

A N

ETYMOLOGY

OF

LATIN AND GREEK.

BY

CHARLES S. HALSEY, A.M.



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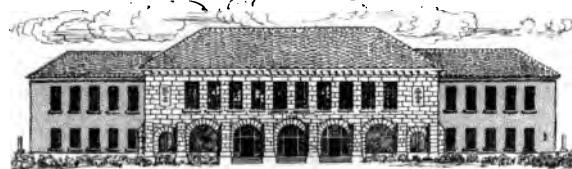
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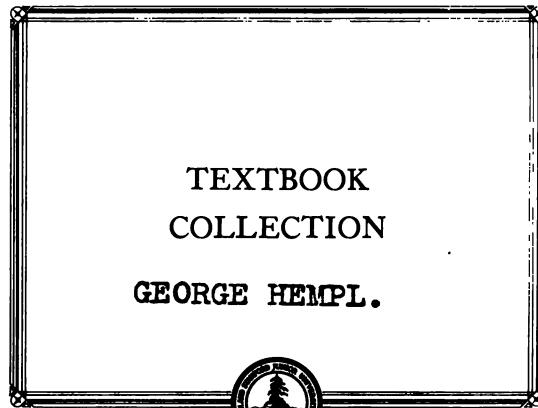


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## PREFACE.

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THE following work had its origin in a felt want. Many students of the classical languages, all along the early part of their course, use text-books provided with vocabularies. These vocabularies, from the necessity of their limits, are brief and imperfect, and they enter but little into the subject of etymology. Even when afterwards the lexicon is used, the etymology is often studied only for separate words as they occur in reading; and the scattered and fragmentary information given in the lexicons produces a corresponding state of knowledge in the mind even of a diligent student. No connected, systematic, or thorough knowledge of etymology is thus acquired. In the grammar something may be done for historical etymology; but the requirements of other topics in a school grammar must always prevent this subject from receiving there the full treatment which its importance demands.

There remain the larger works expressly devoted to the subject, nearly all of them in German, excellent when one gets to them and is prepared for them, but by their style and fulness, as well as size and cost, not adapted to the wants of an American school-room or of the ordinary student. They will be studied only by the few, and the benefit to be derived from them will generally come only when the student is far advanced in his course, and after years of study of other works.

But historical etymology, that gives the original and central meaning of related words, and, gathering the words themselves together, unites them by the natural bond of their common origin, should not be so long deferred, nor should it be pursued only as a higher range of study. Itself the historical foundation of all the structure of language, certainly it should form a prominent part in the foundation of the course of study. Presented in a simple form, it can be made to furnish a large vocabulary of the most practical words, and these not arranged for comparison in the separate language merely, Greek with Greek, Latin with Latin, but placed side by side, each language throwing light upon the other. A wider comparison enriches with knowledge and enlarges the mind; a deeper comprehension of the laws of progress in language reveals new and interesting truth, arousing curiosity and stimulating to further investigations.

It has been urged against the study of etymology that we have not within our reach sufficient material to furnish the basis of the science, and that etymologists, proceeding often not upon any well-ascertained general principles, but upon superficial resemblance of words, and even roaming off in wild excursions of fanciful associations, have produced such results as to bring the study into deserved condemnation. We must always bear in mind that historical etymology is not specially concerned with the absolute origin of language. It is concerned to ascertain the early forms, wherever they are traceable. True, there are many words which we cannot trace to their early forms; but there are also very many words, and these the most important, that we can trace, and of their etymology our knowledge is as reliable as any in the whole range of language. It must be acknowledged, too, that the work

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of many professed etymologists did in former times bring discredit upon the study. But the case is now widely different. The general principles and methods according to which all scientific etymological research must proceed, are now thoroughly established and recognized. The application of these principles requires a wide and careful comparison of kindred words. As this comparison is always going on and becoming still wider and more discriminating, the special results attained, relating either to single words or to the rules deduced, must always be held as open to any modification which may be reasonably required by continued investigation.

For a long period of time, extending to the year 1876, the views of etymologists in regard to the rules of Indo-European phonetics were in substantial agreement. Beginning with that year, certain important modifications were proposed in some of the rules of the Indo-European phonetic system; and these modifications are now generally accepted among the German philologists. These views will be found stated and explained in Part I., Chap. VI., and Part IV., Chaps. I.-III. In presenting them I am much indebted to Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, with whose cordial approval I have given the statement of those chapters condensed mainly from his paper on the Greek Ablaut, published in the "American Journal of Philology" for September, 1880. The Preliminary Statement of the same views is condensed from his article in the Journal of December, 1881. The roots, arranged in accordance with this system, are given by themselves near the close of the volume, so that the use of them will not lead to any confusion.

In the preparation of the present work, the author has endeavored to conform to the latest investigations of the highest authorities. In general, doubtful or disputed ety-

mologies have been omitted, or, in the few cases given, they are marked doubtful. The table of vowel-scales is from Schleicher's "Comparative Grammar." It is assumed that any student who may use this Etymology is already provided with a suitable grammar of Latin or Greek; and, therefore, this work does not state in full the prefixes and suffixes which are given in the grammars. Neither does it aim to present in full the processes of inflection, which would require a larger treatise upon comparative grammar.

The object of this work is to present, within the limits of a school-book, the most needful etymological information that is not adequately furnished by the grammar or the lexicon. Even within these limits, some things are stated that are not intended to be learned in the early part of a student's course, *e.g.*, the Sanskrit forms. They are given because they illustrate the subject, and may be used for later reference. Great prominence has been given to the derivation of English words. Many of the cognate words here treated have descended to us through the French, or through the Teutonic family. A complete index is furnished for the Latin, the Greek, and the cognate English words.

The study of etymology, as here presented, may advantageously begin at an early stage in the study of Latin; and it should continue, in some form, throughout the course of classical education. The present work may be used for regular daily lessons in connection with the study of the classical text, and may also, with equal advantage and facility, be employed for reference on individual words.

C. S. HALSEY.

SCHENECTADY: April, 1882.

## PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF INDO-EUROPEAN PHONETICS.

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THE changes proposed by the new system have reference chiefly to the vowels. It is held that the European vowels,  $\alpha$ ,  $\varepsilon$ ,  $\delta$ , are not, as had been previously supposed, later modifications of an original Indo-European  $\alpha$ , but are themselves original Indo-European vowels. The theory of vowel-increase has been abandoned; the consequence is roots of the form  $\alpha^*$ s,  $\alpha^*i$ ,  $sra^*u$ ,  $bha^*r$ ,  $ma^*n$ ,  $da^*ik$ ,  $da^*rk$ ,  $bha^*ndh$ , ( $\epsilon\sigma$ ,  $\epsilon i$ ,  $\sigma\rho\nu$ ,  $\phi\rho$ ,  $\mu\nu$ ,  $\delta\varepsilon\kappa$ ,  $\delta\rho\kappa$ ,  $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta$ ). Formerly the roots were inconsistently set down as  $\epsilon\sigma$ ,  $\phi\rho$ ,  $\mu\nu$ ,  $\delta\rho\kappa$ ,  $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta$ , but  $\iota$ ,  $\sigma\rho\nu$ , and  $\delta\varepsilon\kappa$ , thus allowing the  $e$  a function in the one case and denying it the same in another which is perfectly parallel. These roots have in addition to the form with ablaut  $a^o$  (Greek  $o$ :  $\alpha$ ,  $\delta\rho\kappa$ ,  $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta$ , etc.) a weak form, which differs from the strong by the lack of this  $e$  ( $o$ ):  $\sigma$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\sigma\rho\nu$ ,  $\phi\rho$ ,  $\mu\nu$ ,  $\delta\varepsilon\kappa$ ,  $\delta\rho\kappa$ ,  $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta$ . This reduced form may safely be assumed to have stood originally only in formations which had the word-tone on some non-radical syllable, — thus naturally bringing about a less distinct pronunciation of the root-syllable. The graphical representation of this weakened utterance is *root minus the e-o vowel*.

The recognition of these weak root-forms leads irresistibly to the assumption of *Indo-European lingual and nasal vowels*; Indo-European  $r$ , ( $l$ ),  $n$ ,  $m$ , represented in Greek by  $\alpha\rho$  or  $\rho\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  or  $\lambda\alpha$ ) for the lingual, and  $a$  and  $\alpha v$ ,  $a$  and  $\alpha u$ , for the nasal vowels.

Strange in external appearance are the Indo-European and Greek groundforms or explanatory symbols which are the result: \* $\tau\eta\text{-}\nu\nu\mu\alpha i$  for  $\tau\alpha\nu\mu\alpha i$ ; \* $\beta\eta\text{-}\xi\omega$  for  $\beta\alpha\iota\omega = venio$ . The

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Greek groundform for *ἀφθάρπατο* would be \**ἀ-φθρ-ντο*. It certainly does not seem as if one of the acquisitions of the grammatical science of to-day were simplicity of method in representing its processes. We will, however, gladly put up with a cumbrous system of symbols, if we are compensated for it by exactness—if such symbols help to convey to the reader the exact meaning of the writer. This quality the signs, which may be gleaned from the examples above, in general possess to a high degree. *ȝ* is the designation for semivocalic or semi-consonantal *y* in distinction from the full consonant (spirant) *y*; the same is true for *u*. When we examine the symbol-group *\*nsma*, there can be no doubt as to the exact value represented by it: *ns-* is a syllable in which the element that carries the syllable tone is in the main nasal (a nasal vowel). The vocalic color of this nasal vowel the symbol does not undertake to express, and it is indeed unknown. The representations of it in the various languages of the family diverge widely: Greek and Sanskrit *a* and *an*; but German *un*, Latin *en*, Lithuanian *in*. In the same way *r* is an element mainly of a lingual character, bearing the tone of the syllable; in the rendering of it the Sanskrit at least coincides with the symbol (Sanskrit *r̥*); the other languages again vary greatly: Zend *erē*; Greek *ap* and *al*; Latin and German *or* (*ur*); Lithuanian *ir*. The remainder *ma* is practically identical with Greek *με*. The symbol does not, however, profess to define the value of the Indo-European vowel, which it renders, quite so closely; *a* expresses a vowel sound lying somewhere between *e* and *a*, but without quite reaching *a*; in the same way *a* is a sound between *o* and *a* which does not quite reach *a*. Nevertheless it is becoming more and more common to write simply *e* and *o* for *a* and *a* even at the expense of perfect exactness; and in the present work the more simple forms are preferred, so that in Indo-European roots and words *e* may be found where *a* could also be written, and *o* where *a* could also be written.

The writers of the new school treat the vowel-phenomena in 'reihen,' 'vocalreihen,' an expression which, like many German grammatical terms, can be rendered but inadequately into English by 'vowel series.' Parallel with the three vocalic forms presented in the  $a^e$ -reihe (form with  $a^e$ , form with  $a^o$ , and form without this  $a^e$ - $a^o$ ) there appear three other series —the  $\epsilon$ -series:  $\epsilon, \delta, \check{\epsilon}$ , the  $\bar{a}$ -series:  $\bar{a}, \delta, \bar{a}$ , and the  $\omega$ -series:  $\omega, \delta, \bar{\omega}$ , justifying the following proportion for the Greek:

TABLE I. •

$\epsilon$ -series:	$\epsilon : o : - =$
$\eta$ -series:	$\eta : \omega : \epsilon =$
$\bar{a}$ -series:	$\bar{a} : \omega : \bar{a} =$
$\omega$ -series:	$\omega : \omega : o$

An example of the  $\eta$ -series is presented by:  $\tau\acute{e}\theta\eta\mu\acute{s}, \theta\omega\mu\acute{o}s$ ,  $\tau\acute{e}\theta\epsilon\mu\acute{a}i$ ; of the  $\bar{a}$ -series by  $\phi\eta\mu\acute{s}, \phi\omega\eta\acute{y}, \phi\alpha\mu\acute{e}n$ ; of the  $\omega$ -series by  $\delta\acute{i}\delta\omega\mu\acute{s}, \delta\acute{e}\delta\omega\acute{a}k\acute{a}, \delta\omega\tau\acute{o}s$ .

In order to understand the origin of these series, i.e., the method which led to their recognition, it will be necessary to refer to the 'Theory of Sonant Coefficients.' This theory assumes that all Indo-European roots can have but one vowel,  $a^e$ ( $e$ ) varying with  $a^o$ ( $o$ ); all other seemingly vocalic elements are in reality semiconsonants, which assume the function of vowels only when this  $e$ - $o$  has for some reason been lost; this semiconsonant is called 'sonant coefficient.' In cases where the root does not possess such a sonant coefficient, it remains vowelless ( $\pi\acute{e}r\cdot\omega\acute{a}i, \dot{\epsilon}\cdot\pi\acute{e}\cdot\acute{o}m\eta\acute{v}$ ). This agrees incontrovertibly with all the facts in the case of roots of the  $a^e$ -series;  $\pi\acute{e}t, \delta\acute{e}t, \chi\acute{e}v, \delta\acute{e}p, \sigma\acute{e}l, \mu\acute{e}v, \lambda\acute{e}v\pi, \acute{E}\acute{l}e\acute{e}v\theta, \delta\acute{e}rk, \pi\acute{e}v\theta$ , etc., can interchange with  $\pi\acute{e}t, \delta\acute{e}t, \mu\acute{e}v, \lambda\acute{e}v\pi, \acute{E}\acute{l}e\acute{e}v\theta, \delta\acute{e}rk, \pi\acute{e}v\theta$ , etc., but only upon the loss of this  $e$  or  $o$  do the semiconsonantal elements contained in these roots assume the function of vowels:  $\delta, \chi, \delta\acute{e}, \sigma\acute{e}\lambda, \mu\acute{e}, \lambda\acute{e}\pi, \acute{E}\acute{l}e\acute{e}\theta, \delta\acute{e}rk, \pi\acute{e}v\theta$ , etc. The possible sonant coefficients of roots of the  $a^e$ -series are accordingly:  $i, u, r, (l), n, m$ ; and if we add these to the

real vowels of the  $\alpha^{\circ}$ -series, we obtain the following five (or six) series within the  $\alpha^{\circ}$ -series:

TABLE II.

$\epsilon\alpha : \alpha\alpha : \iota =$	$(\epsilon\lambda : \alpha\lambda : \lambda) =$
$\epsilon\nu : \alpha\nu : \nu =$	$\epsilon\nu : \alpha\nu : \gamma =$
$\epsilon\rho : \alpha\rho : \rho =$	$\epsilon\mu : \alpha\mu : \mu$

In Greek the roots made according to these models are about 250, and it is probable that more than one-half of the roots which occur in verbal formations are of this class. In the other languages also these roots are preponderatingly represented (e.g., Sanskrit and Gothic). The thought, then, that the remaining roots also may be found constructed on the same plan does not lie far removed, and the attempt has been boldly made. As in Table II.,  $\iota$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ , ( $\lambda$ ),  $\gamma$ ,  $\mu$  are the sonant coefficients to  $\epsilon\text{-}\alpha$ ; as these are forced in the reduced root-form to play the part of vowels ( $\iota$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ , ( $\lambda$ ),  $\gamma$ ,  $\mu$ ), so in Table I.  $\epsilon$  of the  $\eta$ -series is a sonant coefficient ( $\xi$ ), which is performing the function of a vowel, because the real root-vowel  $\epsilon\text{-}\alpha$  has been lost; i.e.,  $\eta$  stands for  $\epsilon\epsilon$ ;  $\omega$  for  $\alpha\epsilon$ ; in the same way the vocalism of the  $\bar{\alpha}$ -series goes back to  $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$  for  $\bar{\alpha}$ ;  $\bar{\omega}$  for  $\omega$ , and  $\bar{\alpha}$  is the sonant coefficient; so also the  $\omega$ -series is to be resolved into  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $\omega\omega$ , and  $\omega$ . We could then add to Table II. three perfectly parallel series:

TABLE III.

$\epsilon\epsilon : \alpha\epsilon : \epsilon =$
$\epsilon\alpha : \alpha\alpha : \alpha =$
$\epsilon\omega : \alpha\omega : \omega =$

From the standpoint of the phonetist it is believed that no objection can be urged;  $\epsilon$ ,  $\alpha$ , and  $\omega$  can be '*consonans*' as well as  $\iota$  and  $\nu$  (Sievers, *Phonetik*, p. 123): the contractions with the root-vowels into the vowel-forms actually occurring would

also pass criticism, though it is to be noted that in the first perpendicular column of Table III. the *semiconsonantal* elements impress their vocalic color on the result ( $\epsilon\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\omega$  :  $\eta$ ,  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\omega$ ), while in the second perpendicular column the semiconsonantal element succumbs, and the result of the contraction ( $\omega$ ) has the *vocalic color of the real root-vowel* ( $\omega$ ).

From the standpoint, however, of the history of the Indo-European languages, we are not at present warranted in accepting these results (shown in immediate connection with Table III.). No one language shows even a single instance in which the elements supposed to underlie the contraction occur uncontracted. This, to be sure, is no final condemnation; we are becoming accustomed more and more to view the immediate historic background of the separate Indo-European languages,—the Indo-European parent language, as a real language devoid of unnatural regularity, presenting in many respects phenomena of a very secondary nature,—phenomena which had a long history before them; and the possibility of these contractions must not be absolutely denied. Practically, however, they cannot *as yet be recognized in that form*. This theory has, nevertheless, yielded one result that we may safely adopt, namely, the recognition of the fact that the  $\eta$  and  $\bar{a}$  of the  $\eta$ - and  $\bar{a}$ -series vary with  $\omega$  under the same circumstances under which  $\epsilon$  varies with  $\omega$ .

It will be interesting now to see what vocalic and semi-vocalic material is furnished for the Indo-European parent speech.

The  $a^e$ -series yields two real vowels:  $a^e$  and  $a^o$  ( $e$  and  $o$ ) and the following sounds wavering between consonantal and vocalic function:  $y$  and  $i$ ;  $v$  and  $u$ ;  $r$  and  $\gamma$  ( $l$  and  $!$ );  $n$  and  $\eta$ ,  $m$  and  $\varpi$ ; perhaps also the nasals corresponding to the two Indo-European guttural series, which could be designated by  $\tilde{n}$  and  $\tilde{\eta}$ , and  $\tilde{n}$  and  $\tilde{\eta}$ . Its diphthongs would be  $ei$ ,  $oi$ ,  $eu$ ,  $ou$ , (in a wider sense of the term also  $er$ ,  $or$  ( $el$ ,  $ol$ );  $en$ ,  $on$ ;  $em$ ,  $om$ , and even  $e\tilde{n}$ ,  $o\tilde{n}$ ;  $e\tilde{\eta}$ ,  $o\tilde{\eta}$ ).

The ē-series yields: ē and ḥ<sup>1</sup> (so designated to differentiate it from the ḥ's of the two following series) and e.

The ā-series yields: ā and ḥ<sup>2</sup>; and a.

The ḥ-series yields: ḥ<sup>3</sup> and ḥ<sup>4</sup> and o. Of diphthongal material in which the first part is a long vowel there appears certainly at least: au in the stem nāu-; Ionic (not pan-hellenic) νῆν-ς; Sanskrit nāu-s; Latin nāv-is.

We subjoin a provisional scheme of Indo-European vowels and semivowels, claiming neither absolute correctness nor scientific symmetry in the symbols employed. It will, however, suffice to give a fair idea of what is supposed to be the material contained by the immediate predecessor of the separate languages of the Indo-European family.

Pure short vowels: ē —— ḥ; a

Their diphthongs: ei —— oi; ai

eu —— ou; au

Long vowels: ē —— ḥ<sup>1</sup>

ā —— ḥ<sup>2</sup>

ō —— (ḥ<sup>3</sup>)

Short vowels or semivowels corresponding to these: e, a, o.

One diphthong: au

Semiconsonants: y-i; v-u; r-r̄; (l-l̄); m-m̄;  
n-n̄ (ñ-ñ̄; ñ-n̄).

## SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGY.

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As this subject, in its systematic form, has not been commonly taught in the schools, it seems appropriate to offer some suggestions, in general for the study of Etymology, and in particular for the use of the present work.

1. We must bear in mind that the most important and practical facts may be clearly ascertained without determining all their theoretical and antecedent conditions. Thus, to establish the important fact that certain words are etymologically related to each other, it is not necessary to establish the roots of the words themselves. E.g., there is an undoubted etymological connection between the verb *φέρω*, to bear, and the adjective *φερός*, bearing; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign for the word-group three root-forms, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ*, or two root-forms, *φερ*, *φορ*, or one root-form, *φερ*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all. So, also, the verb *tendo*, to stretch, is to be connected with the noun *tonus*, a stretching, sound, tone; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign two root-forms, *ten*, *ton*, or only one root-form, *ten*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all.

At the present time, there is a great deal of movement of opinion in the etymological field. Various innovations are proposed, prominent among them that of bi-syllabic roots. In view of all the proposed changes, it is well to be cautious about accepting any roots without reserve. From the nature of the case, roots cannot be known by direct or positive evidence. They can be laid down only with various degrees

of probability in their favor; yet, at all events, they may serve a practical purpose as convenient labels to aid us in associating related words.

2. In accordance with this principle, it is held that the word-groups, or sets, numbered in this work 1-528 belong etymologically as thus arranged. These words furnish an orderly and practical vocabulary; and they may become fixed in the memory by the very association that binds the words themselves together, namely, their etymological relation to each other.

3. Careful discrimination is needed in adapting the different parts of this study to the wants of the student in the different stages of his progress. A younger student, in the early part of a classical course, may advantageously learn some roots, and how to form from them stems and words, and may thus acquire a useful vocabulary; but to master fully the principles involved in the theoretical views will require a mind more mature, and a higher and wider range of study. Therefore, at first and with younger pupils, the application should receive the greater attention, and the theory should be presented only in its most prominent and practical features.

4. While it is desirable that the scholar should be acquainted with the leading principles of both the older and the later system, in practice one must be preferred to the other. In general, where the later views conflict with the earlier, the author would recommend the later views, as more likely to prove correct; and especially would advise that the roots should be taken *as arranged in Part IV., Chap. IV.*

5. It is, of course, in itself undesirable to present conflicting views, even if they are only theoretical, in a work designed for school use. One system, uniform, consistent, and commanding the assent of the etymological world, would be a great desideratum. But certainly such a system cannot be presented now. No one can prophesy how far distant the day may be when theoretical views shall be harmonized; and

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it is not wise to defer to that uncertain day the acquisition of practical knowledge.

In the present work, an effort is made to avoid as far as possible the confusion liable to arise from a statement of opposing theoretical views. For this purpose, in the body of the work, the principles of the older school are first clearly set forth. As these principles commanded until very recently an assent almost universal, they should be stated fully; and any part of them that may be modified or even overthrown by later investigation deserves to be stated, at least as a part of the history of the progress of the science. The principles of the new school are then given in Part I., Ch. VI., and their application in Part IV., Ch. I.-IV.

It has been thought advisable to present at the very outset of the work a brief statement of the new-school system, with an explanation of the symbols which it employs. This preliminary statement has therefore been given in the preceding pages.

6. This work can be intelligently studied by one who has no knowledge of the Greek language; but it would be advantageous for a Latin scholar to learn the Greek alphabet and the sounds of the letters, as it would require but little time, and the additional benefit would be very great.

7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fug*; and in *fugi*, the perfect of *fugio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fug*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fug*, *fug*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fug*, *fug*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

of probability in their favor; yet, at all events, they may serve a practical purpose as convenient labels to aid us in associating related words.

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3. Careful discrimination is needed in adapting the different parts of this study to the wants of the student in the different stages of his progress. A younger student, in the early part of a classical course, may advantageously learn some roots, and how to form from them stems and words, and may thus acquire a useful vocabulary; but to master fully the principles involved in the theoretical views will require a mind more mature, and a higher and wider range of study. Therefore, at first and with younger pupils, the application should receive the greater attention, and the theory should be presented only in its most prominent and practical features.

4. While it is desirable that the scholar should be acquainted with the leading principles of both the older and the later system, in practice one must be preferred to the other. In general, where the later views conflict with the earlier, the author would recommend the later views, as more likely to prove correct; and especially would advise that the roots should be taken *as arranged in Part IV., Chap. IV.*

5. It is, of course, in itself undesirable to present conflicting views, even if they are only theoretical, in a work designed for school use. One system, uniform, consistent, and commanding the assent of the etymological world, would be a great desideratum. But certainly such a system cannot be presented now. No one can prophesy how far distant the day may be when theoretical views shall be harmonized; and

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it is not wise to defer to that uncertain day the acquisition of practical knowledge.

In the present work, an effort is made to avoid as far as possible the confusion liable to arise from a statement of opposing theoretical views. For this purpose, in the body of the work, the principles of the older school are first clearly set forth. As these principles commanded until very recently an assent almost universal, they should be stated fully; and any part of them that may be modified or even overthrown by later investigation deserves to be stated, at least as a part of the history of the progress of the science. The principles of the new school are then given in Part I., Ch. VI., and their application in Part IV., Ch. I.-IV.

It has been thought advisable to present at the very outset of the work a brief statement of the new-school system, with an explanation of the symbols which it employs. This preliminary statement has therefore been given in the preceding pages.

6. This work can be intelligently studied by one who has no knowledge of the Greek language; but it would be advantageous for a Latin scholar to learn the Greek alphabet and the sounds of the letters, as it would require but little time, and the additional benefit would be very great.

7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fug*; and in *fugi*, the perfect of *fugio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fug*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fug*, *fug*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fug*, *fug*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

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its meaning more limited, and so form stems and then words. Thus, by adding *a* to the root *fug*, we form *fuga*, the stem of the noun *fuga*, flight. By adding to this stem the various case-suffixes, we may inflect the noun through all its variations of case and number. By adding to the root *fug* the suffix *ā*, we form *fugā*, the stem of the verb *fugāre*, to put to flight. By adding to this stem the various suffixes that make up the verbal endings, we may inflect the verb through all its variations of voice, mood, tense, person, and number. The root *fug*, with the termination *ax*, forms the adjective *fugax*, apt to flee. Strictly speaking, we should say that the suffix added to the root is only that which with the root forms the stem of the word; but it is often more simple and convenient, as well as customary in grammars, to state at once for nouns and adjectives the ending of the nominative singular, and for verbs the ending of the first person singular of the present indicative active. The other process, though accurate, may sometimes prove rather complicated. In this instance, in the termination *ax*, *x* is for *c-s*, of which the *s* is the case-suffix of the nominative singular; *c-s* is for *co-s*; and the *ā* was originally the stem-vowel of an *ā*-verb; so that the entire process might be represented by *fug-ā-co-s*, *fug-ā-c-s*, *fug-āx*, *fugāx*.

A process similar in general to that illustrated with the Latin words may be applied to the Greek words in set No. 142. We find the root in two forms, *φεύ*, *φῦ*. From this root stems may be formed, and then words. Thus, by adding the suffix *a* to the root *φῦ*, we form *φύa*, the (original) stem of the noun *φύή*, flight.

The various prefixes and suffixes used in word-formation, together with their significations and application, are given in the grammars; and it is not thought best to enlarge the present work by a re-statement of what is already well stated in the grammars.

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## EXPLANATIONS.

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In Part II. and Part III. the words are arranged in sets, numbered from 1 to 528. In general, at the beginning of each set, five things are stated in the following order: 1. The Indo-European root; 2. The Sanskrit root; 3. The Greek root; 4. The Latin root; 5. The meaning of the roots. Each of the first four particulars is separated from the following by a semicolon, and a dash is used to show that a root is wanting. If a root appears in one language under more than one form, the forms are separated from each other by a comma. In these sets the sign ✓ is not needed and not used; elsewhere it is used to denote a root, and Indo-European roots are printed in capitals. If any form, however placed or marked, contains more than one syllable, it may not be called strictly a root; also, if inclosed in parenthesis, it may not be a root.

At the beginning of each great division of the sets, the corresponding letters of Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, for that division are shown by the same method of representation. A cognate English word is printed in italics; and, if not a definition, it is also enclosed in brackets. In the separate indexes of Greek, Latin, and English, the figures refer to the number of the set of words.

\* denotes a theoretical form, i.e., a form which, though not actually occurring, may be supposed to have preceded the existing form to which it is attached. A theoretical form is also sometimes denoted by being enclosed in parenthesis and following the sign =.

† denotes that a word is borrowed from Greek.

‡ denotes that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

Other signs and abbreviations are employed with the significations usual in grammars and lexicons.

## PART I.

### **Principles of Etymology.**



#### CHAPTER I.

##### CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

ETYMOLOGY treats of individual words, with reference to their origin and development. Its methods of investigation are historical, aiming to ascertain the forms which were earliest, with their corresponding meanings, and the form and meaning of each subsequent modification.

Nearly all the languages of Europe, and two at least of those of Asia, the Sanskrit and the Zend, are found by comparison to have such resemblances to one another as to prove that they are descended from a common stock. They constitute a very large and important class, and as they have been spoken by nations living throughout a region that extended from India on the east to the western boundaries of Europe, they are called the Indo-European languages. They are also known by other names,—Aryan, Indo-Germanic, Japhetic.

The common stock from which they spring is called the Indo-European original-language. The words of this original language are not known to us by the direct evidence of any records, but from an extended comparison of the later existing forms in the derived languages we infer the forms of the original language. Neither do we know where or when the people lived who spoke this original language. It seems probable that their home was somewhere in south-western Asia, and the time of their dispersion not less than three thousand years

before Christ. From their successive and continued migrations, chiefly toward the west, arose the most important nations and languages of the civilized world.

Indo-European languages may be divided into three principal groups or divisions. These are:—

I. The *Aryan* division, comprising the Indian and the Eranian (or Iranian) family of language. Of the Indian family, that of which we have the oldest record is the Old-Indian, which is the language of the oldest portion of the Vedas. At a later time, when it had become fixed in a more simple form and subject to certain grammatical rules as a written literary language, and thus distinguished from the popular dialects, it was called Sanskrit. The Eranian family includes the Zend, the Old-Persian, and the Armenian.

II. The *South-Western European* division. This includes:—

1. The Greek. The ancient Greek is represented now by the Romaic or modern Greek.

2. The Latin, akin to which were the Oscan and the Umbrian of central Italy. The chief modern representatives of Latin are Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

3. The Keltic, the language of the tribes found by the Romans in Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland.

III. The *Northern European* division. This includes:—

1. The Sclavonic family, comprising numerous languages; among them Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, and Old-Prussian.

2. The Teutonic family. Of this family the oldest member is the Gothic, which became extinct in the ninth century. The modern Teutonic languages are divided into two distinct groups, the Scandinavian and the Germanic. The Scandinavian includes the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The Germanic is subdivided into two branches, the High Germanic and the Low Germanic. The Low Germanic includes: (1) The Friesic, (2) The Anglo-Saxon, (3) The Old

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Saxon, (4) The Dutch, (5) The Low German. The English language is descended from the Anglo-Saxon; but it has also received large additions from other sources, especially from Latin through the French.



## CHAPTER II.

### GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

THE various forms of inflected words have been constructed by joining together elements that were originally independent words. To illustrate the process, let us compare the expression *he did love* with the expression *he loved*. Of the form *loved*, let us examine the suffix *-d*. In Anglo-Saxon it is *-de*, which is derived from *dide*, the imperfect of *don*, 'do.' A similar form appears also in Gothic. From the Anglo-Saxon word *dide* comes the English *did*. Thus the suffix *-d* and the auxiliary verb *did* have the same origin; they have also the same effect on the meaning of the verb, so that, in regard to origin and meaning, *loved* = *did love*. The difference between the two expressions lies in the manner of applying the auxiliary. In the form *did love*, the auxiliary appears before the principal verb, not united in one word with the verb, and not abbreviated in its English form. In the word *loved*, the auxiliary appears after the principal verb, joined in one word with it, and abbreviated to *-d*, which we then call a suffix. In the word *godly*, the suffix *ly* is derived from an independent word, the same word from which we get the English *like*; *godly* = *god-like*. This suffix *ly* is the one used in forming most of our English adverbs. So also the French adverbial ending *ment* is derived from the Latin ablative *mente*; *grandement*, 'grandly,' was originally *grandi mente*, 'with great mind.' In the Latin verb *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* was originally an independent word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348).

The process here illustrated is of very great importance and wide application. In the Indo-European languages, *all form-making which we can trace within the historical period is by this same method, namely, by external accretion.* We may logically conclude that this was the only method in the more ancient times, and therefore that it is sufficient to account for the whole structure of Indo-European language. Wherever we find in any word a subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of the main radical idea, there we find what remains of a formerly independent word, which has ceased to be independent, and has become an affix. The Indo-European original-language in its earliest stage *consisted entirely of monosyllabic words.*

Entire words in a language may pass out of use, and so be lost. This may occur from various causes, as when the idea is no longer sufficiently important to the community to call for any word as its exponent, or when a given word is crowded out of use by another word coming in to take its place, or when, from no assignable cause other than mere chance, a word becomes obsolete. Still more important in the history of language is the loss of forms of grammatical inflection. Of this, the English language furnishes the most striking illustrations. Many of its suffixes have disappeared from their combination; but their place has been supplied by separate and auxiliary words.



### CHAPTER III.

#### ROOTS.

A root is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of a word. Such a form, within the boundaries of any one of the Indo-European languages, we may

properly describe by the name of the language in which it occurs; the corresponding root in the Indo-European original-language we call the Indo-European root. Thus, the Greek ἄκων, a javelin, and the Latin *acus*, a needle, are kindred in etymology. The Indo-European root from which they come is *ak*, the Greek root is ἄκ, the Latin root *ac*. So the Greek φεύγω and the Latin *fugio* are kindred; their Indo-European root is *bhugh*, the Greek root is φυγ, the Latin root *fug*. Of an inflected word the fundamental part, to which the terminations are appended, is called the stem.

By taking from a word everything that is formative or accidental, we obtain the root. In the verb *vocābam*, the last four letters are strictly formative. The root is *vōc*, which means simply 'call.' The suffix *a* forms with the root *vōc* the stem *vōcā*; the suffix *bam* was originally a separate word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348), containing already the personal ending *m*, which marks the first person singular in the active voice. This *m* is from the pronominal root shown in the pronoun *me* (No. 385). In the word *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* performs the office of an auxiliary; *ba* is called the sign of the imperf. ind., and *m* is called the personal ending. In the verb ἐτίθηρο, the parts *ε*, *τι*, and *το* are formative, *ε* denoting past time, *τι* denoting duration, and *το* denoting the person, number, and voice. The root is θε. In the verb ἐγίγνηρο, the parts *ε*, *γι*, *ε*, and *το* are known to be formative, and when they are taken away, the remaining part *γν* might seem to be the root; but the root is really the syllable *γεν*, of which the *ε* has in some forms of the verb been dropped. The full root *γεν* is seen in other forms of the verb and in the cognate noun *γένος*.

Neither roots nor stems are to be regarded as mere abstractions obtained by any mechanical process of separating a word into its parts. In the earliest history of the Indo-European original-language, the roots were capable of independent use; they were themselves the monosyllabic words of the lan-

guage. They form, therefore, the groundwork upon which is built the structure of stems and words, — the process of building being one of composition, or joining one root to another. Of an inflected word, the root which conveys the general and principal meaning is called the root of the word, or the principal root. The roots joined to this, and serving to define, restrict, or vary its application, are called affixes. An affix placed before a principal root is called a prefix; placed after a principal root it is called a suffix.

Every root is a monosyllable, and of every unmodified root the vowel is short. A root containing a long vowel is a modified root. A root may sometimes vary in its form, and yet retain its meaning unchanged or but slightly changed. In such case we may place the forms side by side, generally giving that one first which has the widest use. Examples are καλ, κελ; στελ, σταλ; βαλ, βελ; τρεπ, τραπ; δκ, δπ. Whenever we have evidence that one form of the root existed before another or others, we may call that which was historically first the unmodified root, and every later form a modified root. We find a considerable number of roots existing in double forms, of which one is longer than the other by a final consonant. In such cases, the shorter form is believed to be the original one, and it is called a primary root; the longer form is called a secondary root; and the process of adding is called expansion. Example: primary root (Indo-Eur.), *bha*; secondary root, *bhan*.

Roots are divided according to their signification into two classes: I. *Verbal roots* (called also *predicative* and *notional*); II. *Pronominal roots* (called also *demonstrative* or *relational*, and sometimes called *radicals*).

I. **VERBAL ROOTS.** These express action, condition, or quality. From them are formed verbs, nouns, and adjectives. They constitute by far the more numerous class, being numbered by hundreds. They are also more complicated in their structure.

II. PRONOMINAL Roots. These indicate simply relation, especially the relation of place. From them are formed pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and all original prepositions. The pronominal roots are very few in number. They are of the simplest structure. Examples (Indo-Eur.) are *a*, *i*, *ma*, *na*, *tu*, *ka*.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### ALPHABETIC SOUNDS.

THE sound of *a*, as heard in the word *far*, is the fundamental tone of the human voice, the tone naturally produced when the mouth is most fully open and the current of breath entirely unmodified. It is appropriately called a completely open sound, and the vowel representing it a completely open vowel. The opposite extreme is shown in the sounds of *k* as in *keel*, *t* as in *tan*, *p* as in *pan*. Here, some of the organs of speech having been entirely closed, the sounds are heard only upon the breaking of the contact; they are appropriately called completely close sounds, and are represented by the completely close mutes. Between these two extremes belong all the other alphabetic sounds, and they are properly arranged according to their relative degrees of closure. The principal mute-closures are three: one made by lip against lip, the labial closure, giving the sound represented by *p*; one made by the front of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, near the front teeth, the lingual closure, giving the sound represented by *t*; one, in the back of the mouth, made against the soft palate by the rear upper surface of the tongue, the palatal closure, giving the sound represented by *k*. The other classes of sounds may also be arranged in three corresponding lines of gradual closure, proceeding from the completely open *a* to the completely close mutes, *k*, *t*, *p*. This method of arrange-

ment has been applied (Whitney's "Life and Growth of Language," p. 62) in the following scheme to represent the alphabetic sounds of the English language:—

<i>Sonant.</i>	a æ      A e      o i      e      u						{ VOWELS.
	y      r      l      w						
	ng      n      m						{ Semivowels. Nasals.
<i>Surd.</i>	h						Aspiration.
<i>Sonant.</i>	zh      z						{ Sibilants.
<i>Surd.</i>	sh      s						{ Trillatives.
<i>Sonant.</i>	dh      v						{ Spirants.
<i>Surd.</i>	th      f						{ Trillatives.
<i>Sonant.</i>	g      d						{ Mutes.
<i>Surd.</i>	k      t						{ Mutes.
Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.		Labial Series.		Consonants.	

As it is very important to observe the exact sound represented by each character in this alphabetic scheme, illustrative words are here given. Beginning with *a*, and going downward at the left, we have *a* as in *far*; *æ*, *pan*; *e*, *fate*, *they*; *i*, *mete*, *pique*; *y*, *yet*; *ng*, *ring*; *zh*, *azure*; *sh*, *shall*; *g*, *get*; *k*, *keel*: going downward centrally, we have *a* as in *far*; *ə* (inverted *e*), *but*; *r*, *ran*; *l*, *land*; *n*, *no*; *z*, *zeal*; *s*, *so*; *dh*, *then*; *th*, *thin*; *d*, *do*; *t*, *tan*: going downward at the right, we have *a* as in *far*; *A*, *war*; *o*, *note*; *u*, *tool*, *rule*; *w*, *wall*; *m*, *may*; *v*, *vain*; *f*, *fame*; *b*, *ban*; *p*, *pan*. *H* is sounded as in *hale*.

Let us first compare *k*, *t*, *p* with *g*, *d*, *b*, their corresponding

sonants. In the former series there is no sound while the organs of speech are closed; in the latter there is, even during the continuance of the closure, a tone produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. Herein lies the fundamental distinction of 'surd' and 'sonant' sounds. The former are produced by unintonated breath; the latter by intonated breath. Surd sounds have sometimes been called by other names, as 'strong,' 'hard,' 'sharp'; and sonant sounds have been called by other corresponding names, as 'weak,' 'soft,' 'flat'; but these names should be rejected, and the terms 'surd' and 'sonant' should be employed, because they express the true distinction. In Greek and Latin the surd aspirated mutes are often, and with sufficient propriety, called simply aspirates. Next to the mutes come the fricatives, divided into two sub-classes, spirants and sibilants. Then come the nasals (sometimes called resonants).

Beginning now at the other extreme with the open vowel  $\alpha$ , we form by successive degrees of approach of the tongue to the palate the series of palatal sounds represented in the scheme by  $\alpha, \alpha, e, i$ . By contraction with the lips, we form the labial series represented by  $a, A, o, u$ . The semivowels stand nearly on the dividing line between vowels and consonants. The closest of the vowels are  $i$  and  $u$ . By abbreviating their sounds sufficiently before another vowel-sound, we should change them into the consonantal sounds of  $y$  and  $w$ . With them belong  $r$  and  $l$ , which are in many languages used also as vowels. The distinctions of long and short vowel, and the three compound vowel-sounds, or diphthongs,  $ai$  (*aisle, isle*),  $au$  (*out, how*), and  $Ai$  (*oil, boy*), are for the sake of simplicity omitted in the scheme. The method of arrangement thus employed for the English alphabet may with equal advantage be applied to the alphabet of any language, to exhibit its internal relations or to compare it with other alphabets. It is in this work employed to illustrate the alphabetic sounds of Indo-European, Greek, and Latin.

## Sounds of the Indo-European Alphabet.

		a			VOWELS.	
Sonant.	i		u			
	y	r	l	v	Semivowels.	
		n		m	Nasals.	
Surd.	h				Aspiration.	
Surd.		s			Sibilant.	
Surd.	kh		th	ph	Aspirated Mutes.	
Sonant.	gh		dh	bh		
Sonant.	g		d	b	Mutes.	
Surd.	k		t	p		
Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.		Labial Series.		
CONSONANTS.						

The Indo-European original-language had three vowels, — *a*, *i*, *u*; three diphthongs, — *aa*, *ai*, *au*; and thirteen consonants, — *k*, *t*, *p*, *g*, *d*, *b*, *y*, *r*, *l*, *v*, *m*, *n*, *s*. *A* was sounded as in *far*, *i* as in *machine*, *u* as in *rule*, *tool*. Every short vowel had the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel received its own proper sound, — the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs were sounded approximately as follows: *aa* as in *far*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *au* as *ou* in *house*. The consonants, *k*, *t*, *p*, *d*, *b*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* were sounded as in English; *g* as in *get*; *y* as in *yet*; *s* as in *so*; *v* as *w* in *wait*; *kh*, *th*, *ph* were pronounced almost as in *inkhorn*, *hothouse*, *topheavy*; *gh*, *dh*, *bh* as in *loghouse*, *madhouse*, *Hobhouse*.

The aspiration *h* is found only in close combination with the mutes. All the aspirated mutes, and the letters, *y*, *l*, and *v*, were wanting in the earliest stage of the language.

### Sounds of the Sanskrit Alphabet.

Short *a* as in *vocal*, *cedar*, *organ*, or *u*-short in *but*; long *a* as in *father*; short *i* as in *pin*; long *i* as in *pique*; short *u* as in *pull*, *push*; long *u* as in *rule*, *rude*; the vowel *r* represents simply a smooth or untrilled *r*-sound, assuming a vocalic office in syllable-making; the vowel *l* represents an *l*-sound similarly uttered — like the English *l*-vowel in *able*, *angle*, *addle*; *e* is sounded as in *prey*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *o* as in *so*; *au* as *au* in German *Haus* or *ou* in Eng. *house*; *n* = *ng* in *king*; *k* = *ch* in *church*; *g* = *j* in *judge*; *ñ* = *gn* in *Campagna*; *j* = *y* in *yes*; *ç* = *sh* in *shall*; *t*, *d*, *n* are commonly pronounced as *t*, *d*, *n*, but they were produced originally by the influence of a neighboring *r*, the lower surface of the tongue being brought against the palate in pronouncing them; *v* = probably the Eng. *w*; *kh*, *th*, *ph* are pronounced almost as in *inkhorn*, *hothouse*, *topheavy*; *gh*, *dh*, *bh* as in *loghouse*, *madhouse*, *Hobhouse*.

### Sounds of the Greek Alphabet.

For etymological purposes the following pronunciation is to be employed: *a* as *a* in *far*; *η* as *e* in *fête*; *ι* as *i* in *machine*; *ω* as *o* in *note*; *υ* was sounded originally as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*, later as French *u*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel has its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *αι* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ει* as *ei* in *eight*; *αι* as *oi* in *oil*; *υι* as *uee* in *queen* or as *ui* in *quit*; *αυ* as *ou* in *house*; *ευ* as *eu* in *feud*; *ου* as *ou* in

group;  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\psi$  like  $a$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ . Of the consonants,  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\psi$  are sounded like their corresponding letters in English;  $\gamma$  before  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\xi$ , and  $\chi$  has the sound of  $n$  in *anger* (= *ng* in *ring*), and in any other position it has the sound of *g* in *get*;

		$\alpha$			VOWELS.
Sonant.		$e$	$o$	$\omega$	
		$\eta$			Semivowels.
		$i$	$u$	$v$	
		$\rho$	$\lambda$		Nasals.
	$\gamma$ (= Eng. <i>ng</i> )	$\nu$			
Surd.					Aspiration.
Surd.		$\sigma$			
Surd.	$\chi$	$\theta$			Sibilant (fricative).
Sonant.	$\gamma$	$\delta$			
Surd.	$\kappa$	$\tau$			Aspirated Mutes.
Sonant.		$\zeta$			
Surd.	$\xi$				Mutes.
		Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.	Labial Series.	
				$\psi$	Double Consonants.

$\sigma$  has the sound of *s* in *so*. The letters  $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\chi$  probably had at first the sounds of *ph*, *th*, *ch*, in Eng. *uphill*, *hothouse*, *block-head*; afterwards they were sounded as in Eng. *graphic*, *pathos*, and German *machen*. The letter  $\xi$  is sounded as *x* in *mix*;  $\zeta$  may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

#### Sounds of the Latin Alphabet.

For etymological purposes, the Roman (or Phonetic) method of pronunciation is to be employed. According to this method,  $\bar{a}$  is pronounced as in *far*;  $\bar{e}$  as in *they*;  $\bar{i}$  as in *machine*;  $\bar{o}$  as

in *holy*; *u* as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel receives its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any

interruption. The diphthongs are (*ai*), *ae*, *ei*, (*oi*), *oe*, *ui*, *au*, *eu*, (*ou*); the forms inclosed in parenthesis being found only in early Latin. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *ai* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ae* originally sounded as (Roman) *æ'*, later as (Roman) *ɛ*; *ei* as *ei* in *eight*; *oi* as *oi* in *oil*; *oe* nearly as German *oe* in *Oel*, or Eng. *o* in *world*; *ui* as *uee* in *queen*; *au* as *ou* in *house*; *eu* as *eu* in *feud*; *ou* as *ou* in *group*. Of the consonants, *b*, *d*, *p*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* are sounded as in

English; *j* as *y* in *yes*; *s* as in *so*; *v* like *w* in *wait*; *f* as in *fate*; *g* as in *get*; *c*, *k*, *g* as *c* in *can*; *ch*, *th*, *ph*, as *c*, *t*, *p*, with the slight addition of *h*-sound, as in the words, *blockhead*, *hothouse*, *uphill*; *x* as in *mix*. The letters *y* and *z* were introduced into the Latin language after the time of Cicero, and were used only in words taken from Greek, *y* being employed to represent the Greek *v*, and *z* to represent the Greek *ζ*. Latin *y* has the sound of French *u*, and for this reason its position in the scheme is between *u* and *i*; *z* may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

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## CHAPTER V.

### PHONETIC CHANGE.

Throughout the history of language, changes of sound are going on. In comparing one language with any of its kindred, we must first ascertain to what sounds of the latter the sounds of the former regularly correspond. We then have a guide for the regular etymological comparison of words. An illustration of this appears in what is called (from its discoverer) "Grimm's Law of Permutation of Consonants," which exhibits, with some exceptions not necessary here to be shown, the regular interchange between (1) Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, taken as one group; (2) Gothic and Low German dialects (including English); (3) High German and its stock (including modern German). This law may be expressed by the following formula: —

(1) Sanskrit, Greek, Latin . . . . .	Aspirate	Sonant	Surd
(2) Gothic and Low German (including English) . . . . .	Sonant	Surd	Aspirate
(3) High German . . . . .	Surd	Aspirate	Sonant

It may be illustrated by the following table:—

I.						
1. { Greek θ . . .	θυγάτηρ	θῆρ	θέρα	μέθον		
Latin f . . .	daughter	fera	fores	mead		
2. English d . . .		deer	door			
3. German t or th = t	tochter	thier	thor	meth		
II.						
1. { Greek θ . . .	δδούς	δακάρ	δύο	εδεύ	δδωρ	
Latin d . . .	dens	domare	dua	edere	unda	
2. English t . . .	tooth	tame	two	eat	water	
3. German z or s . . .	zahn	zähmen	zwei	essen	wasser	
III.						
1. { Greek τ . . .	τέ (στ)	τρεῖς	τενίς	τό	is-tud	
Latin t . . .	tu	tres	tenuis		frater	
2. English th . . .	thou	three	thin	that	brother	
3. German d . . .	du	drei	dünn	das	bruder	

### General Table of Grimm's Law.

ORIGINAL SOUNDS.	A			B Gothic and Low Germ.	C High Germ.
	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.		
Aspirates . . .	{ KH	gh (h)	x	h, f (g, v)	g
	TH	dh (h)	θ	f (d, b)	d
	PH	bh (h)	φ	f (b)	b
Sonants . . .	{ G	g (j)	γ	g	k
	D	d	δ	t	t
	B	b	β	p	p
Surds . . .	{ K	k	κ	c, q	ch
	T	t	τ	t	zz
	P	p	π	f, v	f, ph

## PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The principle which underlies the greater part of phonetic change is the *tendency to ease of utterance*. In using the organs of speech, we naturally tend to economize or diminish effort, to reduce the distance between one sound and another, and so to make each necessary step in utterance as short and easy as possible. Accordingly, the general direction of phonetic change is from the extremes toward the middle of the alphabetic scheme, movement in the opposite direction being only exceptional or from special causes.

## RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The results of phonetic change appear chiefly under two forms: I. *Weak Articulation*; II. *Indistinct Articulation*.

## I. WEAK ARTICULATION.

Weak Articulation appears under four forms: I. *Substitution*; II. *Loss*; III. *Assimilation*; IV. *Dissimilation*. These four forms are applied to vowels and to consonants.

## Vowel-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION. By substitution the following changes may be made. Original *a* may be changed,—

1. In Greek and Latin to *ɛ*, *e*:  $\sqrt{\text{SAD}}$ , *ɛdɔs*, *sedes*. This change was very extensive even in the Graeco-Italic period.
2. In Greek and Latin, to *o*, *o*:  $\sqrt{\text{DAM}}$ , *ðóμος*, *dōmus*.
3. In Greek, to *i*: Indo-Eur., *dá-dhā-mi*; Greek, *τίθημι*.
4. In Latin, to *i*,—a very frequent change, especially in the second member of a compound word:  $\sqrt{\text{KAP}}$ , *capiro*, *accipio*.

II. Loss. In the following examples, the vowel lost is enclosed in parenthesis. Greek: *γίγ(ε)vouμai*, *εσ(ε)χον*, *πατ(ε)ρός*. Latin: (*e*)*sum*, *gig(e)no*, *discip(u)lina*.

