. Thus, the word naturally moved from "love and esteem" → "trust" → "faith" → acceptance of something as true.

### **Example Sentences**

- Her belief in the team's success never wavered.
- He has a strong belief in the power of education.
- The community's belief in the project was evident.

### **Conclusion**

- Belief evolved from PIE \*leubh- through West Germanic \*ga-laubon into English, shifting from holding dear to mental acceptance.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Belief = "to hold dear" → ga- + \*leubh- (PIE).



The image captures the modern meaning of faith by depicting a serene scene of trust and conviction, with the woman's clasped hands and closed eyes conveying a sense of devotion and reliance on a higher power.(belief)

## **believe**

### **Word**

– Believe

### **Greek translation**

πιστεύω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /bɪ'li:v/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

## **Etymology**

- Derived from Middle English bileven, from Old English belyfan "to have faith or confidence," from Proto-Germanic \*ga-laubjan "to believe," literally "hold dear, love," based on PIE root \*leubh- "to care, desire, love." Literal PIE meaning = "to care, desire, love."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To accept something as true; to have faith or confidence in.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Care, desire → hold dear → have faith → modern 'believe'.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love" evolved into Proto-Germanic \*ga-laubjan "to believe," emphasizing emotional attachment. Over time, it shifted from holding something dear to accepting it as true. So today it means to have faith or confidence in something.

## **Example Sentences**

- I believe in your ability to succeed.
- She couldn't believe her eyes when she saw the surprise.
- They believe the project will be a success.

## **Conclusion**

- Believe evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Proto-Germanic \*ga-laubjan, shifting from emotional attachment to acceptance of truth.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Believe = “to hold dear” → Proto-Germanic \*ga-laubjan (PIE \*leubh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'believe' by depicting a young woman showing trust and faith in a stranger through her hopeful expression and clasped hands.

### **furlough**

#### **Word**

- Furlough

#### **Greek translation**

ἀδεια ἀνευ αποδοχών, αναστολή εργασίας

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'fɜːrləʊ/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Dutch verlof, meaning "permission," from Middle Dutch ver- "completely, for" + laf, lof "permission," from Proto-Germanic \*laubo-, from PIE root \*leubh- "to care, desire, love." Literal Dutch meaning = "permission."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A temporary leave of absence from work, especially that granted to a member of the armed services or a worker.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Care/desire → permission → leave of absence.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love" evolved into a sense of granting permission in Dutch verlof. This transformed into the English furlough, initially a military leave, later extending to temporary work absences. So today it means a temporary leave of absence.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of furlough makes sense when traced from the PIE parts. The root leubh- = "to care, desire, love" developed in Proto-Germanic into the sense of valuing, esteeming, granting favor. In Dutch verlof ("permission"), this became the right to act freely because someone in authority cared enough to allow it. When borrowed into English, the word narrowed to mean official permission to be absent, especially in the military. From there, it broadened to any authorized leave from work. Thus, the path is clear: to care or esteem → to grant permission → authorized absence → modern furlough.

## **Example Sentences**

- The soldier was granted a furlough to visit his family.
- Due to budget cuts, the company announced a furlough for all employees.

- She took a furlough to focus on her personal projects.

## Conclusion

- Furlough evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Dutch verlof into English, shifting from permission to temporary leave.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Furlough = "care/desire" → \*leubh- + permission (Dutch verlof).



A uniformed soldier embraces family at a train station while holding a “leave pass.” That slip is literal permission for a temporary leave of absence → furlough.

## leave

### Word

- Leave

### **Greek translation**

ἀδεια (ἀπουσίας)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /li:v/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English leafe “permission, licence,” from Proto-Germanic \*laubo, related to Old Norse leyfi “permission,” and Old Saxon orlof “leave of absence.”
- Root \*leubh- = “to care, desire, love” (PIE).
- Literal PIE meaning = “approval resulting from pleasure.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Permission or authorization to do something; a period of absence from duty.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Care/desire → approval → permission.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- “to care, desire” led to Proto-Germanic \*laubo “permission.” The sense of approval from pleasure evolved into granting permission, reflecting a shift from emotional approval to formal authorization. So today it means permission or authorized absence.

### **Example Sentences**

- She requested leave to attend the conference.
- He was on leave for two weeks.
- The manager granted her leave to work from home.

### **Conclusion**

- Leave evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Proto-Germanic \*laubo, shifting from emotional approval to formal permission.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Leave = “to care, desire” → \*leubh- (PIE).



The permit is literal authorization, i.e., “leave.” His relief and the official setting show permission granted for absence.

## **leman**

### **Word**

- Leman

### **Greek translation**

ερωμένη, ερωτικός σύντροφος (παλαιό)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'ləmən/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Originally adopted into English as leman from late Old English leofman, a compound of leof "dear" and man "human being."
- Prefix leof = "dear" (< Proto-Germanic \*leuba- < PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love").
- Root man = "human being" (< PIE \*man- "man").
- Literal Old English meaning = "dear person."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- An archaic term for a sweetheart or lover.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Dear person → beloved → sweetheart.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love" led to Old English leof "dear," forming leofman "dear person." Over time, leman evolved to denote a beloved or lover, often with romantic connotations. So today it means an archaic term for a sweetheart or lover.

### **Example Sentences**

- The knight pledged his love to his leman.
- In the poem, she is described as his leman.
- The old ballad spoke of a leman lost to time.

### **Conclusion**

- Leman traveled from PIE \*leubh- through Old English leofman, evolving from "dear person" to an archaic term for a sweetheart or lover.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Leman = "dear person" → leof (PIE \*leubh-) + man.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'leman' as a medieval knight tenderly embraces his loved one, a beautiful maiden, in a romantic setting.

## **libido**

### **Word**

– Libido

### **Greek translation**

λίμπιντο, σεξουαλική ορμή

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɪ'bi:dəʊ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin libido, lubido “desire, eagerness, longing; inordinate desire, sensual passion, lust.”
- Root libere = “to be pleasing, to please” (< PIE \*leubh- “to care, desire, love”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “desire, longing.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Psychic drive or energy, often associated with sexual instinct.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Desire → longing → psychic drive.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- “to care, desire, love” → Latin libido “desire, longing.” The term evolved to encompass a broader psychological drive, particularly in Freudian theory, where it denotes sexual energy. So today it means psychic drive or energy.

## **Example Sentences**

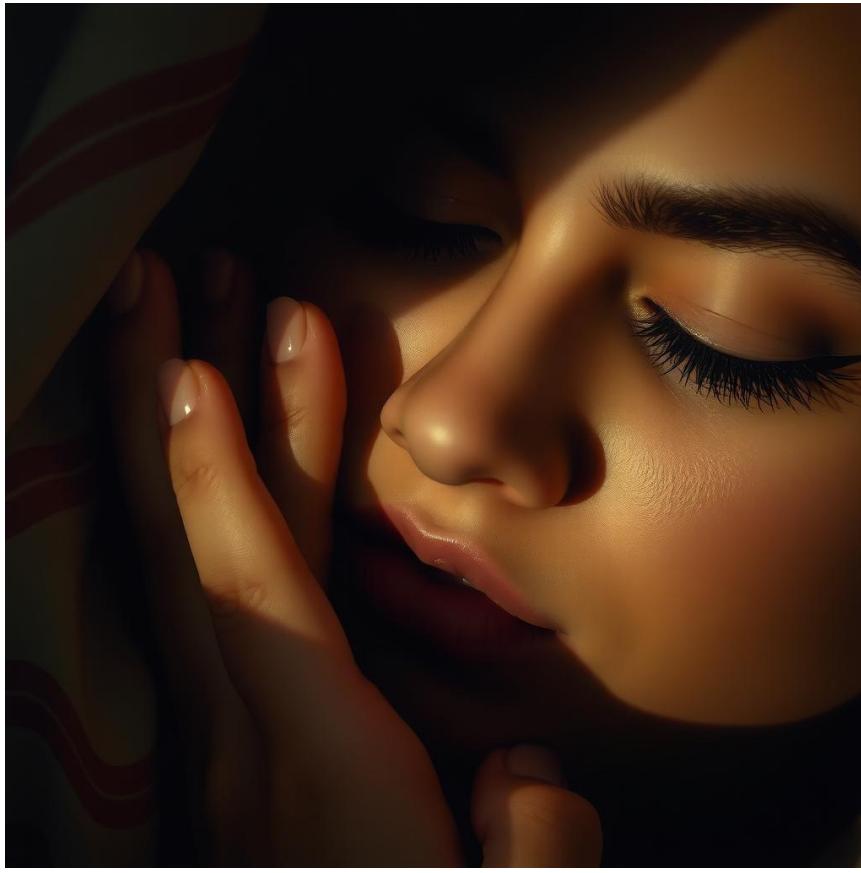
- His libido seemed to increase with the warmer weather.
- The medication can affect one's libido.
- She studied the role of libido in human behavior.

## **Conclusion**

- Libido evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Latin libido, expanding from desire to a broader psychological concept.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Libido = “desire, longing” → libere (PIE \*leubh-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'libido' by depicting a person's intense desire and sensual energy through their intimate gesture and surroundings.

### **lief**

#### **Word**

– Lief

#### **Greek translation**

πρόθυμα, ευχαρίστως (παλαιό)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /li:f/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English leof “dear, valued, beloved, pleasant.”
- Root \*leuba- (Proto-Germanic) from PIE \*leubh- “to care, desire, love.”
- Literal Old English meaning = “dear, beloved.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Willingly, gladly, or with pleasure (archaic).

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Dear → cherished → willingly.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- “to care, desire, love” led to Old English leof “dear.” Over time, lief evolved to express willingness or preference, reflecting cherished actions or choices. So today it means willingly or gladly, though it is now archaic.

## **Example Sentences**

- He would as lief stay home as go out.
- She'd lief read a book than watch TV.
- I'd lief not discuss that matter further.

## **Conclusion**

- Lief traveled from PIE \*leubh- through Old English leof, evolving from “dear” to express willingness or preference.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lief = “dear, beloved” → PIE \*leubh- “to care, desire, love.”



The image conveys willingness and love through the woman's gentle smile and the act of releasing a dove, symbolizing letting go with affection.(lief)

## **livelong**

### **Word**

– Livelong

### **Greek translation**

ολόκληρος (συνήθως για μέρα: "the livelong day")

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lɪv, lɔŋ/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Originally adopted into English from Middle English lefe longe, combining leve, lief "dear" with long.
- Prefix: None.
- Root: lief "dear" (< PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love").
- Suffix: None.
- Literal meaning: "dear long."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Entire; whole; lasting for the full duration.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Dear long → entire period.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love" evolved into the Middle English lief "dear," intensifying the meaning of "long." This emotional emphasis on duration led to the modern sense of "whole" or "entire." So today it means "lasting for the full duration."

## **Example Sentences**

- She worked the livelong day without rest.
- They danced the livelong night away.
- The livelong summer was filled with adventures.

## **Conclusion**

- Livelong evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Middle English, emphasizing emotional intensity to denote entire duration.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Livelong = "dear long" → lief (PIE \*leubh-) + long.



The image embodies the modern meaning of 'long, whole' through the serene woman embracing a sunrise, symbolizing a long and fulfilling lifetime. (livelong)

#### **love**

##### **Word**

– Love

##### **Greek translation**

αγάπη

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lʌv/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English lufu, meaning "feeling of love; romantic attraction; affection," from Proto-Germanic \*lubo (source also of Old High German liubi "joy," German Liebe "love;" Old Norse, Old Frisian, Dutch lof; German Lob "praise;" Old Saxon liof, Old Frisian liaf, Dutch lief, Old High German liob, German lieb, Gothic liufs "dear, beloved"). Derived from PIE root \*leubh- "to care, desire, love." Literal PIE meaning = "to care, desire, love."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A profound feeling of affection and care towards someone or something.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Care, desire → affection → deep emotional bond → modern 'love'.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire" evolved into Old English lufu, signifying a range of affectionate emotions. Over time, the term broadened to encompass romantic and platonic bonds, as well as abstract notions of love. So today it means a profound feeling of affection and care.

## **Example Sentences**

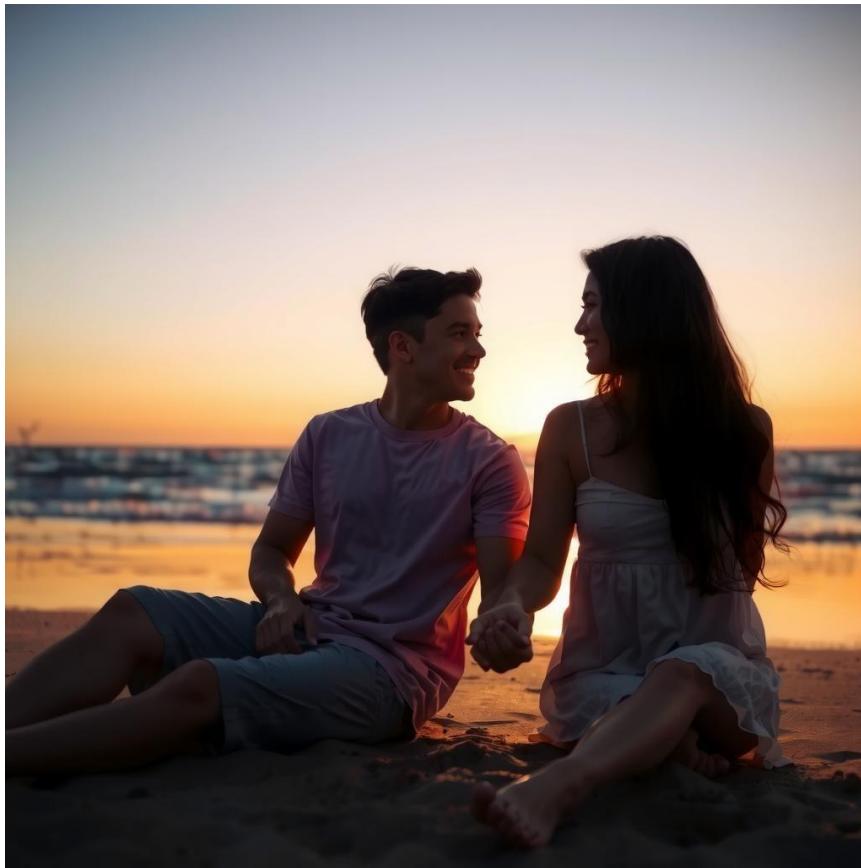
- She felt an overwhelming love for her family.
- Their love for each other grew stronger over the years.
- Love can be both beautiful and challenging.

## **Conclusion**

- Love evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Proto-Germanic \*lubo into Old English lufu, expanding from care and desire to a profound emotional bond.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Love = "to care, desire" → PIE \*leubh-.



Tender touch and shared gaze embody deep affection and care. The warm glow mirrors the warmth of “love.”

## **lovely**

### **Word**

- Lovely

### **Greek translation**

όμορφος, αγαπητός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lʌvli/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Originally adopted into English from Old English luflic “affectionate, loving; loveable.”
- Root love = “to care, desire, love” (< PIE \*leubh- “to care, desire, love”).
- Suffix -ly = “having qualities of” (< Old English -lic < Proto-Germanic \*-liko-).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Pleasing or delightful; charmingly beautiful.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To care or desire → affectionate → pleasing.
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- “to care, desire, love” evolved into Old English luflic, meaning “affectionate” or “loving.” Over time, the sense of being “lovable” expanded to include beauty and charm. So today it means “pleasing or delightful.”

### **Example Sentences**

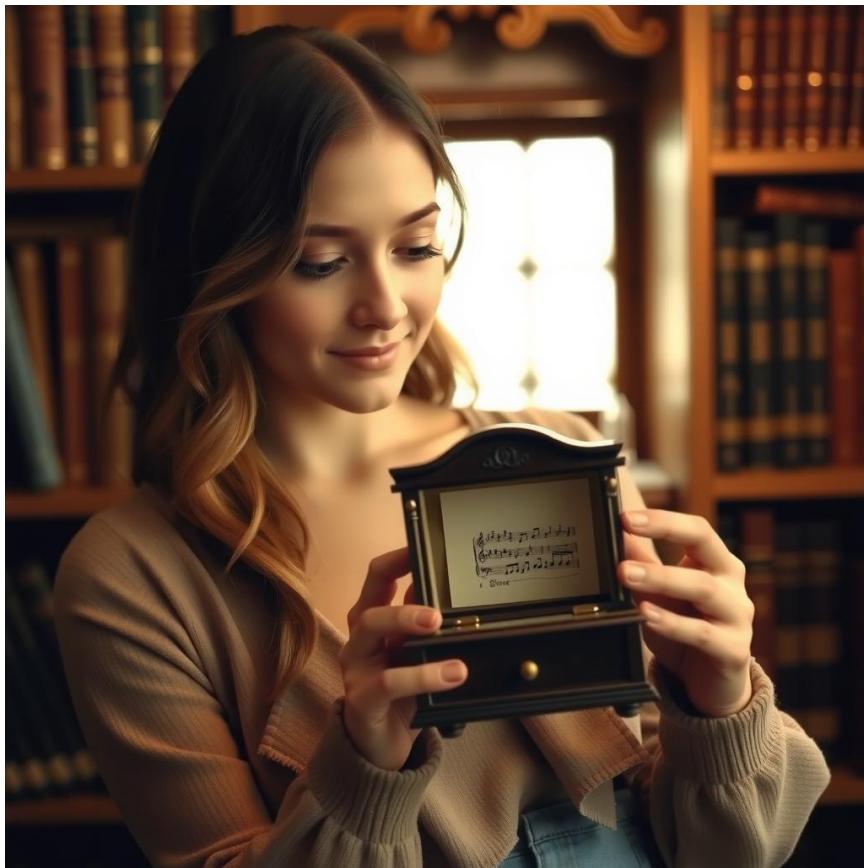
- The garden looked lovely in the spring sunshine.
- She wore a lovely dress to the party.
- What a lovely surprise to see you here!

## **Conclusion**

- Lovely evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Old English luflic, broadening from affection to general delight and beauty.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lovely = “having qualities of love” → love (PIE \*leubh-) + -ly.



The warm, golden light, soft focus, and the woman's gentle smile create a calm, pleasing mood—“lovely” as aesthetically delightful.

## **quodlibet**

### **Word**

- Quodlibet

### **Greek translation**

φιλοσοφικό ή θεολογικό ερώτημα προς ελεύθερη συζήτηση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'kwɒdlibɛt/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin quodlibet, meaning "what you will, what you please."
- Prefix quod = "what" (neuter of qui, from PIE root \*kwo- "relative and interrogative pronouns").
- Verb libet = "it pleases" (from PIE root \*leubh- "to care, desire, love").
- Literal Latin meaning = "what pleases."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A whimsical combination of familiar melodies or texts; a topic chosen at will for academic debate.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: What pleases → chosen freely → academic debate → modern 'quodlibet.'
- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love" → Latin libet "it pleases." Combined with quod "what," it forms quodlibet, initially referring to freely chosen academic topics, evolving into whimsical musical or textual combinations. So today it means a whimsical mix or chosen topic.

## **Example Sentences**

- The choir performed a quodlibet that delighted the audience.
- In medieval universities, students engaged in quodlibets to showcase their debating skills.
- The composer's latest piece is a quodlibet of popular tunes.

## **Conclusion**

- Quodlibet evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Latin quodlibet, shifting from freely chosen topics to whimsical combinations.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Quodlibet = "what pleases" → quod + libet (PIE \*leubh-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'quodlibet' as a nicety or subtlety through the intense intellectual curiosity and academic rigor, as a scholar proposes and another engages with a complex question on free will.

## **lust**

### **Word**

- Lust

### **Greek translation**

σαρκική επιθυμία, πόθος

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lʌst/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English lust, meaning "desire, pleasure," from Proto-Germanic \*lustuz.
- Rooted in PIE \*leubh- meaning "to care, desire, love."

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Intense or unrestrained sexual desire.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Desire → intense craving → sexual longing.

- Interplay: PIE \*leubh- "to desire" evolved into Old English lust, initially signifying general pleasure or desire. Over time, it narrowed to denote intense sexual desire. So today it means intense or unrestrained sexual desire.

### **Example Sentences**

- His lust for power was insatiable.
- The novel explores themes of love and lust.
- She felt a sudden lust for adventure.

### **Conclusion**

- Lust evolved from PIE \*leubh- through Old English, narrowing from general desire to specific sexual longing.

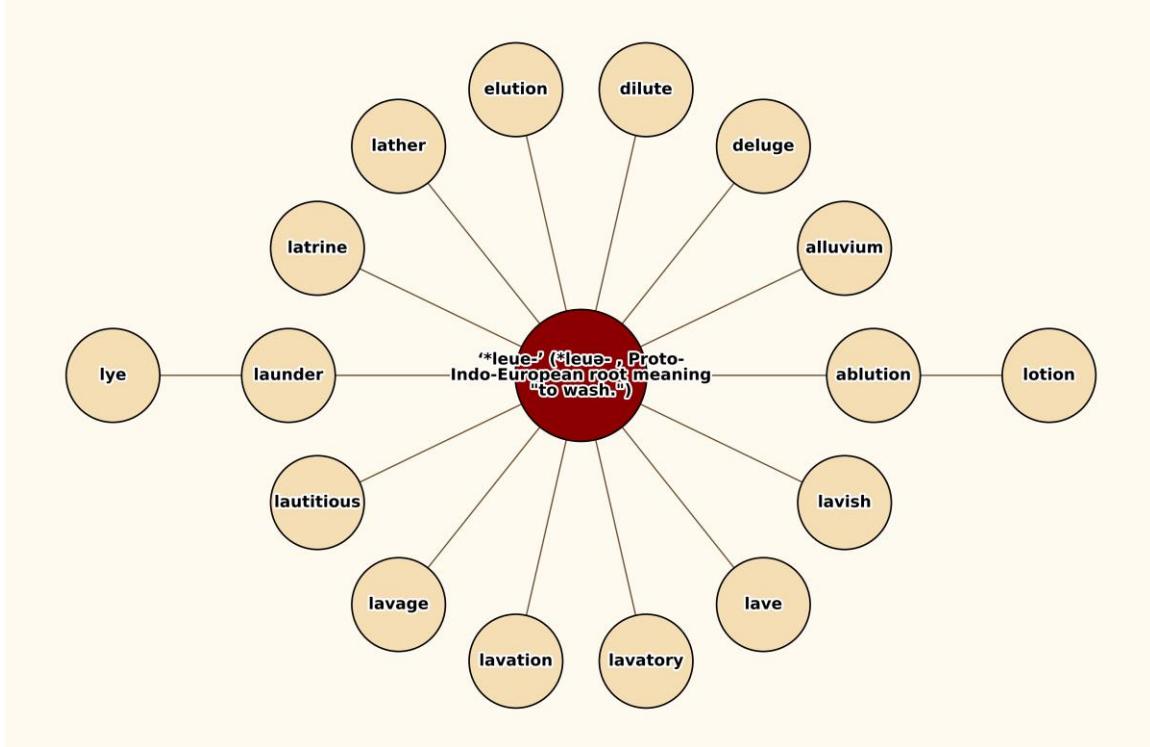
### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lust = "desire" → PIE \*leubh- "to care, desire, love."



The image embodies “lust” through the central action: two hands reach toward the same glossy red apple but haven’t touched it—pure wanting frozen in the “almost.” the image visualizes intense craving before possession.

## 11) \*leue-: \*leuə-, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to wash."



### ablution

#### Word

– Ablution

#### Greek translation

τελετουργικό πλύσιμο (κυρίως θρησκευτικό)

#### Phonetic Spelling

– /ə'blu:ʃən/

#### Part of Speech

– Noun

#### Etymology

– Borrowed from Latin ablutionem, nominative ablutio “a washing, cleansing.”

- Prefix ab- = “off, away from” (< Latin ab < PIE \*apo- “off, away”).
- Root luere = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a washing off.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The act of washing oneself, often used in a ritualistic or ceremonial context.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash off → cleanse → purify → modern ‘ablution’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” → Latin luere “to wash.” With ab- “off, away from,” ablutionem “a washing off,” evolving from physical cleansing to ritual purification. So today it means a ceremonial washing.

### **Example Sentences**

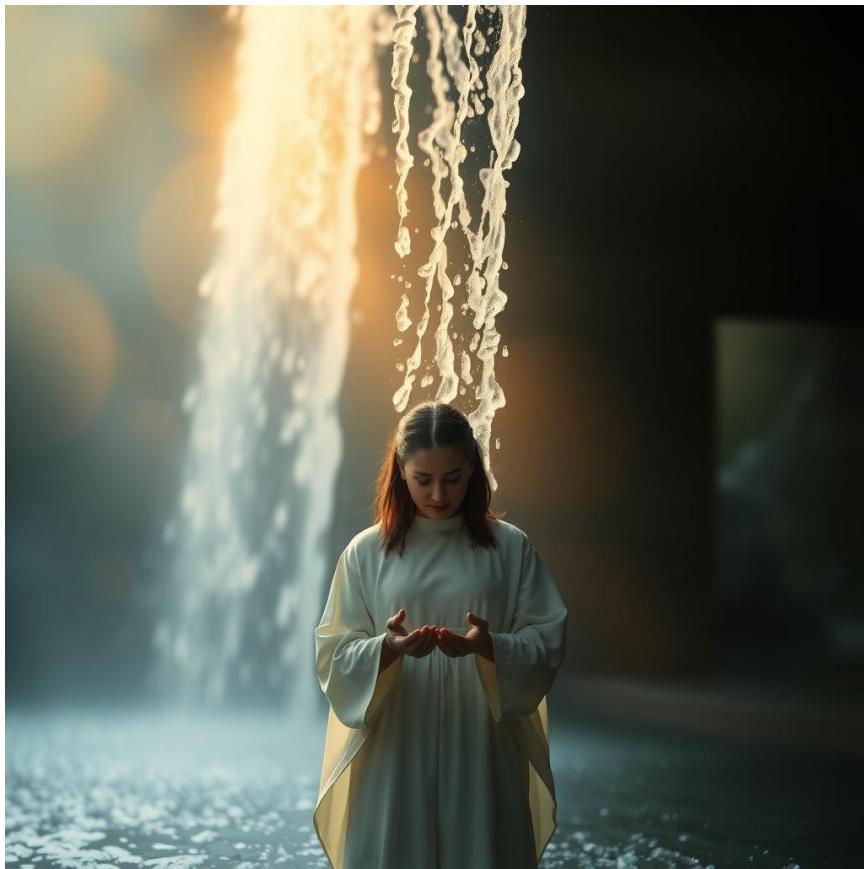
- The priest performed the ablution before the ceremony.
- Ablution is an important part of many religious rituals.
- She completed her morning ablutions before breakfast.

### **Conclusion**

- Ablution evolved from PIE \*leue- + ab- through Latin ablutionem into English, shifting from physical washing to ritual purification.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Ablution = “away to wash” → ab- + luere (PIE \*leue-).



The serene figure under the cascade, with hands cupped to receive the water, embodies ritual washing and spiritual cleansing.(Ablution)

### **alluvium**

#### **Word**

– Alluvium

#### **Greek translation**

αλλούβιο (προσχωσιγενές ἐδαφος)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ə'lu:viəm/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin alluvium, neuter of alluvius “washed against,” from Latin alluere “wash against.”
- Prefix ad- = “to, against” (< Latin ad < PIE \*ad- “to, near, at”).
- Root -luere = “to wash” (combining form of lavere < PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “washed against.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Sediment deposited by flowing water, typically in a riverbed or delta.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash against → deposit sediment.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” evolved into Latin lavere “to wash.” With ad- “to, against,” alluere became “wash against,” referring to sediment deposited by water. So today it means sediment deposited by flowing water.

## **Example Sentences**

- The river's alluvium enriched the valley's soil.
- Farmers rely on the alluvium for fertile land.
- The delta's alluvium supports diverse ecosystems.

## **Conclusion**

- Alluvium traveled from PIE \*leue- through Latin alluere into English, shifting from washing action to sediment deposition.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Alluvium = “to wash against” → ad- + -luere (PIE \*leue-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'alluvium' by depicting a serene riverbank where a gentle stream deposits a layer of rich soil and small rocks, forming a fertile plain.

## **deluge**

### **Word**

- Deluge

### **Greek translation**

κατακλυσμός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'dɛljʊ:dʒ/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French deluge, from Latin diluvium “flood, inundation.”
- Prefix dis- = “away” (< Latin dis- < PIE \*dis- “apart, asunder”).
- Root luere = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to wash away.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A severe flood; a large amount of something arriving at the same time.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash away → flood → overwhelm → modern ‘deluge’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” led to Latin luere “to wash.” With dis- “away,” diluvium meant “wash away,” evolving from physical flooding to metaphorical overwhelming. So today it means a severe flood or overwhelming quantity.

### **Example Sentences**

- The town was hit by a deluge after the storm.
- She received a deluge of emails after the announcement.
- The deluge of information was hard to process.

### **Conclusion**

- Deluge evolved from PIE \*leue- + dis- through Latin diluvium into English, shifting from physical flooding to metaphorical overwhelming.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Deluge = “away to wash” → dis- + luere (PIE \*leue-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'deluge' by depicting a massive flood wave overwhelming a city, causing destruction and chaos.

### **dilute**

#### **Word**

- Dilute

#### **Greek translation**

αραιώνω

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /dai'luit/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin diluere “dissolve, wash away, dilute.”
- Prefix dis- = “apart” (< Latin dis- < PIE \*dis- “apart, asunder”).
- Root luere = “to wash” (combining form of lavere < PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to wash apart.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To make a liquid thinner or weaker by adding water or another solvent.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash apart → weaken by washing → reduce concentration.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” → Latin luere “to wash.” With dis- “apart,” diluere “wash apart,” shifting from physical washing to metaphorical weakening. So today it means to reduce concentration by adding liquid.

## **Example Sentences**

- She diluted the juice with water.
- The chef diluted the sauce to adjust its flavor.
- The company diluted its brand by expanding too quickly.

## **Conclusion**

- Dilute evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin diluere, shifting from physical washing to metaphorical weakening.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Dilute = “wash apart” → dis- + luere (PIE \*leue-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'dilute' by showing a concentrated solution being weakened by adding a clear liquid, causing the color to fade.

### **elution**

#### **Word**

- Elution

#### **Greek translation**

έκλουση (χημεία: διαχωρισμός ουσιών με διαλύτη)

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ɪ'lu:ʃən/

## **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin elutionem, nominative elutio, meaning "a washing out."
- Prefix ex- = "out" (< Latin ex < PIE \*eghs "out").
- Root luere = "to wash" (< PIE \*leue- "to wash").
- Literal Latin meaning = "a washing out."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The process of extracting one material from another by washing with a solvent.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash out → purify → extract.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- "to wash" led to Latin luere "to wash." Combined with ex- "out," it formed eluere "to wash out." This evolved into elutio, focusing on purification and extraction. So today it means the process of extracting by washing.

## **Example Sentences**

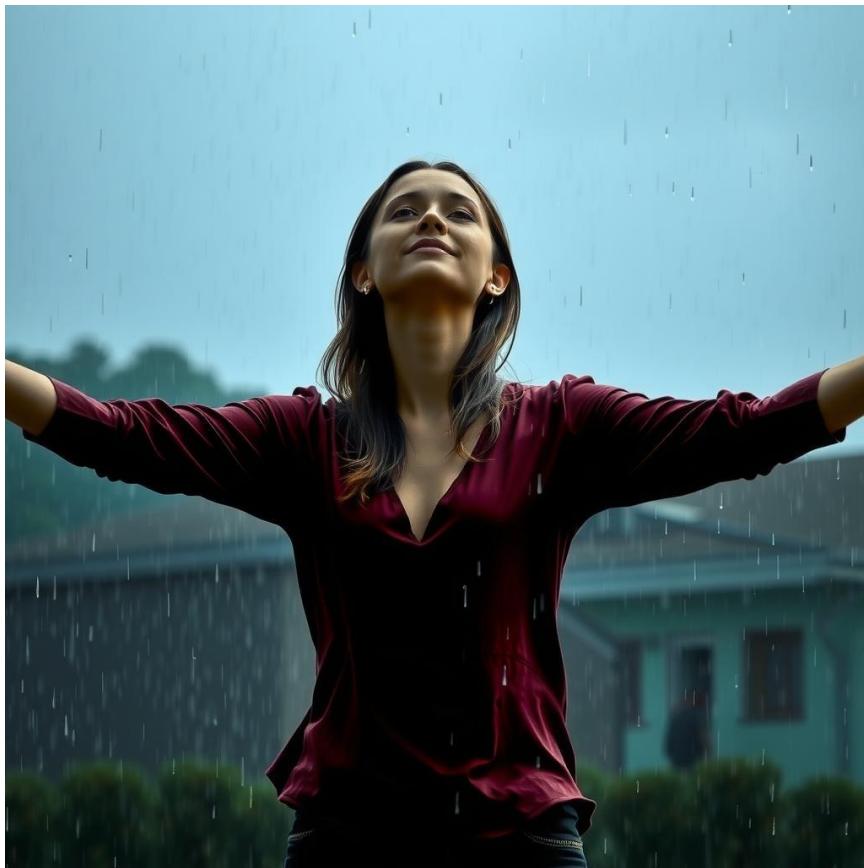
- The laboratory used elution to separate the compounds.
- Elution is essential in chromatography for purifying samples.
- The sugar was obtained from molasses through elution.

## **Conclusion**

- Elution evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin eluere, focusing on washing out to modern extraction processes.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Elution = “out to wash” → ex- + luere (PIE \*leue-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'elution' as washing and purification through the raindrops washing away the woman's worries and impurities.

## **lather**

### **Word**

- Lather

### **Greek translation**

αφρός (σαπουνιού)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'læðər/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

– Borrowed from Old English *leapr* “foam, soap, washing soda,” from Proto-Germanic \*lauthran. Related to Old Norse *lauðr* “washing soap, foam,” from PIE \*loutro- (also seen in Gaulish *lautron*, Old Irish *loathar* “bathing tub,” Greek *louein* “to bathe,” Latin *lavere* “to wash”), derived from root \*leue- “to wash” + instrumental suffix \*-tro-. Literal Latin meaning = “to wash.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– A frothy white mass of bubbles produced by soap or a similar cleansing substance when mixed with water.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash → foam → agitation.  
– Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” led to the concept of creating foam or bubbles during washing. This evolved into the Old English *leapr*, referring to soap or washing soda. The idea of foaminess extended metaphorically to describe states of agitation or intense activity. So today it means a frothy mass of bubbles.