III. ASSIMILATION. When a vowel closely connected with a consonant has its utterance thereby made difficult, it may be changed to a vowel, having for that position an easier utterance. This is one form of assimilation. The resulting vowel is *u* in *flagro*, *fulgor*; *pello*, *pulsus*: *e* in *genosis*, *genoris*, *generis* (from *genus*). Two vowels in contact may approximate each other: \*(*e*)*siam*, \**siam*, \**siem*. Two vowels separated from each other only by a consonant sometimes assimilate: *bone*, *bene*.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The object of dissimilation is to prevent repetition of the same vowel. Thus, *sequontur* was a form retained instead of *sequuntur*; *aliinus* became *alienus*.

### Consonant-Change.

#### I. SUBSTITUTION.

1. In Greek and Latin we have a change from original surd to sonant; e.g., orig. *k* to *y*, *g*:  $\sqrt{\text{PAK}}$ , *πήγνυμι*, *pagus*.
2. Greek shows an aversion to the original letters, *y*, *s*, and *v*; orig. *y* disappears, or is seen only in its effects; *v* appears as *F*; *s* is retained at the end of roots and words, but initial *s* before a vowel is generally changed to the rough breathing.

3. In Latin, the original letters *y*, *s*, *v* are generally retained, but often *s* passes into *r*, and *y* and *v* are interchanged with *i* and *u*.

II. LOSS. This may be initial, medial, or final. In Greek and Latin an original initial *s* or *v* is sometimes lost:  $\sqrt{\text{SMI}}$ , *μειδάω*, *miror*;  $\sqrt{\text{VΛRK}}$ , *VALK*, *VLAJK*, *ράκος*, *lacer*. Medial loss is not so frequent, very rare in Greek: *φέρε(τ)λ*, *μείζο(ν)α*, *μείζω*. In Latin, it occurs most frequently before *y*, *s*, and *v*: *di(c)sco*, *ma(g)ior*, *sua(d)vis*. It occurs also before nasals: *lu(c)na*, *lu(c)men*; and before *t* and *d*: *tor(c)tus*, *i(s)dem*. Loss at the end of a word affects single consonants or combinations of consonants. In Greek, when several consonants end a word, they are sometimes all dropped, as in *γάλα(κτ)*; but generally the last only is retained, and the preceding vowel is

then lengthened ; as, *τιθέ(vr)s*, *τιθείς*. In Latin, a combination of several consonants may end a word, as in *ferunt*, *urbs*; but in the older Latin, final consonants, especially *s*, *m*, *t*, were frequently dropped.

**III. ASSIMILATION.** The most important rules for assimilation of consonants in Greek and Latin are given in the grammars.

**IV. DISSIMILATION.** The rules are given in the grammars. Examples are *ἀδρέον*, *ἀστέον*; *ἔθι-θην*, *ἐτύθην*; *θι-θη-μι*, *τιθημι*; *claudtrum*, *clastrum*.

## II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION.

In general, the immediate cause of indistinct articulation is an excessive tendency to ease of utterance. A part of the needful sound of a word is slurred or omitted; then some indistinct or indefinite sound is added on; and this, afterwards becoming more definite, may lead to the utterance of a sound even more difficult than the original one which had thus suffered. Indistinct articulation appears under the following forms: I. *Labialism*; II. *Dentalism*; III. *Parasitic Sound*; IV. *Aspiration*.

**I. LABIALISM.** This is a change from *k* to *π* and *p*, or from *g* to *β* and *b*. If the *k* is pronounced lazily, a slight *w*-sound is apt to be produced immediately after it; and then, if the lips be nearly closed, an indistinct labial sound is produced. For examples, see Nos. 496–515.

**II. DENTALISM.** This is a change from *k* to *τ*, or from *gh* to *θ*. For examples, see Nos. 516–520.

**III. PARASITIC SOUND.** In Greek, *δy* may regularly become *ζ*. Initial *y*, if uttered lazily, may have a slight sound of *δ* (here called parasitic) uttered before it, and then the *δy* may become *ζ*. Thus, for original *y* in *√YUG*, we find *ζ* in *√ζυγ*, *ζύγον*.

IV. ASPIRATION. Examples are  $\phi\rho\omega\rho\acute{s}$ , for  $\pi\rho o\rho\acute{o}s$ ;  $\grave{\epsilon}\pi\acute{i}\beta\alpha\theta\rho\acute{v}o\acute{v}$ , for  $\grave{\epsilon}\pi\acute{i}\beta\alpha\theta\rho\acute{v}o\acute{v}$ ;  $\tilde{\nu}\delta\omega\rho$  from  $\checkmark UD$ .

## VOWEL-INCREASE.

An important kind of phonetic change is what is called *vowel-increase* ('intensification,' 'strengthening,' 'raising'). The vowels, arranged in the order of their strength, and beginning with the weakest, are in Greek,  $\iota, \upsilon, \epsilon, \alpha, \alpha$ ; in Latin,  $i, u, e, o, a$ . Change of any vowel into one farther to the right, or into a long vowel or diphthong, is *vowel-increase*. Change in the opposite direction is *vowel-decrease* ('weakening,' 'lowering'). Vowel-increase is extensively employed in forming stems from roots. The following arrangement of the different vowel-scales will illustrate the successive steps of vowel-increase. Reckoning from the fundamental-vowel toward the right, we have vowel-increase shown in two successive steps. The change from the fundamental-vowel as shown toward the left is vowel-decrease, which appears as either 'weakening' or 'loss.'

## Vowels of the Indo-European Language.

	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale . . . . .	$\bar{a}$	$a + a = aa = \bar{a}$	$a + aa = \bar{aa} = \bar{a}$
i-scale . . . . .	$\bar{i}$	$a + i = ai$	$a + ai = \bar{ai}$
u-scale . . . . .	$\bar{u}$	$a + u = au$	$a + au = \bar{au}$

## Vowels of Sanskrit.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	$i, u; \bar{i}, \bar{u}$	$\bar{a}$	$\bar{a}$	$\bar{a}$
i-scale .			$\bar{i}$	$\bar{e}$	$\bar{ai}$
u-scale .			$\bar{u}$	$\bar{o}$	$\bar{au}$

## Vowels of Greek.

		Weakening.	Fund.-Vowel.	First Step.	Second Step.
a-scale .	loss	i, u	ε, ο, ḥ	ο, ḥ, η ει (αι)	ω
i-scale .			ι		οι
u-scale .			υ	ευ (αυ)	ου (āv)

## Vowels of Latin.

(Old-Latin in heavy type.)

		Weakening.	Fund.-Vowel.	First Step.	Second Step.
a-scale .	loss	i, u	ɛ, ɔ, ɑ	o, ɛ, ɑ əl, i, ɛ, aɪ, ae	δ
i-scale .			i		oɪ, oe, ū
u-scale .			u	əu, au, ʊ	ou, ū

The following rules and examples illustrate some applications of vowel-increase :

In Greek,—

1. Radical ε is raised to ο:  $\sqrt{\phi\epsilon\rho}$ , φόρος;  $\sqrt{\gamma\epsilon\nu}$ , γένοντα.
2. " α " " ḥ, η:  $\sqrt{\lambda\ddot{a}k}$ , λέ-ληκ-α, λε-λᾶκ-α.
3. " i " " ει:  $\sqrt{i}$ , ei-μι;  $\sqrt{\pi\ddot{e}\theta}$ , πέθω.
4. " i " " οι:  $\sqrt{i}$ , ol-μος;  $\sqrt{\pi\ddot{e}\theta}$ , πέποιθα.
5. " u " " ευ:  $\sqrt{\phi\ddot{u}\gamma}$ , φεύγ-ω.

In Latin,—

1. Radical a is raised to ă, ē:  $\sqrt{ag}$ , amb-ăg-es, ēg-i.
2. " e " " o:  $\sqrt{mēn}$ , mōn-eo.
3. " e " " ē:  $\sqrt{tēg}$ , tēg-ula.
4. " i " " i, oe:  $\sqrt{fid}$ , fid-us, foed-us.
5. " u " " ū:  $\sqrt{dūc}$ , dūc-o.

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

THE researches of comparative philologists have for the past few years been directed very largely to a closer study of the vocalism of the Indo-European languages. The final opinions on vocalism of Schleicher, as laid down in the third edition of his "Compendium," 1870 (p. 10, ff.), and of Curtius in the fifth edition of his "Grundzüge der Etymologie," 1879 (Bk. I. § 7), may be regarded as the ripest expressions of the views of the old school.

The treatises of Verner, Brugman, Fick, Collitz, De Saussure, Johannes Schmidt, etc., contain more or less directly and explicitly the opinions of the new school, and these opinions are now generally accepted in Germany.

1. The brilliant discovery of Verner, in which he successfully explained almost the last remaining exception to the first "rotation of mutes" of Grimm's law, was not of merely local importance. In explaining the exception, he proved indirectly that *the accent of the Rig Veda, in its broad outlines, was once the accent of every Indo-European language*; that, therefore, it is a correct method to search for the effects of this accent where tradition has failed to bring it down to historical times (as in the German languages), or where it has been driven out by a new system (as in Greek).

2. The accentuation of the Veda is wedded to a phenomenon which penetrates the entire language. The syllable upon which the tone rests has a fuller vocalization than the others, especially those immediately preceding the tone. This causes the so-called strong and weak forms *é-mi* and *i-más*, *ta-nó-mi* and *ta-nú-más*, *pád-am* and *pad-á*, etc. Tracing these weak forms,

and distinguishing them from the strong ones, not only on Indian ground but also in the European languages (a process rendered safe by Verner), led Brugman to *the discovery of lingual and nasal vowels* on a level with Indian *r* and *l*, occurring in every language of the family in parallel and identical formations, and manifesting, therefore, a phenomenon of the original Indo-European language. Excepting *r* and *l*, in India the lingual and nasal vowels lack separate alphabetic signs, and are expressed by certain fixed groups of letters. So Greek *ap* and *pa* represent Indian *r*, Gr. *αλ* and *λα* = Ind. *l*; so Sk. *a* and *an*, Gr. *α* and *αν*, are the expedients by which nasal vowels (*n*, *y*) are rendered.

3. The time-honored opinion, which explained the European vowels *ä*, *ɛ*, *ɔ* (*a*, *e*, *o*) as later modifications of an original Indo-European *ɑ* which had been preserved intact in the Indo-Iranian languages, thus received its first shock; for it appeared that Sanskrit *ɑ*, when in connection with nasals it represented a nasal vowel, was a sound historically different from *ɑ* in other connections; while Greek *α*, in connection with linguals as well as nasals, was not the residue of the assumed original Indo-European *ɑ*. This led Brugman to characterize *European ä, ɛ, ɔ* as *Indo-European*, an assumption which was destined to be verified from a totally different direction.

4. *This proof came from the Indo-Iranian palatal series:* Sk. *c, j, jh*; Zd. *c (sh), j (zh)*, which is a modification of the first Indo-European guttural series *k<sup>1</sup>, g<sup>1</sup>, gh<sup>1</sup>*. The close study of these, inaugurated by Ascoli, Fick, and Hübschmann, led at last to a recognition (simultaneous, as it seems, in various quarters) of the fact that they owe their origin, not as had been previously assumed, to parasitic palatal vowels sounded after them, but simply to the fact that a palatal vowel actually following the guttural changed it to a palatal, and that this palatal vowel was often in Indo-Iranian written *ɑ*, corresponding to European *e*; that therefore *this Indo-Iranian ɑ had, at the period in which the palatals originated, still a physiological*

*value, which is best expressed by a<sup>o</sup>.* So Brugman's assumption, that the European triad *a*, *e*, *o* was more original than the Indo-Iranian *a*, became an assured fact of science.

### I.

The vowel variation of the couplets *λειπ-λοιπ*, *ἐλευθ-ἔλουθ*, *γεν-γον*, etc., reaches back to the earliest period of our family of languages, as far as the deepest investigation of scholars has pierced. It is the key-note, the starting-point from which the vocalism of every Indo-European language must be investigated. Whenever the question of priority arises between a root-form *λιπ* on the one hand, and *λειπ-λοιπ* on the other, the weak form must be regarded as a reduction. *λειπ* as well as *λοιπ*, if occasion for reduction or weakening should present itself, would both naturally reduce to *λιπ*, while there is no reason to assume that *λιπ* can be heightened by the effect of accent into both *λειπ* and *λοιπ*. It is, therefore, the converse of *guna* which grammar must see in verbal formations when strong and weak root-forms alternate with one another.

If, then, the root is to be looked for in the strong forms, the result is a double root where there exist two strong forms, a single root where there is but one. We should arrive then at such roots for the Greek: *πετ-ποτ*, *δει-δοι* [in *δε(y)os* and *δε-δοι-κα*]; *χει*, *χου* [in *χέ(F)ω* and *χο(F)εύς*]; *λειπ-λοιπ*; *ελευθ-ἔλουθ*; *μεν-μον*; *στελ-στολ*, *πενθ-πονθ*, etc.; single roots *λāθ*, *λāβ*, *φā*, *στā*, etc. The weakest form *πτ*, *δι*, *κλ*, *λιπ*, *ἔλυθ*, *μν*, *στλ*, *πνθ*, *λāθ*, *φā*, *στā*, etc., has provisionally been termed a *reduced form*. It will not require very keen perception or close scrutiny to perceive that the term '*reduced*' is false. We must here watch lest grammatical method and terminology obscure the facts of language. In *i-μεν* : *εi-μi*, *i* is no more a reduction from *ei* than *ei* the *guna* of *i*; they are forms as perfectly independent of one another as *λείπω* and *λέλοιπα*, as *βέλος* and *βαλῆ*. When the form *i-μεν* (originally *i-μέν*) came into existence, it did not start from an accented base *ei*, which

lost its accent, with it an *e*, and became *ɛ*; all that can be said is, that words of this group, when they have the accent on formative elements, appear with the radical or significant element *e*; when they have the accent on the root, with one of the two radical elements *ɛi* or *ɔi*.

If what we have stated is in accordance with the facts, the idea of a single root falls to the ground. We have in word-groups which show the variation between *e* and *o* a root-system consisting of three forms, two strong ones and one weak one; in all other word-groups a root-system of two forms, a weak one and a strong one. Designating the first class by AA, the second by BB, we have:—

CLASS AA.		CLASS BB.	
<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>	<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>
I. <i>μεν</i>		I. and II. <i>στᾶ</i>	III. <i>στᾶ</i>
II. <i>μον</i>	III. <i>μν</i>		
I. <i>πειθ</i>		I. and II. <i>θη</i>	III. <i>θε</i>
II. <i>ποιθ</i>	III. <i>πιθ</i>		
I. <i>πετ</i>		I. and II. <i>λᾶθ</i>	III. <i>λάθ</i>
II. <i>ποτ</i>	III. <i>πτ</i>		
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

All other root-forms are modifications of these ground-forms; e.g., *μα* in *με-μα-tov* and *μαν* in *μαίνωμαι* (= *μαν-γομαι*) are but modifications of *μν*, having their cause in the character of the inflectional elements which appear in connection with the root; in the same way *τραφ* and *ταρφ*, in *ξ-τραφ-ov* and *ταρφ-ύς*, are but graphical expedients for rendering the sound-group *τρφ* (*τρφ*) in the root-system *τρεφ*, *τροφ*, *τρφ*, etc. Hereafter we will designate a root-form like *μεν*, *χεν* or *χε(F)*, *πει*, *πετ*, etc., as ablaut I.; *μον*, *χο(F)*, *ποιθ*, *ποτ*, etc., as ablaut II.; *μν* (*μα*, *μαν*), *πιθ*, *πτ*, etc., as ablaut III.

## II.

From the first days of the comparative study of the Indo-European family of languages, up to the year 1876, it was held almost without a dissenting voice that the body of short vowels which the so-called original Indo-European language possessed consisted of *a*, *i*, *u*. Of these *a* was supposed to have remained unchanged in the Asiatic division of the family, the Indian and Iranian languages; while in the European languages it had in a large proportion of cases been weakened into *e* and *o*, the sounds holding physiologically a middle position respectively between *a* and *i*, and *a* and *u*. An exhaustive investigation of this supposed breaking up of Indo-European *a* on European ground was made by Curtius in 1864. It resulted in establishing the fact that the deviation of *a* into *e* occurred on the whole in the same words and formations in all of the European languages; that it could not have taken place in each one of them independently of the others; that, therefore, a common European language must be assumed; from this the several European languages had separated, as the Iranian and Indian languages had done from a common Indo-Iranian language. On the other hand, the coloring of *a* into *o* had taken place later and separately in the several European branches, because the *o* of one branch does not accord with the *o* of another.

Fick, in his book "Die Spracheinheit der Indo-Germanen Europas," makes use of Curtius' results in the same direction; he also holds to an Indo-European *a* which in Europe divided itself into *a* and *e*; of these two, *a* again was resolved, in the separate European branches, into *a* and *o*. The vowel system of Schleicher, which on the whole is artificial, does not deviate in any material respects from those above mentioned, as far as the short vowels are concerned.

Two points, which are the result of this system of short vowels, are to be carefully noted:—

1. In Sanskrit *a* is throughout the language one and the same vowel, being everywhere the direct descendant of the original Indo-European *a*.

2. Greek *α* represents throughout the language what has been left undisturbed of the original Indo-European *a*, a large part of this latter having been changed to *e* and *o*.

The first serious attack upon this system of short vowels struck at the two rules which have been deduced. In vol. ix. of Curtius' "Studien" there appeared the famous article by Karl Brugman, entitled "Nasalis Sonans," etc., which for the first time definitely proved the negative of these two rules. It will not be necessary to go through Brugman's proofs. Though his article furnished the key to the understanding of the Indo-European linguals and nasals, and more or less directly has formed the basis for most of the successful investigations on vocalism since that day, principles which are laid down there can now be presented in a more comprehensive fashion, owing to further investigations by Brugman himself and by others.

Brugman starts with the discussion of an interesting fact which Sievers teaches in his "Lautphysiologie," p. 26 ff. He observes that in the usual pronunciation of words containing nasals (*n*, *m*) and liquids (*r*, *l*), these are pronounced both as vowels and as consonants. As vowels, they form in connection with one or more consonants a distinct syllable, just as any other vowel. So in 'sieben mal acht' (*sie-bən*), 'wir ritten nach hause' (*rit-tən*), 'tändeln' (*tän-dən*), 'wandern' (*wan-dən*). English examples would be: 'the father is' (*fa-thər*), 'ankle' (*an-kl!*), 'heaven' (*hea-vn*), 'handsome' (*han-sm*), etc. On the other hand, the consonantal pronunciation of linguals and nasals is seen in 'beritti-ne': 'beritten' (*berit-tən*); 'ath-me': 'a-theim' (*a-thm*); Eng. 'ank-let': 'ankle' (*an-kl!*), etc. The alphabets of these languages fail to furnish separate characters for these two classes of sounds,—a fact which of course in nowise throws a doubt on their existence.

The Vedic and Sanskrit, as is well known, do possess distinct characters for lingual vowels, which are transcribed in the manner in which we have differentiated them in German and English from their corresponding consonants; viz.: *r* and *l*.

The change between the lingual consonants and lingual vowels is quite analogous to that between *y* and *i*, and *v* and *u*; before vowels there always appears the consonantal pronunciation *r* and *l*, *y* and *v*; before consonants the treatment of the linguals, though in principle the same as that of the dental and labial vowels, is characterized by a smaller degree of sensitiveness than these. While the latter always appear as *i* and *u* before consonants, *r* and *l* are changed to their corresponding vowels only when preceded as well as followed by consonants, or in the beginning of a word when followed by a consonant. A few examples will suffice. As the weak forms of the perfect of the verb *ni*, 'to lead,' appear as *ni-ny-* before endings beginning with a vowel, so do the weak forms of the verb *kar* appear as *ca-kr-* in the same connections: *ni-ny-a*, *ni-ny-us*, *ni-ny-e*, — *ca-kr-a*, *ca-kr-us*, *ca-kr-e*. But between consonants the semi-consonantal elements of these roots appear as vowels: *ni-tá-s*, *kr-tá-s*, *cru-tá-s*. So also the same change is seen in *i-más* : *y-anti*; in *ca-kr-má* : *ca-kr-us*; in *tu-ṣtu-má* : *tu-ṣtuw-us* (for *tu-ṣtv-us*); cf. *ca-klp-ré*.

The Sanskrit does not possess distinct characters to express nasals between two consonants (nasal vowels); these, however, indicate their presence by very distinct and peculiar phenomena. As we have *y*:*i*, *v*:*u*, *r*:*r*, and *l*:*l*, we have also *n*:*n* and *m*:*m*. *n* and *m* appear almost always as simple *a*, sometimes as *ām* (*ām*); this *an*, which is the phonetic equivalent of *ŋ*, can be differentiated from *an=a+n* by the aid of the Greek. While the latter *an* corresponds to Gr. *εν* or *ον*, the former appears in Greek also as *αν*, occurring there, as well as in Sanskrit, only in formations which require the weak form of the root (ablaut III.). So *mán-as* (*an=a+n*) = *μέν-ος*;

*ma-mán-tha* (*an* = *a* + *n*) = Gr. μέ-μον-α; but *mán-ye* for *mn-ye* corresponds to Gr. μαίνομαι for μαν-γομαι for μν-γομαι.

There appear, then, in Sanskrit, instead of merely the sounds *y-i*, *v-u*, as mediators between vowels and consonants, the very considerable body which is made up by these and the linguals and nasals in addition. The Sanskrit system of semi-consonants is as follows:—

Consonants:	<i>y</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>!</i>	<i>a, an</i>	<i>a, am</i>

This proves that *Sanskrit a* is not everywhere the same sound, and not everywhere the direct representative of Indo-European *a*. The Indo-European *a* will suffer further infringements in the course of our discussion, until it will have shrunk into comparative insignificance.

This variable function of semi-consonants is by no means restricted to Sanskrit. In every language of the family these sounds occur, but with still less perfect systems of expression. In Sanskrit there are at least distinct characters for lingual vowels; in the other languages these, as well as the nasal vowels, lack single characters, and are everywhere expressed by combinations similar to those which are found for nasal vowels even in Sanskrit. The following is the system for the Greek:—

Consonants:	( <i>y</i> )	( <i>F</i> )	<i>ρ</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>μ</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>αρ, ρα</i>	<i>αλ, λα</i>	<i>αν, να</i>	<i>αμ, μα</i>

Consonant *y* is shown in δέ(*y*)-ος; cf. δέ-δοι-κα : κέ(*y*)-ομαι; cf. κεῖ-μαι. *F* is shown in χέ(*F*)-ω; cf. χεύ-ω : κλέ(*F*)-ος = Sk. gráv-as. The consonants *ρ*, *λ*, *ν*, and *μ* are occasionally split into *αρ*, *αλ*, *αν*, and *αμ*; a phenomenon quite parallel with the breaking up of *y* and *v* in Sanskrit into *iy* and *uv*.

The following is the system for Gothic and High German:—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	Goth. <i>air</i>	Goth. <i>ul</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>um</i>

H. G. or      H. G. *ol*

The following is the system for Latin :—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	or ( <i>ur</i> )	<i>ul</i> ( <i>ol</i> )	<i>en</i>	<i>em</i>

*The extent to which Greek a and Sanskrit a do not represent Indo-European a is very considerable. In Greek the great mass of a's that appear in the vicinity of liquids and nasals are but defective (or rather excessive) graphic representations of the weakest imaginable vocalic element (sh'va).*

The discovery of the preceding facts was soon employed as the entering wedge for a series of attacks upon Indo-European a, which have by this time resulted in a very serious curtailment of it, and by consequence in an almost totally changed system of Indo-European vowels. The first step was here again taken by Brugman (Curtius' Studien, ix. 367, ff.; Kuhn's Zeitschrift, xxiv. 1, ff.), successful at least in that it pointed the right way for further examination. He there assumes for Greek ε, ο, α, three different Indo-European sounds, which he indicates by  $\alpha^1$ ,  $\alpha^2$ , and  $\alpha^3$ ;  $\alpha^3$  he regards as an original short a, which appears in Europe as a; in Sanskrit sometimes as a, sometimes as i (examples: Gr. στα-tó-s, Lat. sta-tu-s, Sk. sthi-tá-s);  $\alpha^1$  corresponds to European and Armenian e and Sk. Zend a;  $\alpha^2$  corresponds to Greek, Italic, Celtic, and Slavic o, German and Lithuanian a, also to Sk. a in a closed syllable; but in an open syllable, in cases represented by bhár-ā-mas (φέρ-o-μεν), pād-am (πόδ-a), dātár-am (δώροp-a), ushás-am (ηό-a), jānu (γόρν), dāpν (δόρν),  $\alpha^2$  is, according to Brugman, represented by Sk. ā. That, however, the lengthening of the ā in these cases is accidental or owing to special Sanskrit laws, was shown (in the main successfully) by Collitz and J. Schmidt. Aside from this, Brugman had intuitively seen the truth, though the more concrete proofs of his system came from a totally different direction, as will be shown in the next section. It will be seen that European and Armenian e's were e from all time; that the Sanskrit and Iranian a, which correspond to it, are

either special deviations dating from a comparatively late period in the co-existence of these languages; or, what is even more probable, that this *a* in these languages is but an insufficient sign for a sound which would be best indicated by *ae* (*a<sup>e</sup>*); as yet there has been no proof that the Sanskrit *a* which corresponds to Greek *o* is a sound which is colored by *o* (*a<sup>o</sup>*); it is enough to know that the Greek ablaut *ε : o* exists in every language of the family.

## III.

The fact that the Indo-European languages have two series of guttural consonants was discovered and settled by Ascoli, and has become one of the best-known laws of Indo-European phonetics. They are generally differentiated by the designations *k<sup>1</sup>*, *g<sup>1</sup>*, *gh<sup>1</sup>*, and *k<sup>2</sup>*, *g<sup>2</sup>*, *gh<sup>2</sup>*, for the common Indo-European period. In Sanskrit the first series is left in part as *k*, *g*, *gh* (Zend *k*, *g*); it also appears palatalized as *c*, *j*, *h* (Zend *c* and *sh*, *j* and *zh*). In Greek this series appears partly as *κ, γ, χ*, partly as *π, β, φ*; these latter interchange in a few instances with *τ, δ, θ*, under circumstances which are in principle the same as those in which Sk. *k, g, gh*, interchange with *c, j, h*. The second Indo-European series *k<sup>2</sup>*, *g<sup>2</sup>*, *gh<sup>2</sup>*, shows in Sanskrit a sign devoted solely to itself only for *k<sup>2</sup>*, namely *ç*; while the sounds *g<sup>2</sup>* and *gh<sup>2</sup>* share the signs *j* and *h* with the palatals of the series *k, g, gh*. In Zend *k<sup>2</sup>* is *ç*; *g<sup>2</sup>* and *gh<sup>2</sup>* are *z*. In Greek *k<sup>2</sup>, g<sup>2</sup>*, and *gh<sup>2</sup>* appear regularly as gutturals: *κ, γ, χ*.

The following scheme will illustrate the subject:—

INDO-EUROPEAN.	SANSKRIT.	ZEND.
<i>k<sup>1</sup></i> <i>g<sup>1</sup></i> <i>gh<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>k</i> <i>g</i> <i>gh</i>	<i>k</i> ( <i>kh</i> ) <i>g</i> ( <i>gh</i> )
<i>k<sup>2</sup></i> <i>g<sup>2</sup></i> <i>gh<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>c</i> } <i>j</i> <i>jh</i>	<i>c</i> ( <i>sh</i> ) <i>j</i> ( <i>zh</i> )
INDO-EUROPEAN.	GREEK.	
<i>k<sup>1</sup></i> <i>g<sup>1</sup></i> <i>gh<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>κ</i> <i>γ</i> <i>χ</i>	<i>π</i> <i>β</i> <i>φ</i>
<i>k<sup>2</sup></i> <i>g<sup>2</sup></i> <i>gh<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>κ</i> <i>γ</i> <i>χ</i>	<i>τ</i> <i>δ</i> <i>θ</i>

It is the palatal series which has branched off from the first guttural series—Sk. *c, j, h*; Zd. *c, j*; Gr. *τ, δ, θ*—which concerns the subject here treated. The true cause of this division remained unrecognized up to the time of Ascoli; he was the first to get some inkling of the way to a legitimate explanation. He states that in Zend the change from a guttural to a palatal in the three degrees of the adjective, *aka-*, *ashyō*, and *acista-* [*k : c (sh)*], is due to the change of the vowel following the guttural, and also notes that there is no root of the form *gi* either in Sanskrit or Zend, but that they show *ji*. This is really a recognition, fragmentary as it may be, of the principle that palatalization is due to the influence of palatal vowels actually occurring after gutturals. According to J. Schmidt, Dr. Vilhelm Thomsen was the first to hint that the *European* languages, with their supposed secondary vocalization, might be drawn in as auxiliaries in such a way that Sanskrit and Zend syllables *ca* and *ka* should be explained from *κε* and *κα* as European equivalents, and that thus the palatals before a written *a* owe their origin to the fact that this *a* was in such connections originally sounded as *ae* (*a<sup>o</sup>*). The full principle was recognized, as it seems, nearly simultaneously by Collitz, Karl Verner, Saussure, and J. Schmidt.

If we formulate the principles which are laid down by these writers, there result the following rules:—

1. The Indo-Iranian palatals—Sk. *c, j, h*; Zend *c(sh), j(zh)*—are a modification of the first guttural series (*k<sup>l</sup>, g<sup>l</sup>, gh<sup>l</sup>*) before palatal vowels,—*i (y), a<sup>o</sup> (a<sup>o</sup>i, a<sup>o</sup>u)*,—and can originally have stood only before these vowels.

2. The vowel signs *a, ai*, and *au*, in the Indo-Iranian languages, actually represent two series of vowels at least (more if more can be proved); namely: *a<sup>o</sup>, a<sup>o</sup>i, a<sup>o</sup>u*, and *a, ai, au*,—the former corresponding to *e, ei, eu* (Gr. *ε, ει, ευ*) in the European languages.

The last rule bears upon the correct understanding of Greek ablaut in three vital points.

(a) In the ablaut series the *e* which appears in the row marked I. (ablaut I.) is not the result of the weakening of Indo-European *a*, but represents an original sound, which is clearly expressed in the European branches of the family, and

I.	$\pi\epsilon\tau$	$\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$	$\pi\epsilon\rho\theta$	$\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$	$\rho\epsilon\nu$ ( $\rho\epsilon F$ )	$\pi\epsilon i\theta$ , etc.
II.	$\pi\alpha\tau$	$\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$	$\pi\alpha\rho\theta$	$\pi\alpha\nu\theta$	$\rho\alpha\nu$ ( $\rho\alpha F$ )	$\pi\alpha i\theta$ , etc.
III.	$\pi\tau$	$\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$	$\pi\rho\theta$	$\pi\nu\theta$	$\rho\nu$	$\pi i\theta$ , etc.

which is not expressed by a distinct sign in the Indo-Aryan languages, but there manifests itself in the palatals of the Indo-European series *k<sup>l</sup>*, *g<sup>l</sup>*, *gh<sup>l</sup>*; namely, *c*, *j*, *h*.

(b) Again looking at the series of roots laid down under (a), it will appear that all the forms under I. are on the same level as far as the root vowel is concerned; so also the forms under II. From necessity, the forms under III. are also on a level; one of these holds the same grammatical position as the other; one is used in the same kinds of formations, verbal and nominal, as the other.

(c) The sound *a* appears in III. only in connection with linguals and nasals; it is something special.

The following examples illustrate the origin of palatalization, and the Sanskrit sound *a'*:

Variation between *k* and *c*: Sk. *cuk-rá-s* : *çbc-iṣṭa-s*; *çak-rá-s* : *çac-iṣṭa-s*; Zend *aka-* : *acista-*; Sk. *ark-á-s* : *arc-i-s*.

Variation between *g* and *j*: *tig-má-s* : *téj-iṣṭa-s*; *tyag-á-s* : *tyáj-as*, etc.

The facts and principles illustrated by these examples for the Indo-Iranian languages are represented in Greek also.

The variation takes place here between *labials* (which represent original gutturals) and the *dentals* of Curtius' dentalism, which take the place of palatals. Not indeed in so widely diffused a manner has the original difference between the labials (= gutturals) and dentals (= palatals) been held fast; it has

been wiped out very largely at the expense of the palatals ; but there are still enough data left to show that the Greek started with the same differences, and that these differences were based upon the same cause, the character of the following sound. As in Sk. a palatal before *i* (*y*), *a<sup>o</sup>* (*a<sup>o</sup>i*, *a<sup>o</sup>u*) corresponds to a guttural before other sounds, so in Greek there is still a respectable body of forms which show dentals before *e* and *ε* (*ε*, *ευ*) which vary with labials according to the proportion :—

*τ, δ, θ : π, β, φ = Sk. c, j, h : k, g, gh.*

Greek palatalization appears in the following cases :—

1. *τίς*, gen. *τε(σ)o*, *τε* : *πότερος* = Zend *cis*, *cahyā*, *ca* : Sk. *ka-tarás*.

2. *πέντε* : *πέμπτος* = Sk. *páñc-a* : *pank-ti-s*.

3. *τρι-οττής*, *δύσσε*, *δύσσωμαι* : *δύψομαι*.

4. *ἀδελός* : *ἀβολός*.

The vocalism of the Greek has the largest claim to being a correct, undisturbed reflex of that of the corresponding roots in all the languages of the family. Sanskrit and Zend in reality possess the root-triad (*πετ*, *ποτ*, *πτ*; *λειπ*, *λοιπ*, *ληπ*) to even a larger extent than the Greek ; but the first two ablauts have fallen together, at least graphically.

Surprising is the non-sensitiveness of the Latin to variations of root-vowels, especially if its otherwise close kinship with Greek is kept in view. It everywhere evinces the tendency to urge some one of the root-vowels through the entire group of formations belonging to the root. To a large extent this is the vowel of the root-form (ablaut I.). So the vowel of *lego*, *clepo*, *tremo*, *pe(r)do*, *serpo*, etc., fails to vary with ablaut II. (*o*) in the perfect. On the other hand, the Indo-European perfect vowel (ablaut II.) is contained in *to-tond-i*, *spo-pond-i*, and *mo-mord-i*; but the radical vowels of these words have spread over their entire respective word-groups, either assimilating the vowel, or suppressing forms which show another root-vowel, and placing such as had *o* in their place. Such are

the presents of these words: *tondeo*, *spondeo*, *mordeo*, which legitimately show *o*, but are in reality causative formations, such as Gr. φορ-έω to φέρω. The weakest root-form (ablaut III.) is retained to the exclusion of the other two in the groups of which *sci-n-d-o*, *fi-n-d-o*, *ju-n-g-o* are presents, e.g., *jungo*, *junxi*, *junctus*, *jugum*, *conjux*, etc. Still enough has been left of a Latin ablaut to show that it once coincided with the Greek, though there is no one case in which all three forms have been preserved. Examples of roots which show the first and second forms of the root are: *nex* : *noc-eo*; *teg-o* : *tog-a*; *sequi* : *socius*. Of groups which show ablauts I. and III., examples are *fer-o* : *for-(ti)s* = Sk. *bhr-t-is*; *dic-o* (= *deic-o*) : *causi-dic-us*; *duc-o* (= *deuc-o*) : *duc-em*; *ur-o* (= *eus-o*) : *us-tus*. Of groups which show ablauts II. and III., an example is *mon-eo* : *men-(ti)-s* = Sk. *ma-ti-s*.

The triple form of the root is not an accidental modification on European ground of a *simplex* primitive form, but it belongs to our family of languages as a whole; it is Indo-European. It is a fact which has until lately not been sufficiently emphasized that *each one of the three root-forms is restricted to a certain number of formations, nominal and verbal*; this fact alone, if reflected on consistently, is enough to establish the root-triad as Indo-European.

#### IV.

A closer look at the physiological construction of the roots which show the variation between *e* and *o* (Class AA) yields the following results: These roots have in their strong forms, as purely vocalic element, this *e* varying with *o* and nothing else. The remaining elements have never the character of pure vowels, but are either full consonants or semi-consonants, or both. Of the first category there is but one type, that exhibited in roots like *ter*, *es*, etc.; the root-vowel is preceded and followed by a consonant (*spiritus lenis* in *es*, *ɛs*, etc.).

This we name type A. The rest arrange themselves best according to the following scheme: Type B, those which end in a semi-consonant; type C, those which contain a semi-consonant preceded and followed by other consonants:—

A.	B.	C.
<i>πετ, ποτ δδ, (δδ) in the Goth. perf. at, etc.</i>	<i>δε(γ), δοι χευ, χο(F) δερ, δορ στελ, στολ μεν, μον τεμ, τομ etc.</i>	<i>λειπ, λοιπ ἐλευθ, ἐλουτθ δερκ, δορκ κλεπ, κλοπ πενθ, πονθ φεμφ, φομφ etc.</i>

This classification has especial value for understanding ablaut III., — the weakest, the accentless form of the root. This differs from the two strong ones in no particular, except that it does not possess the purely vocalic element (*ε* or *o*) which appears in the strong forms. The root-forms which lie at the base of ablaut III. are, therefore:—

A.	B.	C.
<i>πτ σ etc.</i>	<i>δι χυ δρ στλ μν τμ, etc.</i>	<i>λιπ ἐλυθ δρκ κλπ πνθ φμφ, etc.</i>

It is evident that some of these last groups are unpronounceable in certain connections; e.g., according to type A we have *ξ-σχ-ον*, the second aorist, which legitimately shows the weakest form; so also *ἐκ-τός* for *σχ-τός*, the verbal adjective, is made

from the same degree of the root (cf. *ἐ-πιθ-ον* and *πιστός*); but the difficult group of consonants σχτ- necessitated the insertion of a short vowel. It is not to be supposed, however, that the ε in ἐκτός possessed in speaking the same value as that of ἔχω, as long as the position of the accent was not disregarded in pronunciation. In weak forms of the types στλ, δρκ, πνθ, ρμφ, etc., the lingual and nasal consonants were changed to lingual and nasal vowels; λ, when vocalized, appears as αλ, λα; ρ as αρ, ρα; ν and μ appear as α, αν, and α (αμ).

It has appeared sufficiently that the assumption of a root λιπ or φυ by the side of πετ is inconsistent, because the two root-forms have totally different functions in their respective groups of words; the above schemes will furnish a purely physiological reason. Roots which contain an ε or ν are never followed by another semi-consonant (ρ, λ, μ, ν); there are no roots of a type μν, δρ, πνθ, δρκ, etc., as there are μεν, δερ, πενθ, δερκ, etc. Nasals do, indeed, occur after ε and ν in certain formations, generally the present, as πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι, Lat. sci-n-d-o, etc.; but a look at some other formation from the same root will quickly teach that the nasal does not belong to the root [πεν(θ) σομαι, Sk. chi-chéd-a]. On the other hand, when a nasal or lingual is preceded by ε, it belongs to the root, and appears, or must be accounted for, in all formations; so πένθ-ος, πέ-πονθ-α, πείσο-μαι (= πένθ-σομαι), Sk. ta-sthāmb-a, ba-bāndh-a, etc. The morphological function of nasals and linguals, which belong to the root, is therefore precisely the same as that of ε (y), ν (F) belonging to the root. Both waver between a vocalic and a consonantal condition, according to their surroundings; both are totally different from the ε and ο which appear in the root. These are the root-vowels proper, and about these the semi-consonantal and consonantal elements of the root are grouped.

The triple root (Class AA) runs through nearly 250 groups of Greek words, is preponderant in Teutonic and Sanskrit,

and is really the phenomenon from a discussion of which any treatise on ablaut must start. It is not, however, the only kind of root which appears either in Greek or in the kindred languages; there are considerable numbers of roots which show but two forms, differing from one another merely in the quantity of the root-vowel, Class BB, and that in such a way that the form with the long vowel occurs in precisely those formations in which Class AA shows the forms with *ε* and *ο*. The form with the short vowel occurs in those formations in which Class AA shows the weak form (ablaut III.) as the following scheme will show:—

	I.	II.	III.
AA	<i>πείθ-ω</i> , <i>τείχ-ος</i> <i>φεύγ-ω</i> , <i>ζεῦγ-ος</i> <i>μέν-ω</i> , <i>μέν-ος</i>	<i>πέ-ποιθ-α</i> <i>ἐλέφρονθ-α</i> <i>μέ-μον-α</i>	<i>ἐ-πέ-πιθ-μεν</i> , <i>πισ-τός</i> <i>ἐλ-ήλυθ-μεν</i> , <i>φικ-τός</i> <i>μέ-μα-μεν</i> , <i>-μά-τος</i>
BB	<i>λάθ-ω</i> , <i>λᾶθ-ος</i> <i>στη-μι</i> , <i>στή-μων</i> <i>θη-μι</i> , <i>θή-μων</i> <i>δέ-δω-μι</i> , <i>δέ-δωρ</i>	<i>λέ-λάθ-α</i> <i>ἔ-στη-κα</i> <i>ἔ-θη-κα</i> <i>δέ-δω-κα</i>	<i>λέ-λασ-μαι</i> , <i>-λασ-τος</i> <i>ἔ-στα-μεν</i> , <i>στά-τος</i> <i>τέ-θε-μαι</i> , <i>θε-τός</i> <i>δέ-δο-μαι</i> , <i>δο-τός</i>

The Latin exhibits ablaut consisting in variation between long and short vowels in *scāb-i*:*scāb-o*; *fōd-i*:*fōd-io*; *ōd-i*:*ōd-iūm*, etc. Sanskrit has not often kept this kind of formation undisturbed; it appears in *ga-gād-a*:*gā-gād-ūs*; *ā-sthā-t*:*sthī-tā-s*, etc.

The question now fairly presents itself: What are the causes of these phenomena which penetrate the vocalism of our languages with such far-reaching regularity; what is the cause that sets *δέ-δο-μαι* against *δέ-δω-κα*; *φικ-τός* against *φεύγ-ω*; *πείθ-ω* against *πέ-ποιθ-α*, and both against *πισ-τός*? The question naturally falls into two distinct parts: (1) What is the relation, in both AA and BB of the scheme above, of

the forms in column III. to those in columns I. and II.?

(2) In Class AA what causes the difference in the root-vowels of columns I. and II.?

Surprising as it may seem, this *latter* question remains as yet unanswered. In spite of the large extent of the material which is accessible, there has not been found anything upon which an explanation of the ablaut  $\epsilon : o$  can be rested with safety. That it is not accidental and inorganic, as it was formerly regarded, is clear from the regularity of its distribution, and not the less clear because the reason of it has not been as yet discovered. It is to be noted that it is not restricted to the *root* of words; it occurs as well in formative elements.

Very different is the state of our knowledge with regard to the *former* question. The cause whose workings we see in the difference between  $\pi\sigma-\tau\circ s$ , and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta-\omega$  and  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}-\pi\sigma\theta-a$ , is perfectly well known. It is the varying position of the accent which creates the difference between strong and weak forms. The languages which have preserved this ablaut best, have fortunately also with it preserved a sufficient amount of data for its explanation.

The Vedic texts which are accented show that, as a rule, the strong form of the root occurs when the tone rests on the root; the weak form, when the tone rests on inflectional elements; so  $\acute{e}-mi$  ( $a^{\acute{e}}-mi$ ) :  $i-m\acute{a}s$ ;  $da-d\acute{a}rg-a$  :  $da-d\acute{r}g-us$ ;  $v\acute{a}c-as$  :  $uk-t\acute{a}s$ , etc.

The Greek originally possessed the law of accentuation indicated by these examples to much the same extent as the old Aryan language of India. But in the historical period of the language a new principle, the recessive accentuation, has usurped its place, leaving but a few fossilized remnants of the old method. In  $\theta\rho\alpha\sigma-\bar{v}s$ ,  $\pi\sigma-\tau\circ s$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\alpha\sigma-\mu\acute{e}v\circ s$ ,  $\lambda\pi-\acute{e}-\sigma\theta\alpha$ , etc., we have survivals of the older accentuation, accompanied by the weak form of the root. Generally the accent has been subjected to the new law; usually, however, without disturbing the form of the root which had accompanied the old accent.

So *λ-μεν*, *πέ-φα-ται*, *ἔ-φθαρ-μαι*, *κάρ-σις*, were once oxytone, for they contain the weakest form of their roots: *λ*, *φα* (*φν*), *φθαρ* (*φθρ*), *καρ* (*κρ*).

The German shows the traces of the old tone system in two ways: —

(1) In the ablaut. This coincides in its leading traits with the ablaut of the Greek and Vedic. The two strong forms (ablauts I. and II.), as *steig* and *staig*, *bind* and *band*, occur in those formations in which Vedic words present the strong form of the root accompanied by the accent; the weak forms of the root, as *stig*, *bund* (= *bnd*), in those in which the Vedic shows weak forms, and the accent on a formative element.

(2) An exception to the first German rotation of mutes (*Grimm's Law*) is due to this method of accentuation. In a considerable number of cases Indo-European surd mutes do not, as the law demands, appear in the Germanic languages as *surd spirants*, but as *sonant spirants*; this irregularity takes place only in the middle of a word between two sonants. The irregular Teutonic sound to a considerable extent alternates with the regular one in inflected words belonging to the same root. In the inflection of verbs the Germanic languages, with the exception of Gothic, show this alternation in such a way that the irregular sound appears in precisely those forms which contain the weakest form of the root (ablaut III.); while the regular consonant appears in the two strong forms of the root (ablaut I. and II.). The entire phenomenon lives to-day in High German in such changes as *ziehe*: *gezogen*; *kiese*: *erkoren*; Eng. *lose*: *forlorn*. The cause of it was discovered by Karl Verner. He saw that there was a living remnant of Vedic and Indo-European accentuation preserved in this alternation of consonants. *The forms with irregular consonant and weakest root-form (ablaut III.) originally had the tone on their inflectional elements (zig-túm and zig-a-ná) in Indo-European times, and have it in the accented Vedic texts which have come down to us* (e.g., *bi-bhid-imá* and *bhin-ná*); *the forms with regular*

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*consonant were accented on the root (zī'h-a and zē'h); Ved. bhār-ā-mi and ja-bhār-a.* Verner's law formed one of the most important factors in establishing the truth that the broad facts of Vedic accentuation once ruled in all Indo-European languages; it is the strongest justification of the method of accounting for variations of root-vowels which is now universally practised; in fact, it has been seen that, so far, ablaut, wherever it is explainable, is so on the basis of this law of accent. Wherever this fails, there is as yet no other known fact or principle which furnishes additional light. Explanation must be held in abeyance until further investigation or new material shows the way.

## PART II.

## Regular Substitution of Sounds.



<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
a	a	ă ē o	a e o i u
ā	ā	ā η ω	ā ē ð
i	i	ī	i
			e
ī ?	ī	ī	i
u	u	ū	u
			o
ū ?	ū	ū	u
ai	ē	au ēu ou	ai ē oi ae oe ī ū
ái	ái	ā y φ	
au	ō	av ēv ov	au o u
āu	āu	av ēv	au
k	k kh k' ç	κ	c q
g	g g'	γ	g

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
gh	gh h	χ	<i>init. h, med. g</i>
t	t th	τ	t
d	d	δ	d
dh	dh	θ	<i>init. f, med. d, b</i>
p	p ph	π	p
b	b	β	b
bh	bh	φ	<i>init. f, med. b</i>
ṅ	ṅ ḡ	γ before gutt.	n
n	n ṇ	ν	n
m	m	μ	m
r	r	ρ	r
l	l	λ	l
j	j	<i>init. spir. asp.</i>	j
s	s sh	σ, <i>spir. asp.</i>	s (r)
v	v	Ϝ	v

**K**

**k; k, kh, k', ȝ; κ; c, k, q, (seldom g).**

001. 1. **ak, ank; ak'; ḥyk; anc, unc;** bend, curve.

*ἀγκ-ών*, a bend ; *ἄγκ-os*, a bend, hollow, valley ; *ὅγκ-os*, a bend, hook, barb ; *ἄγκ-ἄλος*, crooked ; *ἄγκ-ῆρα*, an anchor.

**ano-ile**, a small, oval shield ; **ano-īlus** (dim.), a man-servant ; **anc-īla** (dim.), a maid-servant ; **anc-illa** (dim.), a maid-servant, female slave ; **anc-illāris**, relating to maid-servants, [*ancillary*] ; **ang-īlus**, an *angle*, a corner ; **uno-us**, a hook ; **unc-us** (adj.), hooked, curved ; **ad-uno-us**, bent in, hooked, curved ; **ung-īlus**, a ring ; **†anc-ēra**, an anchor.

002. 2. **ak; aȝ; ȝk; ac;** sharp, pointed, swift.

*ἄκ-ων*, a javelin ; *ἄκ-avos*, *ἄκ-aiva*, a thorn ; *ἄκ-pos*, at the point or end, highest, outermost ; *ἄκ-pis*, *ὅκ-pis*, a mountain-peak ; *ἄκ-ūs*, swift ; *ὅξ-ūs*, sharp, keen, swift, [*oxide, oxygen, oxytone*].

**āo-er**, sharp, acute, [*acrid, crabbed, eager*] ; **āc-rimōnia**, sharpness, *acrimony* ; **āc-erbus**, harsh ; **āc-erbitas**, harshness, *acerbity* ; **āc-ervus**, a heap ; **āc-eo**, to be sour ; **āc-esco** (inch.), to become sour ; **āc-ētum**, sour wine, vinegar, [*acetic*] ; **āc-īdus**, sour, *acid* ; **āc-ies**, *edge*, keen look, sight, army in battle-array ; **āc-uo**, to sharpen ; **āc-ūtus** (part.), sharpened ; **āc-ūtus** (adj.), sharp, pointed, *acute* ; **āc-ūmen**, a point, acuteness, *acumen* ; **āc-us**, a needle, [to egg, to *edge* = to urge on or incite] ; **ōo-iōr**, swifter ; **ōo-īter**, swiftly.

003. 3. **ark; —; dλk, dƿk; arc;** keep off, hold good. In the root *ἀρκ* the more prominent meaning is the positive one, to hold good ; in *ἀλκ*, the negative meaning, to keep off.

**ἀλ-αλκ-εῖν**, to keep off; **ἀλκ-ή**, strength, courage, defence; **ἀρκ-έω**, to keep off, to suffice; **ἀρκ-ιος**, certain, sufficient.

**αρο-εο**, to shut up, to keep off; **co-ero-eo**, to enclose something on all sides or wholly, to restrain, confine, *coerce*; **ex-ero-eo** (lit. to thrust or drive out of an inclosure), to drive on, keep at work, to *exercise*; **ex-ero-itium**, *exercise*; **ex-ero-itus**, a trained or disciplined body of men, an army; **арх**, a citadel, height, defence; **аро-а**, a chest, [*ark*]; **аро-анус**, trusty, secret; **аро-анум**, a secret, a mystery.

004. 4. **ἀρκτος**, a bear.

**Аркот**, the Great and the Lesser Bear (*Ursa Major et Minor*); **урсус** (for *urosus*), a bear; **урса**, a she-bear.

005. 5. —; **δαχ**; **δак**; —; bite.

**δάκ-νω**, to bite; **δάκ-ος**, an animal of which the bite is dangerous; **δηγ-μα**, a bite.

006. 6. **δάκρυ**, **δάκρυον**, a tear; **δακρύω**, to weep.

**лаорима**, **лаорума** (old form *dacrima*, *daeruma*), a tear, [*lachrymalлаоримо, **лаоритмо**, to weep. The root is perhaps the same as of No. 5.*

007. 7. **δάκτυλος**, finger, [*ductyl*]. The root is probably **δεκ** (**δεχ**) in **δέκομαι** (**δέχομαι**), to take. By some authorities the root is referred to No. 10.

**дигитус**, finger, [*digit*]. The root of this word is by some authorities referred to No. 10.

008. 8. **δέκα**, ten.

**десем**, *ten*; **Dесember** (*decem* and *-ber* = *fer*, Sanskrit *bhar*, to carry, bear), *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year (reckoned from March); **десимус**, **декимус**, the tenth, [*decimal*].

009. 9. —; **дарç**; **δερк**, **δрак**; —; see.

**δέρκ-омаи**, to look, to see; **δέρг-μа**, a look; **δράк-ов**, a *dragon*; **дорк-ас**, a gazelle.

010. 10. **dak ; dic ; δικ, δεικ ; dic** ; show.

δέικ-νυμ, to show, to point out; δεῖξ-ις, a pointing out; δεῖγ-μα, something pointed out; δίκ-η, right, justice (orig. sense, custom, usage).

**dic-o** (vb. conj. 1), to proclaim, to devote; **ab-dic-o** (to proclaim one's self removed from a thing), to disown, renounce, *abdicate*; **dē-dic-o** (to adjudge a thing from one's self to a deity), to *dedicate*; **in-dic-o**, to point out, to *indicate*; **praedic-o**, to cry in public, to proclaim, declare, [*predicate*]; **dic-o** (vb. 3), to say, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, contra, e, in, inter, *prae*), [*contradict, edict, interdict, predict, verdict*]; **dic-tio**, a saying, *dition*, [*dictionary*]; **dic-to** (freq.), to say often, prescribe, *dictate*; **dic-tātor**, a *dictator*; **dic-tito** (intens.), to say often or emphatically.

011. 11. **dak ; (dac-as, fame) ; δοκ ; dic** ; be esteemed, esteem.

δοκ-έω, to think, seem; δόξ-α, opinion.

**dēo-et**, it is proper, it is fitting, (compd. w. ad, com, de); **dēo-ens**, becoming, fit, *decent*; **dēo-or** (ōris), what is seemly or becoming, elegance, grace; **dēc-ōrus**, becoming, suitable, *decorous*; **dēo-ōrum**, propriety, *decorum*; **dēc-us** (ōris), ornament, honor, glory; **dēc-ōro**, to *decorate*, adorn, (compd. w. com, de); **dig-nus** (= *dio-nus*), worthy; **dig-nitas**, worthiness, *dignity*; **dig-nor**, to deem worthy, to regard as worthy of one's self, to *deign*; **dē-dig-nor**, to *disdain*; **in-dig-nor**, to consider unworthy, to be *indignant*.

012. 12. **du, du-k ; duh ; δυκ ; dūc** ; draw, lead.

δα-δύσσε-σθαι, to draw.

**dūc-o**, to lead, conduct, draw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, di, e, in, intro, ob, per, *prae*, *praeter*, pro, re, retro, se, sub, *subtēr*, super, trans), [*abduce, abduction, adduce, ad-duction, circumduct, circumduction, conduce, conduct, conduc-tion, conduct, deduce, deduction, diduction, educe, eduction, induce, induct, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, prōduce, prōduct, production, reduce, reduction, retrodaction*,

*seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subduction, superinduce, superinduction, traduce, traduction]; ἐ-διδο-ο (conj. 1), to bring up a child physically or mentally, to rear, to educate; dux, a leader; duo-to (freq.), to lead, conduct; duo-tillis, that may be led or drawn, ductile.*

013. 13. ἑκαστι, Bœot. *Fíkari*, twenty.

viginti, twenty; vicesimus, viocensimus, vigesimus, the twentieth.

014. 14. *vik*; *vik'*; *Fuk*, *lk*; *vic*; yield, give way.

εἰκ-ω, to yield.

vi-to (= vic-i-to), to shun, avoid, (compd. w. de, e); vio-is, change, alternation, *vicissitude*; vio-issim, in turn.

015. 15. ἑκατόν, a hundred. Sk. *qata-m*.

centum, a hundred, [cent]; centesimus, the hundredth; centuria, an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred, a century; centurio, a commander of a hundred men, a centurion.

016. 16. *vak*; *vac*; *Fek*, *ik*; *vic*; will, desire.

ἐκ-ών, willing; ἐκ-ητι, by means of, for the sake of; ἐκ-ηλος, at rest, at one's ease.

in-vi-tus (= in-vic-i-tus), unwilling.

017. 17. ἑκυρός, a father-in-law; ἑκυρά, a mother-in-law. Sk. *qvacuras*.

sōcer, a father-in-law; socrus, a mother-in-law.

018. 18. *vark*, *vrak*, *valk*, *vlak*, *lak*; —; *Felk*; *lac*; draw, drag, allure.

Ἐλκ-ω, to draw; ὀλκ-ή, a drawing; ὀλκ-ός, that which draws, that which is made by drawing, a furrow.

ἴλεο-io, to entice, allure, (compd. w. ad, e, in, per, pro), [*elicit*]; de-leo-to (intens.), to allure, delight, [*delectable*]; deliciatus, alluring, *delicate*; deliciōsus, *delicious*; λάqu-eus, a snare; il-lēo-ঢbra, enticement.

019. 19. Ἐλκος, a wound, an ulcer.  
 ulcus, a sore, an *ulcer*; *ulcero*, to make sore, to cause to *ulcerate*; *ulceratio*, *ulceration*.
020. 20. Sk. rt. **ark'**, beam.  
 ἥλεκτωρ, the beaming sun; ἥλεκτρον, amber, a shining metal [*electricity*]; Ἡλέκτρα, Electra.
021. 21. Greek rt. **lk.**  
*ik-máis*, moisture; *ik-máiw*, to moisten.
022. 22. Greek rt. **lik**, *lk*, come.  
*ik-w*, *ik-néomai*, *ik-ánw*, to come, reach; *ik-érnys*, *ik-tíjw*, a suppliant; *ik-áños*, coming far enough, sufficient; *ik-meños*, following, favorable.
023. 23. κάδος, a jar or vessel for water or wine.  
*cádus*, a large vessel for containing liquids.
024. 24. καθ-ἄρός, clean, clear, pure; *καθ-aiρw*, to purify; κάθ-*apris*, purification, [*cathartic*].  
*cas-tus* (= *cad-tus*), pure, *chaste*; *in-ces-tus*, impure, unchaste; *in-ces-tum*, *in-ces-tus*, unchastity, *incest*; *cas-tigo* (*castum-ago*), to set right, to correct, *chastise*, *chasten*, *castigate*.
025. 25. Pronominal stems, **ka**, **kli**; —; **ka**, **ko**; —.  
*kaí*, and. From the same stem comes *τe* with *τ* for *κ*.  
*que*, and.
026. 26. Greek rt. **κακ.**  
*κακ-ós*, bad; *κακ-ów*, to maltreat; *κακ-únw*, to damage; *κák-η*, wickedness.
027. 27. κάλαμος, a reed, a fishing-rod; *καλáμη*, a stalk; *καλа-μе́нъ*, a reaper, an angler.  
 Sk. *kalamas*, a kind of rice, a writing-reed. *cálamus*, a reed; *culmus*, a stalk, *culm*.
028. 28. **kar**, **kal**, **kla**, **kla-m**; —; **καλ**; **kal**, **cal**, **cla**; call.  
*καλ-éw*, to call; *κλη-τíjw*, *κλή-twɔr*, one who calls or summons; *κλῆ-sis*, a calling, call; *κλη-τeúw*, to cite, to summon.

cál-o, kál-o, to call, call together, summon; inter-cálo, to *intercalate*; Cál-endæ, Kál-endæ, (the day when the order of days was proclaimed), the first day of the Roman month, the Calends; Cál-endárius, Kál-endárius, of or pertaining to the Calends; Cál-endárium, Kál-endárium, the interest-book of a money-lender, [*calendar*]; inter-cál-áris, *intercalar*, *intercalary*; con-cil-iūm, an assembly, a *council*; nomen-clá-tor, one who calls by name; nomen-clá-tūra, a calling by name, *nomenclature*; clás-sis (= clá-ti-s, or = κλᾶ-σις = κλῆ-σις), (a mustering, a summons), a *class*, an army, a fleet; classiсus, (of or belonging to a classis), belonging to a class of the Roman people, belonging to the first class, of the highest rank, *classical*; clá-mo, to call, cry out, shout, [*claim*], (compd. w. ad, com, de, ex, in, pro, re, sub), [*acclaim*, *acclamation*, *declaim*, *declamation*, *exclaim*, *exclamation*, *proclaim*, *proclamation*, *reclaim*, *reclamation*]; clá-mítō (freq.), to cry out violently, to vociferate; clá-mor, a loud call, a shout, a cry, *clamor*.

029. 29. **kal**; (stem-form **kala**); καλ; cal, cel; cover.

καλ-ία, a wooden dwelling, hut, barn, granary; καλ-ίος, καλ-ίս, a hut, a cabin. An expansion of the root καλ is found in the stem καλυβ of καλύβ-η, hut, and καλύπ-τω, to cover. Another expansion is probably the root κλεπτ, No. 55.

†cal-ix, a cup; †cal-yx, the bud, cup, or *calyx* of a flower; cal-igo, a thick atmosphere, mist, fog; cel-la (prob. a dim. form for cel-ula), a store-room, granary, chamber, [*cell*]; cel-larium, a receptacle for food, a pantry, [*cellar*]; cel-lula (dim.), a small store-room or apartment, [*cellule*, *cellular*, *cellulose*]; cel-o, to conceal; con-cel-o, to conceal carefully; oo-cel-o, to cover, cover up, hide, [*occult*, *occultation*]; oī-cul-lus, a covering, a cap, a hood; cel-or, *color*; cel-ōro, to color; de-cel-ōro, to disolor; clam (old access. form cal-lim), secretly; clan-destinus, (for clam-dies-tinus), secret, *clandestine*; gal-ea, a helmet; gal-ērum, gal-ērus, gal-ēra, a covering for the head, a cap; clipeus, clypeus, clupeus, clipeum, a shield. From the root cel come the O. H. Ger. helan, to conceal, and hella, hell; A.-S. hell; Eng. *hell*.

030. 30. **καλός**, beautiful; **καλλίων**, more beautiful; **κάλλος**, **καλλογή**, beauty; **καλλύνω**, to beautify. The λλ of these words is produced by assimilation from *lj*. Kindred with these words are the following: Sk. *kal-jas*, healthy, pleasant; Goth. *hail-s*, sound, healthy; Ger. *heil*, sound, whole; A.-S. *hal*, sound, whole; O. Eng. *hale*, *hole*; Eng. *hale* (written also *hail*), *whole*, *heal*, *health*.

031. 31. Sk. rt. **kmar**, be crooked.

**καμάρα**, anything with an arched cover, a vault, a covered wagon.

**čamur**, **čamřus**, crooked, turned inwards; **čaměra**, **čamára**, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, [*chamber*].

032. 32. **kan**; (**kan-kañ-i**, bell); **καν**; **can**; sound.

**καν-άσσω**, **καν-άζω**, to sound; **καν-αχή**, a sharp sound; **κόν-αβος**, a ringing, clashing; **κύ-κν-ος**, a swan.

**čán-o**, to sing (compd. w. com, in, ob, prae, re, sub); **čán-đrus**, melodious; **can-to** (freq.), to sing, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [*chant*, *cant*, *chanticleer*, *enchant*, *incantation*, *recant*]; **can-tor**, a singer; **can-trix**, a songstress; **prae-cen-tor** (fr. *prae-cín-o*), a leader in music, a *precentor*; **in-cen-tor** (fr. *in-cín-o*), a *precentor*, an inciter; **in-cen-tivus** (adj.), that strikes up or sets the tune, that provokes or incites; **in-cen-tivum**, an *incitative*; **can-tus**, song, music; **can-tillo** (dim. fr. *can-to*), to sing low, to hum, [*cantillate*]; **can-ticūm**, a song, a solo; **can-tictūm** (dim.), a little song, a *canticle*; **ac-cen-tus** (fr. *accíno*), a blast, signal, *accent*, tone; **con-cen-tus**, harmony, *concén*.

033. 33. **kap**; —; **καπ**; **cap**; take hold of, seize.

**κώπ-η**, any handle, the handle of an oar, handle of a sword.

**čap-io**, to take hold of, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*conceive*, *conception*, *conceit*, *deceive*, *deception*, *deceit*, *except*, *incipient*, *inceptive*, *inception*, *intercept*, *interception*, *perceive*, *perception*, *receive*, *receipt*, *reception*, *susceptible*]; **cap-to** (freq.), to strive to seize, (comp.w. com, dis, ex, in, ob, re); **cap-esso** (desid.), to take or catch at

eagerly; *anti-oīp-o*, to take before, to *anticipate*; *oo-cūp-o*, to take possession of, to *occupy*, [*occupation*]; *prae-oo-cūp-o*, to *preoccupy*; *căp-ax*, *capacious*; *căp-acitas*, *capacity*; *căp-istrum*, a halter; *cap-tor*, a hunter, a *captor*; *captivus*, a *captive*; *căp-illus*, *căp-ilium*, a tomb, a handle, a hilt; *manceps* (*mănsus*, *căpio*), a purchaser, contractor; *man-oīp-o*, *man-cūp-o*, to make over as property, to transfer; *eman-oīp-o*, to *emancipate*; *muni-oīp-iūm* (*munia*, *capio*), a free town; *municipālis*, *municipal*; *princeps* (*primus*, *capio*), first, chief; *principālis*, first, *principal*; *praec-eptor*, one who takes beforehand, a ruler, *preceptor*; *re-oep-taculum*, a *receptacle*.

034. 34. *κάπ-ηλος*, a peddler; *καπ-ηλεύω*, to be a *κάπ-ηλος*, or retail dealer; *κăп-ηлeа*, retail trade, tavern-keeping.

*caupo*, a petty tradesman, an innkeeper; *caupōna*, a landlady, an inn.

035. 35. *kvap*; (*kap-is*, *kap-illas*, incense); *καπ*; *vap* (for *evap*); breathe forth.

*κăп-úѡ*, to breathe forth; *κε-καփ-յóս*, gasping; *καп-нóս*, smoke.

*văp-or* (for *evapor*), exhalation, *vapor*; *văp-ōro*, to emit steam or vapor; *e-văp-ōro*, to *evaporate*; *vap-ıdus*, that has emitted steam or vapor, i.e. that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, *vapid*; *vap-pa*, wine that has lost its spirit and flavor, vapid wine.

036. 36. *κάп-pos*, a boar.

*căp-er*, a he-goat, [*caper*, *caprice*, *capricious*]; *cap-ra*, a she-goat; *Cap-ricornus* (*caper*, *cornu*), *Capricorn*.

037. 37. *κápa*, *κáрнов*, the head; *κpánióv*, the skull, [*cranial*, N. Lat. *cranium*]; *κápávos*, a head, chief; *κapánoѡ*, to achieve; *κорúфý*, the head; *κрýнη*, a spring.

*cerebrum*, the brain, [*cerebral*].

038. 38. *κήp*, *κéар*, *κapд-иá*, *κpад-иý*, *heart*.

*cor* (st. *cord*), heart, [*cordial*]; *cordáitus*, wise; *věcors*, senseless.

039. 40. **καρκίνος**, a crab.

canoer, a crab [*cancer*].

040. 40. Greek rt. **καρπ**, **κραπ**.

**καρπ-άλιμος**, swift; **κραπ-νός**, swift; **κραπ-άλη**, a drunken headache; **κάλπη**, a gallop.

041. 41. **καρπός**, fruit, [*harvest*]; **κάρπιμος**, fruitful; **καρπώ**, to bear fruit, (mid.) to get fruit for one's self; **κρόπιον**, a sickle.

Latin rt. **carp**.

**carp-o**, to pick, pluck, gather, to *carp* at, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, prae); ~~carp~~tim, by detached parts, separately.

042. 42. Indo-Eur. rt. **kar**, hard.

**κάρ-νον**, a nut, the stone in stone-fruit; **καρύα**, the walnut-tree.

**car-Ina**, the keel of a ship, a nut-shell, (cf. Eng. naut. terms, hull, shell); **calx**, a small stone, limestone; **cal-cūlūs** (dim. fr. **calx**), a small stone (used in playing draughts, in reckoning or in voting), [*calculus*]; **cal-cūlo**, to *calculate*.

043. 43. Greek rt. **καυ**, **καF**.

**κα-i-ω**, to burn; **καῦ-μα**, burning heat; **καυ-στός**, burnt, capable of being burnt; **καυ-στικός**, capable of burning, *caustic*.

044. 44. **κι**; **qi**; **κε** (stem); **qui**, **ci**; lie (recline).

**κεi-μai**, to be laid, to lie; **κοi-τη**, a bed, a couch; **κοi-μάω**, to put to sleep; **κῶ-μος**, a jovial festivity, a revel; **κώ-μη**, a village, [*home*]; **κω-μῳδός** (**κῶμος**, **ἀειδῶ**), a comedian; **κω-μῳδία**, a comedy.

**qui-es**, rest, *quiet*; **rē-qui-es** (re, *quies*), after-rest, i.e. rest from labor, suffering, care, etc., [*requiem*]; **qui-esco**, to rest, to keep quiet, (compd. w. ad, com, re), [*quiescent*, *acquiesce*]; **ci-vis**, a citizen; **ci-vilis**, of citizens, *civil*; **ci-vicus**, of citizens, *civic*; **ci-vitas**, citizenship, the state, a *city*.

045. 45. **sak**, **ska**, **ski**; **k'hâ**; **σκε**, **σκα**; **sci**, **sec**, **sac**; split, cleave, sever, distinguish, decide.

**κεi-ω**, **κe-dζω**, to split; **κέ-αρυον**, a carpenter's axe.

**sci-o**, (prop. to distinguish, discern), to know, (compd. w.

com, ne); **sci-entia**, knowledge, science; **con-sci-entia**, joint knowledge, consciousness, *conscience*; **con-sci-us**, knowing with others or by one's self, *conscious*; **sci-sco** (inch.), to seek to know, to inquire, to decree; **a-sci-sco**, **ad-sci-sco**, to receive as true, to receive in some capacity; **con-sci-sco**, to approve, to decree a thing together or in common; **de-sci-sco**, to set one's self loose, to free one's self from (this compound brings out most clearly the meaning of the root); **prae-sci-sco**, to find out beforehand; **re-sci-sco**, to find out, ascertain a thing (bringing it again to light from concealment); **sci-tus**, knowing, wise; **sci-tum**, a decree; **sec-o**, to cut, to cut off, (compd. w. circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, per, prae, pro, re, sub), [*secant, dissect, intersect*]; **sec-ta**, a path, way, *sect*; **sec-tio**, a cutting, cutting off, *section*; **sec-ūris**, an axe; **serra** (?) (perhaps = **sec-ra**), a saw; **serrātus** (?), *serrated*; **seg-mentum**, a piece cut off, a segment; **slo-a** (?), a dagger; **sax-um**, any large, rough stone, a detached fragment of rock; **sex-us**, (prop. a division), a sex.

046. 46. Indo-Eur. rt. **skal**, be rough, be harsh.

**κελ-ανός**, black; **κελαι-νεφής**, black with clouds, cloud-wrapt, black.

**squāl-eo**, to be stiff or rough, to be filthy or squalid; **squāl-or**, stiffness, roughness, filthiness, *squalor*; **squāl-idus**, stiff with dirt, filthy, *squalid*.

047. **κέλ-ευ-θος**, a way; **ἀκόλου-θος**, following; **ἀκόλου-θος** (subst.), a follower; **ἀκολου-θέω**, to follow, [*anacoluthon*].

**cal-lis**, a path.

048. 48. **kal**; **kal**; **κελ**; **cel**; urge on, drive.

**κέλ-λω**, to drive on; **κελ-εύω**, **κέλ-ομαι**, to urge or drive on, exhort, command; **κέλ-ης**, a courser; **βού-κόλ-ος**, a herdsman, [*bucolic*].

**cel-lo** (found only in compounds); **per-cel-lo** (lit. to impel greatly), to beat, strike, beat down, urge on; **prō-cel-lo**, to drive or urge forward; **prō-cul**, afar off; **cel-er**, swift; **cel-ēritas**, swiftness, *celerity*; **cel-ēro**, to quicken, hasten, be quick; **ao-cel-**

ἥρο, to hasten, *accelerate*, make haste; ἀέλ-οξ, swift; ἀέλ-οξ, a swift-sailing ship, a yacht; πρό-αέλ-λα, a violent wind, a storm.

049. 49. κέρας, horn; κεράσις, horned, of horn; κρῆσις (?), a ram; ρινόκερως (*ρίς*, κέρας), the rhinoceros.

cornu, *horn*, [corn (on the foot), corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn].

050. 50. κερ-ᾶστρος, the cherry-tree (*κερασός* is to *κέρας* as *cornus* to *cornu*); κράνον, κράνεια, the cornel-tree.

*cornus*, a cornel-cherry tree, a javelin made of cornel-wood.

051. 51. skar; çar; ker; —; cut off, damage.

κείρω, to cut short, cut off, ravage, destroy; κορ-μός, the trunk of a tree; κέρ-μα, anything cut small, small coin; κουρ-ά, a shearing; κουρ-εύς, a barber; κερ-αῖζω, to destroy, to plunder; κηρ-άίνω, to destroy; Κήρη, the goddess of death or doom; κήρ, death, doom; κόρ-ος, κούρ-ος, a boy, a youth (from the custom of cutting the hair at the time of puberty); κόρ-η, κούρ-η, a maiden, a bride; κουρ-ίδιος, wedded.

*cur-tus*, shortened, short, [*curl*, *curtail*].

052. 52. Indo-Eur. rt. *kap*, grasp, have. (This No. is probably connected with No. 33.)

κεφαλή, the head; κεφάλαιος, of the head; ἀκέφαλος, without head, *acephalous*.

čap-ut, the head, [*cap*, *cape*, *captain*]; čap-italis, relating to or belonging to the head, relating to life, *capital*; Cap-itolium, the Capitol (at Rome), [*a capitol*]; čap-itulum, (dim.), a small head, (in architecture) the capital of a column, (in late Latin) a *chapter*, section, [*capitulate*]; čap-illus, the hair of the head, the hair; čap-illaris, of or pertaining to the hair, [*capillary*]; anceps, [*an*, *caput*], (lit. two-headed), double, that extends on two opposite sides, wavering, doubtful; biceps (bis, *caput*), two-headed, divided into two parts; praeceps (prae, čaput), headlong, (of places) steep, *precipitous*; praeceps (subst.), a steep place, a *precipice*; praecipito, to throw down headlong, to *precipitate*.

053. **skap**; —; σκαπ; —; dig.

κῆπος, a garden.

camp-us, a plain, a field, [camp, n. and v., encamp].

054. **kī**; φί; κι; ci; rouse, excite, go.

κί-ω, to go; κι-νυμα, to move one's self, to go; κι-νέω, to move, to set in motion.

οι-θο (fr. the primitive form οιο prevailing in the compounds, accio, excio, etc.), to put in motion, to move, disturb; αο-οι-ο, to summon; ex-οι-ο, to call out; οι-tus, put in motion, swift; οι-to, quickly; οι-to (freq.), to put into quick motion, rouse, summon, cite; ex-οι-to, to call out or forth, to excite; in-οι-to, to urge forward, to incite; solli-οι-tus, soli-οι-tus (sollus, [old word meaning 'entire'] οιο), wholly, i.e. violently moved, disturbed, solicitous; solli-οι-to, soli-οι-to, to disturb, urge, solicit.

055. **klap**; —; κλεψ; clep; steal. (This No. is probably connected with No. 29.)

κλέπτω, to steal; κλώψ, κλοπ-εύς, κλέπτης, a thief; κλοπ-ή, theft, [klopemania, kleptomania].

οιδρ-ο, to steal.

056. **sklu**; —; κλει, κλειδ; clu; shut, close, fasten.

κλητ-ι-s, κλεισ, a key; κλει-ω, to shut.

οιάν-i-s, a key; οιάν-ιούλα (dim.), a small key, [clavicle]; οιάν-us, a nail; οιαυ-d-o (in compounds cludo), to shut, close, (compd. w. circum, com, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, prae, re, se), [conclude, disclose, exclude, include, inclose, interclude, preclude, recluse, seclude]; οιαν-trα (in sing. οιαντρούμ, rare), a lock, door, defence; οιανδούς, lame.

057. **kli**; —; κλι; cli; lean (incline).

κλιν-ω, to make to bend, to lean, to incline, [enclitic]; κλιν-η, that on which one lies, a couch; κλι-μα, inclination (of ground), region, *clime*, *climate*; κλι-μαξ, a ladder, a *climax*; κλι-σια, a place for lying down, or reclining, a hut, a couch; κλι-τύς, a slope, hill-side.

οιν-vus, a gently-sloping height, a hill; οιν-no (found only in

participle *clinatus*, inclined), [*lean*]; *ac-cli-no*, to lean on or against; *dē-cli-no*, to turn aside or away, to *decline*, [*declination, declension*]]; *in-cli-no*, to bend in any direction, to *incline*, [*inclination*]]; *re-cli-no*, to bend or lean back, to *recline*.

058. 58. **kru, klu; çru; κλυ; clu;** <sup>klu</sup> hear.

*κλύ-ω*, to hear; *κλύ-τός*, heard of, renowned, [*loud*]; *κλέ-ος*, report, fame; *κλε-ίω* (poet. for *κλέ-ω*), to make famous, celebrate; *κλει-νός, κλει-τός*, renowned.

*clu-šo, clū-o*, to hear one's self called in some way, to be called; *cli-ens, clu-ens*, (one who hears), a *client*, dependant, retainer; *in-clū-tus, in-clū-tus*, celebrated, famous; *glō-ria, glory*, fame; *glo-rior*, to glory, to boast; *glo-riōsus, glorious*, famous; *clā-rus*, (prop. well audible), *clear*, loud, brilliant, illustrious; *clā-ro*, to make clear; *de-clā-ro*, to make clear, to manifest, declare; *clā-rifico* (*clarus, facio*), to make illustrious, [*clarify*]; *laus* (for *claus*), praise, glory, [*laud*]; *lau-do*, to praise; *lau-dā-bilis*, praiseworthy, *laudable*.

059. 59. **klu; —; κλυ; —; wash, cleanse.**

*κλύ-ζω*, to wash; *κλύ-δων*, a wave.

† *clu-o* (= *purgo*), to cleanse; *clō-āca*, a sewer, a drain.

060. 60. **sku, skav; kav; κοF; cav; look, observe.**

*κο-έ-ω*, to perceive, to hear; *θυο-σκόος*, one who looks on at a sacrifice, a sacrificing priest; *ἀκού-ω*, to hear, [*acoustic*]; *ἀκού-η*, *ἀκο-η*, hearing, a sound.

*cav-šo*, to be on one's guard, to take care; *cau-tus*, careful, wary, *cautious*; *cau-tio*, *caution*; *cu-ra*, care, [*cure*]; *cū-ro*, to care for, [*curate, curator*]; *se-cū-rus* (*se* = *sine, cura*), free from care, free from danger, *secure*, [*sure*]; *cū-riōsus*, careful, inquiring eagerly or anxiously about a thing, *curious*; *cu-riōsitas*, curiosity; *cau-sa*, *caussa*, a *cause*, [*causal, because*]; *ac-cū-so* (orig. = *ad causam provocare*), to call one to account, to accuse; *ex-cū-so* (prop. to release from a charge), to *excuse*; *in-cū-so*, to accuse, to complain of; *rē-cū-so*, to make an objection against, to refuse, [*recusant*].

061. 61. κόγχη, κόγχος, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle).  
 concha, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle), mussel-shell, snail-shell, trumpet, [conch, conchology].
062. 62. κυ; κù; —; —; scream.  
 κόκκυξ, a cuckoo; κόκκυ, the cuckoo's cry; κυκκύζω, to cry like a cuckoo, to crow.  
 cūcūlus, a cuckoo.
063. 63. κολ-ωνός, κολ-ωνή, a hill; κολ-οφών, a summit.  
 oel-sus, high, lofty; ante-oel-lo, to surpass; ex-oel-lo, to raise, to rise, to excel; prae-oel-lo, to distinguish one's self, to excel; oöl-ümnen, oul-men, the summit, [culminate]; eöl-umna, a column, a pillar; col-lis, a hill.
064. 64. skap; —; κοπ; —; cut, strike.  
 κόπ-τω, to strike, to cut, [apocope, syncope]; κόμ-μα, that which is struck, that which is knocked off, a piece, a short clause of a sentence, [comma]; κοπ-ή, a striking, a cutting in pieces; κοπ-εύς, a chisel; κοπ-ίς, a broad, curved knife; κόπ-ις, a prater, a wrangler; κόπ-ος, a striking, suffering, weariness; κοπ-ιάω, to be tired; κοπ-άζω, to grow tired or weary; κωφός, blunt, dumb, deaf.
065. 65. kar; —; —; —; croak.  
 κόρ-αξ, a raven; κορ-ώνη, a crow.  
 These words are probably akin to the onomatop. words κράξω [rt. κραγ], to croak [like the raven]; κρώξω, to cry like a crow, to caw.  
 cor-vus, a raven; cor-nix, a crow.
066. 66. skar, skär-d, skra-d; (kûrd, a spring, a leap); κραδ; card; swing.  
 κράδ-η, the quivering twig at the end of a branch, a branch; κραδ-άω, κραδ-άίνω, to swing.  
 card-o, a hinge; card-inalis, of a door-hinge, on which something turns or depends, principal, cardinal.

067. 67. **kar**; **kar**; **κρα**, **κραν**; **cer**, **cre**; do, make.

*κράν-ω*, to accomplish, fulfil; *κράν-τωρ*, *κρεί-ων*, *κρέ-ων*, a ruler; *Κρόνος*, Cronos (identified with the Latin *Saturnus*), son of Uranus and Gaia; *κράτος*, strong; *κράτυνω*, to strengthen; *κράτος*, *κάρ-τος*, strength; *κρατέω*, to be strong, to rule; *κάρτηρος*, *κρατιός*, strong, mighty; *ἀριστοκρατία* (*ἄριστος*, best), the rule of the best-born, an *aristocracy*; *αὐτο-κράτης*, (*αὐτός*, self), ruling by one's self, having full power, [*autocrat*]; *δημοκρατία* (*δῆμος*, the people), *democracy*, popular government.

*Cer-ēs*, Ceres (prob. the goddess of creation), the goddess of agriculture; *Cer-ēalis*, pertaining to Ceres, pertaining to grain or agriculture, *cereal*; *prō-cēr-us*, high; *orē-o* (old form *cer-eo*), to bring forth, produce, make, *create*, beget, [*creator*, *creature*]; *prō-cre-o*, to bring forth, beget, *procreate*; *re-cre-o*, to make or create anew, to restore to a good condition, *rē-create*, *rē-create*, [*rē-creation*, *rēcreation*]; *cre-sco* (inch.), to come forth, appear, grow up, increase, [*crescent*], (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, pro, re, sub), [*accretion*, *concrete*, *concretion*, *decrease*, *decrement*, *increase*, *increment*]; *crē-ber* (lit. made to increase), frequent, numerous; *cor-pus*, a body (whether living or lifeless), a *corpse*, [*corps*, *corporal*, *corporeal*, *corpulent*]; *cor-pōro*, to make or fashion into a body, (compd. w. ad, com, in), [*corporate*, *in-corporate*, *corporation*, *incorporation*]; *caer-imōnia*, *cēr-imōnia* (sacred work, divine rite), sanctity, veneration, a religious *ceremony*.

068. 68. **kru**, **krav**, **karv**; **—**; **—**; **—**; be hard, curdle.

*κρέ-as*, flesh; *κρεῖ-on*, a meat-tray.

*orū-or*, blood; *cru-entus*, bloody; *căr-o*, flesh; *car-nālis*, fleshly, carnal.

069. 69. **skar**; **kar**; **κρι**; **cer**, **car** (for *skar*); separate.

*κρι-νω*, to separate, judge, decide; *κρι-μνον*, coarse ground barley; *κρι-τής*, a judge; *κρι-σις*, decision, trial, *crisis*; *κρι-τή-κός*, critical, [*critic*, *criticise*]; *κρι-τήριον*, a test, a criterion.

*cer-n-o*, to separate, distinguish, perceive, decide, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, se, sub, super), [*concern*, *decree*, *discern*,

*discreet, secern, secrete, secret, secretary]; cer-tus (part.), determined; cer-tus (adj.), established, certain; cer-tō, cer-tōs, certainly; cer-to (freq.), to decide something by a contest, to fight; con-cer-to, to contend zealously, [concért, cóncert]; de-er-to, to fight earnestly, to fight it out; cri-brum, a sieve; cri-men [contr. from cernimen, (lit. a judicial decision)], a charge, a *crime*; criminalis, *criminal*; crimino, to accuse, to *criminate*; dis-cri-men, separation, distinction; dis-cri-mino, to separate, distinguish, *discriminate*.*

070. 70. **kru**; (*krū-ras*, sore); **κρυ**; **cru**; be hard. (This root is probably connected with Nos. 42 and 68.)

*κρύ-os*, *κρυ-μόs*, icy-cold, frost; *κρυό-ομαι*, to be icy-cold; *κρυό-ειs*, chilling; *κρυ-σταίνομαι*, to be congealed; *κρύ-σταλλοs*, ice, *crystal*.

*oru-sta*, the hard surface of a body, shell, *crust*; *oru-sto*, to cover with a rind, shell, etc.; *in-oru-sto*, to *incrust*; *oru-dus*, bloody, raw, unripe, *crude*; *oru-dēlis*, *cruel*, fierce.

071. 71. Greek rt. **κτα**, **κταv**, **κτεv**.

*κτείν-w*, to kill; *κτόν-os*, murder; *καίν-w*, to kill.

072. 72. Greek rt. **κτι**.

*ἐν-κτί-μενοs*, well-built; *περι-κτί-ονεs*, *ἀμφι-κτί-ονεs*, the dwellers around, neighbors; *κτί-ζω*, to settle, found, build; *κτί-σιs*, a founding, a settling.

073. 73. **ku**; **çvi**; **κυ**, **κω**; —; swell, be hollow.

*κυ-έω*, to be pregnant; *κύ-os*, *κύ-ημα*, *κῦ-μα*, a foetus; *κῦ-μα*, the swell of the sea, wave; *κύ-ap*, *κύ-tos*, a hollow; *κοῖ-lοs*, hollow; *κοι-λίa*, a belly; *καν-λόs*, a stalk.

*in-çf-ens*, pregnant; *çav-us*, hollow, [*cave, cavity*]; *çav-erna*, a hollow, a *cavern*; *cau-lis*, a stalk; *cau-lae*, an opening, a hollow; *cae-lum*, *coe-lum* (for *cav-ilum*), the sky; *cae-lestis*, *celestial*.

074. 74. **kar, kvar, kur**; (**k'a-kr-a-s** for **ka-kra-s**, wheel); **κυρ, κυλ**; —; curved.

**κυρτός**, curved, [*crook*]; **κίρκος**, a circle, a kind of hawk which flies in a circle; **κυλλός**, crooked; **κύκλος**, a circle, [*cycle, cycloid, cyclone, cyclopedia, or cyclopaedia (παιδεία, education)*]; **κυλλώ** (**κυλλ-ίνδω**), to roll along; **κορώνη**, anything curved, e.g., the curved stem of a ship; **κορωνός, κορωνίς**, curved.

**cir-ous**, a circular line, a circle; **cir-ōlūs** (contr. *circlus*), a circular figure, a *circle*; **cir-ōlōr**, to form a circle, [*circulate, circulation*]; **cir-ōum, cir-ōd**, around; **ōrōna**, a garland, a crown, a circle of men, a *corona*, [*coronal, coronation, coronel, colonel (prob.), coroner, coronet*]; **our-vus**, curved.

075. 75. **κύων**, a dog, [*cynic, cynosure*].

**cán-is** (for *ovan-is*), a dog, [*hound*]; **cán-inus, canine**. These words are by some considered to be akin to those under No. 73.

076. 76. **κῶνος**, a pine-cone, a *cone*, [*conic, conical, hone*].

**cúnēus**, a wedge, [*cunéiform, cùniform*]; **cos**, a whetstone, a hone; **cau-tes**, a rough, pointed rock; **cá-tus**, sharp to the hearing, clear-sighted, intelligent. Of these words the meaning of the root is "pointed, sharp." Cf. No. 2.

077. 77. **ra, rak, lak; lap; λακ; loqu, loc**; sound, speak.

**ἐ-λακ-ον, λέ-λακ-α, λά-σκω**, to sound, shriek, shout; **λακ-ερός**, talkative.

**lōqu-or**, to speak, (compd. w. ad, com, e, inter, ob, prae, pro, re), [*allocution, colloquy, colloquial, eloquent, interlocution, obloquy, prolocutor*]; **lōqu-ax, loquacious**; **loqu-ēla**, speech.

078. 78. **vark, valk, vlak, lak; (vračk', scindere)**; **Фрак, Φλακ, λακ; lac**; tear.

**ρά-κ-ος**, a ragged garment, a *rag*; **λάκ-ος, λακ-ίς**, a rent; **λακ-ερός**, torn; **λάκ-κος**, a hole.

**lāc-er**, mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces; **lāc-ēro**, to tear to pieces, *lacerate*; **lac-inia**, the lappet, edge or corner of a gar-

ment, a small piece ; *lăo-us* (anything hollow), a tank, a reservoir, a *lake* ; *lăc-tăna*, a cavity, a gap, a defect.

079. 79. *λεύσσω*, to *look*. (Connected, though not directly, with No. 80.)

080. 80. *ruk*, *luk*; (*ruk'*, appear, shine); *λυκ*; *luc*; light, shine.  
*ἀμφι-λύκ-η*, morning twilight; *λύχ-vos*, a lamp; *λευκ-ός* (adj.), light, white.

*luc-eo*, to be light or clear, to shine, (compd. w. *di*, *e*, inter, *re*, sub, trans), [*look*, *translucent*] ; *luc-esco* (inch.), to begin to shine, to grow light, (compd. w. *in*, *re*) ; *λυ-έρνα*, a lamp; *lux*, *lū-men* (for *luc-men*), *light*; *lū-mi-no*, to light up; *il-lū-mino*, to light up, to *illuminate*; *lū-minōsus*, full of light, *luminous*; *luc-idus*, shining, clear, *lucid*; *lū-na* (for *luc-na*), the moon, [*lune*, *lunar*, *lunatic*] ; *il-lus-tris*, lighted up, clear, *illustrious*; *il-lus-tro*, to light up, make clear, *illustrate*, render famous.

081. 81. *λύκος*, a wolf.

*lupus*, a *wolf*.

082. 82. *mak*; *makara-s*; *μάκ*; *mac*; extend, make large.  
*μάκ-ap*, blessed; *μάκ-pós*, long; *μῆκος*, length.

*mac-to* (lit. to make large), to worship, honor, (*macto* is best referred to No. 320, when it means to kill, slaughter, destroy) ; *mac-tus*, venerated, honored. It is probable that there were three related roots existing side by side, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three perhaps to be traced back to the root *ma*, and all with the meaning of extension.

083. 83. *nak*; *naç*; *vek*; *nec*, *noc*; perish, destroy, injure.  
*νέκ-vs*, corpse; *νεκ-pós* (noun), corpse; *νεκ-pós* (adj.), dead.

*néo-o*, to kill; *per-néo-o*, to kill utterly or completely; *nex*, a violent death, murder, slaughter; *inter-něc-io*, *inter-nlo-io*, a massacre, a general slaughter, a destruction; *inter-něc-inus*, *inter-něc-ivus*, deadly, destructive, *internecine*; *per-nlo-ies*, destruction, calamity; *per-nlo-iōsus*, destructive, *pernicious*; *nōeo*, to do harm, to injure; *noxa* (= *noc-sa*), harm, injury; *nox-ius*, injurious, *noxious*, guilty.

084. 84. **nak**; **nak**; (st. **νυκτ**); (st. **nocti**); perish, destroy, injure.  
The root is the same as of No. 83, since night is said to be "no man's friend."  
**νύξ**, night; **νύκτωρ** (adv.), by night, nightly; **νύκτερος**, **νυκτεριός** (adj.), by night, nightly; **νυκτερίς**, a bat.  
**nox**, night, [fortnight]; **noctu**, nocte, **nox** (adv'ly), in the night; **noo-turnus**, **nocturnal**; **noc-tua**, a night-owl; an owl.
085. 85. **vik**; **viç**; **Fuk**; **vic**; come, enter, settle.  
**οἰκος** (*Foîkos*), **οἰκία**, house; **οἰκέτης**, an inmate of one's house; **οἰκέω**, to inhabit, dwell.  
**vio-us**, a village, [-wick, -wich, as in *Berwick, Norwich*]; **viç-inus** (adj.), near, neighboring; **vic-inus** (subst.), a neighbor; **vio-Initas**, neighborhood, *vicinity*; **villa** (most probably for *vieula*, from *vicus*), a country-house, country-seat, farm, *villa*, [*vill*, *village*, *villain*].
086. 86. **δκτώ**, eight; **δγδοος**, eighth.  
**octo**, *eight*; **octāvus**, eighth, [*octave*].
087. 87. **pak**; —; **πεκ**; **pec**; comb.  
**πέκω**, **πείκω**, **πεκ-τέω**, to comb, to shear; **πέκ-os**, **πόκ-os**, wool, fleece.  
**pec-to**, to comb; **pec-ten**, a comb.
088. 88. **πεύκ-η**, the fir; **πευκ-ών**, a fir-wood; **πεύκ-ινος**, of or made of fir.
089. 89. Greek rt. **πικ**.  
**πικ-pós**, **πευκ-εδανός**, bitter, sharp; **ἐχε-πευκ-εῖς** (*βέλος*), sharp. Connection of this root with No. 88 is probable.
090. 90. **pilk**, pig; **piç**; **πικ**; **pic**, pig, **pi-n-g**; prick, prick with a needle, embroider, color, paint. (Connection of this root with Nos. 89 and 88 is probable).  
**ποικ-ίλος**, many-colored.  
**ping-o**, to *paint*, embroider, (compd. w. ad, de, ex, sub), [*depict*]; **pio-tor**, a painter; **pic-tūra**, painting, a painting, a *picture*; **pig-mentum**, paint, *pigment*.

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091. 91. **plak, pla-n-k**; —; (st. πλακ); **plac**; spread out.  
 πλάξ, anything flat and broad; πλάκ-ιος, made of boards; πλακ-οῦς, a flat cake.  
**planc-a**, a board, a *plank*; **plā-nus** (for *plac-nus*), even, level, flat, *plane*.
092. 92. **park, plak, plag; park'**; πλεκ; **plag, plec, plic**; braid, plait, entwine.  
 πλέκ-ω, to plait, weave; πλέγ-μα, anything twined or plaited; πλοκ-ή, a twining, plaiting, anything plaited or woven; πλόκ-άμος, a lock of hair.  
**plec-to**, to plait, interweave; **am-pleo-tor**, to wind or twine around, to encircle, embrace; **com-pleo-tor**, to entwine around, [*complex, complexion*]; **plio-o**, to fold, to wind together, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, ex, in, re), [*applicant, application, complicate, complication, explication, explicit, implicate, implication, implicit, replication*]; **sup-plio-o**, to kneel down or humble one's self, to *supplicate*; **sup-plio-atio**, a public prayer or *supplication*; **plag-a**, a hunting-net; **plag-yum**, man-stealing, kidnapping, [*plagiarist, plagiarism, plagiarize*].
093. 93. **πόρκος**, a swine, hog, pig.  
 porcus, a swine, hog, pig, [*pork, porcupine*, (fr. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn)].
094. 94. **σκαιός**, left, on the left hand or side, [*skew, askew*]; **σκαιότης**, left-handedness, awkwardness.  
**scaevus**, left, toward the left side, awkward; **scaevitas**, awkwardness, misfortune.
095. 95. —; —; (st. σκαλπ); **scalp**; cut, scratch.  
 σκάλοψ, σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξ, the mole.  
**scalp-o**, to cut, scratch, engrave, [*scalp*]; **scalp-rum**, a sharp, cutting instrument, a knife; **scalp-ellum** (dim.), a small surgical knife, a *scalpel*; **talp-a** (= *stalp-a* = *scalp-a*), a mole.

096. 96. **skand**; **skand**; **σκαδ**; **scad**; move swiftly.

*σκάνδ-αλον*, *σκανδ-άληθρον*, a trap-spring, a snare, stumbling-block, *scandal*; *σκανδ-αλίζω*, to make to stumble, to give offence or scandal to any one, to *scandalize*.

**scand-o**, to climb, to ascend, (compd. w. ad, com, de, ē, in, super, trans), [*ascend*, *descend*, *transcend*]; **scā-la** (for *scand-la*) (mostly in pl. *scālae*), a flight of steps, a staircase, a ladder, [*scale*, a series of steps, a graduated instrument for measuring; *scale*, to climb].

097. 97. **skap**; —; **σκαπ**, **σκιτ**, **σκιμπ**; **scap**; support.

*σκήπτω*, to support, to press against, to let fall upon; Dor. *σκάπ-ος*, *σκήπ-τρον*, *σκήπ-ών*, a staff; *σκηπ-τός*, a gust of wind, a thunderbolt; *σκίμπτω*, collateral form of *σκήπτω*; *σκίπ-ών*, collateral form of *σκήπ-ών*.

† **scap-us**, a *shaft*; **scip-io**, a staff; **scōp-ae**, twigs; **soōp-io**, a stalk; **scam-num** (for *scap-num*), a bench.

098. 98. Greek rt. **σκαπ**.

*σκάπτω*, to dig; *σκαπ-άνη*, a spade; *σκάπ-ετος*, *κάπ-ετος*, a ditch.

099. 99. **spak**; **spaç**; **σκεπ**; **spec**; spy.

*σκέπτομαι*, to look carefully, spy, examine, consider; *σκεπτικός*, thoughtful, reflective, [*skeptic*]; *σκοπ-έω*, to look at; *σκοπ-ή*, *σκοπ-ιά*, a lookout-place; *σκόπ-ελος*, a lookout-place, a high rock; *σκοπ-ός*, a watchman, a mark, [*scope*].

**spēo-io**, to look, to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, di, in, intro, per, pro, re, sub), [*aspect* (noun), *circumspect* (adj.), *conspicuous* (adj.), *inspect*, *introspect*, *perspective*, *perspicuous*, *prospect*, *prospectus*, *respect*, *respite*, *suspect*]; **spec-to** (freq.), to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub); **ex-spec-to**, *expecto*, to look out for, to *expect*; **spēo-īla**, a watch-tower; **spēo-īlum**, a mirror; **spec-trum**, an appearance, image, *spectre*, [*spectrum*]; **spēo-ies**, a seeing, sight, appearance, kind, *species*; **spēo-īmen**, that by which a thing is seen or recognized, an example, a *specimen*; **spēo-īlor**, to spy out, to watch, [*speculate*].

100. 100. **ska, skad ; — ; — ; — ; cover.**

*σκι-ά*, a shadow, shade; *σκια-ρός, σκιε-ρός*, shady; *σκιά-ω*, to overshadow; *σκη-νή*, a tent or booth; *σκότ-ος*, darkness.

*cae-cus* (= *sca-i-cus*), blind; *că-sa* (= *scad-ta*), a cottage or cabin; *cas-sis*, a helmet; *cas-trum*, a castle, fortress, (*cas-tra*, pl., a camp); *scaena*, *scena*, the stage, a scene.

101. 101. **sku ; sku ; σκυ ; scu ; cover.**

*σκευ-ή*, equipment, dress; *σκεύ-ος* (mostly in pl. *σκεύ-η*), furniture; *σκευ-δέω*, to prepare; *σκῦ-τος, κύ-τος*, a skin, hide; *ἐπι-σκύ-νιον*, the skin of the brows; *σκῦ-λον* (mostly in pl. *σκῦ-λα*), the arms stripped off from a slain enemy, spoils.

*ob-scu-rus*, dark, *obscure*; *scū-tum*, an oblong shield; *cū-tis*, the skin, the *hide*; *spō-lium*, the skin or hide of an animal; *spō-lium* (usu. in pl. *spolia*), the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, *booty*, *spoil*.

102. 102. Greek rt. **σκυλ.**

*σκύλ-λω*, to skin, flay, mangle.

103. 103. **φάλκ-ης**, a crooked piece of ship-timber, rib of a ship.

*falx*, a sickle, [*falcon*]; *fleo-t-o*, to bend, curve, turn, (compd. w. *circum*, *de*, *in*, *re*), [*deflect*, *inflect*, *reflect*, *flexible*].

## Γ

g ; g ; g' ; γ ; g.

가다의 '가'!

104. 104. **ag ; ag ; ἀγ ; ag**; drive, move, convey, lead, weigh, consider.

*ἀγ-ω, ἀγ-ινέω*, to lead, drive, hold, account; *ἀγ-ός, ἀκ-τωρ*, a leader; *ἀγ-ών*, an assembly, a contest; *ἀγ-νιά*, a street; *ὅγ-μος*, a straight line, a furrow; *ἀγ-ρα*, the chase, the prey; *ἀγ-ρεύω, ἀγ-ρέω*, to hunt, to catch; *ἡγ-έομαι*, to go before, to lead, believe, suppose, hold; *ἀξ-ιος*, weighing as much, worth as much, worthy; *ἀξ-ιώματος*, to think or deem worthy of, to demand; *ἄγα-ν* (lit. drawing), very; *ἀγ-ήρωπ* (*ἄγαρ, ἀγήρωπ*), manly, proud, stately.

*ἄγ-ο*, to put in motion, lead, drive, (compd. w. ab, ad, amb, circum, com, de, ex, in, per, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, subter,

(모임-市場-아고라)

모여서 價値가 정해짐



trans), [agent, act, cogent, re-act, transact]; ag-men, a course, line, troop, army; ἄg-ilis, easily moved or moving, agile, [agility]; ac-tor, a doer, agent, actor; ac-tus, the moving, driving, doing, act (subst.); ac-tio, a doing, an action; ἄg-itō (freq.), to put in motion, agitate; amb-ig-uus, drifting or moving to both sides, uncertain, ambiguous.

## 105. Greek rt. ἀγ.

ἄg-oua, to stand in awe of, to dread, to reverence; ἀg-vós, pure; ἀg-ιos, devoted to the gods, sacred, accursed; ἀg-ičω, to hallow, make sacred; ἐv-αg-ičω, to offer sacrifice to the dead; ἀg-os, consecration, sacrifice.

하늘의 신성함(하)

## 106. ἀgρó-s (stem ἀgpo), a field; ἀgripos, living in the fields, wild; ἀgriόw, to make wild.

āger (stem agro), a territory, a field, [acre]; agricultūra (better separately agri cultura); agriculture; agrariuS, pertaining to land, agrarian; perāgro (per, ager), to travel through or over, to traverse; peregrinor, to live in foreign parts, to travel about, peregrinate. These words are perhaps all to be traced to the same root as under No. 104, ἀgros and ager being so named "a pecore agendo," like the German *trift*, pasturage, from *treiben*, to drive.

## 107. arg; arg'; rag'; ἀgφ; arg; shine, be light or bright.

ἀgφ-όs, ἀgφ-ήs, ἀgφ-εvόs, ἀgφ-ιvόeS, bright, white, shining; ἀgφ-upos (subst.), silver; ἀgφ-ιllοs, ἀgφ-ιlοs, white clay.

arg-entum, silver, [argent]; †arg-illa, white clay, [argil, argillaceous]; arg-uо, to make clear, prove, assert, accuse, [argue]; arg-ūtus, clear, bright, clear-sounding; arg-ūmentum, proof, argument.