### **Example Sentences**

– The soap created a thick lather in the sink.

- He worked up a lather while scrubbing the floors.
- The horse was in a lather after the long race.

### **Conclusion**

- Lather evolved from PIE \*leue- through Proto-Germanic \*lauthran into English, shifting from washing to describing frothy bubbles and agitation.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lather = “wash” → \*leue- + instrumental suffix \*-tro-.



The close-up of hands heaped with thick white suds under running water shows the frothy mass created when soap meets water—literal lather. The washing motion and dense bubbles visually convey both cleansing and the airy foam the word names.(lather)

### **latrine**

#### **Word**

– Latrine

### **Greek translation**

τουαλέτα (ιδίως στρατιωτική/υπαίθρια)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lə'tri:n/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin latrina, a contraction of lavatrina “washbasin, washroom.”
- Root lavare = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Suffix -trina = “workplace.”
- Literal Latin meaning = “washroom.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A toilet or simple facility used for sanitation, often in a public or military setting.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Washroom → place for washing → sanitation facility.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” evolved into Latin lavare “to wash.” Lavatrina contracted to latrina, denoting a place for washing. Over time, it came to mean a sanitation facility, especially in public or military contexts. So today it means a basic toilet facility.

### **Example Sentences**

- The soldiers were instructed to use the latrine.
- The campsite had a communal latrine for all visitors.
- During the hike, they built a temporary latrine.

## Conclusion

- Latrine evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin lavatrina, shifting from a washroom to a basic sanitation facility.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Latrine = “washroom” → lavare (PIE \*leue-) + -trina.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'latrine' as a rustic, outdoor toilet facility, often associated with military settings.

## **launder**

### **Word**

- Launder

### **Greek**

πλένω ρούχα

### **translation**

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'laʊndər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Verb

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French lavandier “washer, launderer,” from Medieval Latin lavandaria “a washer,” ultimately from Latin lavare “to wash.”
- Root lavare = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to wash.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To wash or clean, especially clothes or linen; to process illegally obtained money to make it appear legitimate.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Wash → clean → purify → modern ‘launder’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” → Latin lavare “to wash.” The term evolved from physical washing to include the metaphorical cleaning of money. So today it means both washing clothes and making money appear legitimate.

## **Example Sentences**

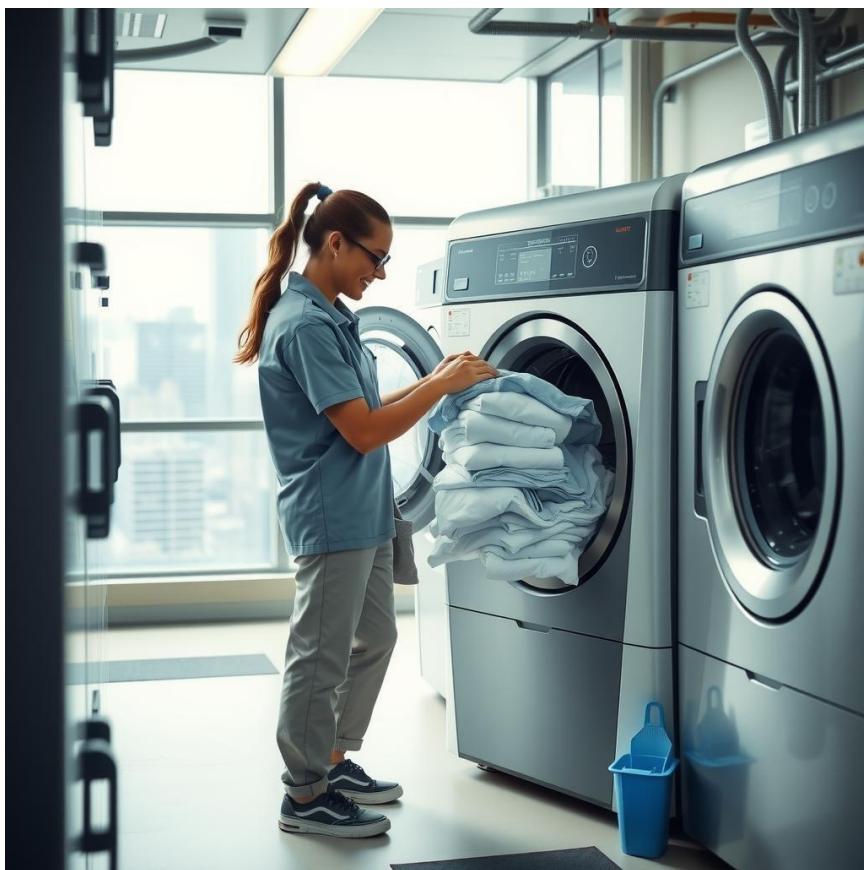
- She laundered the clothes every weekend.
- The company was accused of laundering money.
- He learned how to launder his shirts properly.

## **Conclusion**

- Launder evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin lavare, expanding from washing clothes to include the metaphorical cleaning of money.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Launder = “to wash” → lavare (PIE \*leue-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'launder' by depicting a person washing linen in a contemporary setting, highlighting the evolution of the term from a person to an action.

## **lautitious**

### **Word**

- Lautitious

### **Greek translation**

πολυτελής, εξεζητημένος (σπάνιο)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lət̬i'ʃəs/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *lautitia* “elegance, splendor, magnificence.”
- Root *lautus* = “neat, elegant, splendid” (literally “washed”) from *lavare* “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “washed.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Sumptuous or elegant.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Washed → neat → elegant → modern ‘lautitious’.

- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” led to Latin lavare “to wash.” Lautus, meaning “washed,” evolved to signify elegance and splendor. So today it means sumptuous or elegant.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lautitious banquet left a lasting impression on the guests.
- Her lautitious attire was the talk of the evening.
- The hotel offered a lautitious experience for its guests.

### **Conclusion**

- Lautitious traveled from PIE \*leue- through Latin lautitia into English, evolving from the concept of being washed to signifying elegance.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lautitious = “washed” → lavare (PIE \*leue-).



The scene embodies 'lautitious=sumptuous' through the woman's lavish attire, sparkling jewels, and luxurious surroundings, evoking elegance and splendor.

### **lavage**

#### **Word**

– Lavage

#### **Greek translation**

έκπλυση (ιατρική)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lævɪdʒ/

#### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French lavage, from Latin lavare “to wash.”
- Root lavare = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The act of washing, especially in a medical or scientific context.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash → cleanse → purify → modern ‘lavage’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” → Latin lavare “to wash.” French lavage adopted this sense, emphasizing the act of washing, particularly in specialized fields. So today it means the act of washing, often in medical contexts.

## **Example Sentences**

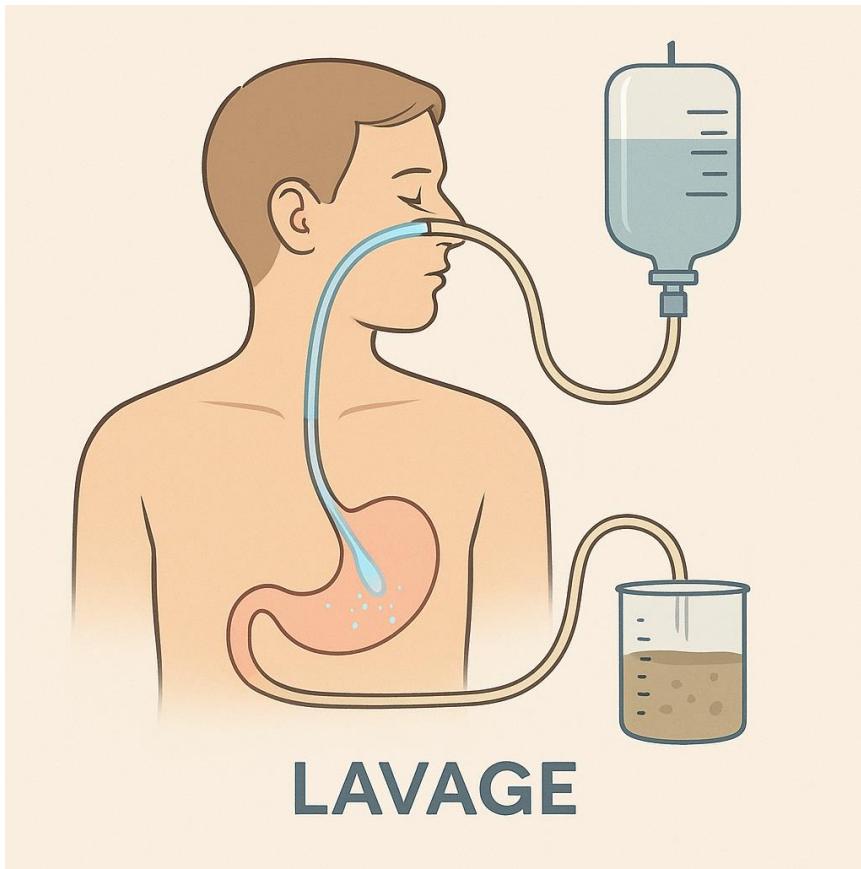
- The doctor performed a lavage to clean the wound.
- Lavage is often used in laboratory settings.
- The procedure involved gastric lavage to remove toxins.

## **Conclusion**

- Lavage evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin lavare into French, maintaining its core sense of washing.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lavage = “to wash” → lavare (PIE \*leue-).



The image embodies the meaning of lavage by showing a medical procedure where fluid flows into the stomach through a tube and is then removed, visually representing the act of washing out. The clear arrows of movement from saline bag to stomach to waste container capture the essence of cleansing and purification.

## **lavation**

### **Word**

– Lavation

### **Greek translation**

πλύσιμο (παλαιό/επίσημο)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lə'veɪʃən/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lavationem, nominative lavatio, meaning “a bathing, bath, bathing apparatus.”
- Root lavare = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “act of washing.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The act or process of washing or cleansing.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash → cleanse → purify → modern ‘lavation’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” evolved into Latin lavare “to wash.” Lavationem, meaning “a bathing,” was adopted into English as lavation, emphasizing the act of cleansing. So today it means the act or process of washing.

## **Example Sentences**

- The ritual included a ceremonial lavation.
- Lavation is essential for maintaining hygiene.
- The spa offered a relaxing lavation experience.

## **Conclusion**

- Lavation evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin lavationem, maintaining its focus on the act of washing.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lavation = “to wash” → lavare (PIE \*leue-).



The serene figure under a gentle cascade of water embodies the act of cleansing and washing, aligning with the modern meaning of 'lavation'.

### **lavatory**

#### **Word**

– Lavatory

#### **Greek translation**

τουαλέτα

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lævə,tɔ:ri/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin lavatorium “place for washing.”
- Root lavare = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Suffix -orium = “place for” (Latin origin).
- Literal Latin meaning = “place for washing.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A room or compartment with a toilet and washbasin; a bathroom.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash → place for washing → bathroom.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” → Latin lavare “to wash.” Lavatorium in Late Latin meant a place designated for washing. Over time, it evolved to mean a room equipped for personal hygiene. So today it means a bathroom.

## **Example Sentences**

- The restaurant's lavatory was clean and well-maintained.
- She excused herself to use the lavatory.
- The lavatory is located at the end of the hall.

## **Conclusion**

- Lavatory evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin lavare to English, shifting from a washing place to a bathroom.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lavatory = “place for washing” → lavare (PIE \*leue-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lavatory' by depicting a person washing their hands in a sleek, modern sink, surrounded by a clean and calming bathroom environment.

#### **lave**

#### **Word**

- Lave

#### **Greek translation**

πλένω, λούζω

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /leɪv/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English lafian “wash by pouring water on,” potentially from Latin lavare “to wash,” or its Old French descendant laver.
- Root lavare = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To wash or bathe.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash → cleanse → purify.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” led to Latin lavare “to wash.” This evolved into Old English lafian, maintaining the sense of cleansing or bathing. So today it means to wash or bathe.

### **Example Sentences**

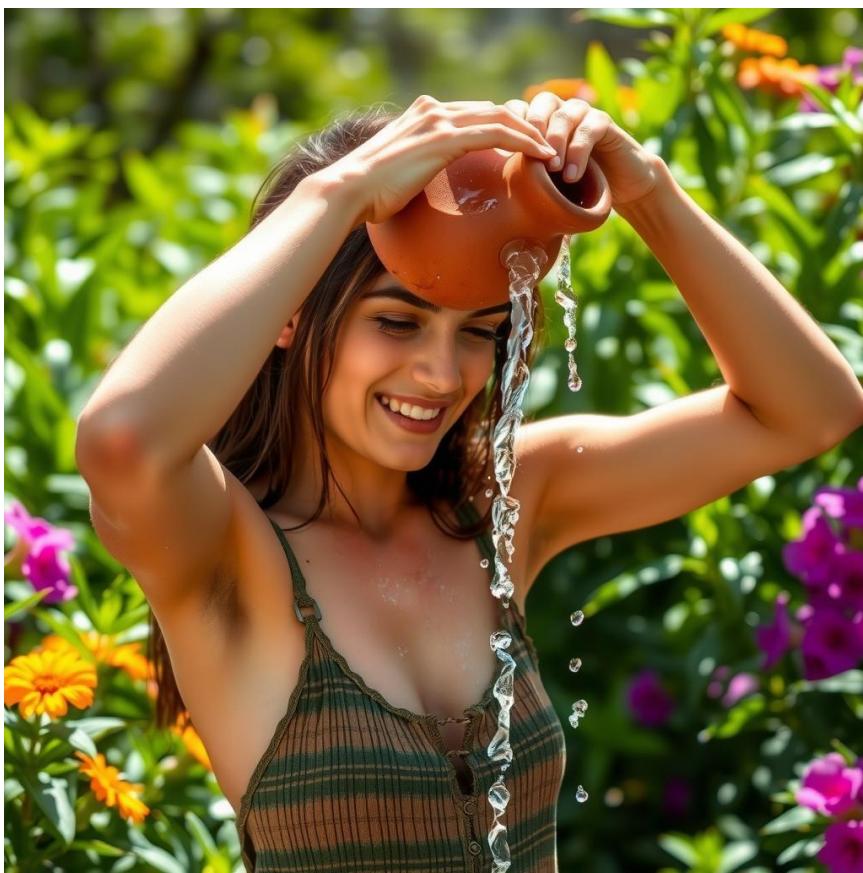
- She laved her face with cool water.
- The nurse laved the wound gently.
- He laved the dishes after dinner.

### **Conclusion**

- Lave evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin lavare into English, retaining the sense of washing or cleansing.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lave = “to wash” → lavare (PIE \*leue-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of refreshment and rejuvenation through the act of pouring cool water onto parched skin.(lave)

### **lavish**

#### **Word**

- Lavish

#### **Greek translation**

πλουσιοπάροχος, ἀφθονος

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lævɪʃ/

## **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French lavasse or lavache “a torrent of rain, deluge,” from laver “to wash,” from Latin lavare “to wash.”
- Root lavare = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to wash.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Expending or bestowing profusely; extravagant.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash → flow abundantly → spend profusely → modern ‘lavish’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” led to Latin lavare “to wash,” which evolved into Old French lavasse “torrent.” The sense of abundance in water flow metaphorically extended to spending or giving generously. So today it means extravagant or profuse.

## **Example Sentences**

- The banquet featured a lavish spread of food.
- She received lavish praise for her performance.
- They lived in a lavish mansion by the sea.

## **Conclusion**

- Lavish evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin lavare to Old French lavasse, shifting from washing to profuse abundance.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lavish = “to wash” → lavare (PIE \*leue-).



The scene embodies 'lavishly' by depicting a wealthy businessman bestowing a large wad of cash, symbolizing spending or bestowing profusely, in a setting of opulence and celebration.

## **lotion**

### **Word**

- Lotion

### **Greek translation**

λοσιόν, υγρό για επάλειψη

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'ləʊʃən/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French lotion, from Latin lotionem “a washing.”
- Root lavere = “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “a washing.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A liquid preparation applied to the skin for cleansing, moisturizing, or medicinal purposes.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Washing → cleansing → skin application.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” led to Latin lavere “to wash,” forming lotionem for “a washing.” This evolved into a term for skin applications, emphasizing cleansing and care. So today it means a liquid preparation for skin use.

### **Example Sentences**

- She applied lotion to soothe her dry skin.