## 108. gau; —; γau, γaF; gau; be glad.

γau-pos, exulting, haughty; γa-í-w, to exult; γη-θéw, to rejoice; γη-θos, γη-θooτíη, joy; γη-θooτvos, glad; γá-nuμai, to be glad; γá-vos, brightness, gladness.

gau-deo, to rejoice (inwardly); gau-dium, (inward) joy.

109. 109. St. γαλακτ (nom. γαλακτ), milk.  
 Latin stem, *lact* (nom. *lac*), milk, [*lacteal, lactation*].
110. 110. γαστήρ (St. γαστερ), belly, [*gastric*].  
 venter (perh. for *gvester*), belly, [*ventricle, ventriloquist*].  
 Original initial *g* became *gv*, of which Latin retained *v*. Cf.  
 No. 509 and 514.

배를 내밀고 앞으로 나아가서 먹는다. (이미지를 통합함)

111. 111. gam; —; γμ; gem; be full. (먹으니) 배가 부르다.  
 γμ-ω, to be full; γμ-ίω, to fill; γόμ-os, freight; γομ-ώ, to load.  
 gēm-o, to sigh, to groan; gēm-itus, a sighing, sigh, groan;  
 in-gēm-o, in-gem-isoo, to groan or sigh over a thing.

112. 112. ga, gan, gna; g'an; γν; γα; gen, gna; beget, bring forth,  
 produce, come into being, become.

γι-γν-ομai (for γι-γέν-ομai), to come into a new state of being,  
 to come into being, to be born, to become; γέν-ομai, to beget,  
 bring forth, be born; γέν-os, race; γέν-έα, race, family, [*genealogy*];  
 γέν-έπηρ, γέν-έτης, father, son; γέν-έτειρα, mother,  
 daughter; γέν-εσις, origin, [*genesis*]; γυν-ή, woman; γνή-σιος,  
 legitimate, genuine.

gi-gn-o (for *gi-gen-o*), to beget, bring forth, (compd. w. e,  
 in, pro, re); gen-itor, father; pro-gen-itor, ancestor, *progenitor*;  
 gēn-atrix (less freq. gen-atrix) mother; gen-s, a clan, house,  
 race, nation; in-gens (*in, gens*, that goes beyond its kind),  
 vast, great; gen-tilis, of or belonging to the same clan or race,  
 national, foreign, [*gentile, gentiel, gentle, gentleman, gentry*];  
 gēn-us, birth, race, *genus*, [*generic*]; in-gēn-iūm, innate quality,  
 natural disposition; in-gēn-iōsus, of good natural abilities,  
*ingenious*; in-gēn-unus, native, free-born, worthy of a freeman,  
 frank, *ingenuous*; prō-gēn-ies, descent, descendants, offspring,  
*progeny*; gēn-er, son-in-law; gēn-iūs (the innate superior  
 nature, the spirit), the tutelar deity of a person, place, etc.,  
*genius*; indi-gēn-a, native, *indigenous*; gēn-īnus, innate, *genuine*;  
 gēn-erōsus, of noble birth, noble-minded, *generous*; gēn-  
 ēro, to beget, produce, *generate*, (compd. w. de, in, pro, re),

[*degenerate, regenerate*]; *gêmeus*, twin-born, twin-; *gemini*, twins; *gēn-ētivus*, of or belonging to birth; *gēn-ētivus casus*, the genitive case; *gēn-ītālis*, of or belonging to generation or birth, *genital*; *na-scōr* (for *gna-scōr*), to be born, to be begotten, (compd. w. circum, e, in, inter, re, sub), [*nascent, natal, cognate, innate*]; *prae-gna-ns*, *pregnant*; *na-tūra*, *nature*; *nā-tiō*, birth, a race, a nation.

<sup>113.</sup> 113. *γέρ-avos*, a crane.

*gr-us*, a crane.

The Indo-Eur. rt. is perhaps *gar*, be old.

<sup>114.</sup> 114. *γέρ-owv*, an old man; *γραῦ-s*, an old woman; *γῆρ-as*, old age. The Ind-Eur. rt. is *gar*; be old, become infirm.

<sup>115.</sup> 115. *gus*; *gush*; *γεύ*; *gus*; taste, try.

*γεύ-w*, to give a taste of; *γεύ-omai*, to taste; *γεύ-σis*, a tasting, taste; *γεῦ-μa*, a taste, food.

*gus-tus*, a tasting, taste, [*gusti*]; *gus-to*, to taste, [*gustatory, disgust*].

<sup>116.</sup> 116. *γῆ* (contr. from *γέa*), *ya-i-a*, Earth, land, the earth, [*geode, geodesy, geography, geology, geometry*]; *γεί-rōwv*, a neighbor. The Indo-Eur. rt. is probably *ga*, go (No. 509) or No. 112.

<sup>117.</sup> 117. *gar*; *gar*; *γερ*; *gar*; sound, call.

*γῆρ-us*, speech, voice; *γηρ-úw*, to speak.

*gar-rio* (for *gar-sio*), to chatter, prate, chat, [*call*]; *gar-rūlus*, talkative, *garrulous*; *gal-lus* (for *gar-lus*), a cock; *gal-lina*, a hen; *gal-linaceous*, of or belonging to domestic fowls, *gallinaceous*.

<sup>118.</sup> 118. Greek rt. *γλαφ*.

*γλάφ-w*, to hew, dig, hollow out; *γλάφ-ū*, a hollow; *γλαφ-υρós*, hollow, smooth.

*glāb-er*, smooth, bald.

## 119. Greek rt. γλυφ.

γλύφ-ω, to carve, engrave, [*glyptic, hieroglyphic*]; γλύφ-ανος, a carving-tool; γλύπτης, a carver, a sculptor.

†glüb-o, to deprive of the bark, to peel; glü-ma, a hull or husk.

상위 의미의 통합성 추구! gn{ 그ㄴ 얻다}  
a(으)일다 e낳다 알아야 산다!

120. **gan, gna; gnā; γνο, γνω; gna, gno;** perceive, know.

γι-γνώ-σκω, to learn to know, to perceive, to *know*, to *ken*, [*can, con*]; γνῶ-σις, a seeking to know, knowledge; γνώ-μη, a means of knowing, mind, opinion; γνω-στός, γνω-τός, known; γνω-ρίζω, to make known; νόος, mind; νοέω, to perceive, to think.

know

gnā-rus, gna-ruris, †na-rus, knowing, skilful; i-gnā-rus (*in, gnarus*), ignorant; i-gnō-ro, not to know, [*ignore, ignorant*]; nar-ro, to make known, tell, *narrate*, (compd. w. e, *prae, re*); nā-vus (*gnā-vus*), diligent, active; i-gnā-vus, inactive, slothful; no-sco (= *gno-sco*), to get a knowledge of, to come to know; i-gno-sco, not know, to pardon, overlook; a-gno-sco, to know, to recognize (an object already known); oo-gno-sco, to become acquainted with, to learn, [*cognition, cognizant, connoisseur*]; re-oo-gno-sco, to know again, to recognize, [*recognition*]; no-tio, an examination, an idea, a *notion*; no-bilis (= *gno-bilis*), that can be known or is known, famous, *noble*; nō-ta, a mark, sign, *note*; nō-to, to mark, to *note*, (compd. w. ad, de, e, *prae, sub*), [*notation, annotation, denote*]; nor-ma (= *gnor-ima*), a square, a rule; nor-malis, made according to the square, [*normal*]; ḥ-nor-mis (out of rule), irregular, immoderate, *enormous*; ḥ-nor-mītas, irregularity, vastness, *enormity*.

There is a relationship between the root *γνο*, perceive, and the root *γεν*, produce. The connecting link is probably the idea of coming contained in the root *ga, gam*.

121. 121. **γόνυ, knee; γονν-όομαι, γονν-άζομαι,** to clasp another's knees, to implore; γνίξ, with bent knee; πρό-χνῦ, with the knees forward, on one's knees.

gēnu, the *knee*, [*genuflexion*].

122. **skrabh**; —; γράφειν; **scrib**, **scrob**, **scrof**; dig, grave.

無意識 對象物  
dig파서, sow심는다.  
종이에 잉크가 심어지듯이  
'쓰다'

γράφω, to *grave*, scratch, write, [-graph]; γράφημα, writing; γραφήσις, a style for writing; γραφικός, of or for writing, *graphic*; γραμμή, a line; γράμμα, a letter, [grammar].

scrōf-a, a sow, [*scrofula*]; scrōb-is, a ditch; scrib-o, to write, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*asccribe*, *circumscribe*, *conscript*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *postscript*, *prescribe*, *proscribe*, *rescript*, *subscribe*, *superscribe*, *transcribe*]; scrib-a, a public writer, a secretary, *scribe*.

123. Greek rt. **Fēpy**.

ἔρθω, πέττω, to do; ἔργον, work; ἔργαζομαι, to work; ὄργανον, an instrument, an *organ*; ὄργια, secret rites, *orgies*.

124. **varg**; **varg'**; **Fēpy**, **Fēpy**; **urg**; press, turn, urge.

ἔργω, εἴργω, εἰργω, to shut in, to shut out, to hinder; εἰργμός, a shutting in or up, a prison; εἰρκτή, an inclosure, a prison.  
urg-eo, to press, to *urge*, (compd. w. ex, per, sub).

125. **Ju**, **yu**, **yu-g**, **yu-dh**; **Jug'**; **üyü**; **Jug**; bind, join.

ζεῦγνυμι, to join, yoke; ζεῦγμα, a band, bond, *zeugma*; ζεῦγος, a team; ὀμόζευος, yoked together; ζεύρων, ζεύρος, a yoke.

*jus* (that which joins together, that which is binding in its tendency or character), right, law, justice, [*jurist*]; *jus-tus*, *just*; *jus-titia*, *justice*; *jū-dex*, a *judge*; *ju-dico*, to judge, (compd. w. ab, ad, di, prae), [*adjudge*, *adjudicate*, *prejudge*, *prejudicate*]; *jū-dicium*, a judgment; *ju-diciālis*, *judicial*; *prae-jū-dicium*, a preceding judgment, a *prejudice*; *jū-ro*, to swear, to take an oath, (compd. w. ab, e, com, de, ex), [*abjure*, *conjure*]; *per-jū-ro*, *per-jō-ro*, *pē-jō-ro*, (*per*, *juro*), to swear falsely, to *perjure* one's self; *per-jū-rium*, *perjury*; *jur-go* (*jus*, *ago*), to quarrel, to proceed at law; *in-ju-ria*, anything that is done contrary to justice, *injury*; *ju-n-go*, to *join*, yoke, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, dis, in, inter, se, sub), [*adjoin*, *adjunct*, *conjoin*, *conjunctive*, *conjunction*, *disjoin*, *disjunct*, *disjunctive*, *subjoin*, *subjunctive*];

jūg-um, a *yoke*; jū-mentum (for *jugimentum*), a draught-animal; con-junx, con-jux, husband, wife; con-jūg-ālis, relating to marriage, *conjugal*; jūg-o, to bind, join, marry; con-jūgo, to join together, unite, *conjugate*; sub-jūg-o, to bring under the yoke, to *subjugate*; bi-gae, bi-ga, (for *bijugae*), a pair of horses yoked together, a car or chariot drawn by two horses; jūg-ērum, an acre (or, rather, a *juger*) of land; jux-ta (superlative form from *jugis*), near to, nigh, [*juxtaposition*]; cunctus (contr. from *con-junctus*) [more freq. in pl. cuncti], all together, all; jūg-ēlum, (the joining thing), the collar-bone, the throat, [*jugular*]; jūg-ēlo, to cut the throat, to kill; jū-beo, (perhaps from *jus, habeo*), to order, to command.

126. **dhigh; dih; θεγ; fig, fi-n-g;** touch, feel, knead.

θιγ-γάν-ω, to touch; ἐθιγ-ον, I touched; θέγ-ημα, a torch.

fi-n-g-o, to shape, form, contrive, *feign*, [*feint*]; flo-tio, a forming, *fiction*; fig-men, fig-mentum, formation, figure, production, fiction, *figment*; fig-ēlus, a potter; fig-ēra, form, *figure*; fig-ēro, to form, to shape; trans-fig-ēro, to transform, *transfigure*; ef-fig-ies, an imitation, image, *effigy*.

127. **lang, lag; —; λαγ; lag;** be slack, lax.

λαγ-αρός, slack, thin; λάγ-υνος, lewd.

langu-eo, to be weak or languid; langu-esco (inch.), to become weak or languid; langu-idus, faint, weak, *languid*; langu-or, weakness, *languor*; lax-us, wide, loose, *lax*; lax-o, to make wide or roomy, to unloose, slacken; rē-lax-o, to stretch out or widen again, to unloose, *relax*; prō-lix-us (*pro, laxus*), stretched far out, long, *prolix*.

## 128. Connection of this number with 127 is probable.

λαγγάζω, λογγάζω, to slacken, to give up, *linger*, [*lag, laggard*].

longu-s, *long*; longi-tudo, length, [*longitude*]; longinquo, long, distant, prolonged.

129. **rug; rug'; λυγ; lug;** be grieved.

*λυγ-ός*, sad, baneful ; *λενγ-αλέο-s*, wretched ; *λοιγός*, ruin ; *λούγ-ω-s*, ruinous, deadly.

*lug-eo*, to lament, mourn ; *lug-ubris*, of or belonging to mourning, *lugubrious* ; *luo-tus*, sorrow, mourning.

130. **lig; —; (st. λυγ); lig;** join closely, bind.

*λύγ-os*, a pliant twig ; *λυγ-άω*, to bend ; *λυγ-ισμός*, a bending.

*lig-o*, to bind, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, in, ob, prae, re, sub), [*alligation, oblige, obligate, obligation, liable, league*] ; *lig-amen*, *lig-amentum*, a band, [*ligament*] ; *lic-tor*, (he who binds or ties the rods or culprits), a lictor ; *lex* (perh. fr. rt. *λεχ*, [No. 150], denoting something laid down ; perh. fr. rt. *leg*, of *lego*, to read [No. 440], denoting that which is read, i.e., a proposition or motion reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law), a law, [*legal, legislate, legitimate*].

131. **mark, marg; marg'; μελγ; mulg;** come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

*ἀ-μέλγ-ω*, to *milk* ; *ἀ-μελξ-ις*, a milking ; *ἀ-μολγ-εύς*, a milk-pail ; *ἀ-μολγ-άως*, of milk.

*mulg-eo*, to milk ; *mulo-tus*, a milking ; *mulo-tra*, *mulo-trum*, a milking-pail.

132. **mark, marg; marg'; μεργ; merg;** come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

*ἀ-μέργ-ω*, to pluck off ; *ἀ-μοργ-ός*, a squeezing out ; *δ-μόργ-νυμ*, to wipe away ; *δ-μοργ-μα*, that which is wiped off, a spot.

*merg-ae*, a two-pronged pitchfork ; *merg-es*, a sheaf, a two-pronged pitchfork.

133. **varg; ὄργ'; δργ; virg; swell.**

*ὄργ-άω*, to swell, to be eager or excited ; *ὄργ-ή*, impulse, passion, anger ; *ὄργ-άς*, a fertile spot of land ; *ὄργ-άς* (fem. adj.), marriageable.

*virg-a*, a green branch, rod, wand ; *virg-o*, a maiden, a *virgin*.

134. **arg, rag; arg; ὁργ, ὁργή; reg; stretch, extend.**

*ὁργ-ω, ὁργύννυμι, to stretch out; ὁργ-νάομαι, to stretch one's self, reach after, reach; ὁργ-μα, a stretching out; ὁρεξ-ις, a longing after; ὁρεχ-θέω, to stretch one's self; ὁργ-νιᾶ, ὁργ-νιά, the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom.*

**rēg-o, to keep straight or from going wrong, to lead straight, direct, rule, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, pro, sub), [regent, correct, direct, erect]; por-rig-o (por = pro, rego), to stretch or spread out before one's self, to extend; pergo (per, rego), to go on, proceed, pursue with energy, arouse; surgo, surrigo (sub, rego), to raise, to rise, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, re), [surge]; resurrectio (in eccl. Latin), a rising again from the dead, resurrection; rectus (led straight along), straight, correct, right; rex, a ruler, a king; reg-ālis, royal, regal; regnum, kingly government, kingdom, dominion; reg-ūla, a rule, [regular]; rēg-io, a direction, line, boundary-line, portion (of the earth or the heavens), region; erga (syncop. for e-rega, from ex and the root *reg*, to reach upward, be upright), over against, opposite, toward; ergo (for e-rego, from ex and the root *reg*, to extend upward), proceeding from or out of, in consequence of, because of, consequently, therefore.**

135. **stag; sthag; στέγη; steg, teg; cover.**

*στέγ-ω, to cover; στέγ-η, τέγ-η, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος, a roof, a house; στέγ-ανός, στέγ-νός, closely covered.*

**steg-a, the deck of a ship; tēg-o, to cover, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, super), [thatch, deck, protect]; tēg-i-men, tēg-ū-men, teg-men, a covering, [integument]; tēg-ū-las, tiles, roof-tiles; tēo-tum, a roof; tēg-a, a garment, the toga; tēg-urium (teg-urium, tig-urium), a hut, a cottage.**

136. **σφίγγ-ω, bind tight or fast; σφιγκ-τός, tight-bound; σφίξ-ις, σφιγ-μός, a binding tight; φῖ-μός, a muzzle.**

**fig-o, to fix, fasten, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob,**

prae, re, sub, trans), [*affix, infix, prefix, suffix, transfix*]; *fibula* (contr. fr. *figibūla*), that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp.

137. 137. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, [*hygrometer*]; *ὑγρότης*, moisture; *ὑγραίνω*, to wet.

*ὕνεσσο*, to become moist; *ὕνωρ*, moisture; *ὕμωρ* (not *humor*), a liquid, moisture, *humor*; *ὕμιδος*, *ὕμιδυς* (less correctly *hūmidus*), moist, wet, *humid*; *ὕμεο* (less correctly *hūmeo*), to be moist or wet; *ὕμετο* (less correctly *humecto*), to moisten, to wet; *ὕλιγο*, moisture.

138. 138. *vag*, *ug*, *aug*; *vag*, *ug*; *ψύ*; *veg*, *vig*, *aug*; be active, awake, strong.

*ὑγιής*, sound, healthy; *ὑγιηπός*, *ὑγιεινός*, healthy, [*hygiene*]; *ὑγιεια*, health; *ὑγραίνω*, to be sound or in health; *ὑγιάζω*, to make sound or healthy.

*vēg-eō*, to move, excite; *vēg-ēto*, to arouse, enliven, quicken, [*vegetate, vegetable, vegetation*]; *vīg-eō*, to be lively or vigorous, to flourish; *vīg-esso*, to become lively or vigorous; *vīg-or*, liveliness, *vigor*; *vīg-il*, awake, alert, [*vigil*]; *vīg-il*, a watchman; *vīg-ilō*, to watch, [*vigilant*]; *aug-eō*, to increase; *aug-mentum*, an increase, [*augment, augmentation*]; *auc-tio*, an increase, a sale by increase of bids, an *auction*; *auc-tor* (incorrectly written *autor* or *author*), a maker, producer, *author*; *auc-toritas*, a producing, *authority*; *aug-ustus*, majestic, *august*; *Aug-ustus*, *Augustus*, [*August*]; *aux-iliūm*, aid; *aux-iliāris*, aiding, *auxiliary*.

139. 139. *φηγός*, oak; *φηγών*, an oak-grove; *φηγ-ῖνος*, *φηγ-ινέος*, oaken.

*fīg-us*, a beech tree; *fāg-inus*, beechen. These words may perhaps be traced to the root *φay* (No. 340), thus referring originally to a tree with edible fruit.

140. *bhrag*, *bhang*; *bhrāg'*; *φλεγ*; *flag*, *fulg*; burn, shine.

*φλέγω*, *φλεγ-έθω*, to burn, blaze, [*blink, bright*]; *φλέγ-μα*, a flame, inflammation; *φλέγ-υρός*, burning; *φλόξ*, a flame.

**fāg-ro**, to blaze, burn, (compd. w. com, de), [*flagrant*]; **flam-ma** (= *flag-ma*), a blazing fire, *flame*; **flam-mo**, to flame, blaze; **in-flam-mo**, to set on fire, light up, *inflame*; **in-flam-matio**, a setting on fire, conflagration, *inflammation*; **fā-men** (= *flag-men*), (lit. he who burns, sc. offerings), a priest; **flag-īto**, to demand anything fiercely or violently, to press earnestly, importune; **flag-ītium**, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act done in the heat of passion, a disgraceful act; **flag-ītūs**, infamous, *flagitious*; **fulg-ēo**, to flash, to shine, (compd. w. ad, circum, ex, ob, prae, re, trans), [*effulgent, resplendent*]; **fulg-or**, lightning, brightness; **fulg-ur**, lightning, a thunderbolt; **ful-men**, a thunderbolt; **ful-mīno**, to hurl lightning, [*fulminate*]; **ful-vus**, deep yellow, tawny.

141. 141. **bhrag**, **bhang**; **bhang'**; **φvyy**; **frig**; burn.

**φvyy-w**, to roast; **φvyy-anov**, dry wood; **φvyy-ētrōv**, a vessel for roasting barley; **φvuk-tós**, roasted; **φvuk-tós**, a fire-brand, signal-fire.

**frig-o**, to roast. The words under No. 141 probably have some connection with those under No. 140.

142. 142. **bhugh**, **bhug**; **bhug'**; **φvy**; **fug**; bend out, bend around, turn one's self, flee.

**φeúy-w**, to flee, [*bow*]; **φvγ-ή**, flight; **φvξa**, flight, fright; **φvγ-άs**, a fugitive, an exile; **φvξ-ιs** (**φeúξ-ιs**), flight, refuge; **φvξ-ιmos** (**φeúξ-ιmos**), adj., whither one can flee.

**fūg-io**, to flee, (compd. w. ab, com, de, di, ex, per, pro, re, sub, subter, trans); **fūg-o**, to cause to flee, to put to flight; **fūg-īto** (freq.), to flee eagerly or in haste, to shun; **fūg-a**, flight, [*fugue*]; **per-fūg-a**, trans-**fūg-a**, a deserter; **fūg-ītivus** (adj.), fleeing away, *fugitive*; **fūg-ītivus** (subst.), a fugitive; **rē-fūg-iūm**, a fleeing back, a place of refuge, a *refuge*; **subter-fūg-iūm**, a *subterfuge*; **fūg-ax**, apt to flee, fleet, *fugacious*.

## X

**gh; gh, h; x; h,** (in the middle of a word) **g.**

143. 143. —; arh; ἀρχ; —; worth.

회랑어의 탁월함은 요한 복음 1장1절  
해석의 풍성함이다.

ἀρχ-ω, to be first, begin, lead, rule; ἀρχ-ός, a leader; ἀρχ-ή, beginning, the first place or power, sovereignty; ἀρχ-ων, a ruler; ἀρχ-αμος, the first, a leader; ἀν-αρχ-ία, want of government, *anarchy*; μόν-αρχ-ός, μον-άρχ-ης, ruling alone, *monarch*; ιερ-άρχ-ης, a high-priest, *hierarch*.

144. 144. agh, angh; ah; ḥx, ḥȳx; ang; squeeze, press tight, cause pain or anguish.

ἀγχ-ω, to press tight, to strangle; ἀγχ-όνη, a strangling; ḥγχ-ι-, ḥγχ-οῦ, near; ḥχ-νυμι, ḥχ-ομαι, ḥχ-εύω, ḥχ-έω, to be in grief, be troubled; ḥχ-ος, pain, distress; ḥχ-θος, a burden; ḥχ-θομαι, to be loaded, weighed down, grieved.

ang-o, to press tight, to cause pain; ang-or, a compression of the throat, strangling, *anguish*, [*anger*]; ang-ustus, narrow, close; ang-inā, the quinsy; anx-ius, distressed, troubled, *anxious*.

145. vragh; —; βροχ, βροχ; rig; wet.

βρέχ-ω, to wet; βροχ-ερός, a wetting.

rig-o, to wet; ir-rig-o, to lead or conduct water or other liquids to a place, to *irrigate*; ir-rig-uus, well-watered, watering.

146. 146. ragh, lagh; rah; λαχ; lev for legv; flow, run, hasten.

ξ-λαχ-ύς, small.

lev-is, light (in weight), light (in motion), swift; lev-itā, lightness, easiness or rapidity of motion, *levity*; lev-o, to lift up, lighten, relieve, (comp. w. ad, e, re, sub), [*alleviate, relieve*]; lev-āmentum, an *alleviation*.

147. 147. vagh; vah; ḥx, ḥȳx; veh; move (tran-

οχ-ος, a carriage; ḥχ-έμαι, to be borne; ḥχ-ημα, a vehicle; ḥχ-λος, a crowd; ḥχ-λέω, to move, disturb; ḥχ-ερός, a water-pipe.

**vēh-o**, to bear, carry [*wag* (vb. and noun), *weigh*, *wave* (vb. and noun)], (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, e, in, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, sub, super, trans); **vēh-es**, a carriage loaded, a wagon-load; **vēh-iculum**, a carriage, a *vehicle*, a *wagon*, a *wain*; **veo-to** (freq.), to bear, (compd. w. ad. com, sub, trans); **vec-tor**, a bearer, a rider, passenger; **veo-tūra**, a bearing; **vec-tigal**, a payment for carrying, impost, revenue; **vē-lum** (= *veh-lum* or *veg-lum*), a sail, a cloth, covering; **vē-lo**, to cover, (comp. w. ad. de, re); **vexillum** (dim. of *vēlum*), a military ensign, a standard, a flag; **vex-o** (freq.), to move violently, to trouble, *vex*; **via** (= *veh-ia*), a *way*; **vio**, to go, travel; **dē-vio**, to turn from the straight road, to *deviate*; **ob-vio**, to meet, prevent, *obviate*; **de-vius**, lying off the high-road, out of the way, *devious*; **ob-vius**, in the way so as to meet, [obvious]; **ob-viam** (*ob*, *viam*) (adv.), in the way, towards, to meet.

148. **sagh**; **sah**; **σχ, ἔχ, ἤχ**; —; hold on, be strong.

**ἔχω**, to have, to hold; **ἔχομαι**, to hold one's self fast, to cling closely; **σχέσις**, a state, condition; **σχῆμα**, a form; **σχολή**, leisure (holding up); **ἔχης**, **ἔχείντες**, holding on to each other, one after another; **σχεδόν**, near; **ἴρχω** (= *σι-σχω*), to hold on, restrain; **ἴρχαντω**, **ἴρχανάω**, to hold back, to check; **ἔχυρός**, **ὄχυρός**, firm.

† **schōla**, (spare time, leisure; hence in partic.) leisure given to learning, a place of learning, a *school*, [scholar].

149. **149.** Greek rt. **ἄχι** **ἄγχ**, same as No. 144.

**ἔχι-s**, **ἔχι-δνα**, an adder; **ἔγχειν-s**, an eel.

**anguis**, a serpent.

150. **150.** **lagh**; —; **λέχ**; **lech**; lie (recline).

**λέχος**, a bed; **λέκ-τρον**, a couch, bed; **ἄ-λοχ-ος**, the partner of one's bed; **λοχ-είω**, to bring forth; **λοχ-έα**, birth; **λόχ-ος**, an ambush; **λόχ-μη**, a thicket.

**leo-tus**, a couch, bed; **leo-tica**, a litter, a sedan.

151. 151. **righ**; **ligh**; **lh**, **rlh**; **λιχ**; **lig**, **li-n-g**; lick.  
 $\lambda\epsilon\chi\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\lambda\chi\text{-}\mu\alpha\omega$ ,  $\lambda\chi\text{-}\mu\acute{a}\omega$ , to lick, lick over;  $\lambda\chi\text{-}av\acute{o}\text{-}s$ , the forefinger;  $\lambda\chi\text{-}vos$ , greedy.  
**li-n-g-o**, to *lick*, lick up; **lig-urio**, to *lick*, to be dainty, fond of good things.
152. 152. **stigh**; **stigh**; **στιχ**; **stig?**; stride, step, stalk.  
 $\sigma\tau\chi\text{-}\omega$ , to walk, march, [*stile, stirrup*]; **στίχo-s**, **στοίχo-s**, a row, rank, line; **στιχά-ouau**, to march in rank.  
**ve-stig-o?** [etym. dub.; perh. Sk. *vahis* (*bahis*) out, and rt. *stigh*], to track, trace out; **ve-stig-iun?** a *footstep*, trace, *vestige*.
153. 153. Greek rt. **τρέχ**.  
**τρέχ-ω**, to run; **τρόχ-o-s**, a running, a course; **τροχ-ό-s**, a wheel; **τρόχ-is**, a runner, footman.
154. 154. **gha**, **ghi**; —; **χa**, **χav**; **hi**; yawn, gape, separate.  
 $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$ , to *yawn*, gape;  $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha$ , a yawning, hollow, *chasm*;  $\chi\acute{a}\text{-}os$ , *chaos*, space, a vast gulf or chasm;  $\chi\hat{a}\text{-}v\text{-}os$ , gaping, loose;  $\chi\acute{e}\text{-}i\acute{a}$ , a hole;  $\chi\acute{e}\text{-}\mu\eta$ , a gaping.  
**hi-o**, to open, open the mouth, be eager; **hi-so-o** (inch.), to open, open the mouth, speak; **hi-ātus**, an opening, eager desire, *hiatus*.
155. 155. **gadh**, **ghad**; —; **χaδ**; **hend**; seize, take.  
 $\chi\alpha\text{-}v\text{-}\delta\text{-}\acute{a}v\omega$ , to take in, hold, be able, [*get*].  
**pre-hend-o**, **prae-hend-o**, **prend-o**, to seize, grasp, (compd. w. ad., com, de, re) [*apprehend, comprehend, reprehend, apprehension, comprehension, reprehension*]; **praed-a** (= *prae-hend-a* = *praehid-a*), booty, *prey*; **praed-atorius**, plundering, *predatory*; **praed-o**, a robber; **praed-or**, to plunder; **depraedatio** (late Lat.), a plundering, *depredation*; **praed-iun**, a farm, estate.
156. 156. **ghar**, **ghar-d**, **ghra-d**; **hrād**, **ghrad**; **χλaδ**; **grad**, **gra-n-d**; sound, rattle.  
 $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\zeta\ddot{\alpha}$ , a hail-storm;  $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\zeta\text{-}\acute{a}\omega$ , to hail.  
**grand-o**, hail, a hail-storm; **grand-inat**, it hails; **sug-grund-a** (*sub-grund-a*), the eaves.

157. **χαμά-i**, on the ground; **χάμâ-ζε**, **χαμá-δις**, to the ground; **χάμâ-θεν**, from the ground; **χαμ-ηλό-s**, **χθαμ-αλós**, near the ground, low.

**hūm-us**, the earth, the ground; **hūm-i**, on the ground or to the ground; **hūm-o**, to cover with earth; **in-hūm-o**, to bury in the ground, *inhume*, *inhumate*, [*exhume*]; **hūm-īlis**, low, *humble*; **hūm-īlitas**, lowness, *humidity*; **hōm-o** (ancient form *hemo*), a human being, a man, [*homicide*]; **nē-mo** (= *ne-hemo = ne-homo*), no person, no one; **hūm-ānus**, of or belonging to man, *human*, *humane*; **hūm-ānitas**, *humanity*. *groom*.

158. **ghar**, **ghra**; **har**; **χερ**; **gra**; shine, be glad, glow, desire enthusiastically.

**χaiρ-ω**, to rejoice, [*yearn*]; **χερ-ά**, joy; **χάρ-μα**, a source of joy, a joy; **χάρ-ις**, grace, favor; **χάρ-ίζομαι**, to favor; **χάρ-ίεις**, graceful.

**grā-tus**, beloved, grateful, *agreeable*, [*agree*]; **grā-tia**, favor, gratitude, *grace*; **grā-tiis**, **grā-tis**, out of favor, for nothing, *gratis*; **grā-tuitus**, that is done without pay, *gratuitous*; **grā-tūlor**, to rejoice, to congratulate; **con-grā-tūlor**, to wish joy, to *congratulate*; **ardeo**, to be on fire, burn, glow, [*ardent, arson*].

159. **ghar**; **har**; **χερ**; **hir**, *her*; take, grasp.

**χείρ**, hand, [*chirography*]; **εύ-χερ-ής**, easy to handle; **δυσ-χερ-ής**, difficult to handle or manage; **χέρ-ης** (adj.), subject, in hand; **χείρ-ων** (= *χερ-ίων*), worse, inferior; **χόρ-τος**, an inclosed place, a feeding-place, fodder, a yard, [*garden*].

**hir**, *ir* (old Latin), hand; **črus**, **hčrus**, a master; **čra**, **hčra**, mistress; **hčr-es**, an *heir*; **hčr-ēdītas**, heirship, *inheritance*, [*hereditary*]; **hor-tus** (an enclosure for plants), a *garden*; **co-hors**, a place enclosed, an enclosure, the multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers, a *cohort*, [*court*].

160. **ghjas**, —, —, —, yesterday.

**χθές**, **εχθές**, *yesterday*; **χθεζό-s**, **χθεζ-ινό-s**, **χθεσ-ινό-s**, of *yesterday*.

**héri** or **hère** (for *hesi*, orig. *hes*), *yesterday*; **hes-ternus**, of *yesterday*.

161. **ghi**; (**hi-ma-s**, snow); **hi**; **hi**; winter.

*χιών*, snow; *χειμα*, winter-weather, storm; *χειμάζω*, to expose to the winter-cold, to raise a storm; *χειμαίνω*, to raise a storm; *χιμετλον*, a chilblain; *χειμών*, winter; *χειμέρινος*, of or in winter.

**hi-ems**, winter; **hi-ëmo**, to pass the winter, to be stormy; **hi-bernus**, of winter, wintry, stormy; **hi-berna**, winter-quarters; **hi-berno**, to pass the winter, [*hibernate*].

162. **χόλο-s**, **χολή**, *gall*, anger; **χολ-ικό-s**, bilious; **χολ-άω**, to be full of black bile, to be angry; **χολ-όω**, to make bilious, to enrage; *μελαγχολία*, a depraved state of the bile in which it grows very black, a melancholic temperament, [*melancholy*].

**fel**, the gall-bladder, gall, poison.

163. **163. Greek rt. χρη-**

*χρεμ-ίζω*, *χρεμ-ετίζω* (onomatop.), to neigh, whinny, [*grim, grum*]; *χρόμη*, *χρόμ-os*, a crashing sound, a neighing; *χρόμ-αδος*, a crashing sound, a creaking.

164. **ghar**; **ghar**; **χρε**; **fri**, **fric**; grate, rub.

*χρέω*, to touch the surface of a body lightly, to graze, rub, anoint; *χρῆσις*, an anointing; *χρῖμα*, *χρῖσμα*, unguent, oil; *χρῖστός*, used as ointment, (of persons) anointed; *Χριστός*, the Anointed One, the *Christ*.

**fri-o**, to rub, break into small pieces; **fri-abilis**, easily broken or crumbled to pieces, *friable*; **fri-o-o**, to rub, [*fricative*]; **fric-tio**, a rubbing, *friction*; **denti-frio-ium**, a tooth-powder, *dentifrice*.

165. **ghu**; —; **χυ**, **χεF**, **χεv**; **fu**, **fud**; pour.

*χεί(Φ)ω*, (fut. *χεύ-σω*), to pour, [*gush, gutter*]; *χύμα*, *χεῦμα*, a liquid; *χύσις*, *χούη*, a pouring, a stream; *χοῦς* (*χό-ος*), a liquid measure, a heap of earth; *χυμός*, juice, liquid; *χυλός*, juice, moisture.

**fo-n-s**, a spring, *fountain, fount* [*fomi*]; **†fu-tis**, a water-vessel; **ef-fu-tio**, to babble forth, to chatter; **con-fu-to**, to cool anything by pouring water into it or upon it, to repress, to *confute*;

r̄e-fū-to, to check, repel, *refute*, [refuse]; fū-n-d-o, to pour, (compd. w. circum, com, di, ex, in, inter, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [fuse, confuse, diffuse, effuse, infuse, interfused, suffuse, transfuse]; prō-fū-sus (part.), poured forth; prō-fū-sus (adj.), lavish, *profuse*; fū-sio, a pouring forth, a melting [fusion]; fū-ti-lis (=fud-ti-lis), (less correctly fū-ti-lis), that easily pours out, untrustworthy, worthless, *futile*.

## T

t; t; th; τ; t.

166. 166. ḫvrt-i, over against, instead of, [answer, fr. A.-S. *and* (against) and *swaran* (to swear); anti-, a prefix signifying against, opposed to, contrary to, in place of]; ḫvrt-a, ḫvrtη-v, ḫvrt-i-kpū, (advbs.), over against; ḫvrt-i-os, ḫv-avrt-i-os, opposite, contrary to; ḫvrt-opau, ḫvrt-áw, ḫvrt-iáw, to meet.

*ante* (for *anted*, old form *anti*). The form *ante-d* is preserved in *antid-ea*, *anteid-ea*, and is to be regarded as an ablative, while *ᬁvrti* and *anti* are locative in form, and *ᬁvra* is instrumental), before, [used as a prefix in forming many English words (e.g., *antedate*), *ancient*]; *antēa* (old form *antid-ēa*, *anteid-ēa*; *antea* = *ante*, *ea*; cf. *antehac*, *postea*, *posthac*), adv., before, formerly; *an-térior*, adj. comp., that is before, former, *anterior*; *ant-Iquus*, ancient, [*antique*]; *ant-Iquo*, to leave in its ancient state, (of a bill) to reject; *ant-Iquitas*, age, *antiquity*.

167. 167. star; star; ḫστρp; astr, ster; strew (cf. No. 185).

ᬁστrήp, a star (the stars may have been so called from their being "strewn over the vault of heaven"); ḫστερόeis, starry; ḫστрpov, a star.

*stella* (for *ster-ula*), a star, [*stellar*, *stellated*, *constellation*]; *astru-m*, a star, a constellation, [*astral*].

168. 168. ḫt, still, longer, further, moreover; πρoσέτι, over and above. add(영어-더 하다의 원형) moreover '아'는 크고, '에'는 작다.

et, and; et-iam, and also, and even; at, ast, but, moreover;

atqui, but, and yet; atque, ac, and also, and even, and; *āt-āvus*, a great-great-grandfather, an ancestor.

169. 169. *ēros*, a year; *ērīos*, lasting a year; *ētēsia*, periodical  
 더하다. winds; *tīres* (*σῆτες*), of this year; *vēwta*, next year.  
 moreover *vētus*, old; *vētērānus*, old, *veteran*; *veterasco* (inch.), to grow  
 old; *vētustus*, old, ancient; *vētulus* (dim.), little old.

170. 170. *ītalós*, a bull [from *ītalós* is derived *Italia*].  
*vittilus*, *vittila*, a calf.

171. 171. *μετά*, in the middle, in the midst of, among, *with*, after,  
*μετά* in form is instrumental and has perhaps no direct relationship to *μέτος*, though both words may possibly be derived from the root *ma*, No. 386); *μέταξε*, (adv.) afterwards; *μετα-ξύ*, (adv.) between.

172. 172. *δοτέον*, a bone; *δοτέīnos*, *δοτινος*, of bone, bony.  
*os*, a bone, [*ossifyoss-θus*, of or like bone, osseous.

173. 173. *pat*; *pat*; *pet*; *pet*; move quickly, (in Sk. and Gr.) fly, fall.  
*πέτ-ομαι*, to fly; *ώκυ-πέτ-ης*, swift-flying; *ποτ-άομαι* (poet. freq. of *πέτομαι*), to fly about; *πτέ-pov*, a feather, a wing; *πί-πτ-w* (Dor. aor. *ἔ-πτ-ov*), to fall; *πτῶ-σis*, a falling, fall; *πότ-μος*, that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny.

*pēt-o*, to fall upon, attack, seek, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*appetence*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competence*, *repeat*]; *im-pēt-us*, an attack, impulse, [*impetuous*]; *per-pes* (gen. *per-pēt-is*), *per-pēt-uus*, continuous, *perpetual*; *prae-pes* (gen. *prae-pēt-is*), flying forwards, swift of flight; *acci-pit-er* (from root *ac* and root *pet*; cf. *ώκυπτερος*, swift-winged), a bird of prey, the hawk; *penna* (= *pet-na*, *pes-na*), *pinna*, a feather, a wing, [*pen*]; *pin-nātus*, feathered, *pinnate*, *pinnated*; *pinaclum*, a peak, *pinnacle* (being in appearance like a feather).

174. St. *πτera*. *πτerá-vvv-μι*, *πíτ-νημι*, to spread out; *πέτ-aσμα*, anything spread out, (pl.) hangings, carpets; *πέτ-aσος*, a broad-

brimmed hat; πέτ-αλον, a leaf, a plate (of metal), [*petal*]; πέτρα-λος, outspread, flat; πατ-άνη, a kind of flat dish.

păt- eo, to lie open, to be open, [*patent, fathom*]; pat-esco (inch.), to be laid open, to become visible; pătĕ-făcio (*pateo, facio*), to make or lay open; păt-ălus, open, spread out, wide; păt-ăra, a broad, flat dish, a libation-saucer or bowl; pat-ăna, a broad, shallow dish, a *pan* (fr. L. Lat. *panna*); pat-ella (dim.), a small pan or dish, the knee-pan, patella.

175. 175. **sta; stha; στα; sta;** stand.

ἴ-στη-ν, I placed myself, I stood; ἵ-στη-μι, to make to stand, to place, to weigh; στά-σις, a placing, a standing, a party, sedition; στά-μιν, anything that stands up, (pl.) the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel; στά-μνος, an earthen jar or bottle; ἴστρος, anything set upright, a ship's mast, the beam of a loom, the loom; στή-μων, the warp; στά-τιρ, a weight.

**sto**, to stand, [*stay*], (compd. w. ab, ante, anti, circum, com, di, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*circumstance, constant, distant, extant, instant, obstacle, obstetrical*]; stă-tus, a standing, a position; stă-tim, steadily, immediately; stă-bilis, that stands firm, *stable*, [*stability*]; stă-tio, a standing, a station, [*stead, steady, steadfast, bedstead, homestead*]; stă-tor (fr. *sto*), a magistrate's attendant; Stator (an epithet of Jupiter), the stayer, the supporter; stă-tuo, to cause to stand, to set up, establish, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, prae, pro, re, sub), [*statute, constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restitution, substitute*]; stă-bilum, a standing-place, a dwelling, a *stable*; si-st-o, to cause to stand, to place, to stand, to be placed, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, re, sub, super), [*assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist, subsist*]; inter-sti-tium, a space between, *interstice*; sol-sti-tium, the time when the sun seems to stand still, the *soltice*; super-sti-tio (orig. a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural), excessive fear of the gods, *superstition*; de-sti-no (de and obs. *stano*), to make to

stand fast, to establish, *destine*, [*destination*]; **ob-sti-no** (lengthened from *obsto*), to set about a thing with firmness or resolution, to persist in; **ob-sti-natus**, determined, *obstinate*.

<sup>176.</sup> **176.** *stal*; —; *σταλ*, *στελ*; *stol*; set, place.

*στελ-λω*, to set, place, despatch, send; *στόλ-ος*, an expedition; *στάλ-ιξ*, a prop; *στή-λη*, a post, a monument; *ἀπό-στολ-ος*, a messenger, an *apostle*.

*prae-stol-or*, to stand ready for, to wait for; *stol-idus?* (standing still), dull, obtuse, *stolid*; *stul-tus?*, foolish.

<sup>177.</sup> **177.** Greek rt. *στεμφ*, *στεμβ*, prop, stamp.

*στέμφ-υλον*, pressed olives or grapes; *ἀ-στεμφ-ής*, unmoved, unshaken; *στέμβ-ω*, to shake, to misuse, [*stamp*]; *στοβ-έω*, *στοβ-άζω*, to scold.

<sup>178.</sup> **178.** Greek rt. *στεν*.

*στέν-ω*, *στεν-άχω*, to groan, sigh; *στόν-ος*, a sighing or groaning; *στέν-ω* (Ep. form of *στένω*), to straiten; *στείν-ομαι*, to be straitened or confined; *στεν-ός*, *στειν-ός*, narrow, confined, [*stenography* fr. *στενός*, *γράφω*]; *στένος*, a narrow space, pressure, straits, distress. The meaning "groan" arises from that of "confinement" or "pressure." Cf. No. 188.

<sup>179.</sup> **179.** Greek rt. *στερ*.

*στέρ-ομαι*, to be without, to lack; *στερ-έω*, *στερ-ίσκω*, to deprive of.

<sup>180.</sup> **180.** *στερ-ός*, *στερρός*, *στέρ-ιφος*, hard, firm; *στεῖρ-α*, keel-beam; *στερ-ίφη*, *στεῖρ-α*, barren; *στήρ-ιγξ*, a prop; *στηρ-ίζω*, to set fast, to prop.

*stér-ilis*, barren, *sterile*.

<sup>181.</sup> **181.** *stap*, *stip*; *stha*; *στεφ* (for *στεπ*); *stip*; cause to stand, support, make thick, firm, full.

*στέφ-ω*, to surround, crown; *στέμ-μα*, *στέφ-ος*, *στέφ-ανος*, a garland, [*stem*]; *στεφ-άνη*, an encircling or surrounding.

*stip-o*, to crowd together, surround closely, surround, (compd. w. *circum*, *com*), [*constipate*]; *stip-ator*, an attendant; *stip-es*

(collat. form *stips*, gen. *stipis*), a log, a post, a trunk of a tree; **stip-is** (a genitive from an assumed nom. *stips*, meaning originally small coin in heaps), a gift, a contribution; **stip-endium** (*stips*, *pendo*), a tax, tribute, income, *stipend*; **stip-illa** (dim.), a stalk; **stip-ilor**, (prob. from an unused adj. *stipulus*, firm; or perhaps from *stips*), to bargain, *stipulate*.

182. **στί-a**, stone.

183. **183. stig**; **tig'**; **στιγ**; **stig, sting**; prick, puncture.

**στί-ζω**, to prick, [sting, stick]; **στιγ-μα, στιγ-μή**, prick, mark, spot, a mark burnt in, a brand, [stigma]; **στικ-τός**, pricked, spotted.

† **sti-lus**, a pointed instrument, a style (for writing); **sti-mūlus** (for *stig-mūlus*), a goad, incentive, *stimulus*; **sti-mūlo**, to urge onward, goad, *stimulate*; **in-stig-o**, to urge, incite, *instigate*; **sting-uο** (lit. to prick or scratch out, poet. and rare for *extinguo*), to quench, extinguish; **ex-sting-uο**, to quench, *extinguish*, destroy; **in-sting-uο**, to instigate; **in-stinc-tus** (part.), instigated; **in-stinc-tus** (subst.), instigation, impulse, [*instinct*]; **di-sting-uο**, (prop. to separate by points), to separate, *distinguish*.

184. **στό-μα**, mouth; **στό-μαχος**, mouth, opening, the throat, the orifice of the stomach, the *stomach*; **στω-μύλος**, mouthy, wordy, talkative.

185. **star**; **star**; **στροπ**; **ster, stra**; **strew**.

**στρο-έ-ννυ-μι**, **στρό-ννυ-μι**, **στρά-ννυ-μι**, to spread out, *strew*; **στρώ-μα**, a mattress; **στρω-μή**, a bed; **στρα-τός**, an encamped army.

**ster-no**, to spread out, (compd. w. com, in, per, prae, pro, sub, super), [*prostrate*]; **con-ster-no** (conj. 3), to strew over, to throw down, to prostrate; **con-ster-no** (conj. 1), to overcome, bring into confusion, to alarm; **con-ster-natio**, confusion, *consternation*; **strā-ta**, a paved road, a *street*; **strā-tus**, spread out; **strā-tum**, a bed-covering, bed, couch, [*stratum*, *substratum*]; **strā-men**, **strā-mentum**, *straw*, litter; **strā-ges**, an overthrow,

slaughter; **lä-tus** (old Latin, *sila-tus*), broad, wide, [*latitude*]; **stru-o**, to place one thing by or upon another, to build, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, ob, prae, sub, super), [*construe, construct, destroy, destruction, instruct, obstruct, substructure, superstructure*]; **strü-es**, a heap; **in-strü-mentum**, an implement, instrument.

186. Greek rt. **στο.**

**στύ-ω**, to set up, erect; **στῦ-λος**, a pillar, post; **στρό-ά**, a colonnade, piazza, portico; **ἡ στρό-ά ἡ ποικίλη**, the Poecile, or great hall at Athens (Zeno taught his doctrines here, whence he was called the Stoic); **Στωϊκός**, a Stoic.

187. **στύ-ος**, a stem, *stump*; **στύ-η**, tow.

**stup-pa** (less correctly **stüp-a**, **stip-pa**), tow; **stüp-eo**, to be struck senseless, to be amazed [*stupefy*]; **stüp-idus**, amazed, dull, *stupid*.

188. **ta, tan; tan; τα, ταν, τεν; ten;** stretch.

**ταντύω**, to stretch; **ταντυόμαυ**, **ταντυ-μαυ**, to stretch one's self, to be stretched; **τείνω**, (tr. or int.), to stretch; **τι-ταίνω** (Ep.), to stretch; **τάσις**, a stretching; **τόνος**, a cord, tension, *tone*; **ταντυ-, τανταός**, extended, long; **ἀ-τεν-ής**, stretched, tight, stiff; **τέταν-ος**, stretched, rigid; **τέταρ-ος**, a stretching, convulsive tension; **τένων**, a sinew; **ταντύα**, a band.

**ten-do**, to stretch (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, obs, per, por, prae, pro, re, sub), [*tend, tender* (vb.), *tension, tent, attend, contend, distend, extend, intend, ostensible, portend, pretend, subtend*]; **ten-to** or **temp-to** (freq.), to handle, try, **ταντύω**, prove (compd. w. ad, ex, in, obs, per, prae, re, sub), [*ostentation, sustentation, tentative, tempt, attempt*]; **tēn-ēo**, to hold, to keep (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, dis, ob, per, re, sub), [*tenant, tenable, tenement, tenure, tenet, abstain, attain, contain, content, detain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*]; **tēn-ax**, holding fast, *tenacious*; **per-tin-ax**, that holds very fast, that continues very long, persevering, *pertinacious*; **tēn-us** (prop. lengthwise, to the end), as far as, to; **prō-tin-us**, forward, further on, continuously,

forthwith; *tēn-uīs* (prop. stretched out), *thin*, fine, delicate, [*tenuous*, *tenuity*]; *tēn-uo*, to make thin, to rarefy (compd. w. ad. *ex*), [*attenuate*, *extenuate*]; *tēn-or*, a holding fast, an uninterrupted course, *tenor*; *tōn-o*, to thunder (compd. w. ad. *circum*, *com*, *de*, *in*, *re*), [*detonate*, *intone*, *intonate*]; *tōn-itrus*, *thunder*; *tōn-us*, a stretching, a sound, *tone* [*tonic*]; *con-tīn-uūs*, connected with something, *continuous*; *tēn-er*, soft, delicate, *tender*.

The root of these words has the primary meaning "stretch." From this, three special meanings have been developed, viz.: 1. thin, tender; 2. "that which is stretched out" (hence), string, sinew; 3. tension, tone, noise.

189. 189. **stag**; —; **tau**; **tag**; touch.

*re-rāy-ōr*, taking, grasping.

*ta-n-g-o* (old collat. form *tago*), to *touch*, [*tag*, *tack*, *take*, *tangent*]; *at-ting-o*, to touch, attack, come to; *con-ting-o*, to touch on all sides, to touch, to take hold of, to happen, [*contingent*]; *tāg-ax*, apt to touch, light-fingered, thievish; *tao-tus*, *tao-tio*, touch, [*tact*]; *con-tao-tus*, *con-tāg-io*, *con-tāg-iūm*, *con-tā-men*, touch, *contact*, *contagion*; *con-tam-iō* (= *con-tag-miō*), to touch, defile, *contaminate*; *taxo* (= *tag-so*), (freq.), to touch sharply, to reproach, estimate, rate, [*tax*]; *in-tēg-er*, untouched, whole, entire, blameless, [*integer*]; *in-tēg-ritas*, completeness, blamelessness, *integrity*.

190. 190. **ta**; —; **tau**; **ta**; flow, die away, decay.

*τῆκ-ω* (*ē-ták-η*), to melt; *τακ-ερός*, melting; *τηκ-εδών*, a melting away, wasting away, decline; *rāy-ηνον*, *rīy-ǎνον*, a saucepan.

*tā-bes*, a wasting away, corruption; *tā-beo*, to melt away, waste away; *tā-besco* (inch.), to melt gradually, waste away; *tā-bum*, corrupt moisture, corruption.

191. **tañpos**, a bull.

*taurus*, a bull, a steer. The etymology of these words is to be found in the adjectival use of the Sk. *sthāras*, firm, strong. (Nos. 175, 186.)

192. **192.** Pronominal stems: **tu, tva, tava; tva; te** (for τΕ); **te, tu.** οὐ (softened in ordinary Greek from τύ), thou; τεός (for the ordinary σός), thy.  
**tu, thou; tuus, thy.**
193. **193.** τέγγ-ω, to wet, moisten; τέγξι-s, a wetting.  
**ting-o**, to wet, moisten, soak in color, color, *tinge*; **tinc-tūra**, a dyeing, [*tincture*].
194. **194.** **tak, tuk; tak; tak, tek, tok, tuk, tuy; tec;** form, generate, hit, prepare.  
τίκ-τω (aor. ἔ-τεκ-ον), to beget, to bring forth; τέκ-os, τέκ-νον, child; τοκ-εύς, a parent; τόκ-os, birth, interest; τέκ-μαρ, a goal, an end; τεκ-μήρ-ιον, a token; τόξ-ον, a bow; τοξ-ικός (adj.), of or for the bow; τὸ τοξ-ικόν (sc. φάρμακον), poison for smearing arrows with, [*toxicology*]; τέχ-νη, art; τεχ-νικός, artistic, *technical*; τέκ-των, a carpenter; τυγχ-άνω (2 aor. ἔ-τυχ-ον), to hit, happen; τύχ-η, success, fortune, chance; τεύχ-ω, to make ready, make, produce; τύκ-os, a mason's hammer.
- tig-num** (= tec-num), building materials, a stick of timber, a beam; **tē-lum** (= tec-lum), a weapon, a missile; **tex-o**, to weave, fit together, construct, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, re, sub); **tex-tus**, texture, construction, *text*; **con-tex-tus**, a connection, [*context*]; **prae-tex-tus**, (a weaving in front), outward appearance, *pretext*; **tex-tilis**, woven, *textile*; **tex-tor**, a weaver; **tē-la** (prob. = *tex-la*), a web, the warp; **sub-tē-men** (= *sub-teg-men*, contr. fr. *subteximen*), the woof; **sub-ti-lis** (*sub, tēla*, prop. woven fine), fine, delicate, precise, *subtile*, *subtle*; **sub-ti-litas**, fineness, keenness, *subtlety*.
195. **195.** **tal; tul; τελ, ταλ; tol, tul;** lift, bear.  
τλῆ-ναι, to bear, endure; τάλ-ας, ταλάος, τλή-μων, wretched, suffering; τάλ-αντον, a balance, a thing weighed, a *talent*; ἀ-τάλ-αντος, equal in weight, equivalent; τάλ-ἄρος, a basket; τελ-αμών, a broad strap or band, a pillar (in architecture); τόλ-μα, courage; τολ-μάω, to bear, to dare.

**ttl-o** (perf. *tē-ttl-i*; ante-class. collat. form of *fero*), to bring, bear; **ttl-i** (used as perf. of *fero*), to move, carry, bear, endure; **tol-lo**, to lift up, raise, to carry away; **lā-tus** (*tlā-tus*), having been borne; **il-lāt-īvus**, inferential, *illative*; **pro-lāt-o**, to extend, to delay; **tōl-ēro**, to bear, support, *tolerate*; **tōl-ērābilis**, that may be borne, *tolerable*.

196. **tam**; —; **ταμ**, **ταμι**; **tem**; cut.

**τέμνω** (2 aor. *ξ-ταμ-ον*), to cut; **τμῆ-γω**, to cut, cleave; **τομή-η**, the end left after cutting, a *stump*; **τμῆ-μα**, **τέμ-αχος**, a slice cut off; **τομή-εις**, one that cuts, a *knife*; **ταμ-ίας**, a dispenser, a steward; **ταμ-ία**, a housekeeper; **τέμ-ενος**, a piece of land cut or marked off, a piece of land cut or marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god.

**tem-plum**, a space marked out, a consecrated place, a *temple*; **tem-pus?**, (prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time), a portion or period of time, a time, [*tense*, *time*, *temporal*, *temporary*, *temporize*, *contemporary*, *extempore*, *extemporaneous*, *extemporize*]; **tem-pesta**, a portion of time, a time, time (with respect to its physical qualities), weather (good or bad), a storm, *tempest*; **con-tem-plor** (fr. *templum*; orig. pertaining to the language of augury), to view attentively, observe, *contemplate*; **ton-deo**, to shear, clip; **ton-sor**, a barber, [*tonsorial*, *tonsure*].

197. **tar**; **tar**; **τιρ**; **ter**, **tra**; step over or across.

**τέρ-μα**, a boundary, goal; **τέρ-μων**, boundary, end; **τέρ-θρον**, an end; **τέρ-μος**, at the end, last; **τέρ-μόεις**, going even to the end.

**ter-minus** (collat. forms *ter-mo*, *ter-men*), a boundary-line, a limit, a *term*; **ter-mīno**, to set bounds to, limit, *terminate*; **de-ter-mīno**, to limit, to *determine*, [*determination*]; **ex-ter-mīno**, (to drive out from the boundaries), to drive away, banish, remove, destroy, *exterminate*; **in-tra-re**, to step or go into, to enter; **tra-n̄s**, across, *through*; **tra-n̄strum**, a cross-beam, *transom*, a cross-bank for rowers.

## 198. 198. tar; tar; τερ; ter, tor, tri, tru; rub, bore.

τείρ-ω, τρύ-ω, τρί-βω, to rub, [drill, throw, thread]; τρύ-χω, to wear out, consume; τέρ-ην, smooth, delicate, tender; τε-τραίν-ω (τι-τραίν-ω, τι-τρά-ω), to bore through; τερ-έω, to bore through, to turn on a lathe; τέρ-ερον, a gimlet; τερ-ηδών, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; τόρ-ος, a borer; τορ-ός, piercing; τόρ-ον, a pair of compasses, a turner's chisel; τορ-ύνη, a stirrer, a ladle; τορ-έω, to bore through, to work figures in relief, to chase; τορ-έω, to bore; τρύ-μα, a hole.

τέρ-ο, to rub (compd. w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, sub), [trite, attrition, contrite, contrition, detriment]; τέρ-ες, (rubbed off), rounded off, smooth; τέρ-έβρα, a borer; τέρ-έβρο, to bore, bore through; † τέρ-έδο, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; † τορ-νος, a turner's wheel, lathe; τορ-νο, to turn in a lathe, fashion, turn; τρι-ο, (the crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces, hence) an ox (as employed in tilling the ground); σεπτεντριόνες, σεπτεμτριόνες, (prop. the seven plough-oxen, hence) as a constellation, the seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great or Little Bear); τρι-τορ, a rubber, a grinder; τρι-τύρα, a rubbing, threshing; τρι-τύρο, to thresh; τρι-τίκον, wheat; τρι-βύλον, τρι-βύλα, a threshing-sledge; τρι-βύλο, to press, oppress, afflict, [tribulation]; τρύ-α, a ladle.

## 199. —; tarp; τέρπ, τραπ, θρεφ, τρεφ, θραφ, τραφ; —; fill, delight, comfort.

τέρπ-ω (τραπ-έ-ομεν), to satisfy, to delight; τέρψις, τερπ-ωλή, full enjoyment, delight; τερπ-νός, delightful; τρέφ-ω, to make firm, thick, or solid, to make fat, to feed, rear; τροφ-ή, nourishment, food; ἀ-τροφ-ία, want of food or nourishment, atrophy.

## 200. 200. tars; tarsh; τέρπ; tors; be dry.

τέρσ-ομαι, to be or become dry; τερσ-αίνω, to make dry; ταρσ-ία, ταρσ-ιά, a place for drying things; ταρσ-ός, a frame of wicker-work.

τορ-εο (for tors-eo), to dry or burn; torrens (part. adj.), burning, (of streams) rushing, roaring, rapid; torrens (subst.), a torrent; torr-is, a firebrand; tes-ta (tosta fr. torreo), a piece

of burned clay, a brick, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish ; **testāceus**, consisting of bricks, covered with a shell, **testaceous** ; **tes-tu**, **tes-tum**, the lid of an earthenware vessel ; **tes-tūdo**, a tortoise, tortoise-shell, tortoise (milit. term) ; **terr-a?** (prop. the dry land), the earth, [*terrestrial, subterranean, intér, terrier, terrace*].

201. **tata**; **tatā-s**; **terro**; **tāta**; (Eng. papa), a name by which young children speaking imperfectly call their father. Cf. Eng. dad, daddy.

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202. **tras**; **tras**; **τρεσ**; **ters**; tremble. 언어는 의태어에서 비롯될 가능성이 크다.

**τρέ-w** (Homeric aor. **τρέσσα**), to tremble, to run trembling, to flee ; **τρή-pwv**, fearful, timorous.

**terr-eo** (*ters-co*), to make to tremble, to frighten ; **terr-ifico**, to *frighten* ; **terr-iblis**, frightful, *terrible* ; **terr-or**, great fear, dread, *terror*.

203. **tram**; —; **τρέμ**; **trem**; tremble.

**τρέμ-ω**, to tremble ; **τρόμος**, a trembling ; **τρομ-ερός**, trembling ; **τε-τρέμ-άνω**, **τρομ-έω**, to tremble ; **ἀ-τρέμ-ἄς**, without trembling, unmoved.

**trēm-o**, to shake, to *tremble* ; **trēm-esco**, **trēm-isoo** (inch.), to begin to shake or tremble ; **trēm-facio**, to cause to shake or tremble ; **trēm-endus**, (to be trembled at), formidable, *tremendous* ; **trēm-or**, a trembling, *tremor* ; **trēm-illus**, shaking, trembling, *tremulous*.

204. Stems, **tri**; **tri**; **τρι**; **tri, tre, ter**; three.

**τρεῖς**, **τρί-α**, three ; **τρί-τος**, the third ; **τρί-ς**, thrice ; **τρισσός**, threefold.

**tre-s**, **tri-a**, *three* ; **ter-tius**, the *third*, [*tertiary*] ; **ter**, *three times* ; **ter-ni**, *three each* ; **tri-plex** (*ter, plico*), *threefold, triple, [treble]* ; **tri-ens**, a *third part* ; **tri-ārii**, a class of Roman soldiers who formed the *third rank from the front* ; **tri-bus**, (orig. a *third part of the Roman people*), a division of the people, a *tribe* ; **tri-bunus** (prop. the chief of a *tribe*), a *chieftain, a*

*tribune*; **tri-būnal**, a judgment-seat, *tribunal*; **tri-buo**, (to assign or give to a tribe), to assign, to give, (compd. w. ad, com, dis, in, re), [*attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution*]; **tri-bütum**, a *tribute*; **tri-vium** (*tres, via*), a place where three roads meet, a fork in the road, a cross-road; **tri-viālis**, (prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.) that may be found everywhere, common, ordinary, *trivial*.

205. **tu**; **tu**; **tu**; **tu**; swell, grow, be large.

**τύλος**, **τύλη**, any swelling or lump, a knot (in wood), [*thumb*]; **τυλώω**, to make callous.

**tū-ber**, a swelling, *protuberance*, [*tubertū-mor, a swelling, *tumor*; **tū-meō**, to swell; **tū-meso** (inch.), to begin to swell; **tūmē-fācio**, to cause to swell; **tum-idus**, swollen, *tumid*; **tūmīlus**, a mound, a hill, *tomb*.*

206. **206. stud**; **tud**; **τυδ**; **tud**; thrust, hit, strike.

**Τυδ-εύς**, **Τυδ-ας**, **Τυνδ-άρης**, **Τυνδ-άρεος**, proper names signifying "Striker, Beater."

**tu-n-d-o** (pf. **tū-tūd-i**), to beat, strike, (compd. w. com, ex, ob, per, re), [*thud*]; **con-tū-sio**, a bruising, a bruise, *contusion*; **ob-tū-sus**, blunt, dull, *obtuse*; **tūd-es**, a hammer.

207. —; **tup**; **τυτ**; —; strike.

**τύπτ-ω**, to strike, [*thump, stump, stub, stubble, stubborn*]]; **τύπος**, **τυπή**, **τύμ-μα**, a blow; **τύπ-άς**, a hammer; **τύμπ-ανος**, a drum.

†**tympanum**, a drum, *tympanum*.

208. **208. stvar, stor; tvar; —; —; make a noise, make confusion.**

**τύρ-βη**, disorder, throng; **τύρ-βă**, pell-mell; **τυρ-βάζω**, to trouble, stir up; **τυρ-βασία**, revelry.

†**tur-ba**, uproar, confusion, a crowd; **tur-bo**, to disturb, trouble, (compd. w. com, dis, de, ex, inter, ob, per, pro), [*disturb, perturb*]; **tur-bidus**, disordered, disturbed, *turbid*; **tur-bulentus**, restless, *turbulent*; **tur-bo**, a whirlwind; **tur-ma**, a troop, a throng.

## Δ

**d; ð; s; t.**

209. 209. **svad; svad; dδ (σFaδ); suad;** taste good, please.

ἀνδ-άνω (έ-aδ-or), to please; ἡδ-ομαι, to enjoy one's self, to take pleasure; ἡδ-ος, ἡδ-ονή, pleasure; ἡδ-ύς, ἡδ-υμος, sweet, pleasant; ἀδ-μενος, well-pleased, glad; έδ-αρός, sweet.

**suā-vis** (for *suadvis*), sweet, pleasant; **suā-vītas**, sweetness, agreeableness, [*suavity*]; **suā-vium**, (the sweet or delightful thing), a kiss; **suād-eo**, to advise, to persuade, (compd. w. com. dis, per), [*dissuade, persuade*]; **suād-ēla**, persuasion; **suā-sio, suasion**; **suā-sor**, an adviser.

210. 210. **da, da-k; —; δa; doc;** learn, teach.

δέ-δα-ε (2 aor.), he taught; δέ-δα-ώς (2d pf. part.), having learned, acquainted with; δε-δά-ασθαι (for δε-δά-εσθαι, 2 aor. m. inf.), to search out; έ-δά-ην (2 aor. pass.), I learned; δι-δάσκ-ω, to teach; έδί-δαξ-α (1 aor.), I taught.

**dōc-eo**, to teach, to show, (compd. w. com. de, e, per, prae, pro, sub); **dōc-ilis**, easily taught, *docile*; **doc-tor**, a teacher, [*doctor*]; **doo-trina**, instruction, learning, [*doctrine*]; **dōc-ūmen-tum**, a lesson, a specimen, [*document*]; **disco**, to learn, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, per, prae); **disco-īpūlus** (fr. *disco* and the root of *puer, pupilla*), a pupil, a *disciple*; **disco-īplina**, instruction, *discipline*.

211. 211. **—; daj; δa; —; distribute.**

δα-ί-ω, to divide; δα-ί-ς, δαι-τύς, δαι-τη, a meal, a feast; δαι-τρός, a carver; δαι-νῦ-μι, to give a banquet or feast; δαι-νν-μαι, to feast; δαι-τν-μών, a guest; δαι-ζ-ω, to cleave asunder, to rend; δα-τέ-ομαι, to divide among themselves; δα-σ-μός, a division, a tribute.

212. —; **du**; **δαF**; —.

**δα-i-w**, to kindle; **δα-i-s**, a fire-brand, torch; **δā-λό-s**, a fire-brand.

213. **dam**; **dam**; **δαμ**; **dom**; tame, subdue.

**δαμ-άξ-w**, **δαμ-ά-w**, **δαμ-νά-w**, **δάμ-νη-μι**, to overpower, *tame*, subdue; **δάμ-αρ**, a wife; **δαμ-άλης**, a subduer, a young steer; **-δαμος**, (in compounds), taming; **ἄδμη-tos**, **ἄδμη-s**, **ἀ-δᾶμ-ἄτος**, **ἀ-δάμ-αστος**, unconquered, untamed; **δμώ-s**, a slave.

**dōm-o**, to tame, subdue, [daunt]; **dōm-itor**, a tamer, conqueror; **dōm-inus**, a master, [dominie]; **dōm-īna**, a mistress, lady, wife, *dame*, [madame]; **dōm-inium**, a feast, ownership, lordship, [dominion, domain]; **dōm-īnor**, to be lord and master, to have dominion, [dominate, domineer, dominant, predominant].

214. **dap**; **dap**; **δαπ**, **δεπ**; **dap**; distribute.

The modified root *dap* is derived from the shorter root *da* (as given in No. 211), and possibly it is connected with the root *da* (as given in No. 225).

**δάπ-τ-w**, to devour, to rend; **δαπ-άνη**, expense; **δαπ-άνηρός**, **δαп-άνос**, extravagant; **δαψιλής**, abundant, liberal; **δειπ-νον**, a meal.

**dap-s**, a sacrificial feast, a banquet; **dap-Ino**, to serve up as food.

215. **dar**; **drâ**; **δαρθ**; **dorm**; sleep.

**δαρθ-άν-w**, to sleep.

**dorm-io**, to sleep; [dormant, dormer, dormouse]; **dorm-ito** (freq.), to be sleepy; **dorm-itorium**, a sleeping-room, *dormitory*.

216. **δασύ-s**, thick (with hair, with leaves, etc.), rough; **δαυ-λός**, thick, shaggy; **δάσος**, a thicket; **δασύνω**, to make rough or thick.

**densus**, thick, *dense*; **denso**, *denseo*, to make dense or thick, (compd. w. ad. com), [condense]; **dū-mus** (old form *dusmus* for *densimus*), a thorn-bush, a bramble; **dūmōsus** (*dummōsus*, *dus-mosus*), full of thorn-bushes, bushy.

Greek - 음<sup>한국어</sup> (한국어)

217. 217. -δε, toward; οἰκόνδε, homeward.

-do (du) in en-do, in-du; A. S. tð; Eng. to.

218. 218. —; δά; δε; —; bind.

δέ-ω, δί-δη-μι, to bind; δέ-σις, a binding; δε-τή, sticks bound up, a fagot; δε-σ-μός, a band, a fetter; κρῆ-δε-μονος, (*κράς*, δέω), part of a woman's head-dress, a veil; δια-δέω, to bind around; δια-δη-μα, a band or fillet, a *diadem*.

219. 219. **dam**; **dam**; **δεμ**; **dom**; build.

δέμ-ω, to build; δέμ-ας, build, form, body; δόμ-ος, a building, a room, [*timber*]; δῶμα, δῶ, a house.

**dōm-us**, a house, [*dome*]; **dōm-esticus**, of or belonging to one's house or family, *domestic*, private; **dōm-icilium** (*domus* and *cel-*, root of *celare*, to conceal), a dwelling, *domicile*.

220. 220. **dak**; **daksh**; **δεξ**; **dex**; take hold of, seize. The root is the same as No. 7, with the addition here of an *s*.

δεξιό-ς, δεξι-τερό-ς, on the right hand or side; περι-δέξιος, ἀμφι-δέξιος, with two right hands, i.e., using both hands alike. **dex-ter**, on the right hand or side, right, *dexterous* (*dextrous*).

221. 221. —; **dar**; **δερ**; —.

δέρ-ω (δείρ-ω, δαιρ-ω), to skin, to flay; δέρ-ος, δορ-ά, δέρ-μα, skin, [*derm, dermatology*]; δέρρης, a leathern covering.

222. 222. δειρή, Att. δέρη, the neck, throat; δειρά-ς, the ridge of a chain of hills (like αὐχήν and λόφος).

**dorsum**, **dorsus**, the back, a ridge or summit of a hill; **dorsalis**, of or on the back, *dorsal*.

223. 223. **dt**; **δι**; **δι**; **δι**; **δι**; be afraid, frightened, restless.

δί-ω, to flee, to be afraid; δί-ομαι, δί-εμαι, to put to flight, to flee; δει-δ-ω, to fear; δέος, fear; δει-λό-ς, cowardly; δει-νό-ς, fearful, terrible; δει-μός, fear; δῖ-vos, a whirling, dizziness, a threshing-floor; δῖ-vω, δι-νεύω, δῖ-νέω, to thresh out.

**di-rus**, ill-omened, dreadful, *dire*, *direful*.

224. **di, div, dyu; di, div, dju; δι, διF; δι, διv;** be bright, shine, gleam, play.

*δέ-a-ro, δο-ά-σσαρο*, seemed ; *δῆ-λος*, clear, evident ; *Ζεύς* (st. *ΔιF*, gen. *Διός*), Zeus ; *δῖ-os*, divine, noble ; *ἐν-δῖος*, at midday ; *εὐ-δί-a*, fair weather, calm ; *Διώνη*, Dione.

**die-s, a day**, [dial. *dismal* (*dies, malus*)]; **pri-die** (fr. the obs. *pri* [whence *prior, primus, pridem*] and *dies*), the day before ; **postri-die** (loc. form fr. *posterus* and *dies*), on the day after ; **cotti-die**, **cōtī-die** (less correctly *quoti-die*) (*quot, dies*), daily ; **prope-diēm** (also separately *prope diēm*), at an early day, very soon ; **dīū** (old acc. form of duration of time), by day (very rare), a long time ; **inter-dīū**, by day ; **diur-nus** (for *dius-nus*), of or belonging to the day, daily ; **diur-nālis, diurnal**, [*journal, journey*] ; **du-dum** (*diu-dum*), a short time ago, formerly ; **nūdius** (*num* [i.e. *nunc*] and *dius = dies*, always used in connection with ordinal numbers), it is now the . . . day since ; **nūdius tertius**, three days ago, the day before yesterday ; **div-us**, **di-us**, divine ; **divīnus, divine** ; **div-us**, a god ; **div-a**, a goddess ; **dēu-s**, a god, a *deity* ; **dēa**, a goddess ; **Djōv-is** or **Djōvis** (collat. form of *Jovis*, old nom. for later *Juppiter*), the old Italian name for Juppiter ; *Juppiter, Jupiter* (*Jovis, pāter*; *Jovis* for *Djovis*), Jupiter or Jove, [A. S. *Tives-dāg*, Eng. *Tuesday*] ; **Diana** (for *Divana*), Diana ; **jūv-o?**, to help, to please ; **jūv-ēnis**, young ; **jūv-ēnis**, a young person ; **juv-enilis**, youthful, *juvenile* ; **jūv-encus** (contr. fr. *juvenicus*), a young bullock ; **jūv-enca**, a young cow, a heifer.

225. **da, do, du; da; δο; da, do, du;** give.

*δι-δω-mi*, to give ; *δο-τήρ, δω-τήρ*, a giver ; *δό-σις, δώς*, a giving, a gift ; *δω-τίνη, δω-τύς, δῶ-τις*, a gift ; *δῶ-pov*, a gift, a present.

**do** (inf. *dāre*), to give, [*date, n. and vb.*] ; **circum-do**, to put around ; **pessum-do**, to press or dash to the ground, to destroy ; **addo**, to put to or near, to *add* ; **de-do**, to put away, give up, surrender, devote ; **di-do**, to give out, distribute ; **ē-do**, to put forth, produce, [*edit*] ; **per-do**, to put through, put entirely

away, destroy, waste, lose, [*perdition*]; **disperdo**, to destroy, waste; **prō-do**, to put or give forth, produce, publish, disclose, betray; **red-do**, to give back, give up, [*render, rendition*]; **trā-do** (*trans, do*), to give up or over, to surrender, to transmit, to relate; **traditio**, a giving up, a saying handed down from former times, a *tradition*; **ven-do** (contr. fr. *venum, do*), to sell, *vend*; **dā-tor**, a giver; **dā-tivus**, of or belonging to giving, (*dativus casus, the dative case*); **prō-di-tor**, a traitor; **de-di-tio**, a surrender; **dē-di-ticius**, one who has surrendered; **dō-num**, a gift; **dō-no**, to give one something as a present, *donate*, [*donor*]; **con-dōno**, to give up, pardon, *condone*; **rē-dōno**, to give back again, restore, forgive; **dō-natio**, a presenting, donation; **dōs**, a dowry, a gift; **dō-to**, to endow, provide, [subst. *dower, dowry*]; **dō-talis**, of or belonging to a dowry; **du-im**, pres. sub., old Lat. for *dem*; **damnum** (for *daminum*, neut. of old part. of *dare = τὸ διδόμενον*), injury, *damage*; **dam-no**, to damage, condemn, *damn*; **con-demno**, to *condemn*; **indemnis** (*in, damnum*), uninjured; **indemnitās**, security from damage or loss, *indemnity*.

226. **δόλο-s**, cunning; **δέλεαρ**, a bait.

† **δόλus**, guile, deceit; **δόλεus**, cunning, deceitful.

227. —; **dra**; **δρα**; —; run.

**ἀπο-δρᾶναι**, to run away; **δι-δρά-σκω**, to run; **δρα-σ-μός**, flight; **ἄ-δρα-στος**, not running away, not to be escaped.

228. **228.** Greek rt. **δρα**, do. (This root is possibly to be joined with No. 227. **Πράσσω** is originally a verb of motion; the Skt. *K'ar*, run, and *kar*, do (No. 67), *tar*, pass over, and *télos*, *τελεῖν* (No. 197) are of the same origin.)

**δρά-w**, to do; **δρᾶ-μα**, a deed, act, *drama*; **δρη-στήρ**, a laborer; **δρα-στοσύνη**, **δρη-στοσύνη**, service; **δρᾶ-vos**, a deed.

229. —; **dram**; **δραμ**; —; run. (This root is made from the shorter root **δρα**, No. 227.)

**ἔ-δραμ-ov**, I ran; **δρόμ-ος**, a running; **ἱππό-δρομ-ος**, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; **δρομ-εύς**, a runner.

230. δρῦ-*s*, a tree, an oak, [*Druid*]; δρυ-μός, a coppice, a wood; δρῦ-τόμος, δρυοτόμος, a wood-cutter; δένδρον, δένδρεον, a tree, [*dendriform*, *dendrology*, *dendrometer*]; δόρυ, a stem, tree, spear-shaft, spear; δούρεος, δούρατεος, wooden.

231. δύο, δύω, δοιοί, *two*; δίς (for δFις), twice; δεύ-τερος, the second; Δεύ-τερο-νόμιον (δεύτερος, νόμος), *Deuteronomy* (= the second or repeated law); δούή, doubt; διά, through, apart (in *compos.*); δί-χα, δι-χθά, in two, asunder, two ways; δί-στος, double; δώ-δεκα, δώ-δεκα, twelve.

*duo*, *two*, [*deuce* (in gaming)]; *dualis*, that contains two, *dual*; *du-plex* (*duo*, *plico*), two-fold, *double*, [*duplicity*]; *dū-plico*, to double, [*duplicate*]; *du-plus* (*duo*, *pleo*), double, twice as large, twice as much; *bis* (for *duis*, fr. *duo*), twice; *bi-ni* (= *bis-ni*), two distributively, two for each; *bi-narius*, containing or consisting of two, [*binary*]; *com-bi-no* (*com*, *bini*), to unite, *combine*; *bi-vira* (*bis*, *vir*), a woman married to a second husband; *dis-* (in *compos.*), apart, asunder, away; *dū-bius* (for *duhibius*, *duo*, *habeo*, held as two or double, i.e., doubtful), moving in two directions alternately, wavering, uncertain, doubtful, *dubious*; *dū-bitō* (for *duhibito*, freq. fr. *duhibeo*, i.e., *duo*, *habeo*), to move in two directions alternately, waver, *doubt*; *bellum* (ante-class. and poet. *duellum*), war, hostilities between two nations, [*duel*, *belligerent*]; *Bellōna*, the goddess of war; *per-duellio*, treason, a public enemy; *bello*, to wage war; *de-bello*, to finish a war, to subdue; *re-bello*, to wage war again (said of the conquered), to *rebel*; *im-bellis*, unwarlike, weak.

232. δυσ-, insep. prefix opp. to εὐ-, and, like the Eng. *un-* or *mis-*, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, *dys-*; δυσ-μενής, ill-disposed, hostile; δυσ-εντερία (δυσ-, ἔντερον), *dysentery*; δυσ-πεψία (δυσ-, πέπτω, πέσσω), *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*.

233. ἄδ; ad; ad; ἄδ; ad, ed; eat.

ἄδ-ω, ἄσθι-ω, ἄσθω, to *eat*; ἄδ-ωδή, ἄδ-ητύς, ἄδ-εσμα, ἄδ-αρ, food.

**ad-or** (this word may belong to No. 251), a kind of grain, spelt, [*oats*] ; **ad-ōreus**, pertaining to spelt; **ad-ōrea**, a reward of valor (in early ages this consisted of grain), glory, fame ; **ēd-o**, to eat, [*edible*], (compd. w. ad, com, ex, sub, super) ; **ēd-ax**, voracious, *edacious* ; **in-ēd-ia**, fasting ; **ē-sūrio** (desid.), to desire to eat, to hunger ; **es-ca** (for *ed-ca*), food ; **ves-cor** (*vē* [here a strengthening prefix] and the root *ed*), to fill one's self with food, to take food, to eat ; **vescus** (contr. fr. *ve* [here a negative prefix] and *esca*), small, feeble.

234. **sad**; **sad**; **d&**; **sed**, **sol**; **sit**.

**ēs-opaū**, to seat one's self, to sit ; **ēl-ōa**, to make to sit, to seat ; **ēd-os**, **ēd-pa**, a seat ; **īd-púω**, to make to sit down, to found.

**sēd-eo**, to sit, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, dis, in, ob, per, port [No. 317], *prae*, *re*, *super*), [*set, settle, seat, sedentary, asscess, assize, assiduous, possess, preside, reside, supersede*] ; **sēd-es**, a seat ; **sel-la** (for *sed-la*), a seat, a chair ; **sol-ium** (from root *sol*, kindred with *sed*), a chair of state, a throne ; **sessio**, a sitting, session ; **dē-ses**, idle ; **dē-sid-ia**, idleness ; **in-sid-iae**, an ambush, plot, snare ; **in-sid-iosus**, deceitful, *insidious* ; **ob-sid-io**, **ob-sid-ium**, a siege ; **prae-ses**, sitting before a thing to guard it, protecting, presiding ; **prae-ses**, a protector, ruler, president ; **prae-sid-ens**, a *president* ; **praesidium**, a defence, a garrison ; **subsidiū**, aid, support, [*subsidy, subsidiary*] ; **sid-o**, to sit down, settle, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, port [No. 317], *re*, *sub*), [*subside*] ; **sēd-o**, to allay, calm, check ; **sēd-ātus**, calm, *sedate*, [*sedative*] ; **sēd-atio**, an allaying.

235. **sad**; **sad**; **ēd**; **sed**, **sol**; **go**.

**ōd-ōs**, way ; **ōd-ītys**, a traveller ; **ōd-eúω**, to travel ; **ōd-ōs**, **ōd-ōs**, threshold ; **ōd-as**, the ground ; **ēd-aφos**, foundation, ground ; **περί-ōdos**, a going round, circuit, *period*.

**sēd-īlus**, busy, *sedulous* ; **sōl-um**, the floor, the ground, *soil* ; **sōl-ea**, a covering for the foot, a *sole*, a sandal ; **ex-sul?**, **ex-ul?**, an exile ; **ex-silo?**, **ex-īlo?** (also ancient form *exsolo*), to be an exile, to exile ; **exsiliūm**, *exilium*, *exile*. *Sedūlus*, *sōlūm*, *sōlea*,

*exsul, exsūlo, exsilium* are all referred by some authorities to No. 234; and by others, *exsul, exsūlo, exsilium*, together with *praesul* and *consul*, are referred to No. 523.

236. **vid; vid; l̄s, F̄l̄s; vid; see.**

*εἴδ-ον* (Ep. *εἴδον*, *ἰδ-ον*, *F̄idōn*), I saw; *εἴδ-οματ*, to appear; *οἶδ-α*, I know (have seen); *εἴδος*, form, species; *εἴδ-ωλον*, an image, [*idol*]; *Α-ἴδ-ης*, *A-īd-ηs*, *Ἄρης*, the god of the lower world, the lower world; *ἰστωρ*, *ἰστωρ*, knowing, skilful; *ἰστορέω*, to inquire; *ἱστορία*, *history*, *story*; *ἰδ-πις*, knowing, experienced; *ἰνδ-άλλοματ*, to appear.

*vid-eo*, to see, (compd. w. in, per, prae, pro, re), [vision, visible, invisible, prevision, provide, provision, revise, revision]; *videlicet* (contr. fr. *videre licet*), it is permitted (or easy) to see, evidently, namely; *ε-vid-ens*, evident, manifest; *in-vid-ia*, envy, hatred; *in-vid-us*, envious; *in-vid-iōsus*, invidious, envious; *prō-vid-entia*, foresight, providence; *prō-vid-us*, *prō-vid-ens*, foreseeing, provident, prudent; *prudens* (= *prōvidens*), foreseeing, prudent; *vitrum* (root in *video*, to see, as transparent), glass; *vitreus*, of glass, glassy, vitreous; *viso* (freq.), to look at attentively, to go in order to look at, to visit, (compd. w. in, pro, re), [visit]; *visito*, to see, to visit; *visitatio*, an appearance, visitation.

237. **svid; svid; l̄s, σF̄l̄s; sud (for svid); sweat.**

*ἰδ-ίω*, *ἰδ-ρόω*, to sweat; *ἰδ-ος*, *ἰδ-ρώς*, sweat.

*sūd-o*, to sweat, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [exude]; *sūd-or*, sweat, [sudorific].

238. **mad, med; mā (No. 386); μέδ; mod; measure, place a measure or limit to. These roots are apparently derived from the shorter roots shown under No. 386.**

*μέδ-ω*, to protect, rule over; *μέδ-οματ*, to provide for, think on; *μήδ-οματ*, to resolve, contrive; *μέδ-οντες*, guardians; *μησ-τωρ*, a counsellor; *μῆδ-ος*, counsel; *μέδ-ιμνος*, a measure.

*mōd-us*, measure, manner, *mode*, [mood]; *mōdo* (orig. abl. of *modus*), only, merely, (of time) just now, lately; *mōd-ernus*

(fr. *modo*), *modern*; *com-mōd-us*, that has a due or proper measure, complete, suitable, convenient, *commodious*, [*com-mode*, *commodity*]; *com-mōd-um*, convenience, advantage; *mōd-ous*, having or keeping a proper measure, moderate; *mōd-ulus* (dim.), a small measure, a measure, [*moder*]; *mōd-ūlōr*, to measure, *modulate*; *mōd-estus*, keeping due measure, moderate, *modest*; *mōd-ēror*, to fix a measure, set bounds, *moderate*, regulate; *mōd-ius*, *mōd-ium*, a measure, a peck; *mōd-ifīo* (*modus*, *facio*), to limit, regulate, [*modify*].

## 239. Greek rt. μέλει.

μέλδ-ω, to *melt*, make liquid, [*smelt*]; μέλδ-ουατ, to melt, grow liquid.

## 240. ad; —; δδ; od, ol; smell.

δζ-ω (pf. δδ-ωδ-α), to smell (intrans.); δδ-μή (δσ-μή), a smell, odor; δυσ-άδ-ης, ill-smelling.

δd-or, a smell, *odor*; δd-ōro, to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume; δd-ōrōr, to smell at, to smell out, search out, investigate; δd-ōrārius, of or for perfuming; δd-ōrātus, sweet-smelling; δd-ōrus, *odorous*, keen-scented; δl-eo (δl-o), to smell (intr. or tr.), (compd. w. ad, ob, per, re, sub), [*redolent*]; δl-idus, emitting a smell; δl-or, a smell; ol-fācio (uncontracted collat. form, *olfācio*), to cause to smell of, to smell, [*olfactory*].

## 241. 241. δδούς, a tooth.

den-s (st. *dent*), a *tooth*, [*dentist*]; dent-io, to get or cut teeth; dent-itio, teething, *dentition*; dent-ātus, toothed, *dentated*; bī-dens (old form *duidens*), an animal for sacrifice (having two rows of teeth complete), a sheep.

## 242. 242. pad; pad; πεδ, ποδ; ped; tread, go.

πέδ-ov, the ground; πεδ-ōv, a plain; πέδ-η, a fetter; πέδ-īλov (mostly in pl.), sandals; πεξ-όs, on foot; πέξ-a, the instep; πούs, foot; τρί-πονs, three-footed, a *tripod*.

pes, a *foot*, [*biped*, *quadruped*, *centiped*, *centipede*]; pōd-ālis, of or belonging to the foot, of or belonging to a foot (in

length), [*pēdal, pēdal*]; *pēd-es*, one that is or goes on foot, a foot-soldier; *pēd-ester* (adj.), on foot, *pedestrian*; *pēd-ica*, a fetter (for the feet); *com-pes*, a fetter or shackle for the feet; *com-pēd-io*, to fetter; *ex-pēd-io*, to extricate, disengage, [*expedient, expedite, expedition*]; *im-pēd-io*, to entangle, *impede*; *prae-pedio*, to shackle; *pēd-um*, a shepherd's crook; *tripus*, a tripod; *pessum* (prob. contracted from *pedis-versum*, toward the feet), to the ground, down; *pessum ire*, to fall to the ground, to perish; *pessum dāre* (less correctly in one word *pessumdāre* or *pessundāre*), to press or dash to the ground, to destroy.

243. **sak, ska, ski, ska-n, skan-d, ski-d; skhad;** σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand; cut, cleave, separate.

σκεδ-άρνυ-μι, to scatter; σκιδ-va-μαι, to be spread or scattered; σκεδ-άσις, a scattering; σχέδ-η, a tablet, a leaf; σχεδ-ία, a raft.

*scand-ila* (*scind-ila*), a shingle.

244. **skidh?**; **k'hid;** σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid, caed; cut, cleave, separate.

σχίζ-ω, to split; σχίζ-α, a piece of wood cleft off, (in pl.) firewood; σχίσ-μα, a cleft, division, *schism*.

*scind-o* (pf. *scind-i*), to cut, to split, (compd. w. ab, circum, com, de, di, ex, inter, per, *prae*, pro, re), [*scissors, excind, rescind*]; *caed-o*, to cut, strike, kill, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, *prae*, re, sub, trans), [*concise, decide, incise, incisive, incision, precise*]; *cae-mentum* (contr. fr. *caedimentum*, fr. *caedo*), stone as hewn from the quarry, [*cement*]; *cae-lum*, a chisel.

245. **spad, spand; spand;** σφαδ; fund; move violently, reel, swing.

σφαδ-άζω, to toss the body about, struggle, struggle spasmodically; σφαδ-ασμός, a spasm, convulsion; σφεδ-ανός, eager, violent; σφοδ-ρός, vehement, violent, excessive; σφόδ-ρα, exceedingly, violently; σφενδ-όνη, a sling; σφενδ-ονάώ, to sling.

**fund-a**, a sling, a casting-net, a money-bag, [*fund*, n. and vb.]; *fūsus?*, spindle.

246. **vōpa, vōpos**, a water-serpent, *hydra*, [otter].

247. **vad, ud, und; ud; vō; und**; wet, moisten.

*vō-wp* (st. *vōwpr*), water, [*hydraulic* (ἀνλός, a pipe), *hydrate*, *hydrogen* (ρε, γεν), *hydrometer* (μέτρον, measure), *hydrophobia* (φόβος, fear)]; *vō-pia*, a water-pitcher; *vō-peūw*, to draw or carry water; *vō-paīw*, to water, [*hydrant*]; *āv-vō-pos*, wanting water, waterless; *vō-apήs*, *vō-apōs*, watery; *vō-epos*, *vō-pωψ*, *dripsy* (abbreviated from *hydropsy*).

**vōund-a**, a wave, water; **und-o**, to rise in waves, to surge, (compd. w. ab, ex, in), [*undulate*, *abound*, *abundant*, *inundate*, *rebound*, *redundant*].



**dh; dh; θ;** sometimes **f** at the beginning of a word, usually **d** in the middle of a word.

248. **vadh; —; Feθ; vad**; wager, pledge, bail.

*ā-eθ-λον*, *āθ-λον*, *ā-ēθ-λιον*, the prize of a contest; *āθ-λοs*, a contest; *āθ-λέω*, *āθ-λεύw*, to contend for a prize; *āθ-λητήs*, *āθ-λητήρ*, a combatant, prize-fighter, *athlete*, [*athletic*].

*vās* (gen. *vād-is*), bail, security, *gage*, [A. S. *wedd* = pledge, promise, Eng. *wedlock*]; *vād-imōnium*, a promise secured by bail, security; *vād-or*, to bind over by bail; *prae* (*prae, vas*), a surety, bondsman (in money matters).

249. **idh; indh, idh; aθ; aed**; burn, shine.

*aīθ-w*, to light up, burn; *aīθ-os*, a burning heat, fire; *aīθ-ós*, burnt, fiery; *aīθ-wv*, fiery, burning; *aīθ-ýp*, *ether*, the upper air; *aīθ-pη*, *aīθ-pa*, clear sky, fair weather; *aīθ-ōψ* (*aīθós*, ὄψ), fiery-looking, fiery; *Aīθiōψ*, an *Ethiop*, *Ethiopian*.

**aed-es** (originally fire-place, hearth, altar), a temple, (plur.) a house ; **aedi-fico**, to build ; **aedi-ficium**, a building, an *edifice* ; **aed-ilis**, an *aedile* ; **aedilicus**, pertaining to an *aedile* ; **aeditius** (*aedes, tueor*), a keeper of a temple, temple-warden ; **aes-tas**, the summer ; **aes-tivus**, of summer ; **aes-tivo**, to pass the summer ; **aes-tus**, heat ; **aes-tuo**, to be warm, to burn ; **aes-tuosus**, full of heat, very hot.

250. Greek rt. **ἀλθε-**.

**ἀλθ-αίνω**, **ἀλθήσκω**, to heal ; **ἀλθ-ηέις**, healing, wholesome.

251. Greek rt. **ἄνθε-**.

**ἄνθος**, blossom, flower ; **ἄνθ-έω**, to blossom, bloom ; **ἄνθη-ηρός**, blooming ; **ἄνθ-ερέων**, the chin ; **ἄνθ-έριξ**, the beard of an ear of corn ; the ear itself ; **Ἀθήνη** (the blooming one), Athene.

252. St. **ἴθ** ( $\sigma$ -Fe $\theta$ ).

**ἴθος**, **ἡθος**, custom, habit, [*ethics, ethical*] ; **εἰ-ω-θα** (pf.), to be accustomed ; **ἴθ-ίζω**, to accustom.

**suesco**, to become or be accustomed, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in) ; **constitudo**, custom ; **mansuesco** (*manus, suesco*), (lit. to accustom to the hand), to tame ; **mannitudo**, tameness, mildness ; **desuetudo**, disuse, *desuetude* ; **sōdalis**, a boon-companion.

253. **rudh** ; **rudh** ; **ἐρυθ** (ε prothetic) ; **rud**, **ruf**, **rub**, **rob** ; red.

**ἐρεύθ-ω**, to make red ; **ἐρυθ-ρός**, red, ruddy, [rust] ; **ἐρυθος**, redness ; **ἐρυθράω**, to blush ; **ἐρυθίζη**, mildew.

**rūb-er**, rub-rus, **rūb-eus**, **rōb-eus**, **rōb-ius**, **rōb-us**, red, [ruby] ; **rūb-eo**, to be red ; **sur-rūb-eo** (*sub-rubeo*), to be somewhat red ; **rūb-facio** (*rubeo, facio*), to make red ; **rūb-esco** (inch.), to grow red ; **rūb-ēdo**, **rūb-or**, redness ; **rūb-ellus** (dim.), reddish ; **rūb-us**, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush ; **rūbrica** (fr. *ruberica*), red earth, the title of a law, the *rubric* ; **rōb-igo**, **rūb-Igo**, rust, blight ; **rūf-us**, red, red-haired ; **Rufus**, **Eufio**, Roman proper names ; **rūf-esco** (inch.), to become reddish ; **rū-tillus** (= *rudtilus*), red, shining ; **rū-tilo**, to make red, to be red.

254. **dha**; **dha**; **θε**, **θη**; **fe**, **fi**; suckle, suck.

**θῆσαι**, to suckle; **θῆσθαι**, to milk; **θήσατο**, he sucked; **θηλή**, teat; **θηλά**, **θηλαμών**, **θηλάστρια**, a nurse; **τιθῆνη**, **τίτθη**, a nurse; **τιτθός**, a teat; **θῆλυς**, female; **γαλαθῆνός**, sucking.

fello, to suck; **fē-mina**, a female, [feminine]; **fi-lius**, a son; **fi-lia**, a daughter, [filial]. *Fēmina*, *filius*, and *filia* may be derived from the root *fu*.

255. **255.** Greek rt. **θεF**.

(Dor.) **θᾶ-έομαι**, (Ion.) **θη-έομαι**, Att. **θε-ά-ομαι**, to look on, gaze at; **θαῦμα**, a wonder; **θε-ωρία**, a looking at, contemplation, theory; **θέ-a**, a view, a sight; **θέā-τρον**, a place for seeing, esp. for dramatic representation, a theatre.

256. **256.** **dha**; **dha**; **θε**; **da**, **fa**, **fa-c**; place, make, do.

**θίθημι**, to place, to make, to do, [deed, deem, doom]; **θέμα**, that which is placed or laid down; **θέσις**, a placing, a thesis; **θεσμός**, that which is laid down and established, a rule, a law; **θέμις**, that which is laid down and established, law (not as fixed by statute, but) as established by custom; **θέμέλια**, **θέμεθλα** (pl.), the foundations, the lowest part; **θήκη**, a case to put anything in, a chest; **ἀποθήκη**, a storehouse, repository, [*apothecary*].

**ab-do**, to put away, to conceal; **con-do**, to put together, to form, to put away carefully for preservation, to conceal; **in-do**, to put into or upon; **ob-do**, to place at or before; **sub-do**, to place under; **abs-condo**, to put out of sight, conceal carefully, [*abscond*]; **re-condo**, to put back again, to stow away, conceal, [*recondite*]; **conditor**, a maker, builder, founder; **crēdo** (Sk. *grat*, *grad*, trust and *dha*), to put faith in, to trust, [credit, creditor, credence, credential, credible, credulous, creed]; **fām-īlus** (masc.), **fām-īla** (fem.), a servant; **fām-īlia**, a household establishment, a family; **fā-ber**, a maker, a worker (in hard materials), an artificer; **fa-brīca**, the workshop or the business of an artisan; **fa-brīoor**, to make, prepare, [*fabricate*]; **fa-brī-**

cātor, an artificer, a contriver; fāc-iō, to make, to do, (compd. [in form -ficio] w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub); fī-o (=fa-i-o), to be made, to become; āre-fācio (areo, facio), to make dry, to dry up; assūne-fācio (assuesco, facio), to accustom; calē-fācio (caleo, facio), to make warm or hot; commone-fācio (commoneo, facio), to remind forcibly, to put in mind; con-calē-fācio (cum, calefacio), to warm thoroughly; labē-fācio (labo, facio), to make to reel, to shake violently; mādē-fācio (madeo, facio), to make wet; pātē-fācio (pateo, facio), to make or lay open; tēpē-fācio (tepeo, facio), to make moderately warm; af-fic-iō, to do something to a person or thing, to treat in any way; con-fic-iō, to make thoroughly, to complete; de-fic-iō, to make to be away, to make one's self to be away, revolt, fail, [deficient]; ef-fic-iō, to make out, work out, bring to pass, effect; in-fic-iō, to put in, dip in a liquid, stain, infect; inter-fic-iō, (to ~~make~~ something ~~to be~~ between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up), to destroy, to kill; of-fic-iō, to do over against, to hinder, to oppose; per-fic-iō, to make or do completely, to finish; prae-fic-iō, to set over, place in authority over; pro-fic-iō, to go forward, make progress, [proficient]; re-fic-iō, to make again, to rebuild; suf-fic-iō, to make or cause to be under, to dip, dye, affect, furnish, [sufficient]; affectio (adf.), disposition toward, affection; af-fec-to (better adfecto), (freq.), to strive after, imitate, affect, [affectionation]; fac-to (freq.), to make, to do; fac-tito (freq. fr. facto), to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do; fac-esso (intens.), to do eagerly or earnestly; pro-fic-iscor, (to make, i.e. put one's self forward), to set out, depart, proceed; fāc-ilis, easy to do, easy, facile; dif-fic-ilis, (far from easy to do), difficult; fac-ilitas, ease, facility; fac-ulitas, capability, power, supply, [faculty]; dif-fic-ultas, difficulty; fac-tum, that which is done, a deed, a fact; fac-tor, a maker, doer, [factor]; fac-tio, a making, a company of persons, a party, faction; fac-tiōsus, seditious, factious; fac-inus, a deed, a crime; ef-fic-ax, efficacious; prō-fec-to (=pro facto), actually, certainly; bēnēficiōsus,

generous, *beneficent*; **mălĕ-ficōs**, evil-doing, wicked; **aedi-fic-o** (*aedes, facio*), to build, build up, *edify*; **ampli-fic-o** (*amplus, facio*), to enlarge, *amplify*.

257. **ghan**; **han**; **θeiv**; **fend**; beat, strike.  
*θeiv-w*, to strike.

**fend-o**, the primitive word of the compounds, *defendo*, *offendo*, *infensus* and *infestus*; **de-fend-o**, to ward off, repel, *defend*, *fend*, [*defence, fence* (n. and. v.), *fender*]; **of-fend-o**, to strike, injure, *offend*; **in-fen-sus**, hostile; **in-fes-tus** (for *infensus*), made unsafe, disturbed, *infested*, that renders unsafe, hostile; **mani-festus** (*manus, fendo*, i.e., that one hits with the hand), clear, evident, *manifest*.

258. Greek rt. **θeF**.  
**θe-w** (*θeū-στραμαι*), to run; **θo-ós**, swift; **θo-áζw**, to move quickly; **βοη-θόos** (*βούη, θέω*), hasting to the battle-shout, warlike, helping.

259. **θýp**, Aeol. *φýp*, **θηp-íov**, a wild beast; **θηp-áw**, to hunt; **θýp-a**, the chase.  
**fér-us**, wild; **fér-us**, m., **fér-a**, f., a wild beast; **ef-fér-o**, to make wild; **fér-itas**, wildness; **fér-ox**, wild, bold, *fierce*, [*ferocious*]; **fér-ōcia**, **fér-ōlitas**, wild or untamed courage, fierceness, *ferocity*.