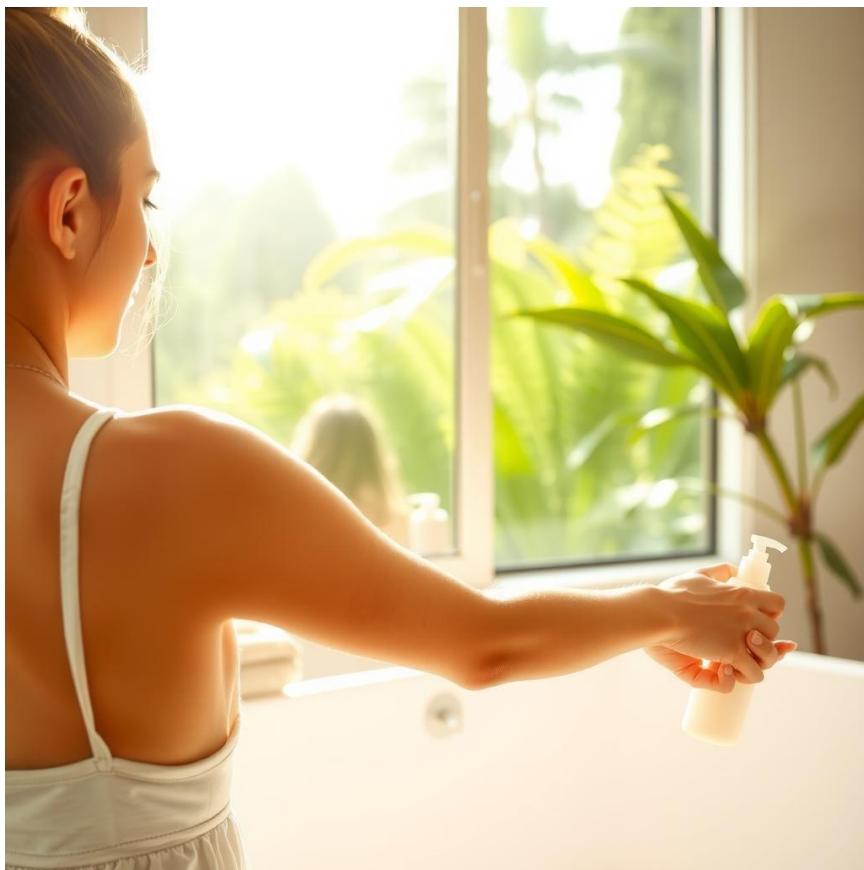
- The doctor recommended a medicated lotion for the rash.
- After a shower, he always uses lotion to keep his skin soft.

### **Conclusion**

- Lotion evolved from PIE \*leue- through Latin lotionem, shifting from general washing to specific skin applications.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lotion = “washing” → lavere (PIE \*leue-).



The serene bathroom scene with soothing lotion and natural light embodies the modern meaning of calmness and tranquility.

## lye

### Word

- Lye

### Greek translation

αλυσίβα, καυστικό αλκάλι

### Phonetic Spelling

- /laɪ/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Old English læg, leag “lye, water impregnated with alkaline salt absorbed from the ashes of wood by leaching.”
- From Proto-Germanic \*laugo (related to Middle Dutch loghe, Dutch loog, Old High German louga, German Lauge “lye”).
- Rooted in PIE \*leue- “to wash.”
- Literal meaning in Old English = “alkaline water.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- A strongly alkaline solution, especially of potassium hydroxide, used for washing or cleansing.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Wash → cleanse → purify → modern ‘lye’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leue- “to wash” evolved into Proto-Germanic \*laugo, emphasizing the cleansing properties of alkaline solutions. Old English læg, leag referred to water with

alkaline salts, used for washing. This evolved into the modern understanding of lye as a cleansing agent. So today it means a strong alkaline solution used for cleaning.

### **Example Sentences**

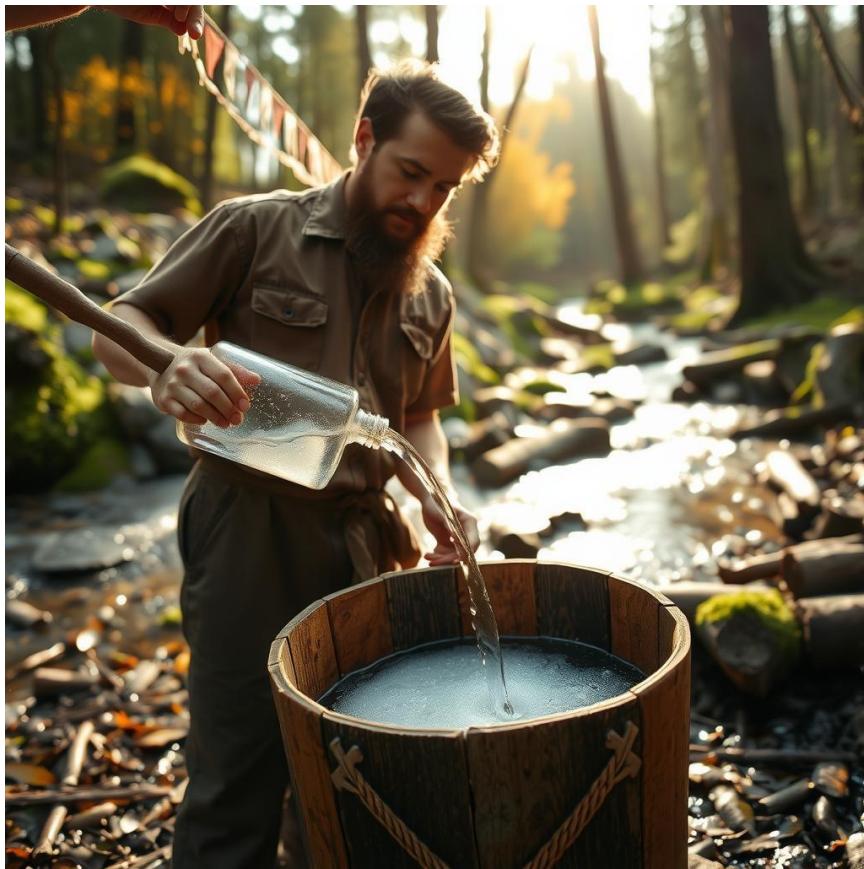
- She used lye to make homemade soap.
- The old recipe called for lye to clean the wooden floors.
- Lye can be dangerous if not handled properly.

### **Conclusion**

- Lye evolved from PIE \*leue- through Proto-Germanic \*laugo into English, maintaining its association with washing and cleansing.

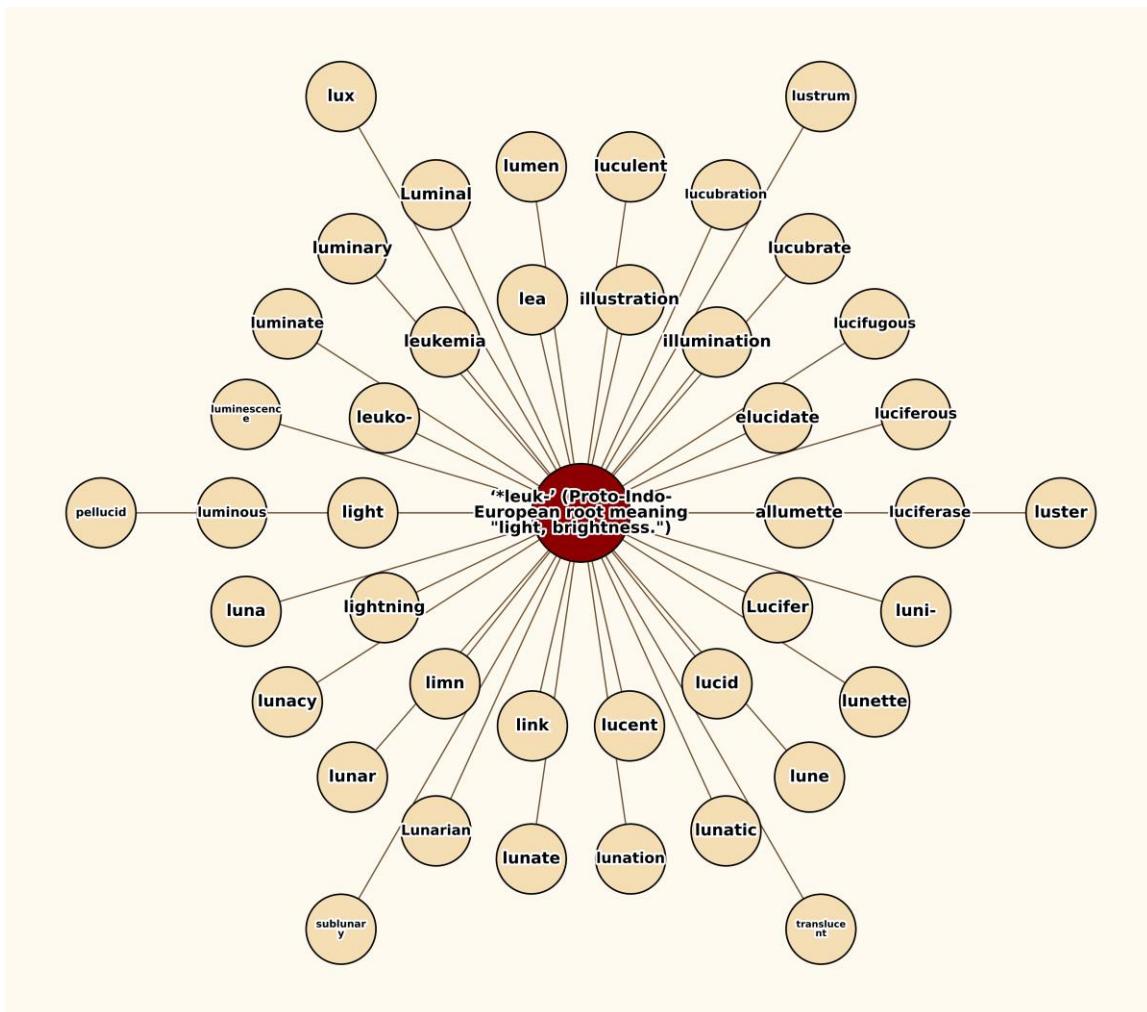
### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lye = “to wash” → PIE \*leue-.



Ash-infused water evokes traditional alkaline lye used for washing. The rustic process shows lye's cleansing function.

## 12) \*leuk-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "light, brightness."



### allumette

#### Word

– Allumette

#### Greek translation

σπίρτο (από τα γαλλικά)

#### Phonetic Spelling

– /a.ly.mɛt/

#### Part of Speech

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French allumette “a match,” from allumer “to light, kindle,” from Old French alluminer.
- Prefix ad- = “to” (< Latin ad “to, toward” < PIE \*ad- “to, near, at”).
- Root luminare = “to shine” (< Latin lumen “light” < PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to shine to.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A small stick used to produce fire, commonly known as a match.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Shine to → ignite → light a fire → modern ‘match’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” → Latin lumen “light.” With ad- “to,” alluminer “to light, kindle” evolved into allumette, focusing on the act of igniting. So today it means a small stick used to produce fire.

### **Example Sentences**

- She struck an allumette to light the candle.
- The box of allumettes was nearly empty.
- He used an allumette to start the campfire.

### **Conclusion**

- Allumette evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lumen and French alluminer, shifting from shining to the act of igniting.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Allumette = “to shine to” → ad- + luminare (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'allumette=match for lighting' by depicting a person using a match to light a candle, showcasing the match's purpose.

### **elucidate**

#### **Word**

– Elucidate

#### **Greek translation**

διευκρινίζω, επεξηγώ

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ɪ'lju:sɪ,dɛɪt/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin elucidare “to make light or clear.”
- Prefix ex- = “out, away” (< Latin ex < PIE \*eghs “out”).
- Root lucidus = “light, bright, clear” (< Latin lucere “to shine” < PIE \*leuk- “to shine, be bright”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to make clear or manifest.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To make something clear or explain.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Shine light on → make clear → explain.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “to shine” led to Latin lucere “to shine.” Combined with ex- “out,” elucidare meant “to make light or clear,” evolving from physical illumination to intellectual clarity. So today it means to explain or clarify.

## **Example Sentences**

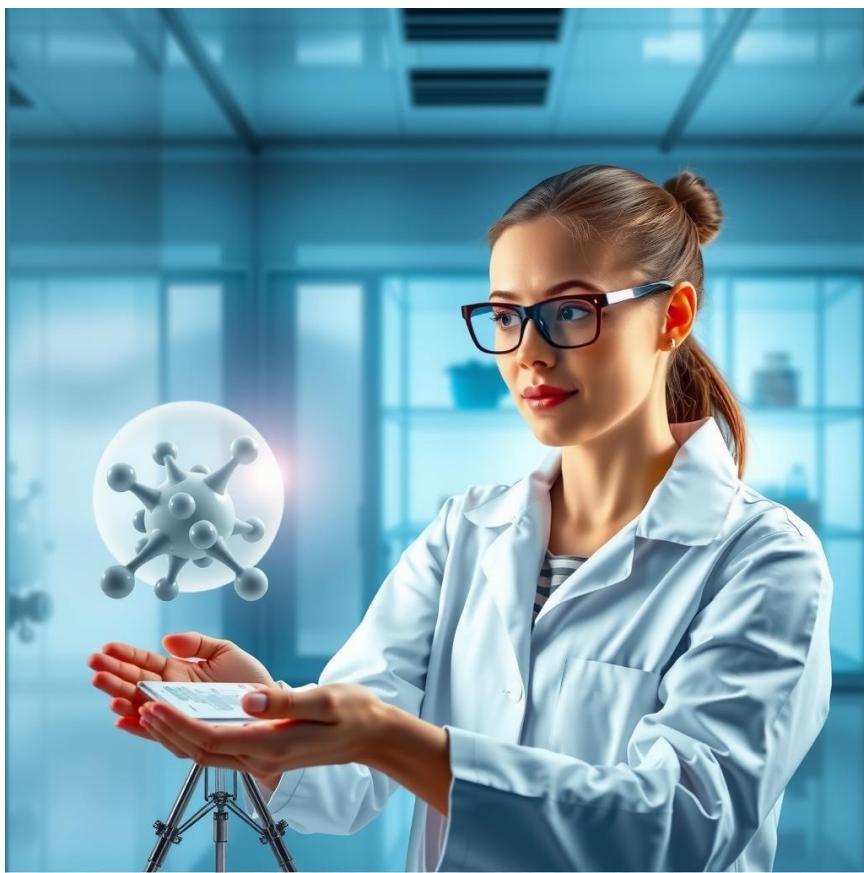
- The professor elucidated the complex theory with ease.
- Can you elucidate your point further?
- The guide elucidated the historical significance of the monument.

## **Conclusion**

- Elucidate evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin elucidare, shifting from shining light to explaining.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Elucidate = “out to shine” → ex- + lucidus (PIE \*leuk-).



The image shows a scientist explaining a complex concept by shining light on a molecular model, illustrating the modern meaning of elucidate as making clear or manifest.

## **illumination**

### **Word**

- Illumination

### **Greek translation**

φωτισμός, διαφώτιση

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /ɪ,lu:mɪ'neɪʃən/

## **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin illuminationem, from Latin illuminare “to throw into light, make bright.”
- Prefix in- = “in, into” (< PIE \*en “in”).
- Root lumen = “light” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -ation = noun of action.
- Literal Latin meaning = “to throw into light.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The act of lighting something up; intellectual or spiritual enlightenment.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: To throw into light → to make clear → to enlighten.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” → Latin lumen “light.” With in- “into,” illuminare “to throw into light,” evolving from physical lighting to intellectual enlightenment. So today it means both physical lighting and intellectual enlightenment.

## **Example Sentences**

- The illumination of the room was perfect for reading.

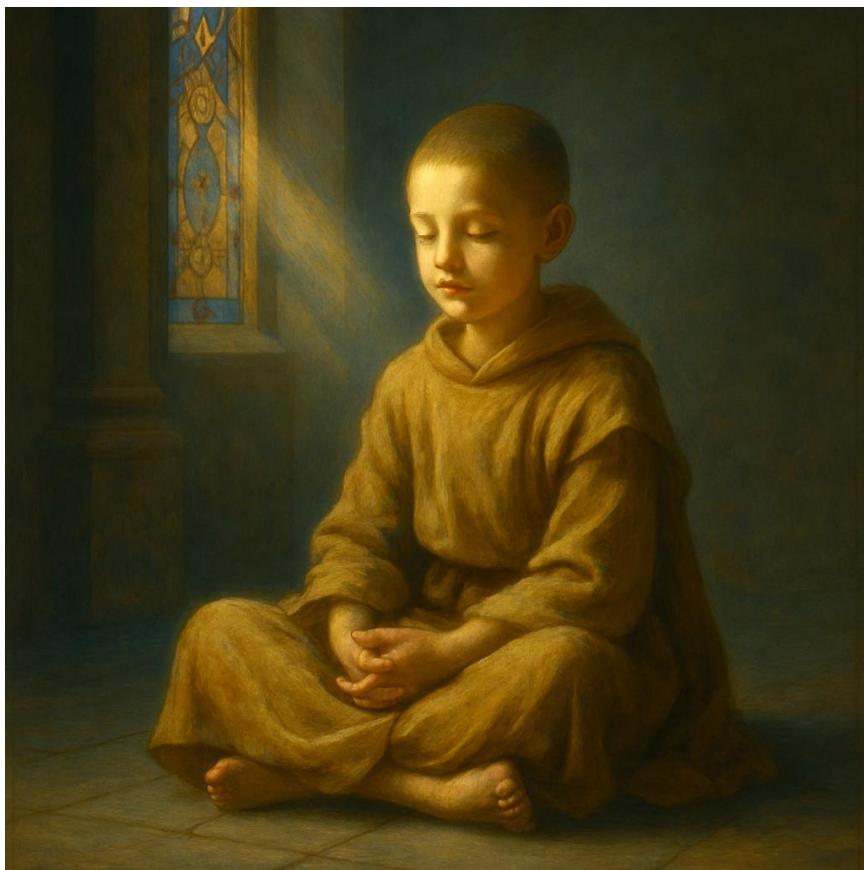
- Her lecture provided great illumination on the topic.
- The festival featured a stunning illumination of the historic building.

## Conclusion

- Illumination evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin illuminare, expanding from physical lighting to intellectual enlightenment.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)

- Illumination = “into light” → in- + lumen (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies spiritual enlightenment through the monk's serene posture and the shaft of light illuminating his face.

## illustration

### Word

Illustration

### Greek translation

εικόνα, επεξηγηματικό παράδειγμα

### Phonetic Spelling

/ɪlə'streɪʃən/

### Part of Speech

Noun

### Etymology

Borrowed from Old French illustration and directly from Latin illustratio “vivid representation.”

- Prefix in- = “in” (< PIE \*en “in”).
- Root lustrare = “to make bright, illuminate” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -tion = noun-forming suffix indicating action or process.

Literal Latin meaning = “an enlightening.”

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

A visual representation or example that clarifies or decorates.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

Literal→Metaphorical: Light up → make clear → explain → modern ‘illustration’.

Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lustrare “illuminate.” With in-, illustratio “enlightening,” shifting from physical lighting to mental clarity. So today it means a visual or explanatory representation.

### **Example Sentences**

The book's illustrations captivated young readers.

She used an illustration to clarify her point.

The artist's illustration brought the story to life.

### **Conclusion**

Illustration evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin illustratio into English, shifting from physical lighting to mental and visual clarity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Illustration = “in light” → in- + lustrare (PIE \*leuk-).



The artist's clear understanding of her digital illustration embodies clarity.

### lea

#### Word

– Lea

#### Greek translation

λιβάδι

#### Phonetic Spelling

– /li:/

#### Part of Speech

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English leah “open field, meadow,” from Proto-Germanic \*lauhaz.
- Root \*leuk- = “to shine, be bright” (PIE \*louko- “light place”).
- Related forms: Sanskrit lokah “open space,” Latin lucus “grove,” Lithuanian laukas “open field.”
- Literal PIE meaning = “light place.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A meadow or open field.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light place → open space → meadow.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “to shine” → Proto-Germanic \*lauhaz “light place.” The concept of brightness associated with open, sunlit spaces evolved into the idea of a meadow or field. So today it means a meadow or open field.

## **Example Sentences**

- The cattle grazed peacefully in the lea.
- They picnicked in a sunny lea by the river.
- The poet wrote about the beauty of the lea.

## **Conclusion**

- Lea evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Proto-Germanic \*lauhaz into English, shifting from a bright place to an open field.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lea = “light place” → \*leuk- (PIE “to shine”).



Open, bright meadowland = a “lea.” Sunlight and space cue the “light place” origin.

## leukemia

### Word

– Leukemia

### Greek translation

λευχαιμία

### Phonetic Spelling

– /lu:'ki:mɪə/

### Part of Speech

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from German Leukämie, coined from Greek leukos “clear, white” and haima “blood.”
- Root leukos = “clear, white” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -emia = “condition of the blood” (from Greek haima “blood,” possibly linked to PIE \*sei- “to drip”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A progressive disease characterized by an abnormal increase in white blood cells.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light/brightness → white → white blood cells → disease.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” → Greek leukos “white.” Combined with haima “blood,” it forms leukemia, indicating a condition involving white blood cells. So today it means a disease with excessive white blood cells.

### **Example Sentences**

- The patient was diagnosed with leukemia.
- Researchers are seeking new treatments for leukemia.
- Early detection of leukemia can improve outcomes.

### **Conclusion**

- Leukemia evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Greek leukos and haima, shifting from light to a medical condition involving white blood cells.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Leukemia = “white blood” → leukos (PIE \*leuk-) + haima.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of leukemia by depicting a doctor examining a blood smear with abnormal white blood cells, conveying a sense of concern and disease progression.

#### **leuko-**

##### **Word**

– Leuko-

##### **Greek translation**

πρόθημα: "λευκός", σχετικό με λευκά αιμοσφαίρια

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:kou/

## **Part of Speech**

– Prefix

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Greek leukos “clear, white,” which comes from the Proto-Indo-European root \*leuk- meaning “light, brightness.”
- Prefix leuko- = “white” (from Greek leukos < PIE \*leuko- “light, brightness”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Used in scientific and medical terminology to denote “white” or related to leukocytes.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → white → clarity → purity.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” evolved into Greek leukos “white, clear.” In scientific contexts, leuko- signifies “white,” as in leukocytes, which are white blood cells. The transition from light to white reflects a shift from a general brightness to a specific color association. So today it means “white” in specialized terms.

## **Example Sentences**

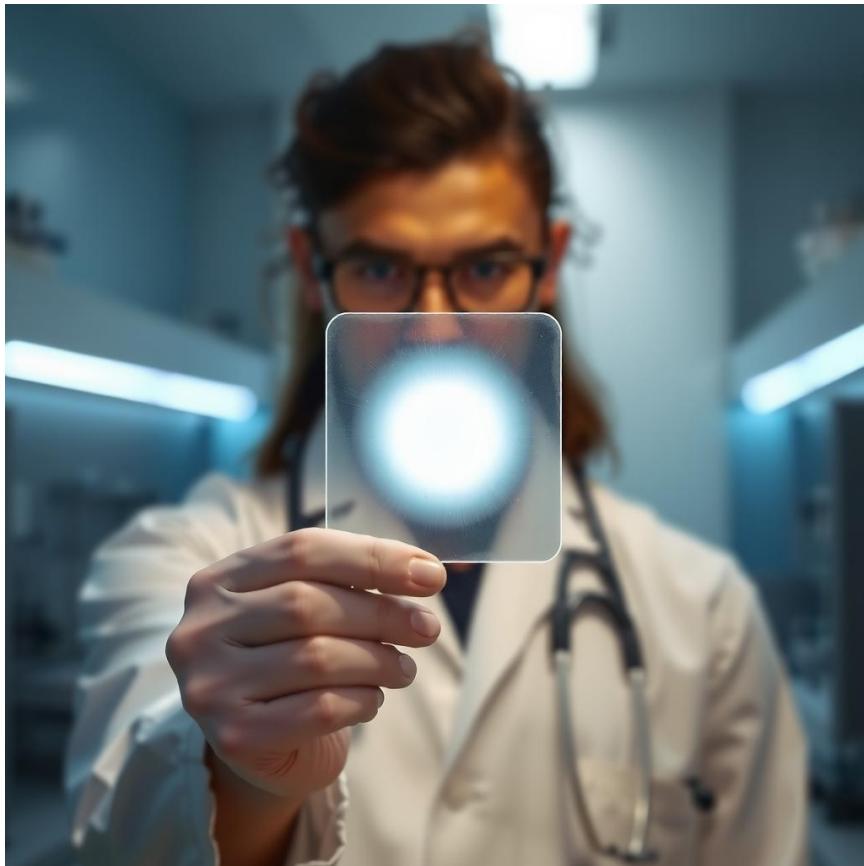
- The doctor explained the role of leukocytes in the immune system.
- The term leukoderma refers to a condition causing white patches on the skin.
- Leucoplasts are a type of organelle found in plant cells.

## Conclusion

- Leuko- originated from PIE \*leuk- “light,” evolving through Greek to denote “white” in modern scientific usage.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Leuko- = “light to white” from PIE \*leuk-.



The bright white cell foregrounds “leuko-” = white. Lab context ties it to leukocytes.

### light

#### Word

- Light

#### Greek translation

φως

## **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɑrt/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English leht (Anglian), leoht (West Saxon) “light, daylight; spiritual illumination,” from Proto-Germanic \*leukhtam. Related to Old Saxon lioht, Old Frisian liacht, Middle Dutch lucht, Dutch licht, Old High German lioht, German Licht, Gothic liuhab. Derived from PIE root \*leuk- “light, brightness.” Literal PIE meaning = “light, brightness.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Brightness or radiant energy that makes things visible; a source of illumination.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light as brightness → illumination → understanding → enlightenment.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” led to Old English leoht “daylight, spiritual illumination.” Over time, the concept of physical light expanded metaphorically to include mental and spiritual clarity. So today it means both physical illumination and metaphorical understanding.

## **Example Sentences**

- The room was filled with natural light.
- She saw the light and changed her ways.

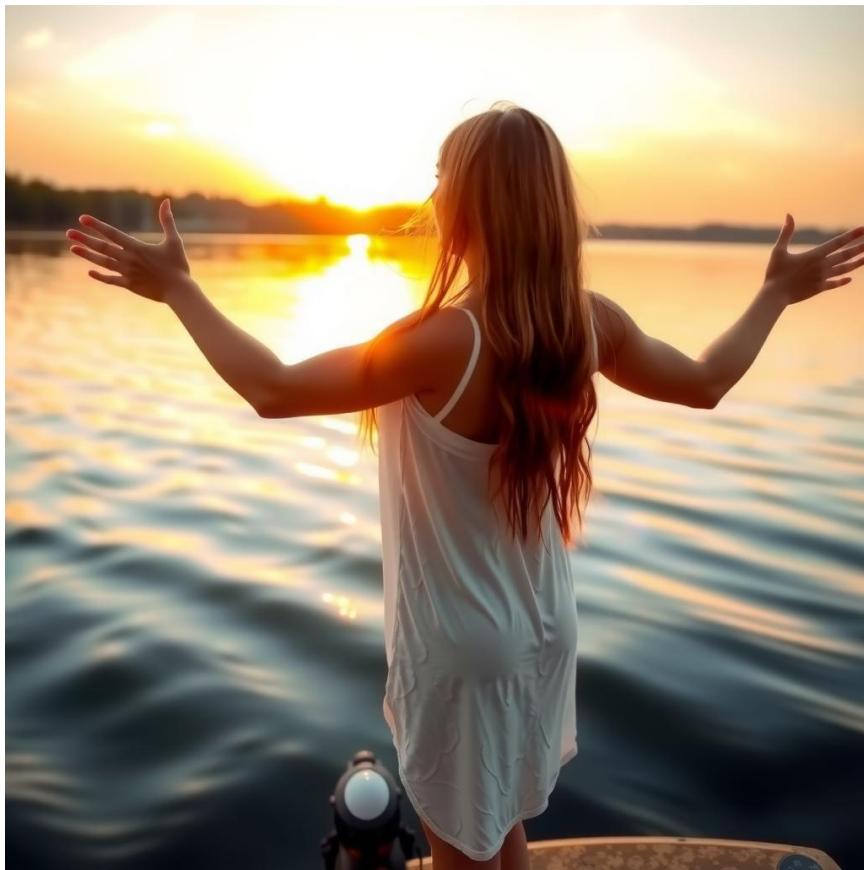
- The lighthouse served as a guiding light for ships.

## **Conclusion**

- Light evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Old English leoht, expanding from physical brightness to include metaphorical enlightenment.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Light = “brightness” from PIE \*leuk-, encompassing both physical and metaphorical illumination.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'light' through the depiction of a sunrise, where the warm, golden light illuminates the surroundings, making the scene visible and vibrant.

## **lightning**

### **Word**

- Lightning

### **Greek translation**

αστραπή, κεραυνός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'laɪtnɪŋ/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Derived from Old English *lihting*, a verbal noun from *lightnen* “make bright,” or an extended form of *leht*. Rooted in PIE \**leuk-* “light, brightness.” Literal Old English meaning = “lightning, flash of lightning.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A natural electrical discharge of very short duration and high voltage between a cloud and the ground or within a cloud.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → Flash of light → Sudden discharge.
- Interplay: PIE \**leuk-* “light, brightness” led to Old English *lihting* “lightning, flash of lightning.” The concept evolved from general brightness to the specific phenomenon of a sudden, bright discharge. So today it means a natural electrical discharge.

## **Example Sentences**

- The storm was fierce, with lightning striking every few seconds.
- She captured a stunning photo of lightning over the ocean.
- Lightning lit up the night sky, followed by a loud clap of thunder.

## **Conclusion**

- Lightning evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Old English lihting, focusing from general brightness to a specific electrical phenomenon.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lightning = “light” → PIE \*leuk- (brightness, flash).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of lightning as a visible discharge of energy between cloud and ground, depicted by a bright flash illuminating clouds and a bolt of electricity shooting down.

## **limn**

### **Word**

- Limn

### **Greek translation**

απεικονίζω, περιγράφω (λογοτεχνικά)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɪm/

### **Part of Speech**

- Verb

### **Etymology**

- Altered from Middle English luminen, “to illuminate manuscripts,” from Old French luminer “light up, illuminate,” borrowed from Latin luminare “illuminate, burnish.”
- Root lumen = “radiant energy, light” (related to lucere “to shine” < PIE \*leuk-smen-, suffixed form of \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to illuminate.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To depict or describe in painting or words.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Illuminate → portray → depict.

- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lumen “light.” Initially, limn meant to illuminate manuscripts. Over time, it evolved to mean depicting or describing vividly. So today it means to portray or describe.

### **Example Sentences**

- The artist limned the landscape with vibrant colors.
- She limned the character’s emotions with great detail.
- The book limns the complexities of human nature.

### **Conclusion**

- Limn evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lumen, shifting from illuminating manuscripts to depicting or describing vividly.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Limn = “to illuminate” → lumen (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'limn=to illuminate' by depicting an artist adding light and decorative elements to a manuscript, symbolizing the act of making something brighter and more visually appealing.

## [\*\*link\*\*](#)

### **Word**

Link

### **Greek translation**

δαυλός/πυρσός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/lɪŋk/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Possibly derived from Medieval Latin linchinus, from lichinus “wick,” tracing back to Greek lykhnos “portable light, lamp.”

– Root \*leuk- = “light, brightness” (PIE).

Literal Greek meaning = “portable light.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A torch or lamp, especially one used in historical contexts.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Light → illumination → torch → modern ‘link’ as a torch.

Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Greek lykhnos “lamp.” The term evolved to signify a torch, emphasizing the role of light in guiding and illuminating. So today it means a torch or lamp.

## **Example Sentences**

The explorer carried a link to light the cave.

In medieval times, a link was essential for night travel.

The link flickered in the wind, casting shadows on the walls.

## **Conclusion**

Link evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Greek lykhnos, maintaining the concept of light as a guiding torch.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Link = “light” → lykhnos (PIE \*leuk-).



The burning torch is the historical “link” = portable light. The flame literally brings light in darkness.

### **lucent**

#### **Word**

– Lucent

#### **Greek translation**

λαμπερός, φωτεινός

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:sənt/

#### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lucentem, the present participle of lucere “to shine, glow, be bright.”
- Root lucere = “to shine” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “shining, bright.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Emitting light; glowing; clear or translucent.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Shine → glow → clarity → modern ‘lucent’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” → Latin lucere “to shine.” Lucentem, as a participle, conveys ongoing brightness. Over time, it expanded to mean not just emitting light but also being clear or translucent. So today it means glowing or clear.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lucent moon lit up the night sky.
- Her lucent eyes sparkled with excitement.
- The lucent glass allowed sunlight to flood the room.

### **Conclusion**

- Lucent evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lucere, maintaining the essence of brightness and clarity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lucent = “shine” → lucere (PIE \*leuk-).



The lantern's soft radiance makes “lucent” (shining, luminous) visible. Light cuts through mist → clarity.

#### **lucid**

##### **Word**

– Lucid

##### **Greek translation**

διαυγής, ξεκάθαρος

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:sɪd/

## **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *lucidus* “light, bright, clear,” from *lucere* “to shine,” from *lux* “light,” tracing back to PIE \*leuk- “to shine, be bright.” Literal Latin meaning = “light, bright, clear.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Easily understood; clear and comprehensible.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Shine → clarity → understanding.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “to shine” led to Latin *lucidus* “bright, clear.” Over time, the notion of physical brightness extended metaphorically to mental clarity. So today it means something easily understood or clear.

## **Example Sentences**

- Her explanation was lucid and easy to follow.
- The teacher provided a lucid summary of the topic.
- During the debate, his arguments were lucid and compelling.

## **Conclusion**

- *Lucid* evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin *lucidus*, shifting from physical brightness to mental clarity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lucid = “shine” → lucere (Latin) from PIE \*leuk-.



Woman calmly lit by a beam of sun amid a storm. A sudden shaft of light symbolizes mental clarity. Calm focus against turmoil = “lucid.”.

### **Lucifer**

#### **Word**

– Lucifer

#### **Greek translation**

Εωσφόρος, "ο φέρον το φως"

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:sifər/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin Lucifer “morning star,” used as a noun from the adjective meaning “light-bringing.”
- Root lux = “light” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -fer = “to carry, bear” (< PIE \*bher- “to carry, bear children”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “light-bringer.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A name often associated with Satan; also refers to the planet Venus when visible in the morning.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Light-bringer → morning star → Venus → Satan.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lux “light.” Combined with -fer “to carry,” Lucifer originally meant “morning star.” Over time, it became associated with the biblical figure of Satan due to interpretations of Isaiah xiv.1 So today it means both Venus and Satan.

Additional explanation:

The modern meaning of Lucifer makes sense when traced back to its PIE roots. The base leuk- = “light” gave Latin lux = “light, brightness,” and the suffix -fer from PIE bher- = “to carry, bear” created Lucifer = “light-bringer,” the name for the morning star (Venus). Since Venus shines brightly at dawn, it was seen as the bringer of light before the sun. In biblical interpretation, the imagery of the brilliant star “falling” from the sky was applied metaphorically to the fall of an angel, giving rise to the association with Satan. Thus, the PIE roots still echo: light (lux, leuk-) carried or borne (bher-) → light-bringer → fallen star → fallen angel. That is why today Lucifer can mean both the planet Venus and the spiritual figure of Satan.