260. **dhars**; **dharsh**; **θapσ, θpas**; **fars**; dare.  
**θpas-ús**, bold; **θapσ-os**, boldness, courage; **θapσ-éw** (*θapp-éw*), to be of good courage, [*dare*]; **θapσ-úvw**, to encourage.  
**fas-tus** (full form *farstus*), scornful contempt, arrogance; **fas-tidium** (for *fasti-ti-dium*), loathing, aversion; **fas-tidiōsus**, (full of disgust or aversion), disdainful, *fastidious*.

261. **dhar**, **dhra**; **dhar**; **θpa**; **fir, for**; hold, support, bear up.  
**θpý-σασθai**, to seat one's self, to sit; **θpâ-vos**, a bench; **θpñ-vus**, a footstool; **θpó-vos**, a seat, chair, *throne*.

**fir-mus**, *firm*, strong; **in-fir-mus**, feeble, *infirm*; **fir-mitas**, *firma-tudo*, firmness; **fir-mo**, to make firm, support, strengthen, (compd. w. ad., com., in, ob.), [*affirm*, *confirm*]; **fir-mātor**, an establisher; **fir-mamentum**, a support, [*firmament*]; **for-tis**, strong, brave, [*fort*, *fortress*, *fortify*, *force*, *forte*]; **for-titūdo**, strength, firmness, *fortitude*; **frē-tus**, leaning or supported on something, relying upon; **frē-num**, a bridle.

## 262. Greek rt. θρε-

θρέ-ομαι, to cry aloud; **θρό-ος**, a noise; **θρῆ-vos**, a dirge; θρηνῳδία (*θρῆνος*, φῶνή), a lament, dirge, *threnode*, *threnody*; θόρυ-βος, a noise.

263. **dhugh-atar**; duh-i-tā; **θvγ-ά-τηρ**; —; daughter.264. Primary (Indo-Eur.) form, *dhur*, *dhvar*. Sk. *dvara-m*, *dvār*, door.

θύρ-α, θύρ-ερpa, door; θύρ-āσt, at the door; θύρ-ίs, a window; θυρ-έόs, a door-stone; θαυρόs, hinge, axle.

**fōr-is** (more freq. in pl. **fōr-es**), a door; **fōr-is** (adv., an abl. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out of doors; **fōr-ās** (adv., an acc. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out through the doors, forth.

265. **dhu**; **dhu**; **θv**; **fu**. Of this root the primary meaning is that of a violent movement, and from this spring three modifications: 1. to rush, excite; 2. to smoke, fumigate; 3. to sacrifice.

θύ-ω, to rush, to sacrifice; θύ-ν-ω, to rush along; θύ-vos, a violent movement onward, an attack; θύ-ελλa, a hurricane, whirlwind; θv-ι-άs, θv-ás, a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante; θv-μόs, the soul, courage, passion, feeling; θύ-μa, θύ-σίa, a sacrifice; θύ-os, a sacrifice, incense; θύ-ήειs, smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant; θύ-μos, θύ-μov, *thyme*.

**fū-mus**, smoke, *fume*, [*dust*]; **fū-měus**, smoky; **fū-mídus**, **fū-mōsus**, full of smoke, smoky; **fū-mo**, to smoke, steam, *fume*; **fū-migo** (*fumus*, *ago*), to smoke, fumigate; **suf-fi-o**, **sub-fi-•** (*fiō = θύω*), to fumigate, scent; **suf-fi-tio**, fumigation; **suf-fi-men**, **suf-fi-mentum**, fumigation, incense; **fē-teo** (less correctly

*foetoo, faetoo*), to have an ill smell, to stink; *fē-tidus* (*faetidus, foetidus*), that has an ill smell, stinking, *fetid*; *fœ-dus*, foul, filthy; *fœ-do*, to make foul, to defile, disfigure; *fū-nus*, a funeral procession, burial, *funeral*.

266. 266. *sku, kudh; gudh; κυθ; cud*; cover, conceal.  
*κεύθ-ω*, to cover, hide; *κεύθ-os, κεύθ-μών*, a hiding-place.  
*cus-tos* (= *cud-tos*), a guard; *cus-tōdia*, a guarding, *custody*, a guard; *cus-tōdio*, to watch over, to guard.
267. 267. *μοσθός*, pay, [*meed*].
268. 268. *vadh; vadī; ὄδ; od*; thrust, strike, beat.  
*ὤθ-έω*, to thrust, push; *Ἐρ-οσί-χθων, Ἐρροτίγιαος*, Earth-shaker (epithet of Poseidon).  
*ὄd-i*, to hate; *ὄd-ium*, hatred, *odium*; *ὄd-iosus*, hateful, *odious*.
269. 269. *οὐθ-αρ*, an udder.  
*tib-er*, a teat, an *udder*, [*exuberant*].
270. 270. *bhandh; bandh; πενθ; —; join, bind, [bond, band]*.  
*πενθ-ερός*, a father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law; *πενθ-ερά*, a mother-in-law; *πενθ-μα*, a rope.
271. 271. *bhandh; bandh; πεθ; fid; join, bind, unite, trust*.  
*πειθ-ω*, to persuade; *πειθ-ομαι*, to obey; *πέ-ποιθ-a*, trust (vb.); *πίστις*, faith; *πειθ-ώ*, persuasion, persuasiveness; *πει-στα*, obedience.  
*fid-es*, trust, *faith*, [*affiance, affidavit*]; *fid-ēlis*, faithful; *fid-ēlitas*, faithfulness, *fidelity*; *Fid-ius*, a surname of Jupiter; *Dius Fidius*, the god of truth; *medius fidius*, by the god of truth, most certainly; *per-fid-us* (*per, fides*), faithless; *per-fid-iōsus*, full of perfidy, *perfidious*; *fid-us*, faithful; *fid-o*, to trust; *con-fid-o*, to trust confidently, *confide in*, [*confident, confidant*]; *diff-fid-o*, to distrust; [*diffident, defy*]; *foed-us*, a league, compact, [*federal*]; *foed-ēro*, to establish by treaty; *foed-erātus*, leagued together, *federate*.

272. —; **budh**; πυθ; —; awake, inquire, perceive, know.  
 πυνθ-άνομαι, πεύθ-ομαι, to ask, inquire; πύσ-τις, πεύθ-στις, an asking; πύσ-μα, a question; πεύθ-ήν, an inquirer.
273. **bhu, bhu-dh; budh**; πυθ, πυθδ; fund; grow.  
 πυθ-μήν, the bottom, the stock of a tree; πύνδ-αξ, the bottom of a vessel.  
**fund-us**, the bottom of anything, the soil, a farm; **fund-o**, to lay the bottom or foundation of a thing, to *found*; **fund-āmentum**, foundation, [*fundamental*]; **prō-fund-us**, (having the bottom forward, i.e., at some distance off), deep, *profound*.

## II

p ; p, ph ; π ; p.

274. **ἀπό**, from, away from; **ἀψ**, back, back again.  
 ap, af, ab, (av) au-, ā, āps, abs, as-, from, away from, by, [off, of].
275. **rap, rup**; —; **ἀρπ**; **rap**; seize. (283)  
 \**Ἀρπ-υαι*, the Snatchers, the storm-winds (personified), (in later mythology) the *Harpies*; **ἀρπ-η**, a bird of prey; **ἀρπ-αξ** (adj.), robbing; **ἀρπ-αξ** (subst.), rapine, a robber; **ἀρπ-ἄλεος**, grasping, greedy; **ἀρπ-άζω**, to snatch away, seize, plunder; **ἀρπ-άγη**, a hook, a rake; **ἀρπ-αγή**, rapine, robbery, booty.  
**rap-io**, to seize and carry off, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, di, e, prae, pro, sub), [*rap, rape, reave* (obs.), *bereave, rob, rapture, ravage, ravish*]; **rap-ax**, grasping, *rapacious*; **rap-ēcitas**, *rapacity*; **rap-idus**, tearing away, fierce, tearing or hurrying along, swift, *rapid*; **rap-inas**, robbery, pillage, *rapine*, [*raven, ravin, ravenous, ravine*]; **rap-tor**, a robber; **rap-tus**, a carrying off, plundering, abduction; **rap-tim** (adv.), by snatching or hurrying away, suddenly, hurriedly.

276. 276. ἄρπη, a sickle.

sarp-o, to cut off, prune; sar-mentum, the thing lopped or pruned, twigs.

277. var, val; —; Φετ; vol(u)p; hope, desire.

The root in Greek and Latin is connected with the shorter form in No. 525.

Ἐλπω, to make to hope; Ἐλπομαι, to hope; Ἐλπίς, hope; Ἐλπωρή, hope; Ἐλπίζω, to hope.

völüp (shortened for *volūpis*), agreeably; völup-tas, pleasure; völup-tuōsus, full of pleasure, [*voluptuous*].

278. ἄπις, a gnat.

ăpis, ăpes, a bee; ăpičila, a little bee; ăpi-ārius, relating to bees; ăpi-ārium, a bee-house, *apiary*.

279. ἐπι, upon, to, toward.

ob (old form obs), toward, at, before, on account of; ăpus, with, near.

280. 280. ἑπτά, seven; ἑβδόμος, seventh.

septem, seven; septimus, septūmus, seventh; Septem-ber, September (the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March); sept-ēni, seven each, seven; sept-yes, seven times; septuāginta (for *septuma-ginta*, *septem-decenta*), seventy, [*Sep-tuagint*].

281. 281. sarp; sarp; ἐρπ; serp, rep (for srep); creep, go with an even motion along the ground.

ἐρπω, to creep, to move slowly; ἐρπίζω, to creep, crawl; ἐρπ-ερόν, a creeping thing, a beast.

serp-o, to creep, crawl; serp-ens, creeping, crawling; serp-ens, a serpent; rēp-o (*serp = srep = rep*), to creep, (compd. w. ad., com, de, in, ob, per, pro, sub); rep-tilis, creeping, *reptile*; rep-to (freq.), to creep.

282. 282. Greek rt. λαμπτ.

λάμπω, to shine; λαμπ-ás, a torch, [*lamp*]; λαμπ-ρós, bright.

lanterna, laterna, a *lantern*, lamp, torch; limp-idus, clear, bright, *limpid*.

283. **rup**; **lup**; **λυπ**; **rup**; break, trouble. (275)  
 $\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\rho\acute{o}s$ , wretched, painful;  $\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\eta$ , pain, grief;  $\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\acute{e}w$ , to pain, distress;  $\lambda\upsilon\pi\text{-}\eta\rho\acute{o}s$ , painful.  
**rump-o**, to break, break asunder, (compd. w. ab, com, di, e, inter, intro, in, ob, per, prae, pro), [*rupture, abrupt, corrupt, eruption, interrupt, irruption*].

284. Greek rt. **νεψ**.  
 $\dot{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\psi\text{-}\iota\acute{o}s$ , a first cousin, any cousin;  $\nu\acute{e}\pi\text{-}\o\delta\acute{e}s$ , offspring, descendants.  
**nēp-os**, a grandson, spendthrift, *nephew*, [*nepotism*]; *neptis*, a granddaughter.

285. **pak**, **pag**; **paç**; **παγ**; **pag**, **pac**; bind fast.  
 $\pi\hat{\eta}\gamma\text{-}\nu\nu\mu\mu$  ( $\grave{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\acute{a}\gamma\text{-}\eta\nu$ ), to make fast, to fix;  $\pi\hat{\eta}\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha$ , anything fastened or joined together;  $\pi\hat{\eta}\gamma\text{-}\acute{o}s$ , firm, strong;  $\pi\acute{a}\gamma\text{-}\acute{o}s$ , a firm-set rock;  $\pi\acute{a}\gamma\text{-}\acute{o}s$ ,  $\pi\acute{a}\chi\text{-}\eta\eta$ ,  $\pi\acute{a}\chi\text{-}\acute{e}\acute{r}\acute{o}s$ , frost;  $\pi\acute{a}\gamma\text{-}\eta$ , anything that fixes or holds fast, a trap;  $\pi\acute{a}\sigma\sigma\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{l}\acute{o}s$ , a peg, a nail.

**pa-n-g-o** (old form **păco**, *pago*), to fix, record, determine (compd. w. com, in, ob, re), [*impinge, impact*]; **păc-isoor**, **păc-isoco** (old form **păco**), to make a bargain or agreement; **pac-tum**, an agreement, compact, *pact*; **pax** (orig. an agreement, treaty), *peace*, [*appease*]; **păo-o**, to make peaceful, to pacify; **paci-fico**, to make a peace, to *pacify*; **paci-flous**, peace-making, *pacifc*; **păg-us**, (prop. a place with fixed boundaries), a district, the country; **păg-ānus**, of or belonging to the country or to a village, civil, (in eccl. Latin) heathen, pagan; **păg-ānus** (subst.), a countryman, a civilian, (in eccl. Latin) a heathen, a *pagan*; **păg-īna**, a *page*; **com-păg-es**, **com-păg-o**, a connection, joint, structure; **pră-păg-o**, to fasten or fix forward or down, to set slips, *propagate*, prolong; **pră-păg-o**, a layer, a setting, offspring; **pă-lus**, **pă-lum**, a stake; **pig-nus**, a pledge; **pig-nero**, to give as a pledge; **păc-u**, (the thing fastened up), a head of the larger cattle, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; **păc-us**

(*ūdis*), a head of cattle of any kind; *pēc-us* (*ōris*), the larger cattle, a herd, cattle of all kinds, animals; *pec-ūnia* (fr. *pecus*; “omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum,” Var.), property, money; *pec-ūniāris*, of or belonging to money, *pecuniary*.

286. 286. *pu*, —, —, —, strike.

*nai-w*, to strike.

*păv-io*, to beat, strike; *păv-imēntum*, (the thing beaten or rammed down), a hard floor, a *pavement*; *păv-imēnto*, to cover with a pavement, to pave; *de-păv-io*, to strike, beat.

287. 287. *pal-āmη*, the palm of the hand, the hand.

*pal-ma*, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an oar, the *palm-tree*, [*palmy*]; *pal-mus*, the palm of the hand; *pal-mīla* (dim.), palm of the hand, oar-blade; *pal-metum*, a palm-grove; *pal-mes*, a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. 288. *πapá*, *πapai*, *πáp*, *πá*, (w. gen.) from the side of, (w. dat.) at the side of, (w. acc.) to the side of.

per, through, throughout, by means of.

289. 289. *pa*; *pa*; *πa*; *pa*; nourish, protect.

*πa-τíp*, a father; *πa-τriá*, lineage, a clan; *πatρi-άρχης*, the father or chief of a clan, a *patriarch*; *πatρiώτης*, a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

*pă-ter*, a *father*; *pă-ternus*, *pă-tritus*, *pă-tricous*, *pă-trius*, of or belonging to one's father, *paternal*; *pă-tria*, one's fatherland, native country; *pă-trimonium*, an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony*; *parricida* (for *patricida* from *pater*, *caedo*), the murder of a father, a *parricide*, a murderer; *pa-truu*s, a father's brother; *pa-truelis*, a cousin on the father's side; *pă-trōnus*, a protector, defender, *patron*; *pa-trōcīnor*, to protect; *pă-pă*, a father, *papa*, (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a bishop.

290. 290. *πáto-s*, a path; *πaté-w*, to walk, tread.

*pons*, a bridge.

291. 291. **pa; pa; πα, πατ; pa, pen**; nourish, protect.

*πατ-έομαι*, to eat; *ἀ-πατ-τος*, not having eaten.

**pa-sco**, to nourish, support by food; **pa-soor**, to feed upon; **pascuus**, of or for pasture, grazing; **pascuum**, **pastūra**, a *pasture*; **pas-tor**, a feeder, feeder of cattle, shepherd, *pastor*; **pas-torālis**, of or belonging to shepherds, *pastoral*; **pas-tus**, feeding, food; **pā-būlum**, food, fodder; **pā-bulor**, to seek for food, to forage, to feed; **pā-bulātor**, a forager, a herdsman; **pā-nis**, bread; **pēn-us**, food, food stored within a place (perhaps through the intermediate idea of storing food within, the root "*pen*" acquired the meaning "*within*"); **Penātes**, the Penates, (deities of the interior of the house), guardian deities of the household and of the state; **pēn-es**, with, in the possession or power of; **pēn-ētro**, to put into, enter, *penetrate*.

292. 292. **pava; —; st. παύ; pau**; little.

*παύ-w*, to make to end or cease, [*pauseπαύ-ομαι*, to cease from; *παῦ-λα, παυ-σωλή*, a rest, an end; *παῦ-pos*, small, few.

**pau-cus**, small, little, (pl.) *few*; **pau-citas**, fewness, *paucity*; **pau-čilus**, very small, (pl.) very few; **pau-lus**, *paullus*, little, small; **pau-lum**, (adv.), a little, somewhat; **pau-lō** (advbl. abl.), by a little, somewhat; **pau-lātim**, by little and little, by degrees; **pau-lisper**, for a little while; **pau-per** (adj.), poor; **pau-per** (subst.), a poor person, [*pauper*]; **pau-pertas**, *poverty*; **pau-pēries** (poet. and in post Aug. prose for *paupertas*), poverty; **pau-rum** (adv.), too little, little.

293. 293. **πελλός, πελός, πελός, πελωνός**, dark-colored, dusky, livid; **πολ-ίός**, gray.

**pal-leo**, to be or look pale; **pal-lesoo** (inch.), to grow or turn pale; **ex-pal-lesoo** (inch.), to grow or turn very pale; **pal-lidus**, *pallid*, *pale*, [*fallow*]; **pal-lor**, paleness, *pallor*; **pul-lus**, dark-colored, dusky; **pul-lātus**, clothed in soiled or black garments; **liveo** (for *p̄liveo*), to be of a bluish or lead color; **lividus**, of a leaden color, blue, *livid*; **ob-liv-isoor** (*ob*, *liveo*, to have the

mind darkened), to forget; *ob-liv-io*, forgetfulness, *oblivion*; *obliviōsus*, forgetful, *oblivious*.

294. **πέλ·λα**, a hide, leather; *ἐρυσί·πελας* (*ἐρυθρός*, *πέλλα*), inflammation of the skin, *erysipelas*; *ἐπι·πολή*, a surface.

*pel-lis*, a skin, hide (of a beast) whether on the body or taken off, a *pelt*, a *fell*.

295. Greek rt. *πεν*, want, toil.

*πέν·ομαι*, to work, toil, be poor or needy; *πέν·ης*, *πεν·ιχρός*, poor, needy; *πεν·ία*, poverty; *πεν·έσται*, serfs; *πόν·ος*, work, esp. hard work, toil; *πον·έω*, to work hard, toil, distress; *πον·ηρός*, toilsome, troublesome, bad; *πεῖν·α*, hunger.

*pēn-ūria*, *paen-ūria*, want, *penury*.

296. **par**; *par*; *περ*, *πορ*; *per*, *por*; pierce, go through, go over, carry over.

*περά·ω*, to drive right through, to pass through or over; *πόρος*, a means of passing, a way; *πόρ·θμος*, a ferry; *πορ·εύω*, to make to go, to convey, (pass. to be made to go, to go); *πορ·ίζω*, to carry, to procure; *ἐμ·πόρ·ος*, a passenger, a merchant; *ἐμ·πόρ·ον*, a trading-place, *emporium*; *ἐμ·πορ·ικός*, commercial; *πεῖρ·α*, a trial, attempt; *πειρ·άω*, to attempt, [pirate]; *ἀ·πειρ·ος* (*ἀ*, *πεῖρα*), without trial or experience of, ignorant of.

*per-ta*, a gate; *por-ticos*, a colonnade, *porch*, *portico*; *por-tus*, a harbor, *port*; *ex-pér-i-or*, to try, prove, attempt; *ex-pör-i-entia*, a trial, *experience*; *ex-pör-Imentum*, a proof, *experiment*; *pér-itus*, experienced, skilful; *pér-iolum*, trial, danger.

297. **πέρā** (adv.), beyond; *πέρāν* (adv.), on the other side, across; *περαίν·ω*, to bring to an end; *περαῖος*, on the farther or other side; *πέρā·τος* (adj.), on the farther or opposite side; *περά·τη* (sc. *χώρα*), land on the farther or opposite side; *πέρας*, *πεῖραρ*, *πεῖρας*, an end, a goal; *ἀ·πειρος* (*ἀ*, *πεῖρας*, *πέρας*), *ἀ·πειρ·έσιος*, (poet. *ἀ·περ·έσιος*), boundless, immense.

298. **περά·ω** (orig. identical with No. 296), to export beyond sea for sale, to sell; *πι·πρά·σκω* (shortened from *πι·περά·σκω*,

reduplicated from περάω), to sell (often in pass., to be sold, esp. for exportation); πέρ-νημι (poet. mostly Ep. for πιπράσκω), to export for sale, to sell; πρί-αμαι, to buy; πρᾶ-σις, a selling, sale; πρα-τήρ, πρα-τίας, a seller; πόρ-νη, a prostitute.

299. 299. περί (prep.), round, about, all around; περί (adv.), around, above, exceedingly, very; περί (in comp.), around, above, very; περιέ (strengthened for περί), round about; περισσός, prodigious, extraordinary; -περ (encl. particle), very much, however much.

per- (before adjectives), very; per-magnus, very great.

300. 300. These words are probably connected with No. 293.

πηλός, clay, earth, mud; πήλ-ίνος, of clay; προ-πηλακ-ίζω, to bespatter with mud, to treat with contumely.  
pá-lus, a swamp.

301. 301. These words are probably connected with No. 295.

πῆνος, πήνη, the woof, (pl.) the web; πην-ίον, the quill or spool on which the bobbin is wound for weaving; πην-ίζομαι, to reel, to weave; πηνίτης (fem.), the weaver.

pannus, a cloth, a garment; panus, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.

302. 302. pi; pi; πι; πι; swell, be fat.

πί-ων, πī-ἄρός, πī-ερός, πī-ἄλέος, fat, plump, (of soil) rich; πιάρ, πιμελή (subst.), fat; πι-αίνω, to fatten.  
opimus (?), rich.

303. 303. πῖλος, wool or hair wrought into *felt*, anything made of felt, esp. a felt cap.

pillenus, pileum, pileus, a felt cap or hat.

304. 304. par, pal; par; πλα, πλε; ple; fill.

πī-μ-πλη-μι (inf. πιμ-πλά-ναι), to fill; πλήθω, to be full; πλέος, πλεῖ-ος, πλέ-ως, πλή-ρης, full; πληθύς, πλῆθος, a throng, a crowd; πλοῦ-τος, wealth.

†**pleo**, to fill, fulfil, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *re*, *sub*), [*complete*, *deplete*, (adj.) *replete*, *supply*]; *com-plē-mentum*, a *complement*, [*compliment*]; *ex-plē-tivus*, serving to fill out, *expulsive*; *im-plē-mentum*, a filling up, [*implement*]; *sup-plē-mentum*, a supply, a *supplement*; *plē-nus*, full, [*plenary*, *replenish*]; *plebs*, *plebes*, the common people, the *plebeians*; *popūlu-s*, a *people*, the people; *po-pul-āris*, of or belonging to the people, *popular*; *publ-i-cus*, (contr. from *pōpūlicus*, from *pōpūlus*), *public*; *pūblīcō*, on the part of the state; *pūblīco*, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate; *pūblīcānus* (subst.), a tax-gatherer, a *publican*; *mānī-pūl-us* (*manus*, *pleo*), a handful, a small handle, a company, a *maniple*, [*manipulate*].

305. **plak**; —; *πλαγ* (for *πλακ*), *πληγ*; *plag*, *plang*; strike, beat. *πλήστω* (ξ-πλήγ-ην, ἔξε-πλάγ-ην), to strike; *πληγ-ή*, a blow; *πλάζω*, to strike, drive off, make to wander.

*plang-o*, to strike; *plang-or*, a striking, beating, lamentation; *plano-tus*, a striking, beating; *plāg-a*, a blow; *pleo-to*, to strike.

306. **plu**; *plu*; *πλυ*, *πλε*, *πλεF*; *plu*. This root denotes movement in water and of water, under four main heads: float, sail, flow, rain.

*πλέ-w*, to sail; *πλό-os*, a voyage; *πλω-tós*, floating, fit for sailing; *πλω-týr*, a sailor; *πλύν-w*, to wash; *πλύ-μa*, water in which something has been washed; *πλύ-tós*, washed; *πλυν-týr*, *πλύν-ós*, a trough, tank.

*plū-o* (usu. impers.), to rain; *plūv-ius*, causing or bringing rain; *plūv-ia*, rain; *plūv-iālis*, *plūv-iātious*, of or belonging to rain; *lin-ter*, (old Latin, *lunter* = *plunter*), a boat.

307. **pnu**, *plu*; —; *πνv*, *πνe*; *plu*, *pul*; blow, breathe.

*πνé-w*, to blow, breathe; *πνē-μa*, wind, air, breath, spirit; *πνeu-μatikós*, of or belonging to wind or air, *pneumatic*; *πνo-ή*, a blowing, a blast; *πνeύ-μaν*, *πλεύ-μaν*, the lungs; *πνeu-μoνía*, a disease of the lungs, *pneumonia*; *πé-πνu-μaι* (old Epic perf. pass. of *πνéw*, with pres. sense), to have breath or soul, to be wise; *πe-πνu-μéνos*, *πνvύ-tós*, wise, discreet; *πvύ-τýj*, under-

standing; *ποι-πνύω*, to be out of breath, to puff, to bustle about.

pul-mo (= *plu-mon*), a lung, (pl.) the lungs; pul-moneus, of or belonging to the lungs, *pulmonic*; pul-monārius, pertaining to the lungs, *pulmonary*.

308. pa, pu, po; pâ; πο; πι; πο, βι; drink.

*πίνω*, to drink; *ποτός* (adj.), drunk, for drinking; *ποτόν* (subst.), drink; *πότος*, a drinking, a drinking-bout; *πόσις*, a drinking, drink; *πόμα*, *πῶμα*, a drink; *πότης*, a drinker; *ποτήριον*, a drinking-cup; *πῦνος*, liquor made from barley, beer; *πι-πίσκω*, to give to drink; *πῖσος* (prob. used only in the plural), meadows; *πίσα*, *πίστρα*, a drinking-trough, drink.

*pō-tus*, *pō-tio*, a drinking, a drink, a potion; *pō-tor*, a drinker, a drunkard; *pō-to*, to drink (usually from passion, habit, etc.), to tipple, (compd. w. e, prae, per); *pō-tatio*, a drinking, a *potion*; *pō-cūlum*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl; *bi-bo*, to drink (from natural thirst), (compd. w. com, e, in, per, prae), [*imbibe*]; *bi-bū-lus*, drinking readily, *bibulous*; *im-bū-o* (a sort of causative to *imbibo*), to cause to drink in, to fill, to *imbue*.

309. 309. *ποι-μήν*, a shepherd. This word is to be traced to the root *pa*, meaning protect.

310. 310. pu; pu; ποι; pu; cleanse, purify.

*ποι-νῆ*, a penalty; *ἀ-ποι-va* (pl.), a ransom, recompense, penalty.

*pū-tus*, purified, pure; *pū-to*, (lit. to clean, cleanse, trim, prune, [in this lit. sense very rare]), (very freq. in the trop. sense) to make clear, set in order, reckon, compute, consider; *am-pū-to*, to cut around, to cut off, [*amputate*]; *com-pū-to*, to reckon, *compute*; *dē-pū-to*, to prune, consider, (in late Latin) to destine, allot, [*depute, deputy, deputation*]; *dis-pū-to*, to calculate, consider well, discuss, *dispute*; *ex-pū-to*, to prune, consider well, comprehend; *inter-pū-to*, to prune out here and there; *re-pū-to*, to count over, compute, reflect upon, [*repute, reputation, reputable*]; *pū-tamen*, prunings, waste; *pū-tator*,

a pruner; **pū-rus**, clean, *pure*, [*puritan*]; **im-pū-rus**, unclean, *impure*; **pū-ri-fico** (*purus, facio*), to cleanse, *purify*; **pū-rītas**, cleanliness, *purity*; **purgō** (contr. for *purigo*, from *purum, ago*), to cleanse, *purge*; **ex-purgō**, to purge completely, [*expurgate*]; **pur-gātio**, a cleansing, *purgation*; **pur-gātor**, a cleanser; **pur-gatorius**, cleansing, purgative, *purgatory*; †**poena**, expiation, *penalty*, [*penal*]; **pū-nio** (arch. from *poe-nio*), to punish; **im-pūnitas**, *impunity*; **pae-niteo** (less correctly *poe-niteo*), to cause to repent, to *repent*, [*penitent*]; **pae-nitēt** (less correctly *poenitēt*), it repents one, etc., i.e., I, you, etc., repent; **pae-nitentia**, *repentance, penitence*.

<sup>311.</sup> **311.** This group is related to No. 304.

**πόλι-****s**, a city; **πολί-της**, a citizen; **πολίτεια**, citizenship, administration, civil *polity*, [*policy, police*]; **πολιτικός**, civil, *political*, [*politic, politics*]; **μητρόπολις** (*μήτηρ, πόλις*), the mother-state, the mother-city, a *metropolis*; **κοσμοπολίτης** (*κόσμος* [world], **πολίτης**), a citizen of the world, a *cosmopolitan*.

<sup>312.</sup> **312.** **par, pal; par; πλε;** **ple;** fill (connected with No. 304).

**πολύ-****s** (by stem *πολλο*), much, [*poly-*, in compds., e.g., *poly-syllable*]; **πλε-í-wv**, more, [*pleonasm*]; **πλίνv**, besides. **plus** (= *ple[i]os*), more, [*plus*]; old Latin form *plous* (= *plo[i]os*), more; **plū-rīmus** (= old Latin *plo-irīmus* = *plō-isimus*), very much, (pl.) very many; old Latin *pli-sīmus* (= *ple-isimus*), very much; **plu-rālis**, relating to more than one, *plural*; **plē-rus**, very many, a very great part; **plē-rusque** (a strengthened form from *plerus*), very many, the most, (rare in sing., freq. in pl.).

<sup>313.</sup> **313.** **par; —; πορ; par;** place, make, perform, do.

**ἴ-πορ-ov**, brought to pass, gave; **πέ-πρω-ται**, it has been fated; **πορ-σύνv**, to offer, prepare.

**pär-o**(?), to prepare (compd. w. ad, com, *prae, re, se*), [*prepare, repair, separate*]; **im-pär-o**(?), [*in, paro*], to command, [*imperative*]; **im-pär-iūm**(?), a command, authority, dominion, *empire*, [*imperial*]; **pro-pärus**, quick, speedy; **pro-päro**, to hasten;

*pār-io*, to bring forth, to produce ; *a-pēr-io* (*ab, pario*), (lit. to get from), to uncover, to open ; *o-pēr-io* (*ob, pario*), (lit. to get for, put upon), to cover, conceal ; *pār-ens*, a *parent* ; *par-tūrio* (desid.), to desire to bring forth, to bring forth ; *par-tūritio*, *parturition* ; *vipera* (*vivus, pārio*), (lit. that brings forth living young), a *viper* ; *pars*, a *part*, [*parboil*, (prob. from *part* and *boil*), *partake*, *partial*, *partner*] ; *par-ticūla*, a small part, a *particle* ; *par-ticūlaris*, of or concerning a part, *particular* ; *par-tio*, to divide, (compd. w. *dis*, in) ; *particeps* (*pars, capio*, sharing) ; *particeps* (subst.), a *partaker* ; *participium*, a sharing, (in gram.) a *participle* ; *participo*, to share, to *participate* ; *ex-pars* (*ex, pars*), having no part in, destitute of ; *por-tio*, a share, *portion* ; *por-to* (probably belongs here, though by some it is connected with *fero*), to carry, (compd. w. *abs*, *ad*, *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*, *trans*), [*comport*, *deport*, *deportment*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*] ; *pār-θo* (intrans. form of *pāro*, to make ready, and of *pario*, to bring forth ; hence, to be ready, be at hand), to come forth, *appear*, appear (as a servant), obey, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*), [*apparent*].

314. Indo-Eur. rt. **pa**; guard, protect.

*πόσι-s* (for *πότι-s*), a husband ; *πότ-via* (fem.), revered ; *δεσ-πότ-ηs*, a master, a *despot* ; *δέσ-πονια*, mistress ; *δεσ-πόστυος*, of or belonging to the master or lord ; *δεσ-πόζ-ω*, to be lord or master.

*pōt-is*, powerful, able ; *pōt-ior*, more powerful, preferable ; *pōt-ior*, to become master of, acquire, possess ; *com-pos* (*com, potis*), partaking of, possessing, sharing in ; *impos* (*in, potis*), not master of, not possessed of ; *possum* (*potis, sum*), to be able, [*possible, power*] ; *pot-ens*, able, powerful, *potent* ; *pot-entia*, might, power, *potency*, [*potential*] ; *pot-estas*, ability, power ; *ut-pōte*, as namely, inasmuch as.

315. Greek rt. **πpa**.

*πίμ-πρη-μι* (inf. *πιμ-πρά-vai*), to burn ; *πρή-θω*, to blow up, blow out, blow into a flame, intr. to blow ; *ξ-πρη-σεν* (Hom.), blew, caused to stream ; *πρη-δών*, an *inflammation* ; *πρη-σ-τήρ*, a *flash of lightning*, a *hurricane* ; *πρη-μαίνω*, to blow hard.

316. 316. **pra**; **pra**; **προ**, **πρω**, **πρι**; **pra**, **pro**, **pri**; before.

*πρό*, before; *πρότερος* (compar.), before (in place, time, or rank); *πρώτος* (sup. contr. fr. *πρότατος*), first, foremost; *πρόμος*, the foremost man, a chief; *πρύτανis*, a prince, a president; *πρίν* (= *προ-ιν*, *προ-ιον*), before, before that; *πρωΐ*, early, early in the day; *πρώην*, lately, day before yesterday; *πρόσσω*, *πρόσσω*, *πόρσω*, *πόρσω*, *πόρρω*, forwards, far.

**prae** (= *pra-i*, loc.), before, [*pre-*, e.g., *predetermine*]; **præter** (*prae*, with the demonstr. suffix *-ter*), past, by, beyond, before; **præ-posterūs**, the last part foremost, reversed, perverted, *preposterous*; **præ-stō** (adv., a sup. form from *præ*), at hand, ready; **pri-mus**, the first, foremost, [*prime*, *prim*, *primer*, *primitive*, *primary*]; **princeps** (*primus*, *capiō*), first, chief; **principális**, first, *principal*; **principātus**, the first place, pre-eminence, dominion; **principium**, a beginning; **pri-or**, former, *prior* (adj.), [*priority*, *prior* (subst.), *priory*]; **pris-cus** (for *prius-cus*, a comparative form), of or belonging to former times, ancient; **pris-tinus** (for *prius-tinus*, a comparative form), former, *pristine*; **pri-dem**, a long time ago, long since; **pri-die**, on the day before; **pran-dīum** (Sk. *pra*), a late breakfast, luncheon, a meal; **pran-deo**, to take breakfast, to eat; **pran-sus**, that has breakfasted or fed; **pran-sor**, one that eats breakfast, a guest; **prō** (perhaps old abl. form, of which *præ* is the loc.) (adv.), according, just as; **prō** (prep.), before, in front of, for; **prō-pě**, adv. and prep. (*pro* and dem. suffix *-pe*), near, nearly; **prō-pior** (adj. compar. from obs. *propis*), nearer; **proximus** (*proxūmus*), nearest, next, [*proximate*, *proximity*]; **prōpě-diēm**, at an early day, very soon; **prōpě-modum**, **prōpě-mōdō** (*prope*, *modus*), nearly, almost; **prō-pitiüs**, favorable, *propitious*; **prō-pitio**, to *propitiate*; **prō-pinquus**, near, neighboring, related; **prō-pinquitas**, nearness, *propinquity*, relationship; **propter** (contr. for *propiter*), (adv.) near, (prep.) near, on account of; **proprius**(?), one's own, *proper*; **prō-nns**, turned forward, bending down, *prone*; **prūna** (for *provīna*), (the thing belonging to the early morning), hoar-frost; **por-ro**, forward, further on; **rēciprōcūs**(?) (perhaps

from *reque proque*, back and forth), turning back the same way, alternating, *reciprocal*.

317.  **$\pi\text{po-}\tau\acute{\imath}$**  ( $\pi\text{o-}\tau\acute{\imath}$ ),  **$\pi\text{pó-s}$**  ( $\pi\text{o-s}$ ), (w. gen.) from, (w. dat.) by, (w. acc.) to;  **$\pi\text{poor-}\theta\epsilon(v)$** , (adv.), before.

**po** (old Latin prep. *port*), insep. prep., a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; *polleo* (*po, valeo*), to be strong; *pollieor* (*port, licor*), (lit. to bid or offer largely), to offer, promise; *pos-sideo* (*port, sideo*), to be master of, possess; *possido* (causat. of *possideo*), to take possession of;  **$\pi\text{o-no}$**  (for *posno, posino*, from *port, sino*), to put or set down, to place, (compd. w. *ante, ad, circum, com, contra, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, re, se, sub, super, trans*), [*positive, position, apposite, apposition, compose, composite, composition, deponent, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, postpone, prepositive, preposition, propose, proposition, repose, suppose, superpose, superposition, transpose, transposition*].

318. **spju, spu; shtiv; πτυ, πντ; spu; spit.**

$\pi\text{trí-w}$ , to spit;  $\pi\text{trí-}\alpha\lambda\sigma\sigma$ , spittle;  $\pi\text{trí-}\iota\zeta\omega$ , to spit frequently, spurt;  $\psi\text{trí-w}$ , to spue.

**spū-o**, to *spit, spew, spue*, (compd. w. *com, de, ex, in, re*); **spū-tum** (subst.), spit, spittle; **spū-ma**, foam, *spume*; **spu-měus, spu-mědus**, foaming; **spū-mo**, to foam, to cause to foam; **pitu-ita** (*pitu = sputu*), slime, phlegm, *pituite*.

319. **pu; pu; πυ; pu; rot, stink, be foul.**

$\pi\text{v-}\theta\omega$ , to make to rot;  $\pi\text{v-}\theta\omega-\mu\alpha\iota$ , to rot;  $\pi\text{v-}\theta\epsilon\delta\omega\pi$ , putrefaction;  $\pi\text{v-}\sigma\pi$ , pus. •

**pūs, pus**; **pū-rulentus**, full of pus, *purulent*; **sup-pū-ro** (*sub, pus*), to form pus, *suppurate*; **pū-tor**, a stench, rottenness; **pū-teo**, to stink, to be rotten; **pū-tidus**, stinking, rotten; **pū-ter pū-tris**, stinking, rotten; **pū-tridus**, rotten, *putrid*; **pū-treo**, to be rotten; **pū-tresco** (inch.), to grow rotten, putrefy; **pūtrefācio**, to make rotten, (pass.) *putrefy*.

320. 320. **pug**; —; πυγή; **pug**; strike, thrust, prick.

πύξ (adv.), with clenched fist; πύκτης, πυγμάχος, a boxer; πυγμή, a fist.

pu-n-g-o (pf. *pū-pug-i*), to prick, puncture, (compd. w. com, ex, inter, re), [*pungent, compunction, expunge*]; punc-tus, a *puncture, a point*, [*punctilious, punctual, punctuate*]; pūg-io, a dagger; pug-nus, a *fist*; pūg-il, a boxer, *pugilist*; pug-na, a fight, a battle; pug-no, to fight, (compd. w. de, ex, in, ob, pro, re), [*impugn, repugnant*]; pug-nax, fond of fighting, contentious, *pugnacious*.

321. 321. πῦρ, fire; πῦρ-ερός, burning heat, fever; πυρά, a funeral-pile, a *pyre*; πυρ-σός, a firebrand; πυρός, flame-colored.

prū-na, a burning or live coal.

322. 322. **pu**; pō, pu; —; **pu**; beget.

πῶλος, a *foal*, a *filly*, a young animal; πωλ-ίον (dim.), a pony; ποιέω(?), to make; παις(?), a child, son, daughter; παιδ-αγωγός(?) (*παις*, ἄγω), a trainer and teacher of boys, [*pedagogue, pedant*].

pū-er, a child, a boy, a girl; pū-ēra, girl; pu-ella (dim. fr. *pū-ēra*), a girl; pū-ērili, *childish, puerile*; pū-eritia, childhood; pū-pus, a boy, a child; pū-pillus (dim.), an orphan boy, a ward, [*pupil*]; pū-pa (puppa), a girl, a doll, a *puppet*; pū-pilla (dim.), an orphan girl, a ward, the *pupil* of the eye; pū-sus, a boy, a little boy; pū-sillus (dim.), very little; pū-sillanimis (*pusillus, animus*), of small spirit, *pusillanimous*; pū-bes, pū-ber, pū-bis, of ripe age, adult; pū-bertas, the age of maturity, *puberty*; pullus, a young animal, a young fowl, [*pullet*].

323. 323. **spar**, sphar, spur, spal, sphal, pal; sphar, sphur; σπαρ, σπαλ, σπαλ; sper, spur, pal, pul, pol.

The fundamental meaning of the root is that of a quick movement, especially, 1. with the feet (whence the meaning, to spurn) and 2. with the hands (whence the meanings, to scatter, strew, shake, lift).

σπαίρω, ἀ-σπαίρω, to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively; σπείρω, to sow seed, to scatter like seed, to strew; σπαράσσω,

to tear, to rend in pieces; πα-σπάλ-η, παυ-πάλ-η, the finest meal; πάλ-η, the finest meal, any fine dust; πάλ-λω, to shake, to quiver, to swing; παλ-άσσω, to besprinkle, (in pf. pass.) of men drawing lots, because these were shaken in an urn; πάλ-ίνω, to strew or sprinkle upon; πάλ-ος, the lot (cast from a shaken helmet); παλ-μός, a quivering motion, pulsation.

sper-n-o, to sever, reject, despise, *spurn*, [spur]; a-sperm-or (ab, *spernor*), to reject, despise; sprē-tio, contempt; sprē-tor, a despiser; spūr-ius, illegitimate, *spurious*; păl-ěa, chaff; pul-vis, dust; pul-věro, to scatter dust, [pulverize]; pul-verūlentus, full of dust, dusty; pollen, pollis, fine flour, fine dust.

## 324. svap; svap; ὑπ; sop; sleep.

ὑπ-νος (for σύπ-νος), sleep; ὑπ-νώ, to put to sleep, to sleep; ὑπ-νωτικός, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, *hypnotic*.

sōp-or (= svop-or), sleep; sōp-ōrus, causing sleep, *soporiferous*, *soporific*; sōp-io, sōp-ōro, to put to sleep; som-nus (= sop-nus), sleep; som-nium, a dream; som-nio, to dream; som-ni-fer, sleep-bringing, *somniferous*; somni-ficōs, causing sleep, *somnific*; somnūlentus, somnōlentus, full of sleep, *somnolent*; in-som-nis, sleepless; in-som-nia, sleeplessness; in-som-nium, a dream, sleeplessness.

## 325. 325. ὑπέρ, ὑπερ, over; ὑπερθει, from above; ὑπερος, ὑπερον, pestle; ὑπέρα, upper rope.

sūper, above, over; in-sūper, above, moreover; sūpernus, sūperus, upper, celestial, *supernal*; sūpērior, higher, *superior*; suprēmus, highest, *supreme*; summus (from sup-rimus, sup-mus), highest, [summit]; sum-ma (sc. res), the *summit*, the main thing, the *sum*; sūprā, above, before; sūp-ēro, to go over, to overcome, surpass; sūperbus, haughty, magnificent, *superb*; con-summo, to sum up, finish, *consummate*.

## 326. 326. ὑπά, ὑπαι, under, [up]; ὑπτιος (= supinus), laid back.

sub, under; subter, below, beneath; sūpinus, bent back, upturned, *supine*; sursum (sub-vorsum), from below, upwards, on high.

## B

**b; b; β; b.** The correspondence here shown is found in but few instances.

327. *βάρβαρος*, *barbarous*, i.e., not Greek, foreign; *βαρβαρίω*, to behave or speak like a barbarian or foreigner.  
† *barbärus*, foreign, *barbarous* (opp. to Greek or Roman);  
*balbus*, stammering; *balbutio*, to stammer.
328. *βληχή*, a bleating; *βληχ-άς*, a bleating sheep; *βληχάομαι*, to bleat.  
*balo*, to bleat; *balatus*, a bleating.
329. *βολβός*, a bulbous root.  
*bulbus*, a *bulb*, an onion; *bulbosus*, *bulbous*.
330. *βραχ-*, *bargh*, *bhrag*; *barh*; *βραχ*; —; tear, tear off, torn off, short.  
*βραχ-ύς*, short; *βράχ-εα*, shallows; *βραχ-ύτης*, shortness;  
*βραχ-ύνω*, to abridge, shorten.

## Φ

**bh; bh; φ; f** and (in the middle of a word) **b.**

331. *αρβή*, *rabh*, *labh*; *rabh*; *ἀλφ-*; *lab*; lay hold of, work. The root *ἀλφ-* is probably akin to *λαβ-*, *λαφ-*.  
*ἀλφ-άνω*, to bring in, yield, earn; *ἀλφ-εσίβους*, bringing in oxen; *ἀλφ-ή*, *ἀλφ-ημα*, produce, gain.  
*lāb-or*, *lāb-os*, *labor*; *lāb-ōrō*, to *labor*, strive, (compd. w. ad., e, in), [*elaborate*]; *lāb-oriōsus*, full of labor, *laborious*.
332. *ἀλφός*, a dull-white leprosy.  
*albus*, white (prop. a dead white, not shining); *albātus*, clothed in white; *albūmen*, the white of an egg, *albumen*; *albeo*, to be white; *albesco* (in ch.), to become white; *Alba*, *Alba Longa*, the mother-city of Rome; *Albānus*, *Alban*; *Alpes*, the *Alps* (from the whiteness of their snowy summits).

333. ἀμφί, on both sides, about; ἀμφίς, on both sides, apart; δι-αμφί-διος, utterly different.

ambi, amb-, am-, an-, (prep. used only in compos.), around, round about; am-plus (prob. from *am* and *plus*, akin to *pleo*, full all round), large, *ample*; am-plio, to enlarge; am-plifico, to enlarge, *amplify*; annus (for *am-nus*, that which goes around), a year; annus, that lasts a year, that returns every year, yearly, *annual*; biennis, biennalis, lasting two years, [*biennial*]; biennium, a period of two years; triennium, the space of three years, [*triennial*]; annalis, relating to the year or age; annales (sc. *libri*), a historical work in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, *annals*; anniversarius (*annus, verno*), that returns every year, yearly, *anniversary*; annona, the yearly produce, means of subsistence, grain; annosus, of many years, old; perennis (*per, annus*), that lasts the whole year through, everlasting, *perennial*; sollemnus (less correctly *solemnis*, *sollennis*, *solemnis*, *sollempnis*), (*sollis*, i.e. *totus, annus*), (esp. in religious language, of solemnities), yearly, established, *solemn*, customary; anulus, a ring; annularis, relating to a signet-ring, [*annular*]; omnis (?), all, [*omnibus, omni-* (in compos.)].

334. ἀμφω, both; ἀμφό-τερος (more freq. plural or dual), both.

ambo, *both*.

335. nabh; nabh; νέφ; neb, nub; veil, cover.

νέφ-ος, νέφ-έλη, a cloud; συν-νέφ-έω, to collect clouds; συν-νέφ-ει, συν-νέ-νοφ-ε, it is cloudy; νέφ-βομαι, to be clouded over. neb-yla, a mist, [*nebular*]; neb-ylōsus, full of mist or vapor, cloudy, *nebulous*; nūb-es, nūb-is, a cloud; nūb-ilus, cloudy; nūb-ilum, a cloudy sky; nūb-ylo, to be cloudy; nūb-o, to cover, to veil, to marry; nūb-īlis, marriageable; nup-ta, a bride; nup-tiae, marriage, *nuptials*; co-nūb-iūm (less correctly *connūbium*), marriage; co-nūb-iālis (less correctly *con-nūb-ialis*), pertaining to marriage, *connubial*.

336. 336. ὁρφ-ανό-ς, *orphaned*, [orphan]; ὁρφ-ανίζω, to make orphan; ὁρφανίστης, one who takes care of orphans; ὁρφ-ανεύω, to take care of orphans.

orb-o, to bereave; orb-us, bereaved; orb-itās, orbītūdo, bereavement, orphanhood.

337. 337. ροφ-έω, ρυφ-έω, ροφ-άνω, to sup greedily up; ρόμ-μα, ρόφ-ημα, thick gruel; ροπ-τός, to be supped up.  
sorb-eo, to sup up, to drink down, (compd. w. ab, ex, ob, per, re), [absorb]; sorb-illo (dim.), to sip; sorb-ītio, a drinking, a drink.

338. 338. Greek rt. ψφ.  
ψφ-ή, a weaving, a web; ψφ-ος, a web; ψφ-αίνω, ψφ-άω, to weave.

339. 339. bha, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v, bha-k, bha-d; bha; φα, φαν, φαF; fa, fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t; bring to light, make known, declare, say.

Rt. φα. φη-μί, φά-σκ-ω, to declare, make known, say, affirm; φά-τις, φή-μη, a voice, saying, report; φω-νή, voice, sound, language, [phonics, phonetic, phonography, phonology, phonotype, -phone in compounds (e.g., telephone, from τῆλε, far off, and φωνή)].

Rt. φαν. φαίν-ω, to bring to light, to show, to shine, [phenomenon]; φαν-τάζω, to make visible, (pass. to become visible, appear); φάν-τασμα, an appearance, phantom, phantasm, fantasm; φαν-ταστικός, able to represent, [fantastic]; φαν-τάσια, a making visible, an appearance, [fancy]; φαν-ερός, visible, evident; φαν-ή, a torch; φά-σις, information, appearance, a saying; φά-σ-μα, an apparition, a vision.

Rt. φαF. φά-ε (= φάFε, Hm.), appeared; ιπό-φανσις, a small light showing through a hole, a narrow opening; φά-ος, φῶς, φέγγ-ος, light, [photo- in compds., e.g., photograph]; φα-έθω, to shine; Φά-έθων, son of Helios and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, [phæeton]; φα-έινω, to shine, to bring to light; φαει-νός, shining; φά-νός, light, bright; πι-φαύ-σκω, to show.

Rt. **fa.** for (inf. *fā-ri*), to speak, say, (compd. w. ad, ex, inter, *prae*, *pro*); *af-fā-bilis* (better adf.), that can be easily spoken to, *affable*; *prae-fā-tio*, (lit. a speaking beforehand), a *preface*; *fā-tum*, a prophetic declaration, destiny, *fate*; *fā-ma*, report, reputation, *fame*; *in-fā-mia*, *infamy*; *in-fā-mis*, ill spoken of, *infamous*; *in-fā-mo*, to defame; *dif-fā-mo*, to spread abroad, to publish; *fā-mōsus*, much talked of (well or ill), *famous*, infamous; *fā-num*, a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a temple, a *fanē*; *fā-no*, to dedicate; *fā-nāticus*, of or belonging to a temple, inspired by a divinity; enthusiastic, frantic, [*fanatic*]; *pro-fā-nus* (*pro*, *fānum*, prop. before the temple, i.e., outside of it; hence opp. to the temple as a sacred object), unholly, not sacred, common, *profane*; *fā-būla*, a story, a *fable*; *fā-bilōsus*, *fabulous*; *fā-cundus*, eloquent; *fā-cundia*, eloquence; *in-fans*, that cannot speak, not yet able to speak, *infant*, [*infantry*]; *infandus*, unutterable, abominable; *ne-fandus*, (not to be mentioned), execrable.