## **Example Sentences**

- The morning star, Lucifer, shone brightly in the dawn sky.
- In literature, Lucifer is often depicted as a fallen angel.
- The term "Lucifer match" was once used for friction matches.

## **Conclusion**

- Lucifer evolved from PIE \*leuk- + \*bher- through Latin to English, shifting from a celestial body to a spiritual figure.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lucifer = “light-bringer” → lux + -fer (PIE \*leuk- + \*bher-).



Renaissance-style fallen angel blazing like the morning star over a ruined city. “Light-bringer” is shown by the radiant figure; the dramatic fall alludes to the later Satanic association.

## **luciferase**

### **Word**

- Luciferase

### **Greek translation**

λουσιφεράση (ένζυμο που παράγει φως)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /luː'sifəreɪs/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French luciférase, related to Latin lucifer “light-bringer.”
- Prefix luci- = “light” (< Latin lux < PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -fer = “to carry” (< Latin ferre < PIE \*bher- “to carry”).
- Suffix -ase = enzyme indicator in biochemistry.
- Literal Latin meaning = “light-bringing enzyme.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- An enzyme that produces bioluminescence, found in organisms like fireflies.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light-bringing → glowing.

- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lucifer “light-bringer.” In biochemistry, luciferase carries the concept of bringing light through enzymatic reaction. So today it means an enzyme that produces light.

### **Example Sentences**

- Scientists studied the luciferase reaction in fireflies.
- The luciferase enzyme is crucial for bioluminescent imaging.
- Researchers used luciferase to track gene expression.

### **Conclusion**

- Luciferase evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lucifer into French luciférase, signifying an enzyme that brings light.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Luciferase = “light-bringer enzyme” → luci- (PIE \*leuk-) + -fer + -ase.



The enzyme luciferase,  
ever the fiisha, well sporids,  
is enzyme lucifease in work.

The image embodies the modern meaning of luciferase by depicting a firefly's glowing abdomen, symbolizing the enzyme's role in producing light, while a scientist observes with a microscope, highlighting the enzyme's at work.

## **luciferous**

### **Word**

– Luciferous

### **Greek translation**

φωτοδότης, αυτός που παράγει φως

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /luːˈsɪfərəs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lucifer “light-bringing” + suffix -ous.
- Root lucifer = “light-bringing” (< Latin lux “light” < PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -ous = “full of” or “having the quality of.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Emitting light; enlightening or illuminating.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light-bringing → illuminating → enlightening.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lux “light.” With -ous, luciferous means “full of light.” Initially physical light, it evolved to mean enlightening or illuminating in a figurative sense. So today it means emitting light or being enlightening.

## **Example Sentences**

- The luciferous glow of the lamp filled the room.
- Her luciferous ideas inspired the entire team.
- The scientist's luciferous explanation clarified the complex theory.

## **Conclusion**

- Luciferous evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lucifer, shifting from physical light to metaphorical enlightenment.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Luciferous = “light-bringing” → lux (PIE \*leuk-) + -ous.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'luciferous' by depicting a light-emitting device illuminating a dark environment.

## **lucifugous**

### **Word**

– Lucifugous

### **Greek translation**

αυτός που αποφεύγει το φως

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lu:ˈsɪfjʊgəs/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lucifugus “light-shunning.”
- Root lucere = “to shine” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -fugus from fugere = “to flee” (< PIE \*bheug- “to flee”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “light-fleeing.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Avoiding or shunning light.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light-fleeing → avoiding brightness.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” gives lucere “to shine.” Combined with fugere “to flee,” lucifugus means “fleeing light.” This captures the behavior of creatures avoiding light, leading to the modern sense of shunning brightness.

## **Example Sentences**

- The lucifugous creature hid in the shadows.
- Bats are often considered lucifugous animals.
- The lucifugous nature of the insect made it active only at night.

## **Conclusion**

- Lucifugous evolved from PIE \*leuk- and \*bheug- through Latin lucifugus, describing creatures that avoid light.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lucifugous = “light-fleeing” → lucere (PIE \*leuk-) + fugere (PIE \*bheug-).



The scene embodies 'lucifugous=shunning light' through the cockroach's actions, scurrying away from the faint light, and its dark, muted appearance, contrasting with the light source.

## **lucubrate**

### **Word**

– Lucubrate

### **Greek translation**

εργάζομαι πνευματικά (ιδίως τη νύχτα), μελετώ σκληρά

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:kjʊ,breɪt/

## **Part of Speech**

- Verb

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *lucubratus*, past participle of *lucubrare* “to work by lamplight.”
- Root: *lucere* = “to shine” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to work by light.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To write or study laboriously, especially at night.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Shine → work by light → study at night.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin *lucere* “to shine.” *Lucubrare* “work by lamplight” evolved to mean laborious study or writing, often done at night. So today it means to study or write intensively.

## **Example Sentences**

- He would often lucubrate late into the night.
- The scholar lucubrated over ancient texts.
- She preferred to lucubrate in the quiet hours.

## **Conclusion**

- *Lucubrate* evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin *lucubrare*, shifting from working by light to intensive study or writing.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lucubrate = “shine to work” → lucere (PIE \*leuk-).



Working by lamplight = lucubrate. The focused, nocturnal study captures the term exactly.

#### **lucubration**

##### **Word**

- Lucubration

##### **Greek translation**

νυχτερινή μελέτη, κοπιαστική διανοητική εργασία

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lu:kju'breɪʃən/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lucubrationem, from lucubrare “to work by artificial light.”
- Root lucere = “to shine” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “nocturnal study, night work.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Laborious or intensive study, often at night; a piece of writing resulting from such study.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Shine → illuminate → study by light → intensive study.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lucere “to shine.” Lucubrare “work by artificial light” evolved to lucubration, emphasizing the effort and intensity of study. So today it means laborious study or its resulting work.

## **Example Sentences**

- His lucubrations kept him up late into the night.
- The thesis was a product of years of lucubration.
- She shared her lucubrations on the topic with the class.

## **Conclusion**

- Lucubration evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lucubrare, shifting from working by light to intensive study.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Lucubration = “light work” → lucere (PIE \*leuk-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'lucubration=elaborate study or thought' through the writer's intense focus, surrounded by dusty books and papers, conveying a sense of close study and literary work by the soft glow of a desk lamp.

### **luculent**

#### **Word**

Luculent

#### **Greek translation**

ευκρινής, ξεκάθαρος, φωτεινός

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lu:kjulənt/

## **Part of Speech**

Adjective

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin luculentus “full of light, bright, splendid.”

– Root lux = “light” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).

Literal Latin meaning = “full of light.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

Clear, lucid, or easily understood.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Full of light → bright → clear → easily understood.

Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lux “light.” Luculentus “full of light” evolved from physical brightness to metaphorical clarity. So today it means clear or easily understood.

## **Example Sentences**

Her luculent explanation made the complex topic accessible.

The professor's luculent lecture captivated the students.

His luculent writing style is appreciated by many readers.

## **Conclusion**

Luculent evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luculentus, shifting from physical brightness to metaphorical clarity.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Luculent = “full of light” → lux (PIE \*leuk-).



“Full of light” becomes evident in the bright, revealing glow that suggests clear understanding → luculent.

#### **[lumen](#)**

##### **Word**

Lumen

##### **Greek translation**

λουμέν (μονάδα μέτρησης φωτεινής ροής), φως

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lu:mən/

## **Part of Speech**

Noun

## **Etymology**

Borrowed from Latin lumen meaning “light.”

– Root: lumen = “light” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).

Literal Latin meaning = “light.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A unit of luminous flux in the International System of Units, measuring the perceived power of light.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Light → illumination → measurement of light intensity.

Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lumen “light.” Initially referring to physical light, it evolved to represent a scientific measure of light intensity. So today it means a unit of luminous flux.

## **Example Sentences**

The bulb emits 800 lumens of light.

Scientists measured the lumens to determine the lamp's brightness.

The lumen output of the projector was impressive.

## **Conclusion**

Lumen evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lumen, transitioning from a general concept of light to a specific scientific measurement.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lumen = “light” → PIE \*leuk-.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lumen' as a unit of luminosity through the physicist measuring light with a light meter and holding a glowing sample.

### **Luminal**

#### **Word**

– Luminal

#### **Greek translation**

Λουμινάλ (εμπορική ονομασία φαρμάκου)

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:minəl/

## **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

– Coined in German from Latin *lumen* “light” (from suffixed form of PIE root \*leuk- “light, brightness”) + suffix -al. Literal Latin meaning = “light.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– A trade name for phenobarbitone, used as a sedative and hypnotic.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

– Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → clarity → calmness → sedation.  
– Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin *lumen* “light.” The concept of light extends metaphorically to clarity and calmness, leading to the sedative effects of Luminal. So today it means a sedative drug.

## **Example Sentences**

- The doctor prescribed Luminal to help with sleep.
- Luminal is often used in medical settings for its calming effects.
- She took Luminal as part of her treatment plan.

## **Conclusion**

- Luminal evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lumen, metaphorically linking light to sedation.

#### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Luminal = “light” → lumen (PIE \*leuk-).



The quiet, bedtime scene and single tablet suggest a sedative’s calming purpose; “Luminal” linked to inducing rest.

#### **[luminary](#)**

##### **Word**

- Luminary

##### **Greek translation**

φωτεινό σώμα, διανοητικό φως, εξέχουσα προσωπικότητα

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:minəri/

## **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French *luminarie*, from Late Latin *luminare* “light, torch, lamp, heavenly body.”
- Root *lumen* = “light, source of light” (< PIE \**leuk-* “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “that which gives light.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who inspires or influences others, especially one prominent in a particular sphere.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light source → guiding figure.
- Interplay: PIE \**leuk-* “light” led to Latin *lumen* “light.” Luminary evolved from a literal light source to a metaphorical guiding figure. The term expanded to describe influential individuals, illuminating their fields. So today it means a prominent person.

## **Example Sentences**

- The scientist was considered a luminary in her field.
- Many young artists look up to him as a luminary.
- The conference featured several luminaries from the tech industry.

## **Conclusion**

- Luminary evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lumen, shifting from a literal light source to a metaphorical guiding figure.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Luminary = “light source” → lumen (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'luminary' as a source of light, with the astronaut holding a futuristic lamp that shines bright in the galaxy.

## **[luminate](#)**

### **Word**

- Luminate

### **Greek translation**

φωτίζω, λάμπω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:minɪteɪt/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Late Latin *luminare* “to shine.”
- Root *lumen* = “light” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “to shine.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To light up or illuminate.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → illuminate → enlighten.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” led to Latin *lumen* “light.” *Luminare* “to shine” evolved into English as *luminate*, meaning to light up or illuminate. The concept of bringing light extends metaphorically to enlightenment and clarity. So today it means to illuminate.

### **Example Sentences**

- The artist used bright colors to luminate the canvas.
- The streetlights luminate the path at night.
- Her smile seemed to luminate the entire room.

## **Conclusion**

- Luminate evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lumen to English, shifting from physical light to the act of illuminating.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Luminate = “to shine” → lumen (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'luminate =to light up, illuminate' through the brilliant beam of light shooting up from the central tower, illuminating the darkening sky with vibrant hues.

## **luminescence**

### **Word**

- Luminescence

### **Greek translation**

φωταύγεια, λάμψη χωρίς θερμότητα

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lu:mɪ'nesəns/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Coined from Latin *lumen* “light” (from suffixed form of PIE root \*leuk- “light, brightness”) + suffix -escence.
- Suffix -escence = “process or state of being” (from Latin *-escentia*, from *-escentem*).
- Literal Latin meaning = “process of light.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The emission of light by a substance not resulting from heat.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light process → emission of light without heat.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin *lumen* “light.” With -escence “process,” luminescence describes light emission not dependent on temperature. So today it means the emission of light by a substance not resulting from heat.

### **Example Sentences**

- The jellyfish exhibited a beautiful luminescence in the dark water.

- Scientists studied the luminescence of the new material.
- The watch hands glowed with a faint luminescence.

## Conclusion

- Luminescence evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lumen, with -escence, to describe light emission without heat.

### One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Luminescence = “light process” → lumen + -escence (PIE \*leuk-).



The jellyfish casts a cool blue glow in the dark water, showing light produced without heat or flame. The soft halo around its body emphasizes the process of light emission itself, which is exactly what luminescence means.

## **luminous**

### **Word**

- Luminous

### **Greek translation**

λαμπερός, φωτεινός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lu:minəs/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *luminosus* “shining, full of light.”
- Root *lumen* = “light” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix *-ous* = “full of” (from Latin *-osus*).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Emitting or reflecting light; shining; bright.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → Brightness → Visibility → Clarity.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin *lumen* “light.” Luminous describes something that emits or reflects light, making it visible or clear. So today it means something that is bright or shining.

### **Example Sentences**

- The luminous stars lit up the night sky.
- Her luminous smile brightened the room.
- The watch has a luminous dial for easy reading in the dark.

### **Conclusion**

- Luminous evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lumen to describe something that emits or reflects light, symbolizing clarity and brightness.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Luminous = “full of light” → lumen (PIE \*leuk-).



The image embodies the modern meaning of 'luminous' through the glowing orb and its soft blue light illuminating the woman's smile.

## **luna**

### **Word**

- Luna

### **Greek translation**

Σελήνη

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lu:nə/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin luna “moon, goddess of the moon.”
- Root \*leuksna- = “moon” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Related forms: Old Church Slavonic luna “moon,” Old Prussian lauxnos “stars,” Middle Irish luan “light, moon.”
- Literal Latin meaning = “moon.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The moon, especially as personified in Roman mythology.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → celestial body reflecting light → moon.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” connects to the moon as a bright celestial body. Latin luna personifies the moon, emphasizing its light. This connection highlights the moon's role in reflecting sunlight, leading to its mythological and symbolic significance. So today it means the moon, often personified.

### **Example Sentences**

- The full luna shone brightly in the night sky.
- In Roman mythology, Luna was revered as a goddess.
- The luna moth is named for its moon-like markings.

### **Conclusion**

- Luna evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin, linking light to the moon's reflective nature and mythological personification.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Luna = “light” → PIE \*leuk- (brightness) + Latin luna (moon).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'luna' with crescent markings, a full moon, and a luna moth, evoking a sense of mysticism and connection to the moon.

## **lunacy**

### **Word**

– Lunacy

### **Greek translation**

τρέλα, παραφροσύνη (παλαιότερα: επιρροή της Σελήνης)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:nəsi/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Formed irregularly in English from lunatic + -cy.
- Root lunatic from Latin *lunaticus* “moonstruck, insane” (< Latin *luna* “moon” < PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -cy denotes a state or condition.
- Literal Latin meaning = “condition of being moonstruck.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Extreme folly or eccentricity; insanity.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light of the moon → influence on mind → madness → modern ‘lunacy’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin *luna* “moon.” The moon’s light was believed to affect mental states, leading to the term *lunaticus*. Lunacy evolved to describe madness, initially linked to lunar cycles. So today it means extreme folly or insanity.

## **Example Sentences**

- His plan to build a castle in the sky was sheer lunacy.
- The town dismissed her ideas as lunacy.
- The artist’s work was a blend of genius and lunacy.

## **Conclusion**

- Lunacy evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin *luna*, reflecting the belief in the moon’s influence on madness.

**One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lunacy = “moon’s light” → luna (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lunacy' by depicting a woman with a vacant expression, surrounded by chaos and destruction, evoking a sense of insanity or irrational behavior under the watchful gaze of the full moon.

**[lunar](#)**

**Word**

– Lunar

**Greek translation**

σεληνιακός, της Σελήνης

**Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:nər/

## **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lunaris “of the moon.”
- Root luna = “moon” (< Latin luna < PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -aris = “pertaining to.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to the moon.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → moonlight → moon.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” → Latin luna “moon.” Lunaris, meaning “of the moon,” captures the moon’s light. So today it means anything related to the moon.

## **Example Sentences**

- The lunar surface is covered in craters.
- Astronomers study lunar phases.
- The festival coincides with the lunar calendar.

## **Conclusion**

- Lunar evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna to describe anything related to the moon.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lunar = “pertaining to moon” → luna (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lunar' through the crescent-shaped spacecraft and the astronaut standing on the lunar surface, evoking a sense of moon-related exploration.

#### **Lunarian**

##### **Word**

– Lunarian

##### **Greek translation**

κάτοικος ἡ σχετιζόμενος με τη Σελήνη (φανταστικά ἡ λογοτεχνικά)

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /luːˈneəriən/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from lunar + suffix -ian.
- Root lunar = “of the moon” (< Latin *luna* “moon” < PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -ian = “related to” (< Latin *-ianus*).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- An inhabitant of the moon; a person who studies or is an expert in lunar phenomena.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → moon → lunar → Lunarian.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” led to Latin *luna* “moon,” representing the bright celestial body. The suffix -ian denotes relation or expertise. Thus, Lunarian evolved to mean both a hypothetical moon dweller and a lunar expert. So today it means a moon inhabitant or lunar expert.

### **Example Sentences**

- The novel featured a Lunarian civilization.
- She became a renowned Lunarian after years of study.
- The Lunarian theories fascinated astronomers.

### **Conclusion**

- Lunarian evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna, shifting from light to moon-related expertise or habitation.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lunarian = “moon-related” → lunar (PIE \*leuk-) + -ian.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lunarian' by depicting a person inhabiting the moon, wearing a spacesuit and standing on the lunar surface.