Rt. **fa-n.** *fēn-estra*, a window,

Rt. **fa-s.** *fas*, that which is right, divine law; *ne-fas*, that which is contrary to divine law; *fas-tus*, a day on which judgment could be pronounced; *nē-fas-tus* (*dies*), a day on which judgment could not be pronounced, irreligious, inauspicious; *nē-farius*, execrable, *nefarious*.

Rt. **fa-v.** *fāv-illa*, hot cinders or ashes; *fāv-eo* (?), to favor.

Rt. **fa-c.** *fax*, a torch; *fāc-ies*, form, appearance, *face*; *super-fic-ies*, the upper side, *surface*, *superficies*; *super-fic-iālis*, of or belonging to the surface, *superficial*; *fāc-ētus*, elegant, polite, *facetious*; *fāc-ēte*, elegantly, pleasantly, *facetiously*; *fāc-ētiae*, witty sayings.

Rt. **fa-t.** *fāt-eor*, to confess; *con-fit-eor*, to acknowledge fully, to *confess*; *pro-fit-eor*, to declare publicly, to *profess*; *in-fit-ior*, not to confess, to deny; *confessio*, a *confession*; *professio*, a public acknowledgment, a *profession*; *professor*, a public teacher, *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch a business.

340. 340. Greek rt. **φαγ.**

**φαγ-εῖν**, to eat; **φαγ-άς**, glutton.

341. 341. **bhar**; —; **φαρ**; **for**; bore, pierce, tear.

**φάρ-ος**, a plough; **φαρ-όω**, to plough; **ἀ-φάρ-ος**, **ἀ-φάρ-ωτος**, unploughed; **φάρ-σος**, a piece cut off or severed; **φάρ-αγξ**, a mountain-cleft or chasm, a ravine; **φάρ-υγξ**, the throat.

**fōr-o**, to *bore*, to *pierce*, (compd. w. per, trans), [*perforate*]; **fōr-āmen**, an opening or aperture produced by *boring*, a hole.

342. 342. —; **bhi**; **φέβ**; —; fear.

**φέβ-ομαι**, to flee affrighted; **φόβ-ος**, flight, panic fear; **φοβ-έω**, to put to flight, to terrify; **φοβ-έομαι**, to be put to flight, to flee affrighted; **φοβ-ηρός**, fearful (act. or pass.), causing fear, feeling fear.

343. 343. Greek rt. **φεν**, **φα**, kill.

Aor. **ἔ-πε-φν-ον**, killed; **φα-τός**, slain; **φόν-ος**, **φον-ή**, murderer; **φον-έύς**, a murderer; **ἀνδρ-ει-φόν-της**, man-slaying; **φόν-ιος**, **φοίν-ιος**, bloody.

344. 344. **bhar**; **bhar**; **φαρ**; **fer**; bear. The meanings of these words may be grouped under three main classes: 1. to bear a burden; 2. to bear (with reference to the effect, the produce, and so), to bring forth; 3. to bear (considered as a movement).

**φέρ-ω**, **φορ-έω**, to *bear*, [*birth, bairn*]; **φέρ-μα**, that which is borne, a load, a burden, fruit; **φέρ-ετρον**, a bier, a litter; **φαρ-έτρα**, a quiver; **φώρ**, one who carries off, a thief; **φόρ-ος**, that which is brought in, tribute; **φορ-ός**, bearing; **φορ-ά**, a carrying, motion, a load; **φορ-μός**, a basket, a mat; **φόρ-τος**, a load; **φερ-νή**, a dowry.

**fēr-o**, to *bear*, (compd. w. ad, ante, circum, com, de dis, ex, in, intro, ob, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*circumference, confer, conference, defer, deference, differ, infer, inference, offer, prefer, preference, proffer, refer, reference, référable, référrible, suffer, sufferance, transfer*]]; **fer-tus**, **fēr-ax**, **fer-tīlis**, **fertile**; **fer-tīltas**, **fertility**; **fer-ōlūm**, that on which anything is carried, a frame, a litter; **fors**, (whatever brings

itself, i.e., happens, occurs), chance; *fors-an* (ellipt. for *fors sit an*), *forsitan* (contr. from *fors sit an*), *fortasse*, *fortassis* (*forte an si vis*), perhaps; *for-tūna* (lengthened from *fors*), chance, *fortune*; *for-tūtus*, casual, *fortuitous*; *far*, a sort of grain, spelt; *far-rāgo*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, a medley, hodge-podge, *farrago*; *fär-inā*, meal, flour, *farina*; *für*, a thief; *fur-tum*, theft; *fur-tivus*, stolen, secret, *furtive*; *fur-tim*, by stealth; *für-or*, to steal.

345. 345. *bhal*, *bhla*, *bhlu*; —; φλα, φλαδ, φλε, φλι, φλιδ, φλυ, φλυδ, φλυγ; *fia*, *fio*, *flu*, *fle*; bubble over, overflow, blow, swell, flow.

a. Rt. φλα. ἐκ-φλαίν-ω, to burst or stream forth. Rt. φλαδ. ἔ-φλαδ-ον, rent with a noise; φλασ-μός, empty boasting; πα-φλάξ-ω, to boil, to foam.

Latin rt. *fia*. *flo*, to blow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub), [*blow, inflate*]; *flā-tus*, a blowing, a breeze; *flā-men*, a blowing, a blast; *flā-bra*, blasts; *flos*, a flower, [*bloom*]; *flō-reo*, to *bloom*, to *flower*, to *blow*, to *flourish*; *flō-resco* (inch.), to begin to blossom, (compd. w. de, ex, prae, re), [*efflorescenceFlō-ra*, the goddess of flowers, [*floral*].

b. Rt. φλε. φλέ-ω, to swell, overflow; φλέ-δων, an idle talker; φλήν-ἄφος, idle talk.

c. Rt. φλι. Φλι-ᾶς, son of Dionysus. Rt. φλιδ. φλιδ-άω, to overflow with moisture.

d. Rt. φλυ. φλύ-ω, φλύ-ζω, to boil over, to overflow with words; φλύ-ος, φλύ-αρος, idle talk; φλυ-ἄρεω, to talk nonsense, to play the fool; φλύ-αξ, a jester. Rt. φλυδ. ἐκ-φλυδ-άνειν, to break out (of sores); φλυδ-άω, to have an excess of moisture. Rt. φλυγ. οἰνό-φλυξ, given to drinking wine; φλύκ-τις, φλύκ-τανα, a blister.

Latin rt. *flu*. *flu-o*, to *flow*, to *overflow*, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, inter, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, subter, super), [*fluent, affluent, affluence, circumfluent, confluent, confluence, effluent, effluvium, efflux, influence, influx, reffluent, reflux, superfluous*]; *flu-ito* (freq.), to *flow*, *float*; *flu-ēsco* (inch.),

to become fluid; **flu-men**, a stream, a river; **flu-īdus**, flowing, **fluid**; **fluo-tus**, a flowing, a wave, a billow; **fluo-tuo**, to move to and fro, to *fluctuate*; **fluv-iūs**, a river, [*flue*]; **flux-us**, flowing, loose, careless; **flux-uā** (subst.), a flowing, a *flux*; **fle-o** (= *flev-o*), to weep, (compd. w. ad. de); **fle-tus**, a weeping, lamentation.

e. St. **φλοι.** φλοί-ω, to burst out, to swell; φλοι-ός, φλοι-ός, the inner bark of trees. St. **φλοιδ.** φλοιδ-έω, to have an excess of moisture; φλοισ-βος, any confused, roaring noise, as of a large mass of men, or of the sea.

346. 346. **bhark, bhrak**; —; **φρακ**; **farc, frequ**; press hard, shut up fast, cram.

**φράσσω**-ω, to fence in, to secure; φράγ-μα, a fence, protection; **φραγ-μός**, a shutting up, a fence; δρύ-φρακ-τος (*δρύ-φρακ-τος*), a partition.

**faro-io**, to stuff; **con-fero-io**, to stuff or cram together; **con-fer-tus**, pressed close, crowded; **re-fero-io**, to fill up, to cram; **rē-fer-tus**, stuffed, crammed; **frequ-ens**, repeated, *frequent*; **frequ-ento**, to visit frequently, to repeat; **frequ-entia**, a throng.

347. 347. **φράτρα, φράτρη, φρήτρη, φράτρια**, a brotherhood, a clan, a political division of the people; **φράτηρ, φράτωρ**, a member of a φράτρα; **φρατρ-ίζω, φρατρι-άζω**, to belong to the same φράτρα.

**frā-ter**, a brother; **frā-ternus**, brotherly, *fraternal*; **frā-ternitas**, brotherhood, *fraternity*.

348. 348. **bhu; bhū; fu, fo, fe**; grow, become, be.

φύ-ω, to bring forth, to beget; φύ-ομαι (pass.), **to grow**, to spring forth, to come into being, [*be, boor*]; φυ-ή, growth; φύ-σις, nature; φύ-σικός, natural, *physical*, [*physics, physic, physician, physiognomy, physiology*]]; φύ-μα, a growth; φυ-τός, shaped by nature, fruitful; φύ-τεύω, to plant, to beget; φύ-λον, φύ-λή, a race, a clan; φί-τῦμα (= φύ-τῦμα) (poet. φί-τν), a shoot, a scion; φί-τνω (= φύ-τνω), to plant, to beget; φύ-τνομαι (mid.), to bear.

fu-ām, fu-ās, fu-āt, fu-ant, for *sim*, *sis*, *sit*, *sint*; fu-I, I have been; fū-tū-rūs, about to be, *future*; fō-rēm, fō-rēs, fō-rēt, fō-rent, for *essem*, *esses*, *esset*, *essent*; fō-rē, for *futurus esse*; fē-tus, *foe-tus*, a bearing, offspring, fruit; fē-to, *foe-to*, to breed; ef-fē-tus, that has brought forth young, exhausted, worn out by bearing, [*effete*]; fē-cundus, fruitful; fē-cunditas, fruitfulness, *fecundity*; fē-cundo, to make fruitful, to *fecundate*; fē-līx, fruitful, favorable, happy; fē-līcitas, fruitfulness, happiness, *felicity*; fē-līciter, fruitfully, happily; fae-num (less correctly fē-num), hay; fae-nus (less correctly fē-nus), the proceeds of capital lent out, interest; fae-nēror (less correctly fēn, foen), to lend on interest; fae-nērator (less correctly fēn, foen), a money-lender.

349. 349. φύλλον (= φύλ-ιον), a leaf.

fōlīum, a leaf, [*foliage*, *foil* (a leaf or thin plate of metal)]. These words are identical in their origin, and may be from the root shown in 345, *d*, or from that in 348.

## N

n; n; v; n.

350. 350. an; an; av; an; breathe, blow.

āv-ēmos, wind.

ān-imā, air, breath, the animal life, the animal principle of life; ān-imus, the rational soul in man (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anima*), the mind; ān-imō, to fill with breath or air, to *animate*; ex-ān-imō, to deprive of life or spirit, to terrify greatly; ān-imātio, a quickening, [*animation*]; ān-imatus, *animated*; ān-imōsus (fr. *anima*), full of air or life; ān-imōsus (fr. *animus*), full of courage; ān-imōsitas, boldness, vehemence, enmity, *animosity*; ān-imāl, a living being, an *animal*.

351. **ἀν-**, **ἀν-**, **ἀ-**, a negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, not; **ἀνεν-**, without.

**in-**, an inseparable negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, not; **in-τολέραβιλις**, unbearable, *intolerable*.

352. **ἀνά**, up, upon, *on*; **ἀνω** (adv.), up, upward.

**an-hēlo** (*an, halo*), to draw breath up, to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

353. **γένυς**, the under jaw, the cheek, the *chin*, an edge; **γέν-ειον**, the chin; **γνάθος**, **γναθ-μός**, the jaw, an edge.

**gēn-a**, a cheek (more freq. in pl. **gēn-ae**, the cheeks).

354. **nak**; **naç**; **ἴνεκ** (the initial *e* is a vowel prefix); **nac**; reach, obtain, carry away.

**ἥνεχ-θην**, **ἐν-ήνοχ-α**, **ἥνεγκ-ον**, **ἥνεγκ-α**, carry; **δουρ-ηνεκ-ές**, a spear's throw or distance off; **δι-ηνεκ-ής**, continuous; **ποδ-ηνεκ-ής**, reaching down to the foot; **ἥνεκ-ής**, bearing onward, far-stretching.

**nano-i-so-or** (pf. pt. **nac-tus**), to obtain, to find.

355. **ἐν** (poet. **ἐνί**, **εἰν**, **εἰνί**), in, (in some dialects, also) into; **εἰς**, **ἐς**, (= **ἐν-ις**, **ἐν-ς**), into, to; **ἐν-τός**, **ἐν-δον**, within; **εἰσ-ω**, **ἔσ-ω** (= **ἐν-σω**), adv., to within, into, within; **ἐν-εποι** (= Lat. *inferi*), those below, those beneath the earth (used of the dead or of the gods below); **ἐνέρ-θε**, from beneath, beneath; **ὑπ-ένερθε**, beneath; **ἐνέρ-τερος**, deeper; **ἐν-τερον** (usu. in pl. **ἐν-τερα**), inward parts, intestines, *entrails*.

in (old form *endō*, *indū*), *in*, into; *in-ter*, between, among, [*under*]; *interim*, adv. (*inter* and old acc. of *is*), meanwhile, [*interim*]; *intrā* (contr. from *intēra*, sc. *parte*), on the inside, within; *intrō*, adv. (contr. from *intēro*, sc. *loco*), inwardly, to the inside; *in-tēriō*, inner, *interior*; *in-tēmus*, inmost, [*intimate*]; *in-tus* (*in* and the abl. termination *-tus*), on the inside, to the inside, from within; *intestinus*, internal, *intestine*.

356. ἑνέα, nine; ἑνατος, ἑννατος, (poet. εἴνατος), ninth; ἑνάκις, ἑνάκις, nine times; ἑνακόσιοι, ἑννακόσιοι, nine hundred; ἑνεγήκοντα (Hom. ἑννήκοντα), ninety.

nōvem, nine; nōnus (for novenus, fr. novem), the ninth; nōnānus, of or belonging to the ninth legion; nōvies, noviens, nine times; nōnāginta, ninety; non-genti, nine hundred; Nōvember, the ninth month of the old Roman year, November; Nōnae, the Nones, the ninth day before the Ides; nōvendialis, that lasts nine days; nundīnae (sing. nundīna), the ninth day.

357. ἐνο-, ἐνη, belonging to the former of two periods, old.

sēn-ex, old; sēn-iōr, older, [senior, sire, sir]; sēn-ex (subst.), an aged person; sēn-ectus (adj.), aged, very old; sēn-ecta, sēn-ectus, old age; sēn-ilis, of or belonging to old people, senile; sēn-iūm, the feebleness of age; sēn-eo, to be old, to be feeble; sēn-esoo (inch.), to grow old, (compd. w. com, in); sēn-ātor, a senator; sēn-ātus, the council of the elders, the Senate.

358. ma, ma-d, ma-dh, ma-n, mna; man; μεν, μαν; man, men.

The meanings of this root have taken three main directions: 1. Thought accompanied by effort, striving. 2. Excited thought: hence, (a) to be inspired, raving, wrathful; (b) to remain (as one engrossed in thought stands still). 3. To keep in mind, remember, (causatively) to remind.

μέν-ω, to remain; μέ-μον-α (pl. μέμαρτεν), to wish, to strive; μέν-ος, might, strength, spirit, courage; Μέν-τωρ, Mentor, [mentor]; Μέν-της; Ἄγα-μέμνων; μαίν-ομαι, to rage, to rave; μαν-ία, madness, mania, [maniac]; μάν-τις, one who divines, a seer; μῆν-ις, wrath. St. μνδ. μέ-μνη-μα, to remember; μνά-ομαι, to keep in mind, to think much of, to woo to wife; μνησ-τήρ, μηνσ-τής, a wooer, a suitor; μνησ-τεύω, to woo; μι-μνή-σκω, to remind (mid. and pass. to call to mind, to remember); μνή-μη, μνη-μοσύνη, memory, [mnemonic]. St. μαθ. μαθ-άνω (2 aor. ξ-μαθ-ον), to learn; μαθ-ηματικός, disposed to learn, of or for the sciences, esp. mathematical; ή μαθ-ηματική (with or without ἐπιστήμη), mathematics. St. μηνυ. μηνύ-ω, to reveal, inform.

mān-eō, to stay, to remain, (compd. w. com, e, per, ob, re), [*permanent, remain*]; man-sīto (freq.), to remain, to dwell; man-sio, a staying, a place of abode, a *mansion*; mē-mīn-i, to remember, [*mind* (vb.), *mean* (vb.)]; com-mēmīni, to recollect a thing in all its particulars; com-min-iscor, to devise something by careful thought; re-min-iscor, to recall to mind, to recollect, [*reminiscence*]; com-men-tum, an invention, a contrivance; com-men-tor, to study thoroughly, to contrive, to *comment* upon; com-men-tārius, com-men-tārium, a note-book, a *commentary*; men-tio, a calling to mind, a mentioning, *mention*; Min-erva, *Minerva*; mens, the *mind*, [*mental*]; a-mens, out of one's senses, frantic; de-mens, out of one's mind, raving, foolish, *demented*; vēhē-mens, vē-mens, (vē, mens), (lit. not having mind, unreasonable), violent, *vehement*; men-tior, (to form in the mind, hence in a bad sense), to lie, (compd. w. com, ex, prae, sub); men-dax, given to lying, *mendacious*; mōn-ēō, to remind, to admonish, (compd. w. ad, com, e, prae, sub), [*admonish*]; mon-ītor, one who reminds, a *monitor*; ad-mon-itio, a reminding, an *admonition*; mōn-ītus, a reminding, warning; mōn-īmentum (mōn-īmentum), a memorial, a *monument*; mon-strum, a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a *monster*; mon-stro, to show, instruct, (compd. w. com, de, prae), [*demonstrate, remonstrate*]; Mōn-ēta, (the reminding one): 1. The mother of the Muses; 2. A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; mōn-ēta, the place for coining money, the *mint, money*, [*mone-tary*]; mēd-eor, to heal, to restore; mēd-īous, of or pertaining to healing, *medical*; mēd-īous (subst.), a physician; mēd-īco, to heal; mēd-īcīnus, of or pertaining to a physician; mēd-īcīna, the healing art, *medicine*; rē-mēd-iūm, a *remedy, a relief*; mēd-ītor, to think upon, to *meditate*, (compd. w. com, prae), [*premeditate*].

359. 369. vāv̄s, a ship; vav̄-rīs, a sailor; vav̄-rūkōs, of or for a ship, *nautical*; vav̄-rīa, vav̄-σīa, sea-sickness, *nausea*.

nāvis, a ship; nāvālis, of or belonging to ships, *naval*; nau-ta (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. nāvīta), a sailor; nāvīgo (nāvis,

*ago), to sail, to navigate.* The root of these words is perhaps the same as of No. 370.

360. **nam**; —; **vēμ**; **nem**, **num**; allot, number, pasture.

*véμ-ω*, to distribute, to hold as one's portion, to possess, to hold sway, to pasture; *vōμ-áω*, to distribute, to govern; *véμ-ησις*, a distribution; *vōμ-ή*, a pasture, distribution; *vēμ-έτωρ*, a dispenser of rights; *vōμ-εύς*, a shepherd, a distributer; *véμ-εσίς*, righteous indignation, resentment; *Néμ-εσίς*, Nemesis, the impersonation of divine wrath; *vēμ-εσάω*, *vēμ-εσσάω*, to feel righteous indignation; *vēμ-εσζομαι*, to be wroth with; *vōμ-ος*, custom, law; *vōμ-ίω*, to own as a custom, to acknowledge, consider as; *vōμ-ιμα*, a custom, the current coin; *vēμ-ος*, a wooded pasture or glade; *Nēμ-έα*, a wooded district between Argos and Corinth; *vōμ-ός*, a pasture, a dwelling.

**nūm-ĕrus**, a number; **nūm-ĕrōsus**, numerous; **nūm-ĕro**, to count, to number, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, re, trans), [*numerate, enumerate*]; **nūm-ĕrator**, a counter, numberer, the *numerator*; **nummus**, **numus**, a piece of money, money; **nummārius**, **numārius**, of or belonging to money; **nēm-us**, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove.

361. **—**; **nas**; **vēσ**; —; go, return.

*vē-ομαι*, to go or come; *vīσ-σομαι*, to go; *vōσ-tōs*, a return home; *vōσ-tēω*, to go or come home, to return.

362. The words under this number are probably from the pronominal stem *nu*, No. 368.

*vē-os* (*veF-os*), young, new; *ve-ós*, *vei-ós*, (new land), fallow land; *ve-ăpós*, young, new; *ve-avīas*, a youth; *ve-oσσós*, a young bird, a young animal; *ve-orrīa*, *ve-orrīa*, a nest; *ve-oχμós*, new; *ve-βpós*, a fawn; *ve-arōs*, the last, the latest; *ve-worí*, lately; *vei-aipă*, the latter, the lower; *Né-aupa*, the Younger.

*nōvus*, new; *nōv-ellus* (dim.), new, [*novel*]; *nōv-ītas*, newness; *nōv-ālis*, that is ploughed anew or for the first time; *nōv-o*, to make anew, (compd. w. in, re), [*renovate*]; *dē-nō* (contr. from *dē nōvo*, which never occurs), anew, a second time; *nū-per* (for

*novum-per*), newly, lately; *nōv-erca* (for *noverica*, the new one), a step-mother; *nōv-ācīla*, a razor (which gives a new appearance to the face), a knife.

363. 363. *νεῦπορ*, a sinew, cord, nerve, [*neuralgia*]; *νευρά*, a bow-string.

*nervus*, a sinew, nerve; *nervōsus*, sinewy, *nervous*; *ē-nervis* (*e, nervus*), nerveless, weak; *ē-nervo*, to *enervate*, to weaken.

364. 364. *sna*; *nah*; *νε*; *ne*; spin.

*νέ-ω*, *νήθω*, to spin; *νῆμα*, yarn, thread; *νῆσις*, spinning; *νῆτρον*, a spindle.

*ne-o*, to spin, (compd. w. per, re), [*needle, net*]; *nē-tus*, a thread, yarn.

365. 365. The words of this group are probably from the pronominal root *na* (Indo-Eur.).

*νη-*, insep. privative (= negative) prefix, [*nay*].

*nē* (old form *nei*, *nī*), (adv.) not, (conj.) that not, lest; *-nē*, interrog. and enclit. particle (weakened from *nē*) throwing emphasis on the word to which it is attached; *nē-*, a negative adverb used in composition, e.g., *nē-que* (= *nec*), *nē-fas*; *neo-nē*, or not; *nī-si* (= *si*, *ni*), if not, unless; *nī-mīrum*, [*nī* (= *nē*), *mīrum*], (not wonderful), doubtless; *nōn* (probably contracted from *ne*, *oenum* or *unum*, old form *nēnum* or *noenum*), not, non- (e.g., *non-performance*), [*no, none*].

366. 366. *nīg*; —; *νιγ*, *νιβ*; —; wash.

*νīζ-ω*, *νīπ-τω*, to wash (usually said of the washing of a part of the person, while *λούσομαι* is used of bathing); *χέρ-νιβα* (acc. fr. *χείρ*, *νιζω*), water for washing the hands; *νīπ-τρον*, water for washing.

367. 367. *snigh*; *snih*; *νιφ*; *nig*, *niv* (for *nīgv*); snow.

*νιφ-α* (acc.), snow; *νιφ-ás*, a snow-flake; *νιφ-ετός*, *νιφ-ετος*, a snow-storm; *νιφ-ει*, *νειφ-ει*, it snows.

*nīx* (gen. *nīv-is* = *nīgv-is*), snow; *nīv-ēus*, *nīv-ālis*, snowy; *nīv-ōsus*, full of snow; *nīng-it*, *nīngu-it*, it snows.

368. 368. These forms are connected with those of No. 362.

*vūv*, now; *vū-v-i* (Att. form of *vūv*, strengthened by -i demonstrative), now, at this moment; *vūv*, *vū* (postpos. and encl.), a weakened form of *vūv*, used to denote sequence or inference, or to strengthen a command or question.

*num* (an acc. m. of which *nam* is the acc. f.), an interrog. particle usually implying that a negative answer is expected; *nun-o* (*num* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*, just as *tunc* from *tum* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*), now.

369. 369. *nu*; —; *vv*; *nu*; nod.

*vēw-o*, to nod, incline; *vēv-ua*, a nod; *vēv-σις*, a nodding, inclination; *vēv-στάζω*, *vv-στάζω*, to nod, to sleep; *vv-στάλος*, drowsy.

*-nūo* (used only in derivatives and in compound words), to nod; *ab-nūo*, *rē-nūo*, to deny, refuse; *ad-nuo*, *annuo*, *innuo*, to nod to, give assent, promise, [*innuendo*]; *nū-tus*, a *nod*, command, will; *nū-men*, a nod, will, the divine will, a divinity; *nū-to* (freq.), to nod, to waver; *nū-tatio*, a nodding, *nutation*.

370. 370. *sna*, *snu*; *snu*; *vv*, *σvv*; *na*, *nu*; flow, swim.

*vē-w* (for *σvēfω*), to swim; *vēv-σις*, a swimming; *vēv-στήρ*, a swimmer; *vā-w* (for *σvaFω*), to flow; *dē-va-os*, ever-flowing.

*no*, to swim, (compd. w. ad, de, e, in, prae, re, trans); *nă-to* (freq.), to swim, float, fluctuate, (compd. w. ad, de, e, in, prae, re, super, trans); *nū-trio*, (lit. to make to flow), to suckle, to nourish; *nū-trix*, a *nurse*, [*nursery*]; *nū-tricius*, *nūtritius*, that nourishes, [*nutritious*, *nutrition*]; *nū-trimentum*, nourishment, *nutriment*.

371. 371. *vōs* (for *σνυσός*), a daughter-in-law.

*nīrus* (for *snusus*), a daughter-in-law.

372. 372. *na*; —; st. *vv*; —.

*vō-i*, we two.

*nōs*, we, us.

373. **oīnη**, the ace on dice ; **oīos**, alone, single.

**ūnus** (old forms *oinus* and *oenos*), *one*, [*uni-*, e.g., *universal*] ; **ūnio** (subst.), the number one, unity, *union* ; **ūnio** (vb.), to join together, *unite*, [*unit*] ; **ūniōs**, one and no more, only, only of its kind, *unique*.

374. **gan**, **gna**, **gno** ; — ; **γνο**, **γνω** ; **gno** ; perceive, know.

**δ-vo-μa**, (prob. = **δ-γνο-μa**), a name ; **ὄνοματοποίησις**, **ὄνοματοποίητa**, the making of a name or word (esp. to express a natural sound), *onomatopoeia* ; **ἀν-ώνυ-μos**, **ν-ώνυμos**, nameless ; **ὄνομάζω**, **ὄνομαίνω**, to name.

**co-gnō-men**, a surname ; **i-gnō-minia**, disgrace, *ignominy* ; **nō-men** (for *gnō-men*), a name, [*noun, nomenclature (cālo, to call)*] ; **nō-minālis**, *nominal* ; **no-minativus**, of or belonging to naming, *nominative* ; **nō-mino**, to call by name, to name, to *nominate*, (compd. w. co, de, trans), [*denominate, denomination*].

375. **ὄνυξ**, a claw, a *nail*.

**ungu-is**, a nail (of a person's finger or toe), a claw, talon ; **ungu-icōlūs**, (dim.), a little nail of the finger ; **ungū-la**, a hoof, a claw ; **ungū-latus**, having claws or hoofs.

376. **ἀνο-s**, price of purchase ; **ἀνή**, a purchasing, purchase ; **ἀνέ-ομαι**, to buy.

**vēn-us**, **vēn-um** (occurring only in the forms *vēnui*, *vēno*, and *vēnum*), sale ; **vēn-eo** [*venum, eo*], (to go to sale), to be sold ; **vēnālis**, of or belonging to selling, purchasable, [*venal*] ; **vēn-do** (*venum, do*), to sell, *vend*, [*vender, vendor, vendee, vendue*].

## M

**m** ; **m** ; **μ** ; **m**.

377. — ; — ; **άμ**, **δμ**; **ειμ** ; like.

**άμ-o**, at the same time ; **δμό-s**, one and the same, common ; **δμογενήjs**, of the same race or family, of the same kind, *homogeneous* ; **δμ-o-v**, together ; **δμό-θεv**, from the same place ;

**ὅμο-στε**, to one and the same place; **ὅμο-ιος**, **ὅμο-ῖος**, like; **ὅμοι-ιος**, resembling; **ὅμοιοπάθεια**, likeness of condition or feeling, [*homeopathy, homoeopathy*]; **ὅμα-λός**, **ὅμα-λής**, even, level; **ὅμα-λίζω**, to make even or level.

**similis**, like, *similar*; **dis-similis**, unlike, *dissimilar*; **sim-ul** (adv.), at the same time, [*simultaneous*]; **sim-ultas**, dissension, strife; **sim-ilo**, **sim-ilo**, to imitate, *simulate*; **dis-sim-ulo**, to *dissemble, dissimulate*, conceal; **in-sim-ilo**, to bring a charge against any one; **sim-ilātor**, an imitator, a pretender; **similitudo**, resemblance, *similitude*; **sim-ilācrum**, an image, likeness; **sim-itū**, (old Lat.), at once; **sēm-el**, once; **sem-per** (-per = *πάρα*), ever, always; **sim-plex** (*sim-, plico*), *simple*, uncompounded; **sin-gili**, one to each, *single*; **sin-gularis**, one by one, single, *singular*.

378. **ἀμά-ω**, to cut or reap corn; **ἀμη-τος**, a reaping, a harvest; **ἀμη-τός**, the crop or harvest gathered in; **ἀμαλλα**, **ἀμάλη**, a sheaf.  
**mē-to**, to *mow* or reap; **mes-sis**, a harvest; **mes-sor**, a reaper.

379. **379. mav; miv; —; mov; push, push out of place.**  
**ἀ-μείβ-ω** (Pind. *ἀμεύω*), to change; **ἀ-μείβ-ομαι**, to change one with another, to reply; **παρ-αμείβ-ω**, to change, pass by, excel; **ἀ-μοιβ-ή**, compensation, change.

**mōv-eo**, to *move*, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, di, e, ob, per, pro, re, sub, se, trans); **mōbilis** (for *movibilis*), easy to be moved, *movable, mobile*, [*mob, mobility, mobilize, mutiny*]; **mō-mentum** (for *movimentum*), *movement, momentum, a moment* (of time), *moment, (importance)*, [*momentous, momentary*]; **mō-tio**, a moving, *motion, a removing*, [*emotion*]; **mō-tus**, a moving, motion, disturbance; **com-mō-tio**, a *commotion*; **mū-to** (freq. = *mōvito*), to move, to change, (compd. w. com, de, in, per, sub, trans), [*commute, transmute*]; **mū-tabilis**, *changeable, mutable*, [*immutable*]; **mū-tūs**, borrowed, lent, in exchange, *mutual*.

380. **mu**; **mu**; **μυν**; **μυ**; bind, enclose, protect.

ἀμύνω, to keep off; ἀμύν-ομαι, to defend one's self; ἀμύν-τωρ, ἀμύν-τηρ, a helper; ἀμύνα, defence; μύν-η, a pretence.

**mū-nis**, ready to be of service, obliging; **com-mū-nis** (serving together), *common*, [*commune* (subst.)]; **com-mū-nīco**, (to do or have in common), to *communicate*, impart, share, *commune*; **im-mū-nis** (*in, munis*), exempt from a public service, free from; **im-mū-nitas**, exemption from public service, *immunity*; **mū-nia**, (that to which one is bound), duties; **mū-niōeps** (*munia, capio*), [one undertaking a duty], an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a citizen; **mū-nicīplūm**, a free town; **mū-nicīpālis**, of or belonging to a municipium, *municipal*; **mū-nificus** (*munus, facio*), liberal, *munificent*; **mū-nus**, a service, duty; **mū-nēro**, **mū-nēror**, to give, bestow; **re-mūnēror**, to repay, *remunerate*; **mū-nio** (old form *moenio*), to build a wall, to build a wall around, to fortify, (compd. w. *circum, com, e, per, prae*); **mū-nimentum**, a fortification, [*munition*]; **mū-nitio**, a fortifying, fortification, [*munition, ammunition*]; **moe-nia**, defensive walls, ramparts; **mū-rus**, a wall; **mū-rālis**, of or belonging to a wall, *mural*; **po-mē-rium**, **po-moe-rium** (*post, moerus = mūrus*), an open space within and without the walls of a town.

381. **vam**; **vam**; **ἐμ**, **Ἐμ**; **vom**; vomit.

ἐμ-έω, to vomit; **ἐμ-eros**, **ἐμ-εσις**, a vomiting; **ἐμ-ετικός**, inducing to vomit, *emetic*.

**vōm-o**, to *vomit*, (compd. w. *com, e, pro, re*); **vōm-Itō** (freq.), to vomit often; **vōm-Itus**, **vōm-Itio**, a vomiting.

382. This number is related to No. 377, since from the idea 'like,' the idea of like parts or halves is naturally developed.

ἡμι-, insep. prefix, half-; **ἡμι-στυ**, half.

**sēmi-**, half-, demi-, *semi-*; **sēmi-s**, a half; **sē-libra** (*semi, libra*), a half-pound; **ses-tertius** (*sēmis, tertius*), a *sesterce*, a small silver coin equal to two and a half asses.

383. **mad**; **mad**; **μαδ**; **mad**; be wet, flow.

**μαδ-após**, melting away; **μαδ-άω**, to be moist or wet.

**măd-eo**, to be moist, wet, or dripping; **măd-esco** (in ch.), to become moist or wet; **măd-facio**, to wet, moisten, intoxicate; **măd-idus**, moist, soaked, intoxicated; **mă-no** (?) (prob. for *mad-no*), to flow, run, (compd. w. de, dis, e, per, re).

384. **makh**; —; **μαχ**; **mac**; kill, slaughter.

**μάχ-ομαι**, to fight; **μάχ-η**, battle, [*logomachy*, from λόγος, μάχη]; **μάχ-μοσ**, warlike; **πρό-μαχος**, fighting before; **πρό-μαχος** (subst.) a champion; **μάχ-aura**, a knife, a sword.

**măo-ellum**, meat-market; **măo-to**, to slaughter (in sacrifice), to slaughter, kill, destroy.

385. **ma**; **ma**; **με**; **me**; pronom. denoting the first person.

**με**, ē**με**, me.

**me**, *me*; **me-us**, my.

386. **ma**, **mi**; **mă**; **με**; **ma**, **me** = *mai*, men; measure.

**μέτρον**, a measure, *metre* [-meter in compos., e.g., *thermometer* (*θερμός*, μέτρον)]; **μετρικός**, of or for measure or metre, *metrical*; **μέτρως**, within measure, moderate; **μίμησις**, to imitate, *mimic*; **μίμησις**, imitation, *mimesis*; **μῖμος**, an imitator.

**mă-ta** (the measuring thing), the goal; **mă-to**, to measure, mete, survey; **mă-tor**, to measure, mark off, encamp, traverse; **mă-tior**, to measure, mete, mark off, encamp, traverse, (compd. w. de, e, per, re), [*immense*]; **men-sūra**, a measuring, *measure*, [*mensuration*, *mensurable*, *commensurate*, *commensurable*]; **men-sa**, a table; **nī-mis** (*ni-*, *ne-*, and root *ma*), beyond measure, too much; **mă-nus** (as the measurer, feeler, shaper), the hand, [*manual*, *manufacture*, *manumit*, *manuscript*]; **mă-nus** (old Latin for *bonus*), good; **immānis** (negative of *mānus*), monstrous, (in size) immense, (in character) frightful, fierce; **mă-ne**, (in good season), the morning, early in the morning; **Mānes**, (the good spirits), manes; **mos** (?) (from this root or from No. 379), (a measuring or guiding rule of life), custom, usage, (in pl. manners, *morals*, character).

387. **mag, magh; mah; μεγ; mag**; great. From the root *ma* there probably came at an early time three related roots, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three existing together and having the common meaning of extension.

*μέγ-ας* (by-stem *μεγαλο*), great, [*mega-* in compos., e.g., *megatherium*, *megalosaurus*]; *μεί-ξων* (= *μεγ-ίων*), greater; *μεγ-αλύνω*, to magnify; *μεγ-άρω*, to look at a thing as great or too great, to grudge; *μέγ-θος*, greatness.

*mag-nus*, great; *mag-nitudo*, greatness, *magnitude*; *magnanīmus* (*magnus*, *animus*), great-souled, *magnanimous*; *mājor* (= *mag-iōr*), greater, *major*, [*majority*, *mayor*]; *maj-estas*, greatness, grandeur, *majesty*; *māg-is*, in a higher degree, more; *māg-ister*, a master, [*magisterial*]; *māgistratus*, *magistracy*, *māistrate*; *māg-istēro*, *māg-istro*, to rule; *mālo* (*māgis*, *volo*), to wish rather, to choose, prefer.

388. **smi; smi; μι; mi**; smile, wonder.

*μειδός*, *μειδῆμα*, a smile; *μειδάω*, *μειδιάω*, to *smile*.

*mi-ror* (to smile upon, i.e., in indication of approval), to *admire*, to wonder at, (compd. w. ad. e); *mi-rabilis*, wonderful, *admirable*; *mi-raculūm*, (that which causes to wonder), a wonder, a *miracle*; *mi-rus*, wonderful; *ni-mi-rum* (*ni*, *ne*, *mirum*), doubtless, certainly.

389. **marl; mard** (for *marl*); *μελλ*, *μελ*; —; mild.

*μειλ-ια*, soothing things, propitiations; *μειλ-ιχος*, gentle, kind; *μειλ-ιχως*, gentle, soothing, *mild*, gracious; *μειλ-ιχ'α*, gentleness, kindness; *μειλ-ισσω*, to soothe, to treat kindly.

390. **μέλι**, honey; *μελί-φρων* (*φρήν*), sweet to the mind, delicious; *μέλισσă*, a bee.

*mel* (gen. *mell-is* = *melt-is*), honey; *mellifluus* (*mel*, *fluo*), flowing with honey, *mellifluous*.

391. **smar; smar; μερ, μερ; mor**; keep in mind.

*μέρ-μηρ-α*, *μέρ-ιμνα*, care, anxious thought; *μερ-μάρω*, *μερ-μηρ-ίζω*, to be full of cares; *μέρ-μερα ἔργα*, warlike deeds; *μέρ-μερ-ος*, peevish, baneful; *μάρ-τυς*, *μάρ-τυρ*, a witness, (later) a

**martyr**; *μαρτυρίου*, a testimony, proof; *μαρτυρομαι*, to call to witness.

**mĕ-mor**, mindful of, remembering; **mĕ-mĕr-ia**, *memory*; **mĕ-mĕr-iālis**, *memorial*; **mĕ-mĕr-o**, to remind of, to relate; **com-mĕmĕro**, to recall an object to memory in all its particulars, [*commemorate*]; **mĕ-mĕr-ābilis**, *memorable*; **mĕ-mĕr-īter**, from memory, accurately; **mĕr-a**, a delay; **mĕr-or**, to delay, (compd. w. com, de, in, re), [*demur, demurrage*].

392. **mar**; —; **μερ**; **mer**; measure out, distribute to.

*μείρ-ομαι*, (*ἐμ-μορ-α, ἐ-μερ-ται*), to receive as one's portion; **μέρ-ος**, **μέρ-ις**, a part, share; **μερ-ίζω**, to divide; **μόρ-ος**, fate, destiny; **μοῖρ-α**, part, share, destiny, one's due; **μόρ-α**, a division (of the Spartan army); **μόρ-σιμος**, appointed by fate.

**mĕr-eo**, **mĕr-eor** (to receive as one's share), to deserve, *merit*, earn, obtain, (compd. w. de, e, pro); **mĕr-ītum**, that which one deserves, reward, punishment, *merit*; **merx**, (the gainful thing), merchandise; **com-mer-cium**, *commerce*; **mer-c-ēs**, hire, pay, recompense; **mer-c-or**, to trade, (compd. w. com, e, prae); **mer-cans** (pres. part.), trading, [*mercantile*]; **mer-cans** (subst.), a buyer, purchaser, [*merchant, merchandise*]; **mer-c-ātor**, a merchant; **mer-c-ēnārius**, **mer-c-ēnnārius** (in old MSS.), doing anything for reward or pay, *mercenary*.

393. **mar**; **mar**; **μερ**, **μορ**, **μαρ**, **μρο**; **mĕr**, **mar-c**; waste away, die.

*βροτός*, *μορτός*, mortal; *ἀ-μβροτός* (*ἀ-μβρόσ-ιος*), immortal; *ἀ-μβροσ-ία*, ambrosia, the food of the gods; *μαρ-άνω*, to put out or quench, pass. to waste away, [*amaranth*]; *μαρ-ασ-μός*, *μάρ-ανσις*, decay.

**mĕr-iōr**, to die, (compd. w. de, e, in, inter, prae); **mors**, death, [*murder, mortify*]; **mor-tālis**, mortal; **mor-bus**, a sickness, disease; **mor-bidus**, sickly, diseased, *morbid*; **mar-c-eo**, to wither, to be feeble; **mar-c-esco** (inch.), to wither, to become feeble.

394. **mad**; **madhjas**; **μεθ**; **med**, **mid**; middle.

*μέσσος* (= *μεθ-jos*), *μέρος* (a still further weakened form), middle; *μεσσ-ηγγύ(ς)*, *μεσ-ηγγύ(ς)*, between.

měd-i-us, *middle*, *mid-*, [*midst*]; měd-i-um, *the middle*, *a medium*; měd-io, *to divide in the middle*, *to be in the middle*, [*mediate*]; med-i-ator, *a mediator*; měd-i-o-cris, *middling*, *ordinary*, *mediocre*; di-mid-i-us (*dis*, *midius*), *half*; di-mid-io, *to divide into halves*, *to halve*; mědi-terraneus (*medius*, *terra*), *midland*, *inland*, *mediterranean*; meri-dies (for *medi-dies*), *mid-day*, *noon*; měridi-anus, *of or belonging to mid-day*, *meridian*; měridion-alis, *southern*, *meridional*.

395. **ma; mā; (st.) μῆνες; men; measure.**

μήν, μῆς, μείς, *a month*; μῆνη, *the moon*; μην-ιαῖος, *monthly*.

mens-is, *a month*; -mestrīs, (= *mensitris*); bi-mes-tris, *of two months duration*; tri-mes-tris, *of three months*; mens-truus, *monthly*, *menstrual*.

396. **ma; mā; ma, μη; ma; measure, fashion, make.**

μήτ-ηρ, μά-τηρ, *a mother*; μα-ia, *good mother*.

mā-ter, *a mother*; mā-ternus, *maternal*; mā-trimōnium, *marriage*, *matrimony*; mā-trōna, *a married woman*, *wife*, [*matron*]; mā-trix, *a breeding-animal*, *a public register*; mā-tricula (dim.), *a public register*, [*matriculate*]; mā-teria, mā-teries, *matter*, *materials*, *wood*; mā-teriālis, *of or belonging to matter*, *material*.

397. **mix; miç; μιγ; misc; mix.**

μίσγ-ω, μίγ-νυ-μι, *to mix*; μίγ-α, μίγ-δα, μίγ-δην, *confusedly*; μιγ-ás, *mixed pell-mell*; μίξ-ις, *a mixing*.

misō-eo, *to mix*,  *mingle*, (compd. w. ad. *com*, *inter*, *re*); miso-ellus, *mixed*; miso-ellaneus, *mixed*, *miscellaneous*; mis-tio, *mix-tio*, *mis-tura*, *mix-tura*, *a mixing*, *a mixture*; prō-miso-uus, *mixed*,  *promiscuous*.

398. **ma, mi; mi; μιν, με; man, min, men; diminish.**

μιν-θω, *to make less*, *become less*, *perish*; μιν-νυθω, *a little*, *a short time*; μιν-νυθάδιος, *short-lived*; με-λων, *less*; με-ιών, *to diminish*.

**man-cus**, maimed ; **men-da**, **men-dum**, a fault, a defect ; **men-dēsus**, full of faults, faulty ; **ē-men-do**, to *amend*, *emend*, *mend* ; **men-dicus**, beggarly ; **men-dicuſ**, a beggar, a *mendicant* ; **men-dico**, **men-dicor**, to beg ; **mīn-uo**, to diminish, (compd. w. com, de, di, in), [*diminish*, *mince*] ; **mīn-ūtus**, small, *minute* ; **mīn-ūtum**, the smallest piece of money, pl. very small parts, [*minute*] ; **mīn-or**, **mīn-us**, less, [*minor*, *minus*] ; **mīn-imus**, very little, least, [*minimum*, *minim*] ; **mīn-ister**, adj., (a double comparative in form, from *minus* and compar. ending -ter, Gr. -τερ-ος), serving ; **mīn-ister** (subst.), a servant, a *minister*, [*minstrel*] ; **mīn-istriūm**, service, *ministry* ; **mīn-istro**, to serve, supply, *minister*, (compd. w. ad, *prae*, sub).

399. **μορ-μύρ-ω**, **μυρ-μύρ-ω** (formed by redupl. from **μύρ-ω**), (of water) to roar and boil.

**mur-mur** (formed perhaps by onomatopoeia), a *murmur*, rushing, roaring ; **mur-mīr-o**, to *mur-mur*, rustle, roar.

400. **mu**; **mu**; **μν**; **μυ**; bind, close. (Cf. No. 380.)

**μύ-ω**, to close (eyes, mouth) ; **μύ-σις**, a closing (of the lips, eyes, etc.) ; **μν-τύδα**, blindman's-buff ; **μν-ωψ**, blinking, short-sighted, [*myops*, *myope*, *myopy*] ; **μν-χός**, the innermost place or part ; **μν-έω**, to initiate into the mysteries, to instruct ; **μύσ-της** (fem. **μύσ-τις**), one initiated ; **μυσ-τήριον**, a *mystery* or secret doctrine ; **μν-άω**, to compress the lips ; **μύ-ζω**, to murmur with closed lips, to moan ; **μν-γμός**, a moaning ; **μν-χθέω**, to moan, to sneer ; **μν-κτήρ**, the nose ; **μνν-δός**, **μύ-δος**, dumb ; **μύ-ξω**, to drink with closed lips, to suck in ; **μν-ξάω**, to suck ; **μν-ττός**, **μύ-της**, dumb.

**mū-tus**, dumb, *mute* ; **mū-tesco** (inch.), to become dumb, (compd. w. in, ob), **mū-tio**, *muttio*, to *mutter* ; **mu-sso**, **mu-ssito** (intens.), to speak low, to mutter.

401. **mus**; **mush**; **μνσ**; **mus**; steal. (Cf. No. 403.)

**μν-ῖα** (for **μνσ-ῖα**), a fly.

**μν-σα**, a fly, [*midge*, *mosquito*, *mosquito*].

402. **mar, mal**; —; **μάλ**; **mol**; rub, grind.

**μύλ-η, μύλ-os**, a mill, a millstone, [*meal*]; **μύλ-ωθρός**, a miller; **μύλ-αι, μύλ-όδοντες, μύλ-ήται**, the molar teeth, the grinders.

**mõl-o**, to grind; **mõl-a**, a mill, millstone, *meal*; **mol-āris**, of a mill, of grinding, *molar*; **im-mõl-o** (*in, mola*), to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, to sacrifice, to *immolate*.

403. **mus; mush; μυσ; mus**; steal. (Cf. No. 401.)

**μῦς**, a mouse, a muscle (shell-fish).

**mus**, a mouse; **mus-ōtūs** (dim.), a little mouse, a sea *muscle* (*mussel*), a *muscle* (of the body), [*muscular*]; **mus-cip-ūla, mus-ɔip-ūlum**, (*mus, capio*), a mouse-trap.

404. **404.** Perhaps these words are from the root **mu** (No. 400).

**μωρός**, dull, foolish; **μωρία**, folly; **μωρόμαι**, to become dull, be stupefied; **μωραίνω**, to be silly, to be foolish.

**mōrus**, foolish; **mōrusus**, self-willed, peevish, *morose*.

405. **405. ὄμβρος**, rain; **ὄμβριος**, rainy; **ὄμβρέω**, to rain.

**imber**, rain, a rain-storm, a shower of rain; **imbrex**, a hollow tile, pantile (used in covering roofs, for conducting off the rain).

406. **ἀμός**, raw, fierce; **ἀμότης**, rawness, fierceness.

**amārus**, bitter.

407. **ἄμος**, the shoulder; **ἄμοπλάτη**, the shoulder-blade.

**timērus** (incorrectly spelled **hūmērus**), the upper part of the arm, the shoulder.

## P

**r; r; ρ; r** (sometimes I).

408. **ar; ar; dr; ar**; fit, join closely. The Indo-European root *ar* has the fundamental meaning of motion in the direction of something. From this arise the meanings of attaining a goal, close union, fitness, closeness, narrowness. The root *ar* is in Sanskrit retained unchanged in form. In Greek it appears under three forms, *ἀρ*, *ἐρ*, *ὸρ*; and to each of these forms a definite meaning is attached, to the one with *α* that of fit-

ting (No. 408) and ploughing (No. 410), to the one with *e* that of rowing (No. 411), to the one with *o* that of raising or arousing (No. 414). Comparing the Latin words, *artus*, *rēmus*, *ōrior*, we find a similar special meaning attached to each of the corresponding vowels.

ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω, to join, to fit together, to be joined closely together, to fit or suit; ἀρ-μενος, fitting, fitted or suited; ἀρ-θρον, a joint, (pl. limbs); ἀρ-τύω, to prepare; ἀρ-τύς, ἀρ-θμός, a bond, friendship; ἀρ-ιθμός, a number, a numbering; ἀρ-ιθμητικός, of or for numbering; ή ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), arithmetic; ν-ήρ-ιτος, ν-ήρ-ιθμος, ἀν-άρ-ιθμος, countless; ἀρ-μός, a joint, the shoulder-joint; ἀρ-τί, just, exactly; ἀρ-τιος, suitable, exactly fitted; ἀρ-τίζω, to prepare; ἀρ̄-, insep. prefix, used to strengthen the meaning of its compound; ἀρ-έιων, better; ἀρ-ιτρος, best; ἀρ-έσκω, to make good, make amends, please; ἀρ-ετή, goodness, excellence, manhood, valor; ἀρ-ετάω, to be fit or proper; ἐρί-ηρ-ος, fitting exactly; ἀρ̄α (ἀρ̄, πά), then, straightway.

ar-ma, armor, arms; ar-mo, to arm, [army, armada]; ar-matūra, armor, [armature]; ar-mus, the shoulder, the arm; ar-tus, fitted, close, narrow, severe; ar-tum, a narrow place; ar-te, closely; ar-tus, a joint, (pl. limbs); ar-ticūlus (dim.), a joint, (of discourse) a part, a division, article; ar-ticūlo, to utter distinctly, to articulate; ars, skill in joining something, skill in producing, occupation, art, [artist, artisan, artifice, artificer, artificial, artful, artless, artillery]; in-ers (in, ars), unskilled in any art, inactive, inert, [inertia]; sollers, solers (*sollus* [old word meaning 'entire'], ars), [having all art], skilled, intelligent.

409. **ark** (expanded fr. rt. ar); —; —; —; spin.