### **[lunate](#)**

#### **Word**

- Lunate

#### **Greek translation**

ημισεληνοειδής, σε σχήμα μισοφέγγαρου

## **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:nət/

## **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lunatus “half-moon shaped,” from luna “moon.”
- Root luna = “moon” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “half-moon shaped.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

– Crescent-shaped.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → moon → crescent shape.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” led to Latin luna “moon,” associated with brightness. Lunate describes something shaped like a crescent moon, highlighting the visual similarity. So today it means “crescent-shaped.”

## **Example Sentences**

- The lunate design of the sculpture caught everyone's attention.
- She wore a necklace with a lunate pendant.
- The architect incorporated lunate arches into the building.

## **Conclusion**

- Lunate evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna, shifting from light to moon to crescent shape.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lunate = “light” → luna (moon) → crescent shape (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lunate' through the crescent-shaped spaceship wing design and its silhouette illuminated by a bright moon.

## **lunation**

### **Word**

- Lunation

### **Greek translation**

σεληνιακός κύκλος (περίοδος μεταξύ δύο νέων φεγγαριών)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /luːˈneɪʃən/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Medieval Latin lunationem, from Latin luna “moon.”
- Root luna = “moon” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -ation = action or process.

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- The period from one new moon to the next.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → moonlight → lunar cycle.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” → Latin luna “moon,” reflecting the moon’s light. Lunation captures the cyclical nature of the moon’s phases, from new moon to new moon. So today it means the lunar cycle.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lunation period is approximately 2 5 days.
- Ancient calendars often relied on lunations.
- Farmers tracked lunations for planting schedules.

## **Conclusion**

- Lunation evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna, capturing the moon's light and cyclical phases.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lunation = “moon cycle” → luna (PIE \*leuk-).



Capturing new-moon start = one lunation cycle beginning. Gear and sky root it in lunar timing.

## **lunatic**

### **Word**

- Lunatic

### **Greek translation**

παρανοϊκός, τρελός (παλαιότερα αποδιδόμενο στη Σελήνη)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /'lu:nətɪk/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old French lunatique or directly from Late Latin lunaticus “moon-struck.”
- Root luna = “moon” (< Latin luna < PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “moon-struck.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A person who is considered mentally ill, foolish, or unpredictable.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Moon-struck → affected by the moon → mentally unstable.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness” → Latin luna “moon.” Lunaticus “moon-struck” suggested a belief in the moon’s influence on mental health. Over time, it generalized to

describe irrational behavior. So today it means a person considered mentally ill or unpredictable.

### **Example Sentences**

- The old tales spoke of lunatics howling at the full moon.
- He dismissed the idea as the ramblings of a lunatic.
- The asylum was once filled with those deemed lunatics.

### **Conclusion**

- Lunatic evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna, shifting from moon-related madness to general mental instability.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lunatic = “moon-struck” → luna (PIE \*leuk-).



The image captures the modern meaning of 'lunatic' by depicting a woman with a disturbed mental state, symbolized by her wild hairstyle and intense gaze, influenced by the full moon.

## **[lune](#)**

### **Word**

– Lune

### **Greek translation**

ημισέληνος, κυρτός σεληνιακός σχηματισμός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lu:n/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin luna “moon; crescent-shaped badge.”
- Root luna = “moon” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A figure formed by two arcs of circles; anything crescent or half-moon shaped.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → moon → crescent shape.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” led to Latin luna “moon,” associated with brightness. The term lune evolved to describe crescent shapes, reflecting the moon's form. So today it means a crescent or half-moon shape.

## **Example Sentences**

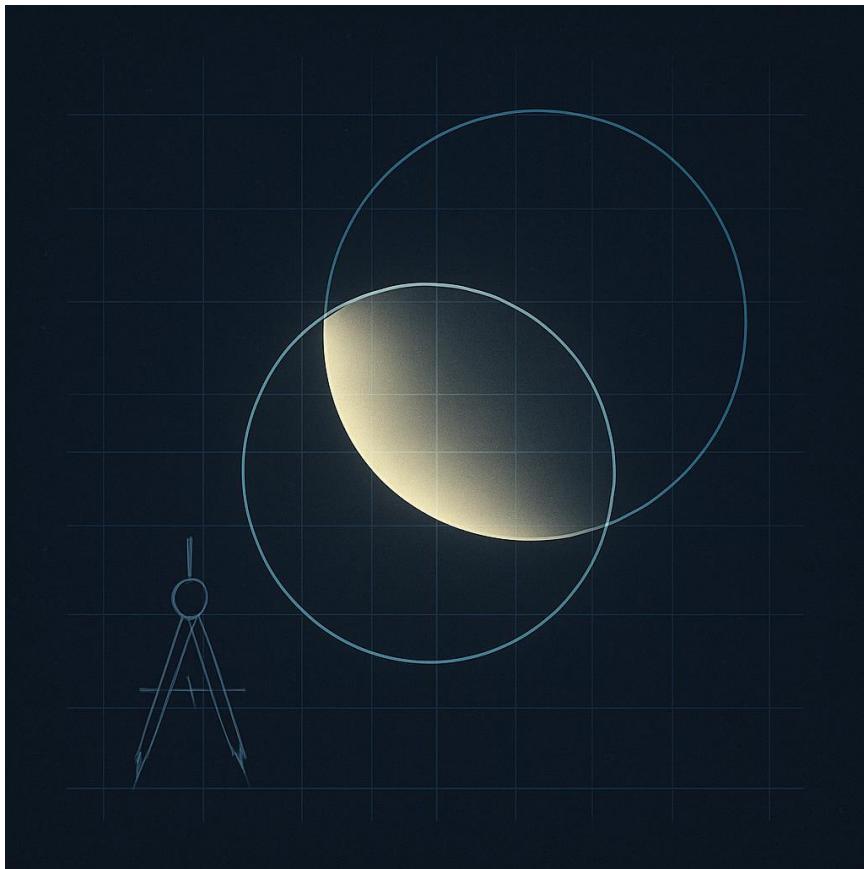
- The architect designed a window in the shape of a lune.
- The garden path was bordered by stones arranged in a lune.
- She admired the lune formed by the overlapping shadows.

## **Conclusion**

- Lune evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna, shifting from the concept of light to the crescent shape of the moon.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lune = “light” → luna (PIE \*leuk-).



The highlighted crescent-shaped region created by the overlap of two circles shows a geometric lune. Its moonlike glow and the drafting grid/compass reinforce the link to luna (moon), making clear that a lune is a half-moon-shaped figure.

## **lunette**

### **Word**

– Lunette

### **Greek translation**

μικρό ημισέληνο σχήμα, φεγγίτης (σε αρχιτεκτονική)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /luːˈnet/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French lunette, literally "little moon," a diminutive of lune "moon," from Latin luna.
- Root luna = "moon" (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -ette = diminutive form in French.
- Literal Latin meaning = "little moon."

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A small, crescent-shaped object or ornament.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → moon → crescent shape → small crescent-shaped object.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” led to Latin luna “moon,” a primary source of light at night. The diminutive lunette in French captured the moon's crescent shape, leading to its use for crescent-shaped objects. So today it means a small, crescent-shaped object.

## **Example Sentences**

- The antique shop had a beautiful lunette on display.
- She wore a necklace with a silver lunette pendant.
- The architect designed a window with a lunette shape.

## **Conclusion**

- Lunette evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna to French lunette, shifting from light to crescent-shaped objects.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lunette = “little moon” → luna (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lunette' by depicting a semi-circular partial horseshoe being shaped in a workshop.

#### **[luni-](#)**

##### **Word**

– Luni-=Lunar

##### **Greek translation**

πρόθεμα: σχετικό με τη Σελήνη

##### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lu:.nər/

## **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lunaris “of the moon.”
- Root luna = “moon” (< Latin luna < PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Suffix -aris = “pertaining to.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Relating to the moon.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → moonlight → moon.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin luna “moon,” capturing the moon’s brightness. Lunaris, “of the moon,” emphasizes the moon’s light. So today it means “relating to the moon.”

## **Example Sentences**

- The lunar surface is covered with craters.
- They planned a lunar mission for next year.
- The lunar eclipse was visible from the city.

## **Conclusion**

- Lunar evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna to English, focusing on the moon’s light.

**One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

– Lunar = “light” → luna (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lunar' by depicting a futuristic setting on the moon's surface, with a moonbase and an astronaut, conveying a sense of 'of the moon'.

**luster**

**Word**

– Luster

**Greek translation**

λάμψη, γυαλάδα

**Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lʌstər/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from French lustre “gloss, radiance,” with roots in Latin lustrare “to spread light over, brighten.”
- Root \*leuk- = “light, brightness” (PIE origin).
- Latin lustrare = “to illuminate, purify.”
- Literal Latin meaning = “to spread light over.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A gentle sheen or soft glow, especially that of a reflective surface.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → shine → gloss → modern ‘luster’.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” led to Latin lustrare “illuminate.” The French lustre captured the sense of gloss and radiance. Over time, it evolved to describe the sheen of materials. So today it means a soft glow or shine.

### **Example Sentences**

- The luster of the pearl was captivating.
- Her hair had a healthy luster after the treatment.
- The antique vase retained its original luster.

## **Conclusion**

- Luster evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lustrare to French lustre, shifting from illumination to a gentle sheen.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Luster = “light shine” → lustrare (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'luster' through the woman's radiant complexion and the polished, shiny surface of the metallic vase, reflecting light and creating a sense of gloss and radiance.

## **lustrum**

### **Word**

- Lustrum

### **Greek translation**

πενταετία (λατ. χρονική περίοδος), καθαρτήριο τελετουργικό

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /'lʌstrəm/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lustrum “a purificatory sacrifice, ceremony of purification; five-year period.”
- Possibly from Proto-Italic \*lustro- “expiation.”
- Root luere “to wash” (< PIE \*leue- “to wash”) or from PIE \*leuk-stro- “illumination” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “ceremonial purification.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A ceremonial purification or a period of five years.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal→Metaphorical: Light/brightness → purification → ceremonial cleansing.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lustrum “purification.” The concept of light as cleansing led to the ceremonial purification practice. So today it means a ceremonial purification or a five-year period.

### **Example Sentences**

- The ancient Romans held a lustrum to purify the city.
- Every lustrum, the community gathers for a renewal ceremony.
- The festival marks the end of a lustrum.

## Conclusion

- Lustrum evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin, where light symbolized purification, leading to its ceremonial meaning.

## One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes

- Lustrum = “light as purification” → PIE \*leuk- + Latin lustrum.



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'lustrum' by depicting a ceremonial purification ritual in ancient Roman attire, conveying a sense of sacred cleansing.

## **lux**

### **Word**

- Lux

### **Greek translation**

λουξ (μονάδα μέτρησης φωτεινότητας)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lʌks/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin lux meaning “light.”
- Root \*leuk- = “light, brightness” (PIE root).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A unit of illumination in the International System of Units.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Light → illumination → measurement of brightness.
- Interplay: The PIE root \*leuk- signifies “light, brightness.” Latin lux retained this meaning, referring to visible light. In modern usage, lux quantifies illumination, linking the concept of light to its measurable intensity. So today it means a unit of illumination.

### **Example Sentences**

- The room was lit to 500 lux for optimal reading.

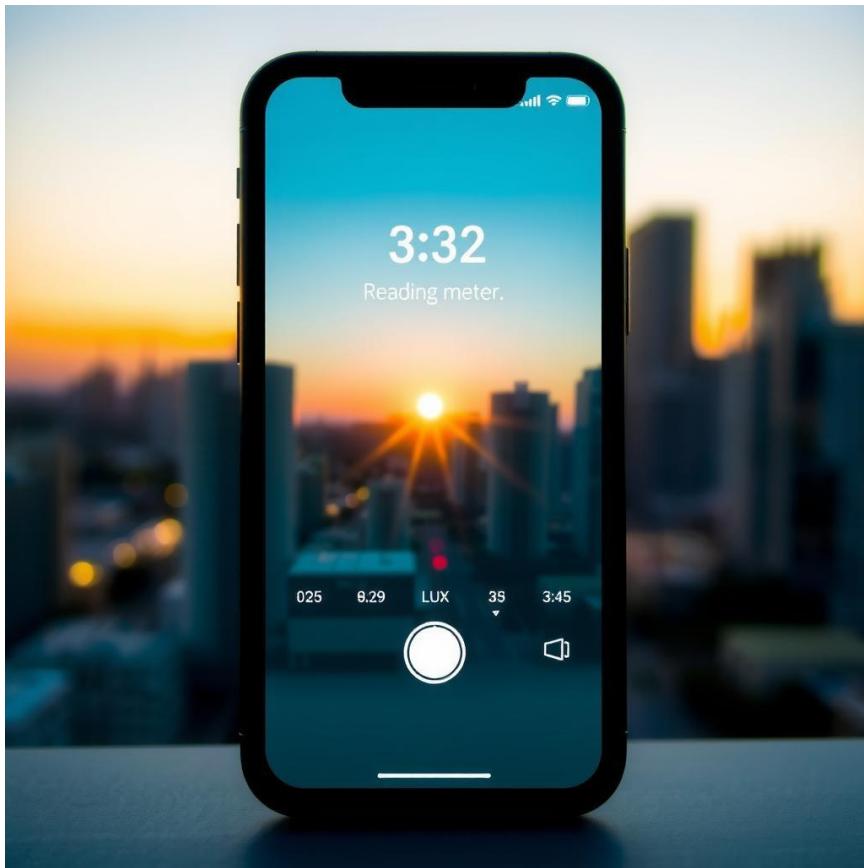
- A lux meter measures the brightness of light.
- The museum exhibit required specific lux levels for preservation.

## Conclusion

- Lux evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin lux, maintaining the concept of light and becoming a measure of illumination.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Lux = “light” from PIE \*leuk-, now a unit of illumination.



A numeric illuminance value on the meter literally depicts “lux” as a unit of light intensity.

## **pellucid**

### **Word**

- Pellucid

### **Greek translation**

διάφανος, απολύτως καθαρός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /pə'lu:sɪd/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *pellucidus* “transparent,” from *pellucere* “shine through.”
- Prefix *per-* = “through” (< PIE \**per-* “forward, through”).
- Root *lucere* = “to shine” (< PIE \**leuk-* “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “shine through.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Clear, transparent, or easily understood.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Shine through → clarity.
- Interplay: PIE \**leuk-* “light, brightness” → Latin *lucere* “to shine.” With *per-* “through,” *pellucere* “shine through,” evolving from physical transparency to metaphorical clarity. So today it means clear or easily understood.

## **Example Sentences**

- The water in the lake was pellucid.
- Her pellucid explanation made the complex topic easy to understand.
- The pellucid glass allowed sunlight to flood the room.

## **Conclusion**

- Pellucid evolved from PIE \*leuk- + per- through Latin pellucere, shifting from physical transparency to metaphorical clarity.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Pellucid = “shine through” → per- + lucere (PIE \*leuk-).



Woman passes through a sunlit glass door; silhouette visible. Light shines through with near-perfect transparency—visual proof of “pellucid” (clear, letting light through).

## sublunary

### Word

- Sublunary

### Greek translation

υποσελήνιος, γήινος, θνητός

### Phonetic Spelling

- /sʌb'lu:nəri/

### Part of Speech

- Adjective

### Etymology

- Borrowed from Modern Latin *sublunaris*, meaning "under the moon."
- Prefix *sub-* = "under, beneath" (< Latin *sub* < PIE \*(s)up- "under").
- Root *lunaris* = "of the moon" (< Latin *luna* < PIE \*leuk- "light, brightness").
- Literal Latin meaning = "under the moon."

### Nowadays Meaning of the Word

- Earthly, mundane, or relating to the terrestrial world.

### Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Under the moon → earthly realm → mundane.

- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- "light" → Latin luna "moon," representing celestial light. With sub- "under," sublunaris describes what is beneath the celestial, thus earthly. So today it means the mundane or terrestrial.

### **Example Sentences**

- The philosopher mused on the sublunary nature of human existence.
- In ancient cosmology, everything sublunary was subject to change.
- Her interests were decidedly sublunary, focused on practical matters.

### **Conclusion**

- Sublunary evolved from PIE \*leuk- through Latin luna and sublunaris, shifting from celestial light to earthly matters.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Sublunary = "under the moon" → sub- + luna (PIE \*leuk-).



The astronaut standing on a barren terrain, looking up at the moon, embodies the modern meaning of 'sublunary' as earthly and mundane, contrasting the terrestrial world with the celestial realm.

## **translucent**

### **Word**

– Translucent

### **Greek translation**

ημιδιαφανής

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /trænz'lu:sənt/

### **Part of Speech**

– Adjective

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin translucēns, present participle of translucēre “to shine through.”
- Prefix trans- = “across, beyond” (< Latin trans- < PIE \*tra- “cross over”).
- Root lucēre = “to shine” (< PIE \*leuk- “light, brightness”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “shine through.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Allowing light to pass through diffusely; semi-transparent.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Shine through → allow light passage → semi-transparent.
- Interplay: PIE \*leuk- “light” → Latin lucēre “shine.” With trans- “across,” translucēre “shine through,” evolving from literal light passage to modern semi-transparency. So today it means allowing light to pass through diffusely(not concentrated in a single location).

## **Example Sentences**

- The translucent curtains let in a soft glow.
- She admired the translucent quality of the marble.
- The artist used translucent colors for the painting.

## **Conclusion**

- Translucent evolved from PIE \*leuk- + trans- through Latin translucēre into English, shifting from literal shining through to semi-transparency.

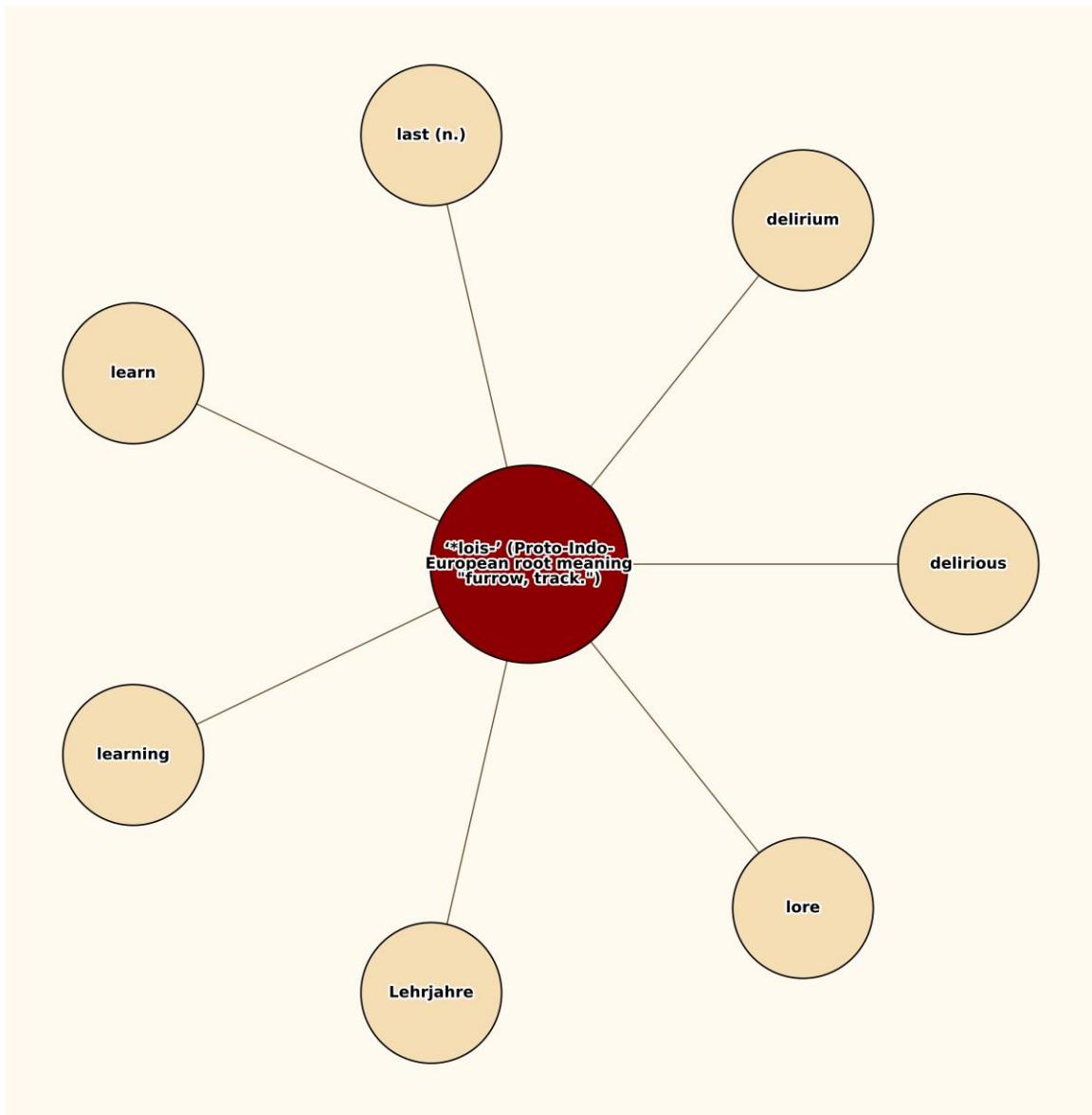
**One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Translucent = “across shine” → trans- + lucēre (PIE \*leuk-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'translucent' through the alabaster vase's semi-transparent material, allowing light rays to filter through and cast an ethereal glow.

**13) \*lois-: Proto-Indo-European root meaning "furrow, track."**



## **delirious**

### **Word**

- Delirious

### **Greek translation**

παραληρηματικός

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /dɪ'lɪr.i.əs/

### **Part of Speech**

- Adjective

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin delirium “madness,” with the suffix -ous forming the adjective.
- Prefix de- = “down, away” (< Latin de < PIE \*de- “down”).
- Root lira = “furrow, track” (< PIE \*lois- “furrow, track”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “off the track.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- In a state of wild excitement or ecstasy; affected by delirium.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Off the track → wandering → mentally unsteady → modern ‘delirious’.
- Interplay: PIE \*lois- “furrow, track” → Latin delirium “madness.” With de- “down, away,” it implies being off the track, leading to a sense of mental wandering or instability. So today it means being in a state of wild excitement or ecstasy.

### **Example Sentences**

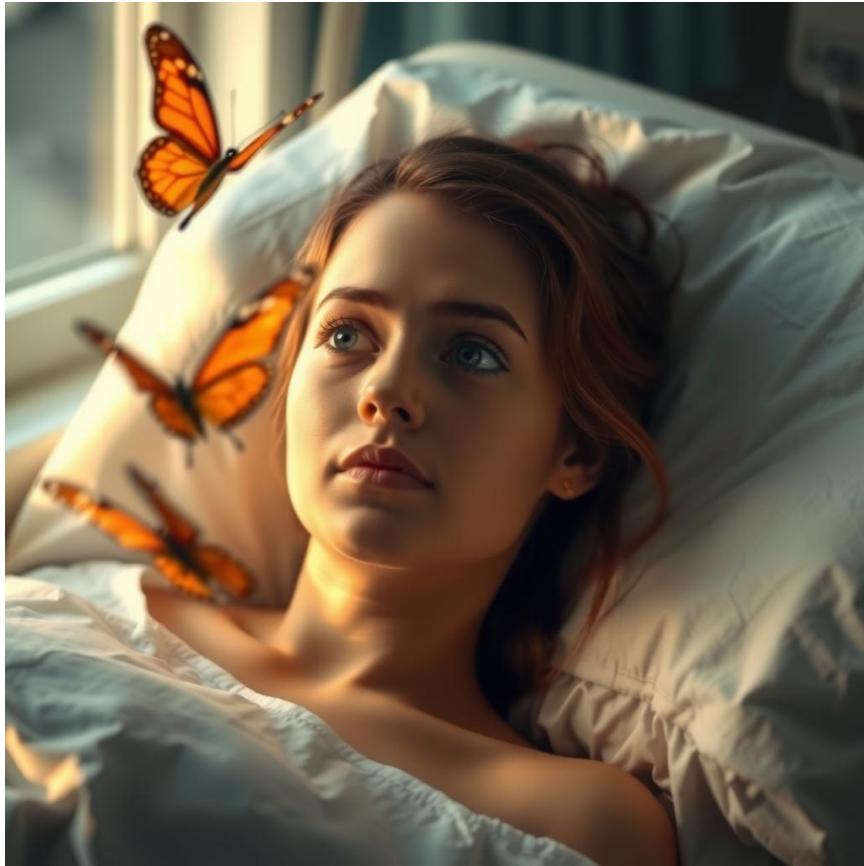
- He was delirious with joy after winning the lottery.
- The patient became delirious due to the high fever.
- Her delirious laughter filled the room.

### **Conclusion**

- Delirious traveled from PIE \*lois- through Latin delirium into English, shifting from being off the track to a state of mental excitement.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Delirious = “off the track” → de- + lira (PIE \*lois-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of delirium through the woman's feverish state, wide eyes, and mind wandering, as symbolized by her gaze at the butterfly.

## **delirium**

### **Word**

– Delirium

### **Greek translation**

παραλήρημα

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /dɪ'lɪriəm/

### **Part of Speech**

– Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Latin *delirium* “madness,” from *deliriare* “be crazy, rave,” literally “go off the furrow.”
- Prefix *de-* = “off, away” (< Latin *de-* < PIE \**de-* “down, off”).
- Root *lira* = “furrow” (< PIE \**lois-* “track, furrow”).
- Literal Latin meaning = “madness.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A disturbed state of mind characterized by confusion, disordered speech, and hallucinations.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Go off the furrow → stray from the path → mental deviation → modern ‘delirium’.
- Interplay: PIE \**lois-* “track, furrow” → Latin *lira* “furrow.” With *de-* “off, away,” *delirium* “go off the furrow,” evolving from a physical deviation to a mental one. So today it means a disturbed state of mind.

## **Example Sentences**

- The patient experienced delirium after the surgery.
- His fever induced a state of delirium.
- The novel captures the delirium of the protagonist's mind.

## **Conclusion**

- Delirium traveled from PIE \**lois-* + *de-* through Latin *delirium* into English, shifting from physical deviation to mental disturbance.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

– Delirium = “off the furrow” → de- + lira (PIE \*lois-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of delirium through the woman's frantic gaze, incoherent speech, and trembling body, conveying a disordered state of mind during illness.

### **last (n.)**

#### **Word**

– Last

#### **Greek translation**

καλαπόδι (υποδηματοποιίας)

#### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /læst/

## **Part of Speech**

- Noun

## **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English læste “shoemaker's last,” earlier last “track, footprint, footstep, trace.”
- Proto-Germanic \*laisti- = “track, footprint” (source also of Old Norse leistr “the foot,” Middle Dutch leest “form, model, last,” Old High German leist “track, footprint,” German Leisten “last,” Gothic laistjan “to follow”).
- Related to Old English læran “to teach.”
- PIE root \*lois- = “furrow, track.”
- Literal meaning = “track, footprint.”

## **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- A wooden or metal model of a human foot used by shoemakers to shape or repair shoes.

## **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Track, footprint → model for shaping shoes.
- Interplay: PIE \*lois- “furrow, track” led to Proto-Germanic \*laisti- “track, footprint.” In Old English, læste evolved from the idea of a track or footprint to a physical model used by shoemakers. The transition from a literal track to a model reflects the shaping and guiding function of both. So today it means a shoemaker's model.

## **Example Sentences**

- The cobbler used a last to ensure the shoe fit perfectly.

- She learned to make shoes using a wooden last.
- Each last is custom-made to fit the client's foot.

### **Conclusion**

- Last evolved from PIE \*lois- through Proto-Germanic \*laisti- into English, shifting from a track to a shoemaker's model.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes (including PIE)**

- Last = “track, footprint” → \*lois- (PIE) to \*laisti- (Proto-Germanic).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'last' by depicting a shoemaker using a wooden model of a human foot to craft a bespoke shoe.

## **learn**

### **Word**

– Learn

### **Greek translation**

μαθαίνω

### **Phonetic Spelling**

– /lɜːrn/

### **Part of Speech**

– Verb

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English leornian “to get knowledge, be cultivated; study, read, think about.”
- Proto-Germanic \*lisnojanan = “to follow or find the track.”
- PIE root \*lois- = “furrow, track.”
- Related to German Gleis “track” and Old English læst “sole of the foot.”
- Literal PIE meaning = “furrow, track.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- To acquire knowledge or skill through study, experience, or teaching.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Follow the track → acquire knowledge.
- Interplay: The PIE root \*lois- “furrow, track” suggests following a path. In Old English, leornian meant to pursue knowledge. This evolved into the modern sense of acquiring information or skills. So today it means to learn.

Additional explanation:

Imagine yourself walking along an ancient field. At first, all you see is the furrow in the soil — the *track* carved out by those who passed before. This is the PIE root *lois-* — “furrow, track.” It is not yet about books or classrooms, it is simply about following a path.

As you step into the furrow, you begin to move in the same direction. You are not wandering blindly; you are *guided* by the groove left by others. In Old English this became *leornian* — “to follow after, to pursue knowledge.” To learn was literally to walk in someone’s tracks, to retrace the path of understanding they had already made.

Over time, the image of the furrow widened into metaphor. The “track” was no longer only in the soil but in the mind — paths of thought, trails of memory, grooves of tradition. To “learn” came to mean not only physically following but also mentally tracing the path of knowledge, step by step, until it became your own.

That is why today, when we say we learn, we still echo that ancient act: we are following a track, first laid down by others, until it becomes a road we can walk ourselves. The PIE *lois-* lives on every time we take up the trail of study and make it part of our own journey.

### **Example Sentences**

- She learned to play the piano as a child.
- He is eager to learn new languages.
- They learned about the history of the city during the tour.

### **Conclusion**

- Learn evolved from PIE \**lois-* through Old English *leornian*, shifting from following a track to acquiring knowledge.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Learn = “follow the track” → PIE \**lois-* (furrow, track).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'learning' by depicting a young woman intensely studying a book, surrounded by nature, conveying a sense of acquiring knowledge and being cultivated.

**learning**

**Word**

Learning

### **Greek translation**

μάθηση, γνώση

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'lɜːrnɪŋ/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from Old English leornung, a verbal noun from leornian.

- Root \*lois- = “furrow, track” (PIE root meaning).
- Verb leornian = “to acquire knowledge” (related to the concept of following a path or track).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

The acquisition of knowledge or skills through study, experience, or teaching.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Track → path of knowledge → systematic study → modern ‘learning’.

Interplay: PIE \*lois- “furrow, track” suggests following a path. Old English leornung, from leornian, implies acquiring knowledge by following a path or track. So today it means acquiring knowledge systematically.

### **Example Sentences**

Learning new languages can be challenging but rewarding.

The school emphasizes lifelong learning.

Her learning in biology helped her career in medicine.

## **Conclusion**

Learning evolved from PIE \*lois- through Old English leornung, shifting from following a path to acquiring knowledge.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Learning = “following a path” → leornian (PIE \*lois-).



The scene embodies the modern meaning of 'learning' by depicting a young woman actively studying and acquiring knowledge from books and a laptop.

## **Lehrjahre**

### **Word**

Lehrjahre

### **Greek translation**

έτη μαθητείας (γερμανικός όρος για περίοδο εκπαίδευσης)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

/'le:ʁ̥.ja:ʁə/

### **Part of Speech**

Noun

### **Etymology**

Borrowed from German Lehrjahre, combining lehren “to learn” and Jahre “years.”

- Root lehren = “to learn” (related to English learn, from Proto-Germanic \*liznōjan, from PIE \*leis- “track, furrow”).
- Root Jahre = “years” (from Old English gear, from Proto-Germanic \*jēr, from PIE \*yer- “year, season”).

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

A period of apprenticeship or learning years.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

Literal→Metaphorical: Track → path of learning → apprenticeship.

Interplay: PIE \*leis- “track” suggests a path or journey, evolving into the concept of learning as a journey. Combined with \*yer- “year,” it signifies a period dedicated to learning. So today it means a period of apprenticeship.

## **Example Sentences**

His Lehrjahre in carpentry taught him valuable skills.

During her Lehrjahre, she mastered the art of painting.

The chef's Lehrjahre were spent in a prestigious French kitchen.

## **Conclusion**

Lehrjahre evolved from PIE \*leis- and \*yer- through German, symbolizing a journey of learning over time.

## **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

Lehrjahre = “learning years” → lehren (PIE \*leis-) + Jahre (PIE \*yer-).



The scene embodies 'Lehrjahre=learning years' through a young apprentice gaining hands-on experience in a modern workshop.

## **lore**

### **Word**

- Lore

### **Greek**

### **translation**

παράδοση, λαογραφία, γνώση (μεταδιδόμενη προφορικά)

### **Phonetic Spelling**

- /lɔ:r/

### **Part of Speech**

- Noun

### **Etymology**

- Borrowed from Old English lār “learning, knowledge, doctrine.”
- Root \*laisti- = “teaching, precept” (Proto-Germanic).
- From PIE \*lois- = “furrow, track.”
- Literal meaning = “track of knowledge.”

### **Nowadays Meaning of the Word**

- Traditional knowledge or beliefs passed through generations; a body of traditions and knowledge on a subject.

### **Connection between the Word and its Indo-European Root Stem**

- Literal → Metaphorical Bridge: Furrow → track → path of learning → body of knowledge.

– Interplay: The PIE root \*lois- “furrow, track” suggests a path or groove. This evolved into the idea of a “track of knowledge” in Proto-Germanic \*laisti-. Over time, it became Old English lār, focusing on the path of learning and teaching. So today it means a body of traditional knowledge.

### **Example Sentences**

- The lore of the ancient tribe was passed down orally.
- She was fascinated by the lore surrounding the old castle.
- Folklore often contains moral lessons.

### **Conclusion**

- Lore evolved from PIE \*lois- through Proto-Germanic \*laisti- into Old English lār, shifting from a physical track to a metaphorical path of knowledge.

### **One-line intuitive link to stems and prefixes**

- Lore = “track of knowledge” → PIE \*lois- “furrow, track.”



The image embodies the essence of lore by showing an elder guiding a child along a glowing, rune-marked path, symbolizing the oral transmission of knowledge across generations. The luminous symbols and animal shapes rising from the earth represent traditions and stories preserved in memory rather than writing. The contrast between the mystical light and the dark night reflects how lore illuminates the unknown. Altogether, the scene captures the idea of a “track of knowledge”—ancestral wisdom passed down as a guiding path.