ἀράχ-νης, a spider; ἀράχ-νη, a spider, a spider's web; ἀράχ-νιον, a spider's web.

arā-nea (= *araknea*), a spider, a spider's web; arā-neus, a spider; arā-neum, a spider's web.

410. **ar**; —; ἀρ; ar; move, plough.

ἀρ-όω, to plough; ἀρ-οτήρ, a ploughman; ἀρ-օτος, a crop or cornfield, ploughing, seed-time; ἀρ-օτρον, a plough; ἀρ-օυρα, tilled land.

ἀρ-ο, to plough, [arable]; ἄρ-ἄτορ, a ploughman; ἄρ-ατιο, a ploughing; ἄρ-ἄτρυν, a plough; ἀρ-νυς, ploughed, arable; ἀρ-νυν, an arable field; ἀρ-μεντον (?) , cattle for ploughing, a drove, a herd.

411. 411. **ar, ra; ar; ēρ; ra, re;** move, move with oars. (Cf. No. 408.)  
 ἀμφ-ήρ-ης, fitted on both sides, with oars on both sides; ἀλι-ήρ-ης, sweeping the sea; τρι-ήρ-ης, a galley with three banks of oars, a trireme; πεντηκόντ-ορο-ς, a ship of burden with fifty oars; ἐρ-έ-της, a rower; ὑπ-ηρ-έ-της, an under-rower, under-seaman, servant; εἰρ-εσία, ἐρ-εσία, a rowing, a crew; ἐρ-έσσω, to row; ἐρ-ετμόν, an oar.

**rā-tis**, a raft, boat, vessel; **rē-mus**, an *oar*, [rudder]; **rē-mi-gium**, a rowing, the oars, the rowers; **tri-rē-mis** (adj.), having three banks of oars; **tri-rē-mis** (subst.), a vessel having three banks of oars, a *trireme*.

412. 412. **var; —; ēρ, Fēρ; ver; speak.**

εἰρ-ω, to say, (ἐρ-ώ, εἰρ-ηκα [for Ἑ-Ρη-κα], ἐρρήθην, ρη-τός [for Ρη-τός]); ρή-τωρ, a public speaker; ρη-τορικός, rhetorical; ή ρη-τορική (sc. τέχνη), rhetoric; ρή-τρα, a verbal agreement, an unwritten law, a law; ρή-μα, a word; ρῆ-σις, a speaking, speech; εἰρήνη, peace.

**ver-bum**, a *word*, a *verb*; **ver-bālis**, *verbal*; **ver-bōsus**, full of words, *verbose*; **ad-verbium**, an *adverb*; **prōverbium** (*pro, ver-bum*), a *proverb*.

413. 413. **var; —; —; —; cover.**

εἰρ-ος, ἐρ-ιο-ν, wool; ἐρ-ίν-εος, ἐρεοῦς, woollen.  
**vell-us**, a *fleece*, *wool*; **vill-us**, shaggy hair.

414. 414. **ar; ar; ὥρ; or; arouse, rouse one's self, rise.** (Cf. No. 408.)  
 ὥρ-νυμ, ὥρ-τνω, ὥρ-οθύνω, to stir up, excite, arouse; ὥρ-ούω, to rise and rush violently on or forward; ἀν-ορ-ούω, to start up; **οὐρ-ον**, a boundary; δίσκ-ουρ-α (pl.), a quoit's cast.

**δρ-ior**, to stir one's self, to rise, to have one's origin from, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, ex, in, ob, sub); **or-tus**, a rising, origin,

birth; **abortus**, *abortio*, a premature birth, *abortion*; ὁρ-iens, the rising sun, the East, the *Orient*; ὁρ-ientalis, *oriental*; ὁρ-igo, birth, origin, [*aborigines*, *aboriginal*]; ὁρ-iginālis, primitive, *original*.

415. **415. var**; —; ὄρος, *Fop*; **ver**; be watchful, wary.

ὄρομαι, to watch; οὐρός, a watcher, guardian; ἐπί-ουρός, a guardian; φρουρός (*προ-ορός*), a watcher; φρουρά, a looking out, a watch, guard; τιμά-ορός, τιμωρός, upholding honor, helping, avenging, punishing; πυλα-ωρός, πυλωρός, a gate-keeper; θυρ-ωρός, a door-keeper; ὡρα, care, heed; ὄράω, to see; ὄρα-μα, a sight, [*cosmorama* (*κόσμος*, world), *diorama* (*διά*, through), *panorama* (*πᾶν*, all)]; ἀ-όρα-τος, invisible.

ᴠ̄reor, to reverence, to fear; r̄e-ᴠ̄r-eor, to honor, *reverence*, *revere*, [*reverent*, *reverend*]; ὕρ-θενδος, feeling shame, modest.

416. **416. ὄρ-μή**. 1. a violent movement onward, a rush, an attack; 2. the first stir or start in a thing, effort, attempt; 3. a start on a march, etc.; ὄρ-μάω, to set in motion, to urge on, (more commonly intrans.), to hurry on, to start; ἀφ-օρ-μή, ὄρ-μητήριον, a starting-place, an incentive.

417. **417. ὥρυ-ή**, **ὥρυθμός**, a howling, a roaring.

r̄ūg-io, to roar, to bellow; r̄ūg-ītus, a roaring.

418. **var**; **var**; —; —; cover.

οὐρ-ανός (*ώρ-ανός*, ὄρ-ανός), the vault or firmament of heaven, a ceiling, the roof of the mouth, palate; οὐρ-άνιος, heavenly; Οὐρανίων, the gods.

419. **419. ρύ-ος**, frost, cold; ρύ-ιον, more frosty or cold, more horrible; ρύ-έω, to shudder with the cold, to shudder at anything; ρύ-όω, to be cold, to shiver from frost or cold.

**frig-us** (subst.), cold; **frig-eo**, to stiffen with cold, to be cold; **frig-idus**, cold, *frigid*.

420. **420. ρύζ-α**, a root.

**radix**, a root, [*wort*, *radical*].

421. **sru; sru; ῥυ, σρυ; ru, rou, ro;** flow, break forth, come out with vehemence.

ῥέω (*ῥεύ-σω*, ἐ-ῥένη-ν), to flow, to run; ῥέ-os, ῥεῦ-μα, ῥο-ή, a stream; ῥῦ-σις, ῥεῦ-σις, a flowing; ῥῦτός, flowing; ῥευστός, made to flow, fluctuating; ῥείθρον, ῥέ-εθρον, a stream, the bed of a stream; ῥύ-αξ, a stream that bursts forth, esp. a stream of lava; ῥύ-μη, the force, swing, rush of a body in motion; ῥυθμός, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion, time (in music), *rhythm*. From the root ῥυ comes the stem ῥω. ῥώ-ουμαι, to move with speed or violence, to rush; ῥώννυμι, to strengthen, to put forth strength; ῥώ-μη, strength, force; ῥώ-μη, Rome; ἐ-ῥω-ή, a quick motion, rush; ἐ-ῥω-έω, to rush, rush forth.

**Ru-mo**, an older name of the Tiber; **Ro-ma** (= *Srou-ma*, *Rou-ma*, stream-town), *Rome*; **ru-o** (= *srov-o*), to rush down, fall down, go to ruin, (compd. w. com, de, di, e, in, ob, pro, sub, super); **ru-ina**, a falling or tumbling down, *ruin*.

422. **svar, sar; sar; σερ, ἐρ, ἐρ, σερ, ερ, ἐρ; ser, sare, sor;** swing, hang, bind; (Latin) arrange, put together.

σειρ-ά, a rope; ὁρ-μος, 1. a chain, necklace, 2. a roadstead, anchorage, place where the ships swing or ride at anchor, where ships are bound or fastened, 3. = ἐρ-μα, ear-ring; (*ὅρμος*, with the second signification, is by some referred to *ὅρμα*, No. 416); ὁρ-μαθός, a string or chain (as of beads, etc.); ὁρ-μία, a fishing-line; ἐρ-μα, an ear-ring (prob. of strung pearls); ἐρ-μα, prop, support, ballast, (prob. belongs with this root); εἰρ-ω (simple verb rare; compds. w. ἀν-, δι-, εν-, ἔξ, σύν), to fasten together in rows, to string; εἰρ-μός, a train, series (as of things bound or fastened together); εἰρ-επος, bondage; ἀειρ-ω [Ionic], (Att. αἴρ-ω, Aeol. ἀέρρω), to raise, to lift; ἀρ, a hanger, a sword; ἀρ-τήρ, a strap over the shoulder to hang anything to; a sword-belt; αἰώρα, a machine for suspending bodies, a being suspended or hovering in the air, oscillation; ἀρ-τάω, to fasten to or hang one thing upon another; ἀρ-τάη, that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord.

sér-o, to join or bind together, to plait, to entwine, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, inter, pro, sub, trans), [*insert*]; disserto (freq. fr. *disséro*), to discuss, to treat, [*dissertation*]; in-ser-to (freq. fr. *inséro*), to put into, to insert; ser-mo (may be referred to No. 422 or to No. 423), a speaking, discourse, [*sermon*]; ser-tum (rare in sing., freq. in pl.), a wreath of flowers; sér-ies, a row, succession, *series*; rē-te (= *sre-te*), a net; rē-ticulūm (dim.), a little net, [*reticule*]; rē-ticulatus, made like a net, *reticulated*; circum-rētio, to enclose with a net, ensnare; ir-rētio, to take in a net, catch, ensnare, hinder; sér-a, a bar for fastening doors; ob-sér-o, to bolt, bar, fasten; rē-sér-o, to unlock, unclose, open; ser-vus, slavish; ser-vus, ser-va, a slave, a *servant*; ser-vitium, slavery, the class of slaves, [*service*]; ser-vitūdo, *servitude*; ser-vilis, slavish, *servile*; ser-vio, to be a servant or slave, to *serve*, (compd. w. ad, de, in, sub); sors(?), anything used to determine chances, a lot, (*séro* : *sors* = *féro* : *fors*); sor-tio(?), sor-tior(?), to cast or draw lots; con-sors(?), having an equal share with another or others, partaking of in common; con-sors(?) (subst.), a sharer, partner, *consort*; ex-sors(?), without lot, having no share in.

423. *svar*; *svar*; *σὐρ*; *sur*; tune, sound.

*σὐρ-γξ*, a musical pipe; *σὐρ-ζω*, to pipe, to make any whistling or hissing sound; *σὐρ-γυμός*, a shrill piping sound, a hissing.

ab-sur-dus, 1. out of tune, giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, 2. incongruous, silly, *absurd*; su-sur-rus, a humming, whispering; su-sur-ro, to hum, buzz, whisper.

424. *ὥρα*, any limited time or period (as fixed by natural laws and revolutions), whether of the year, month, or day, a season, spring-time, part of a day, hour, the right or fitting time; *ὥρος*, time, a year; *ὥραι*, in season; *ὥριος*, timely, seasonable; *ἄὥρος*, untimely.

hởra, (lit. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws), an hour, a season.

425. **ru; ru; ῥυ** (**ω** is here a prefixed vowel); **ru, rau**; sound.  
 $\omega\rho\rho\text{-}\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , howl, roar;  $\omega\rho\rho\text{-}\theta\mu\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , a howling, roaring;  $\delta\rho\rho\text{-}\mu\gamma\delta\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , a loud noise, din.  
**rū-mor**, common talk, *rumor*; **rū-mīfīo** (*rumor, facio*), to report; **rau-cus, rāv-us**, hoarse; **rāv-is**, hoarseness.

## Α

**ι; ι; λ; l.** **L** is sometimes represented by **r**.

426. **al; —; dλ; al, ol, ul**; grow, make to grow, nourish.  
 $\dot{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\alpha\lambda\text{-}\tau\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , insatiable;  $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , a grove;  $\text{''}\Lambda\lambda\text{-}\tau\iota\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia.  
**al-o**, to nourish, support; **al-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **co-al-esco** (inch.), to grow together, become united, *coalesce*; **al-imēntum**, nourishment, *aliment*; **al-imōnium**, sustenance, support, *alimony*; **al-tor**, (fem. *al-trix*), a nourisher; **al-umnus** (adj.), that is nourished; **al-umnus** (subst.), a foster-son, pupil, *alumnus*; **al-umna**, a foster-daughter, a pupil; **al-umno**, to nourish, educate; **al-mus**, nourishing, cherishing, kind; **al-tus** (lit. grown or become great), high, [*old*]; **al-titūdo**, height, *altitude*; **ex-al-to**, to elevate, *exalt*; **al-ēmentum**, a first principle, *element*; **ad-al-eo**, to cause to grow up, to magnify; **ad-ul-tus**, grown up, *adult*; **ad-al-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **ad-til-escoens**, **ad-δl-escoens**, growing up; **ad-til-escoens** (subst.), a youth; **sub-δl-es**, a sprout, offspring; **ind-δl-es**, inborn or native quality; **prō-les** (= *pro-ol-es*), offspring; **obs-δl-esco** (inch.), to wear out, fall into disuse, become obsolete; **obs-δl-ētus**, worn out, *obsolete*.

427. **ἀλλος**, another; **ἀλλως**, otherwise; **ἀλλ-ήλους**, one another; **ἀλλά**, (in another way), but; **ἀλλ-οῖς**, of another kind; **ἀλλ-άσσω**, to make other than it is, to change, exchange; **ἀλλ-ότριος**, of or belonging to another, foreign, strange.

ali-us, another (of many), other, else; ἄλλο, to another place, elsewhere; ἄλια (sc. via), in another way; ali-as, at another time; ἄλλter, otherwise; ali-bi (contr. fr. aliubi), elsewhere; ali-ēnus, that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., alien; ali-ēno, to transfer, alienate; ali-quantus (*alius, quantus*), somewhat, some; ali-quando, at some time, sometimes; ali-quis (*alius, quis*), some one, something; ali-quot (*alius, quot*), some, several, [*aliquot*]; al-ter (a comparative form of *alius*), the other of two, one of two, [*alter, alterative*]; al-ternus (adj.), alternate, alternative; al-terno, to alternate; al-teroɔr, to dispute, quarrel, altercation; al-tercatio, a dispute, altercation; altēr-ūter, one of two, either; ad-ul-ter (*ad, alter*), an adulterer.

428. 428. γλυκύ-s, sweet; γλυκύ-της, sweetness; γλεῦκ-os, must; ἀγλευκ-ής, not sweet, sour.

dul-cis (perhaps from *gulcis*, by dissimilation), sweet, [*dulcet*

429. 429. var; val; Faλ, Faλ; vol; wind, roll, grind.

ἀλύ-w, to wind, to twist together; εἰλύ-w, to roll, enfold; εἰλν-μa, a wrapper; Ἀλυ-τρον, a cover; Ἄλγξ, a whirling; Ἰλλά-s, a rope; δλοί-τροχοs, δλοί-τροχοs, a rolling stone; δλ-μos, a round stone, a mortar; οὐλαί, coarsely-ground barley; ἀλέω, to grind; ἀλευρον, ἀλείατa, wheaten flour; ἀλέτης, a grinder; ἀλε-τόs, a grinding, meal; ἀλε-τρίβ-avos, a pestle; ἀλο-άw, to thresh; ἀλω-ή, ἀλωs, a threshing-floor.

volv-o, to roll, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super), [*walk, well* (vb.), *convolve, convolution, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, involution, revolve, revolution, revolt, revolver*]; vol-ūto (freq.), to roll; vol-ūbilis, rolling, whirling, (of speech) rapid, *volatile*; vol-ūmen, a roll, *volume*.

430. 430. ἔλαιον, olive-oil; ἔλαι-a (Att. ἔλά-a), the olive-tree, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive.

člēn-m, oil, olive-oil, [*oleaginous*]; Ȑliva, an olive, olive-tree.



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431. 431. **ἡλος** (*Felos*), low ground.  
valles, vallis, a valley.
432. 432. **ἥλος**, a nail; **ἐφ-ηλο-s**, nailed on or to; **ἐφ-ηλό-w**, to nail on.  
**vallu-s**, a stake, a palisade; **vallum**, a rampart set with palisades, a fortification; **vallo**, to surround with a rampart and palisades, (compd. w. circum, com, e), [*circumvallation*]; **inter-vallum**, the space between two palisades, an *interval*.
433. 433. **λας**; **lash**; **λα, λασ**; **las**; wish, long for.  
**λά-w**, to wish; **λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις**, will; **λι-λα-ίομαι**, to desire earnestly; **λε-λίη-μαι** (pf.), to strive eagerly; **λία-v**, very, exceedingly.  
**las-o-ivus**, playful, wanton, *lascivious*, [*lust*].
434. 434. **λαυός**, left, i.e., on the left side.  
**laeñu-s**, left, i.e., on the left side.
435. 435. **λάξ, λάγδην**, with the foot; **λακ-τίζω**, to kick with the heel or foot; **λακ-πάτητος**, trampled on.  
**calx**, the *heel*; **calc-o**, to tread under foot; **circum-caloo**, **circum-culoo**, to trample around; **con-culoo**, to crush or bruise by treading; **de-culoo**, to tread down; **pro-culoo**, to tread down, to despise; **ex-culoo**, to tread out or down; **in-culoo**, to tread into or upon, to impress on, to *inculcate*; **oo-culoo**, to trample upon or down; **re-calco**, to tread again, retrace; **calcar**, a spur; **calc-eus**, a shoe; **calo-ytro**, to kick, to be stubborn, [*recalcitrant, recalcitrant*].
436. 436. **λα-ός**, the people; **λά-ῖτον, λή-ῖτον**, the town-hall or council-room; **λειτουργός**, (**λέῖτος** or **λεῖτος, ἔργον**), a public servant; **λειτ-ονυργία**, a burdensome public office or duty, any public service, the public service of the gods, [*liturgy*]; **λειτ-ονυργέω**, to perform public duties; **βασιλεύς** (prob. from rt. **βα** and Ionic **λευ** = **λαο**), a king (as leader of the people).

437. **Iu, lav; —; λαF; lu, la;** gain, get booty.

λά-ω, ἀπο-λαύ-ω, to enjoy; λεία, Ion. λητη, Dor. λαία, λητίς, λαΐς, booty; λητζομαι, to seize as booty; λητρις, she who gives booty, epithet of Athena; λά-τρις, a hired servant; λα-τρεύω, to work for hire, to serve; λω-ίων (for λω-Φίων), better.

**lū-crūm, gain, [lucre]; lū-crōr, to gain; lū-crātīvus, lucrative;** lā-tro, a hired servant, a hired soldier, a freebooter, a robber; lā-trōchōr, to practise robbery on the highway; lā-trocīnum, freebooting, robbery, piracy.

438. • **lap; —; λαπ; lab; lick.**

λάπ-τω, to lap with the tongue, to drink; λαφ-ύσσω, to swallow greedily.

**lāb-rum, lāb-ia, lāb-ea, lāb-iūm, a lip, [labial, labiate]; lamb-o,** to lick, lap, (compd. w. circum, de, prae, praeter).

439. **λάχ-νη, soft, woolly hair; λάχ-νος, wool; λαχ-νήεις,** woolly, shaggy; λαχ-νέομαι, to grow hairy; λῆ-νος, wool.

**lā-na, wool; lā-nū-go, down; lā-neus, woollen; lā-nicius,** woolly, fleecy.

440. **rag, lag; —; λεγ; leg; collect, gather.**

λέγ-ω, to pick, collect, count, tell, speak (the meaning 'speak' is the latest, and is developed through the intermediate notion of 'counting one's words'); λεκ-τός, chosen, spoken; λογ-άς, gathered, chosen; δια-λέγ-ομαι, to converse with, [dialectic, dialectic]; διάλογος, a conversation, dialogue; κατα-λέγ-ω, to lay down, to pick out, to recount; συλ-λογ-ή, a collecting, levying; ἐκ-λογ-ή, a picking out, election, selection; λόγ-ος, a word, speech, reason, [logarithm (λόγος, ἀριθμός), logic, logomachy (λόγος, μάχη), -logy in compds., e.g., geology (γῆ, λόγος)]; λέξ-ις, a speaking, speech; λογ-ίζομαι, to reckon, to consider, [syllogize, syllogism].

**lēg-o, to collect, gather, hear, see, read, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, inter, per, prae, se, sub), [lecture, collect, elect, select]; di-lēg-o (dis, lēgo), (to distinguish one by selecting him from others), to esteem highly, to love; intellēgo, less correctly**

**intelligo**, [*inter, lego*], (to choose between), to perceive, understand, distinguish, [*intelligent, intellect*]; **neg-lēg-o**, less correctly **neg-lig-o**, **neo-lēg-o**, [*nec, lego*], (not to gather), to *neglect*, to slight; **rē-lēg-o**, to collect again, go over again, read again; **leo-tio**, a gathering, a reading, *lection*; **leo-tor**, a reader; **legibilis**, *legible*; **lēg-io**, (prop. a levying), a body of soldiers, a *legion*; **lēg-ionarius**, *legionary*; **di-lig-ens** (prop. esteeming, loving), attentive, *diligent*; **neg-lēg-ens**, **neg-lig-ens**, heedless, *negligent*; **ē-lēg-ans** (another form of *eligens*), luxurious, *elegant*; **rē-lig-io**, in poetry also *rel-lig-io* (by some authorities derived from *religare*), reverence for God (the gods), *religion*; **col-lēg-a**, one who is chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague*; **col-lēg-iūm**, persons united by the same office or calling, a *college*, a corporation; **legūmen**, (that which is gathered), pulse, any *leguminous* plant; **leo-tus**, a reading; **stipel-lex** (*supcr, lego*), household utensils, furniture; **lig-num**, (that which is gathered), wood, firewood, (*lignum* is by some derived from Sk. rt. *dah*, burn).

441. **441. li**; —; **λει**; **lev**; smooth, polish.

**λεῖ-os**, *λευ-pós*, smooth, even, level; **λει-ότης**, smoothness; **λει-άνω**, **λει-άνω**, to smooth, to polish.

**lēv-is**, smooth; **lēv-itās**, smoothness; **lēv-o**, to smooth, to polish; **lēv-igo**, 1. to make smooth, 2. to make small, pulverize, *levigate*.

442. **442. lak**; —; —; —; bend.

**λέχ-ριος**, slanting, crosswise; **λέχ-ρις** (adv.), slanting, crosswise; **λοξ-ός**, slanting, crosswise, indirect.

**lio-inus**, bent or turned upward; **obliquus**, slanting, *oblique*; **obliquo**, to turn aside or in an oblique direction; **li-mus**, side-long, aslant; **li-men**, (prop. a cross-piece), a threshold; **ē-li-mīno**, to turn out of doors, [*eliminate*]; **sub-li-mis** (etym. dub., perhaps *sub*, *limen*, up to the lintel; or *sub*, *lēvo*), uplifted, high, *sublime*; **li-mes**, a cross-path, boundary, *limit*; **li-mīto**, to

enclose within boundaries or limits, to *limit*; *lux-us* (adj.), dislocated; *lux-um*, *lux-us*, a dislocation; *lux-o*, to dislocate, to *luxate*, [*luxation*].

<sup>443.</sup> **ri, II, IIb; —; λιβ; ri, II, IIb.** From the fundamental idea 'melt' have been developed two meanings, viz.: 1. flow, drop, melt away, pass away; 2. melt on to, adhere to.

λείβ-ω, to pour, to let flow; λοιβ-ή, a drink-offering; λάψ, λύβ-ás, λιβ-os, anything that drops or trickles, a drop, a stream; λιβ-ρós, wet; λείβ-ηθρον, a wet country or place; λιβ-άδιον, a small stream, a wet place; λιμ-νη, a pool; λι-μήν, a harbor; λει-μών, a moist, grassy place, a meadow.

*ri-vus*, a small stream of water, a brook, [*river*]; *ri-vulus* (dim.), a small brook, a *rivulet*; *ri-váli*s (adj.), of or belonging to a brook; *ri-váli*s (subst.), those who have or use the same brook; *ri-váli*s, a competitor in love, a *rival*; *ri-vo*, to lead or draw off; *de-ri-vo*, to draw off, divert, *derive*, [*derivation*]; *cor-ri-vo*, to conduct streams of water together; *li-no*, *li-nio*, to daub, spread over, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, ob, per, prae, sub, super); *li-tus*, *li-tura*, a smearing, anointing; *li-ni-men-tum*, smearing-stuff, *liniment*; *li-tus*, the sea-shore; *littéra* (less correctly *litera*), a *letter*, a word, (pl. an epistle); *litterális*, *literális*, of or belonging to letters or writing, *literal*; *litteratura*, *literatura*, philology, *literature*; *oblittero*, *oblitero*, to blot out, *obliterate*; *de-le-o*, to destroy; *lib-o*, to take a little of, to taste of, to pour out in honor of a deity, to make a libation, (compd. w. de, prae, pro); *lib-atio*, a *libation*; *lib-um*, *lib-us*, a consecrated cake, a cake; *de-lib-u*o, to besmear, anoint; *Lib-er*, an old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification, afterwards identified with the Greek Bacchus.

<sup>444.</sup> **λινο-ν**, anything made of flax, linen; *λíneos* (adj.), of flax, linen.

*lin-um*, flax, *linen*; *lin-eus* (adj.), of flax, of linen; *lin-ea*, a linen thread, a *line*; *lin-eáris*, of or belonging to lines, *linear*; *lin-eális*, consisting of lines, *lineal*; *lin-eámentum*, a line (made

with a pen, pencil, brush, etc.), a feature, *lineament*; **dē-lin-eō**, (lit. to make a line down), to sketch out, to *delineate*; **lin-teus**, of or belonging to linen or flax.

445. **λίς, λέων, leo;** **λέαινα, lioness.**  
leo, lion.

446. **λί-ς** (st. *λιτ*), smooth; **λιτ-ός**, smooth, plain; **λισσό-ς, λισ-πος, λισ-φος**, smooth; **λισ-τρον, a tool for levelling or smoothing, a spade;** **γλω-ός**, sticky oil; **γλί-α, γλω-ά**, glue.

†**glu-o**, to draw together; **glus** (for the usual *gluten*), *glue*; **glu-ten, glū-tinum, glue**; **glu-tino**, to glue, (compd. w. ad, com, de, re).

447. **lubh ; lubh ; λεφ ; lib, lub**; desire, long for.

**λίπ-τω, λίπ-τομαι**, to be eager, to long for; **λεψ**, a longing.

**lib-et, lib-et**, (impers.), it pleases, it is pleasing; **lib-eo, lib-eo**, to please; **pro-lib-ium**, desire, pleasure; **lib-ido, lib-ido**, desire, passion; **lib-er**, doing as one desires, free; **lib-ero**, to liberate; **lib-eratio, liberation**; **lib-erātor, a liberator**; **lib-ertas, liberty**; **lib-ertus, a freedman (in reference to the manumitter)**; **lib-er-tinus (adj.)**, of or belonging to the condition of a freedman; **lib-er-tinus (subst.)**, a freedman (in reference to his condition or class), [*libertine*]; **lib-erālis, of or belonging to freedom, noble, liberal**; **lib-eralitas, a disposition befitting a freeman, a noble spirit, liberality**.

448. **lu ; lu ; λυ ; lu ; loose, release, ransom.**

**λύ-ω**, to *loose*, [*lose, -less*]; **λύ-η, λύ-α**, dissolution, separation; **λύ-σις**, a loosing, release, [*analysis*]; **λυ-τήρ**, a deliverer; **λύ-τρον**, a ransom.

**lū-o**, to *loose*, release; **rē-līo**, to redeem; **solvō** (= *se-lu-o*), to *loose*, (compd. w. ab, dis, per, re), [*solve, solution, absolve, absolute, absolution, dissolve, dissolute, dissolution, resolve, resolute, resolution*].

449. **449.** **lu**; —; **λυ**, **λο**, **λου**; **lu**, **luv**, **lav**; wash.

**λύ-μα**, filth or dirt removed by washing, defilement; **λύ-θρον**, defilement; **λύ-μη**, 1. outrage, ruin, 2. defilement; **λυ-μαίνομαι**, to outrage, to ruin; **λού-ω** (orig. form **λό-ω**), to wash; **λοντρόν** (= **λοφετρόν**), a bath; **λοντρήρ**, a bathing-tub; **λού-τριον**, water that has been used in washing.

**lū-o**, to wash, cleanse, expiate, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, dis, e, per, praeter, pro, sub), [*ablution, dilute, dilution*]; **pol-luo**, to defile, to pollute; **lū-tum**, **lū-tus**, mud, clay, [*lute*]; **lū-to**, to daub with mud or clay; **lu-s-trum** (that which is washed, covered with water or flooded), a muddy place, a haunt or den of wild beasts; **lu-s-trum**, (that which washes out or expiates), an expiatory offering, a period of five years, a *lustrum*, [*lustral*]; **dē-lū-brum**, a temple or shrine (as a place of expiation); **al-lūv-ies**, a pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river; **al-lūv-ius**, *alluvial*; **di-lūv-ium**, **di-lūv-ies**, **di-lūv-io**, an inundation, *deluge*, [*diluvial*]; **lāv-o**, to wash, bathe, *lave*; **lau-tus** (part.), washed; **lau-tus** (adj.), elegant, noble; **lō-tio**, a washing, a *lotion*.

450. **450.** **λώβ-η**, maltreatment, outrage; **λω-βάομαι**, to maltreat, outrage; **λωβ-εύω**, to mock; **λω-βητήρ**, a slanderer, a destroyer. **lāb-es**, a spot, a stain.

451. **451.** **mal**; **mal**; **μελ**; **mal**; be dirty.

**μέλ-as**, black; **μελ-άνω**, to blacken; **μολ-ύνω**, to stain.

**măl-us**, bad; **măl-e**, badly, ill, (in Eng. *male-*, *mal-*, e.g., *malevolent*, *maltreat*); **măl-itia**, badness, *malice*; **măl-ignus** (for *maligenus*, from *malus* and *gen*, root of *gigno*), of an evil nature or disposition, *malignant*, *malign*; **măle-ficio**, to do or act wickedly; **măle-factor**, an evil-doer, *malefactor*; **măle-dico**, to speak ill of, revile, curse; **măle-dictio**, evil-speaking, *malediction*.

452. **452.** For this group of words, there is assumed a stem-form *mluva*. **M** was softened in Greek by means of the auxiliary vowel *o*, while *m* in Latin, being in immediate contact with *l*, was changed into *p*.

*μόλυβος*, *μόλιβος*, *μόλυνθος*, lead; *μολ-*-*ύβδαντα*, a ball of lead; *μολιβόντις*, *μολυνθόντις*, leaden.

**plumbum**, lead, [*plumb*, *plumber*, *plumbago*]; **plumb-eus**, of or belonging to lead, leaden.

453. **ul**; **ul**; **āl**; **ul**; howl.

*ἀλαλύζω*, to cry aloud; *ἀλαλυγή*, *ἀλαλυγμός*, any loud cry.

**ūlūla**, a screech-owl, [*owl*]; **ūlūlo**, to howl, to shriek; **ūlūlatus**, a howling, wailing, shrieking.

454. **oūlē**, hail (a salutation); **ālōs**, happiness; **ālōs**, happy, blessed.

**salv-us**, safe, [*save*, *salve*, *salver*, *salvage*, *salvation*, *savior*]; **salv-eo**, to be well; **sāl-us**, health, safety; **sāl-ūbris**, healthful, *salubrious*.

455. **σάλ-ος**, unsteady, tossing motion, the open sea; **σαλ-**  
**εύω**, to toss; **σόλ-ος**, a quoit.

**sāl-um**, the open sea.

456. **σίαλον**, spittle; **σίαλος**, fat, grease.

**saliva**, spittle, *saliva*.

457. **spal**; **sphal**; **σφαλ**; **fal**; deceive, disappoint.

*σφάλλω*, to make to fall, to mislead; *σφάλμα*, a false step, a fall; *ἀ-σφαλ-ής*, firm, sure; *σφαλ-ερός*, likely to make one fall, ready to fall.

**fall-o**, to deceive, [*fall*]; **fal-sus**, *false*; **fall-ax**, deceitful, *fallacious*; **fall-acia**, deceit, trick, [*fallacy*].

458. **ūlē**, a wood, forest; **ūlētēs**, woody; **ūlēma**, under-wood.

' **silva**, a wood, forest; *silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood or forest; **silvōsus**, full of woods, [*ylvan*].

$\Sigma$ 

s; s; σ; s (or usually, when between two vowels, r).

459. **as; as; ἰστ;** es. The three principal meanings of this root are probably developed in the following order: *breathe, live, be*. The distinction of this root from the root *bhu* (No. 348) is that the root *as* denotes, like respiration, a uniform, continuous existence, while the root *bhu* implies a becoming. By short and natural steps, we have the successive meanings, *living, real, true, good*.

εῑ-μί (Aeol. ε̄μ-μί = ἰστ-μί), am, ἰστ-τί, is; ε̄ν-εῑ-τώ (ε̄ν, ε̄μι), well-being; ε̄σθλός, good, excellent; ε̄ύς, good, brave, noble; ἰτέος, true, real; ἵτ-υμος, true; τὸ ἵτ-υμον (as subst.), the true, literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology or derivation, the *etymon* or root; ἵτυμο-λογία, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, its *etymology*; ἵτ-ομος, ready, certain, real.

Ὥs, mouth; ὥρo, to speak, plead, entreat, (compd. w. ex, per), [oral]; ὥρatio, a speech, *oration*; ὥρator, a speaker, *orator*; oracūlum, a divine announcement, an *oracle*; os-ctilum (dim.), a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss; os-ctilor, to kiss, (compd. w. de, ex, per); os-culatio, a kissing, *osculation*; orificium (os, facio), an opening, *orifice*; orārium, a napkin, handkerchief; cōram (prob. from *co* = *cum*, os), in the presence of; os-ctito, os-ctitor (os, cieo), to open the mouth wide, to gape; sum (= esum), am, (compd. w. ab, ad, de, in, inter, ob, post, potis, prae, pro, sub, super). Whenever *s* of the stem *es* comes between two vowels, *e* is dropped, as in *sum, sunt*, or *s* is changed to *r*, as in *eram, ero*. essentia, the being or *essence* of a thing; absens, *absent*; praesens, *present*; praesento, to place before, to present; repraesento, to bring before one, to bring back, to *represent*; sons, (prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one) [adj.], guilty, criminal; insons, guiltless, innocent; sōntious, dangerous, serious.

460. **vas**; **vas**; **ἱστε**, **ἵστε**; **ves**; cover around, clothe.

**ἐν-νυμη**, to clothe; **ἱλ-μα**, a dress, a garment, clothing; **ἱ-μάτιον**, a piece of dress, a cloak; **ἱστ-θύς**, dress, clothing; **ἱ-ἀνός**, a fine robe; **ἱ-ἀνός**, good for wear.

**ves-tis**, clothing, [vest, vestment, vesture]; **ves-tio**, to clothe, to *vest*, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in); **vas** (gen. *vasis*), a vessel, utensil, [*vase*]; **vas-culum** (dim.), a little *vessel*, [*vascular*].

461. Under this number the root is perhaps the same as of No. 460.

**ἐσπέρος**, evening (subst. and adj.); **ἐσπέρα**, evening; **ἐσπέριος**, **ἐσπεριώς** (adj.), toward evening, western.

**vesper**, the evening, evening-star, the west, [*vesper*, *vespers*]; **vespēra**, the evening; **vespertinus**, belonging to evening.

462. **sa**; —; **σαο**, **σω**; **sa**; save, safe, whole and sound.

**σάο-**s, **σώο-**s, **σῶ-**s, safe and sound; **σῶ-κος**, strong; **σώ-ζω** (lengthened from **σά-ω**, **σαό-ω**, **σώ-ω**), to save; **σω-τήρ**, a savior, preserver; **δ-σω-τος**, without salvation, abandoned.

**sā-nus**, sound, whole, *sane*; **sā-no**, to make sound, heal, restore; **sā-nitas**, soundness of body, soundness of mind, *sanity*; **in-sā-nus**, unsound in mind, *insane*; **sos-pes** (prob. from **σῶς** and the root *pa*, nourish, or from **σῶς** and *peto*), saving, delivering; **sos-pes** (subst.), a savior, deliverer; **sā-cer**, 1. dedicated to a divinity, sacred, 2. devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited, accursed; **sacrum**, a holy or sacred thing, a sanctuary; **sa-cellum** (dim.), a little sanctuary, a chapel; **sa-oro**, to declare or set apart as sacred, to consecrate; **con-sē-oro**, to devote, to consecrate; **ex-sē-oror**, to curse, to *execrare*; **ob-sē-oro**, (lit., to ask on religious grounds), to beseech, implore; **rē-sē-oro**, to beseech again, to free from a curse; **sā-crāmentum**, 1. the thing set apart as sacred, the sum deposited by the two parties to a suit, 2. the thing setting apart as sacred, the military oath of allegiance, a solemn obligation or engagement, 3. (in eccl. and late Lat.) something to be kept sacred, a mystery, revelation, *sacrament*; **sā-cerdos**, a priest, a priestess, [*sacerdotal*]; **sancio**, to render sacred or inviolable,

to confirm, to sanction; *sanctio*, an establishing, a decree, ordinance, *sanction*; *sanctifloo* (*sanctus, facio*), to make holy or treat as holy, to *sanctify*. (The words *sacer* and *sancio* with their derivatives are by some considered to come from the root *sak*, shown in No. 497.)

463. *sa, si; —; σα, ση; sa, sa-p, se, si; sow.*

*σά-ω, σή-θω*, to sift; *σῆ-στρον*, a sieve.

*sō-ro* (= *se-s-o*) (*sē-vi, sā-tus*), to sow, plant, beget, bring forth, (compd. w. circum, com, in, inter, ob, pro, re, sub); *să-tio*, a sowing, planting; *să-tor*, a sower, planter, father; *in-si-tio*, an ingrafting; *sē-men*, seed; *sē-mīno*, to sow, (compd. w. dis, in, prae, pro, re), [*disseminate*]; *sē-mīnārium*, a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary; *saeculum*, *seculum* (perhaps to be referred to *secus, sēguor*), a race, a generation, an age; *saeculāris*, *seculāris*, of or belonging to a *saeculum*, temporal, *secular*; *Sa-turnus*, (the Sower), *Saturn*; *pro-sāpia*, a stock, race.

464. *στλεγγ-ίς, στελγ-ίς, στεργ-ίς*, iron for rubbing or scraping.

*strig-īlis*, a scraper. The root is the same as that of No. 465.

465. *strag, strang; —; στραγγ* (st.); *strag, strang, strig, string*.

This root has two principal meanings: 1. to draw or force through, to press; 2. to strip.

*στράγξ*, a drop; *στραγγ-εύω*, to force through, to twist, (in middle voice) to turn one's self backward and forward, hesitate; *στραγγ-άλη*, a halter; *στραγγαλ-ιά*, a knot hard to unloose; *στραγγ-αλίζω*, to strangle.

*string-o*, to draw tight, press together, touch, strip off, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*strong, strain, string, stringent, astringent, strict, stricture, restrict, restriction, constrict, constriction*]; *strang-īlo*, to choke, strangle.

466. *si, siu, siv; siv; συ; su*. The root *si* means 'bind,' *su* means 'sew.'

*κασ-σύ-ω* (prob. contr. from *κατα-σύ-ω*), *καττύω*, to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker; *κάσ-σύ-μα*, *κάτ-τυ-μα*, anything stitched of leather; *κασ-σύ-s*, *κατ-τυ-s*, a piece of leather.

**sū-o**, to *sew*, (compd. w. ad, in, ob, prae, sub, trans); **sū-tor**, a shoemaker, cobbler; **sū-tūra**, a seam, *suture*; **sū-tēla**, (prop. a sewing together), a cunning device; **sū-būla**, an awl.

467. **σύς**, *ὑς*, a swine, a pig.  
**su-s** (the prolific animal), a *swine*, boar, *sow*, pig.

468. **σφήξ**, a wasp.  
**vespa**, a *wasp*.



**ks**; **ksh**; **ts**; **hs**, **chs**.

469. **ἀλέξω**, to ward off, to keep off, to help; **ἀλεξητήρ**, a helper. These words are formed on an expansion of the root **ἀλ** (No. 3).

470. **ἄξων**, an axle; **ἄμ-αξ-α**, **ἄμ-αξ-α** (**ἄμ** is for **ἄμα**, No. 377), a wagon.  
**ax-is**, an axle-tree, *axle*, *axis*, of the earth, the pole, the heavens. We may consider **ἄξ** as an expanded **ἄγ** (No. 104), and the Latin *ax* as an expanded *ag* (No. 104).

471. **vaks**; **vaksh**; **வக்**; —; increase.  
**வங்க-வ**, **வங்க-ாவ**, to increase; **வங்க-ஷ**, **வங்க-நாஸ**, **வங்க-நமா**, growth, increase. Cf. No. 138. By adding *s*, the root *vag* becomes *vaks* (Sk. *vaksh*), Greek *Fεξ*, with prothetic *a ἀFεξ*, with a 'thinning' from *Fε* to *v*, *வங்க*.

472. **ἐξ**, **ἐκ**, **ε**, out of, from; **ex-ter**, **ex-tērus**, outward; **ex-terior**, outer, *exterior*; **ex-tremus**, outermost, *extreme*; **ex-tra** (contr. from *extera*), (adv.), on the outside, (prep.) outside of, without, beyond, [*extra*]; **ex-trāneus**, external, *extraneous*; **ex-ternus**, outward, *external*; **ex-trinsecus** (adv.), from without, [*extrinsic*].

473. **ἕξ** (from *Fεξ*), six; **ἕκ-τός**, the sixth.  
**sex** (from a primitive Graeco-Italic form *svex*), *six*; *sextus*, the sixth.

## F

v; v; F; v.

474. **474. aiés, aiév** (*ἀεί*), always, even, for ever ; **āt-δios**, everlasting; **aiώv**, lifetime, an age, a long space of time.

**aevu-m**, lifetime, age, an age or generation, long time, eternity, [*aye, ever*] ; **aetas** (contr. from *aevitas*), lifetime, age, an age or generation ; **aeternus** (contr. from *aeviternus*), eternal ; **aeternalis**, everlasting, *eternal*.

475. **475. av; av; dF; av, au**; hear, attend to, help, treat affectionately or tenderly.

**ātω**, to hear, to perceive ; **ἐπ-α-ί-ω**, to hear, to understand ; **ā-t-i-ras** (Dor.), a beloved youth.

**au-di-o**, to hear, understand, listen to, (compd. w. ex, in, ob, sub), [*audible, audience, audit*] ; **ob-oe-dio, ob-ē-dio** (*ob, audio*), to hearken to, to obey ; **ob-oe-diens, ob-ē-diens**, obedient ; **āv-us**, a grandfather ; **āv-ia**, a grandmother ; **āv-uncīlus** (dim.), uncle ; **āv-šo**, to desire earnestly, to be or fare well ; **āv-īdus**, longing eagerly for something ; **āv-īdītas**, eagerness, avidity ; **āv-ārus**, covetous, avaricious ; **āv-aritia, āv-arities**, avarice ; **au-deo** (for *avideo*, from *avidus*, prop. to be eager about something), to dare, to be bold ; **audax**, daring, courageous, *audacious*.

476. **476. av, va; vā; aF, Fa; va, ve, a; breathe, blow.**

**ā-ω, ā-ημι**, to blow, breathe hard ; **āή-της**, a blast, gale, wind ; **ā-ελλa**, a stormy wind, a whirlwind ; **āv-ρa**, air in motion, a breeze ; **oū-pos**, a fair wind ; **ā-ήρ**, the lower air or atmosphere, air, [*aerolite* (*ἀέρος*), *aeronaut* (*ναύτης*)]; **ātōθω**, to breathe out ; **ātōθ-μa**, short-drawn breath, panting, *asthma* ; **āv-ω**, to shout, to call aloud ; **āv-τή**, a cry, shout, war-cry ; **āv-τέω**, to cry, to shout ; **i-w-ή**, a shout or cry ; **āv-δή**, the human voice, speech.

*ven-tus*, wind; *ven-tūlus* (dim.), a slight wind, a breeze; *ven-tilo*, to blow gently, to *ventilate*; *van-nus*, a *fan*, a *van*; *ār*, the *air*, (prop.) the lower atmosphere; *āerius*, *āereus*, *aerial*, airy, high, [*aerate*, *aeriform*].

477. *āt̄r-μήν*, *āt̄r-μήj*, breath; *āt̄r-μός*, smoke, vapor, [*atmosphere*]. These words are derived from No. 476, the root being expanded by *ar*.

478. *ēap*, *ηρ* (= *Fēor-ap* = *Fēap*), spring; *ēap-wós*, of spring. *ver* (= *ves-er* or *ver-er*), the spring; *ver-nus*, of spring; *ver-nális*, of spring, *vernal*.

479. *īo-v* (= *Fiov*), the violet; *īád̄n̄s* (*īov*, *ēd̄os*), violet-like, dark-colored, [*iodine*].  
*vīola*, the *violet*.

480. *i-ós*, an arrow, rust, poison.  
*virus*, a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison, *virus*; *vīulentus*, poisonous, *virulent*.

481. *i-s* (pl. *i-v̄s*), sinew, strength; *i-v̄or*, nape of the neck; *iφi*, strongly, mightily; *iφios*, strong; *iφiμos*, strong, mighty, goodly.  
*vīs* (pl. *vires* for *vīses*), strength; *vī-ōlo*, to treat with violence, to *violate*; *vīlentus*, forcible, *violent*. For these words there is assumed a Graeco-Italic stem *vi*, which, coming from the *~vi*, plait, (No. 482), meant *band* or *cord*, then (like *nervus*, No. 363) *sineuw*, and finally *strength*. The stem is expanded in Greek in some forms by *v*, in Latin by *s* (afterwards becoming *r*).

482. *va*, *vi*; *vja*, *va*; *;*; *vi*; plait, entwine.  
*i-rv̄s*, shield-rim, felloe of a wheel; *i-réa*, a willow, [*withe*].  
*vī-ō-o*, to plait, weave; *vī-men*, a pliant twig, a withe; *vitta*, a band, a fillet; *vī-tis*, a vine; *vī-tfum*, (prop. a twist), a fault, defect, *vice*; *vī-tfēro* (*vitium*, *paro*), to censure, *vituperate*.

483. *oi-vos* (orig. *Fōv̄os*), wine; *oi-v̄η*, vine; *oi-vás*, *oi-v̄-apov*, a vine-leaf, a tendril; *oi-v̄-ávθηj*, vine-shoot, vine-blossom.  
*vī-num*, wine. The Indo-European root is probably *vi* as in No. 482.

- <sup>484</sup> 484. ḏ-iṣ (orig. ḏFis), oīs, a sheep. (Sk. av-is, a sheep.)  
ᬁvi-s, a sheep; ḏvile, a sheep-fold.

The Sanskrit *avis*, as an adjective, means *devoted, attached*, and is probably derived from the root *av* (No. 475). The sheep may have been called pet, favorite, from its gentleness.

485. oī-wvō-s, a large bird. (Sk. vis, a bird.)

ᬁvis, a bird; ḏvilarium, a place where birds are kept, an *aviary*; au-ceps, (contr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*, *capio*), a bird-catcher; augur (*avis* and Sk. *gar*, to call, show, make known), an *augur*, soothsayer; augūro, augūrō, to act as augur in any matter; ex-augūro, to desecrate; in-augūro, to practise augury, to consecrate, *inaugurate*; auspex (a contraction of *avispex*, from *avis-spicio*), (lit. a bird-seer), an augur, soothsayer; auspiciūm, augury from birds, *auspices*, [*auspicious*]; augūrium, *augury*, prophecy. The root is probably *va*, *av*, blow, as in No. 476. We may assume the Indo-European stem *avi*, from which came Greek ḏFι = ḏ. In Sk. the initial vowel was lost.

- <sup>486</sup> 486. φ-óv (ѡov), an egg.

ᬁvu-m, an egg, [*oval*, *ovate*, *ovary*].

The older Graeco-Italic form was ḏvjo-m, of which the Roman suppressed the *j*, and the Greek suppressed the *F*.

### Spiritus Asper.

A Greek *spiritus asper* is in the following words the representative of an Indo-European initial *s* followed by a vowel, which *s* is retained in the Sanskrit and the Latin.

- <sup>487</sup> 487. Prefix ḏ-, ḏ-, ḏ-, with. (Sk. sa, sam, with). The aspirated form is found in only two words, ḏ-θρó-os and ḏ-pas; but the so-called ḏ copulative, expressing union, participation or likeness, is very common with the spiritus lenis; e.g., from ḏ copulative and κοίτη, bed, we have ḏκοίτης, husband, ḏκοτης, wife. This prefix is not related to σύν, ξύν, or to Latin *com-*, but it is probably akin to ḏ-μα (No. 377) and perhaps to No. 488.

488. ἀ in ἀπαξ (formed from ἀ and the root παγ, No. 285), once; ἀ-πλό-ος, single.

**sim-plex** (*sim* = Sk. *sam*, *plico*), *simple*; **singuli**, one to each, separate. These words are derived from a stem *sam*, *sa*, with the meaning *one*, and are probably akin to No. 487 and 377.

489. 490. Pronominal stem, ε, Ε (for σΕ), σφε, (οὐ, οἱ, Ε), himself, herself, themselves; ε-ός, ος, σφός, own, his own, her own, their own; ι-διο-ς, one's own, private, personal; ι-διώ-της, a private person, one who has no professional knowledge, [*idiot*]; ι-διώ-μα, a peculiarity, *idiom*.

σε, himself, herself, itself, themselves; συνς, of or belonging to himself, herself, itself, themselves, [*suicide*].

The *Spiritus Asper* appears in the following words as the representative of an original *j* or *y*, which in Sk. and Latin may be retained or replaced by *i* or *e*.

490. **ya**; **ja**; (st. ὁ, fem. δ, η); **ι**; pronominal forms.

ὅς, who; ως, as.

**ι-s**, he; **ε-a**, she; **ι-d**, it; **iste** (compounded of two pronominal stems, *i* and *to*), this, that, this of yours, that of yours; **ipse** (*is* and *pse* for *pte*; the suffix *pte* being from the same root as *potis*, No. 314), he himself; **ι-bi** (from the pronominal root *i*, with dative ending *bi* [as in *tibi*, *sibi*], in locative sense [as in *ubi*]), there; **ι-ta**, thus; **ι-tam** (from the pronominal root *i* and *-tam*), just so, in like manner, also, [*item*]; **ι-dem** (from the pronom. rt. *i* and the demonstrative suffix *-dem*, meaning *just*, *exactly*), the same, [*identical*, *identity*, *identify*]; **ι-tērum**, (acc. sing. neut. of a comparative form from the pronom. rt. *i*), further, again; **ι-tēro**, to do a thing a second time, to repeat, [*iterate*, *reiterate*].

In the following words (Nos. 491–495), in Greek a simple vowel is the representative of the Indo-European vowel corresponding to it: ἄ, ε, ο, representing original *a*; ἄ, η, ω, representing original *ā*; ι and υ representing original *i* and *u*; and the original vowels are retained in Sk. and Latin, sometimes in a fuller form.

491. **vas, us; ush, us; —; us; burn.**

*εῦω, εῦω, to singe; αὔω, to kindle.*

**fir-o** (= *us-o*) (*us-si, us-tus*), to burn, (compd. w. ad, amb, com, de, ex, in, per, *prae*); **us-tor**, a burner of dead bodies; **combūro** (*com, būro = īro*), to burn entirely, to consume; **com-bus-tio**, a burning, *combustion*; **bus-tum**, the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried, a tomb.

492. **īwós**, Aeol. *aǔws*, Att. *ēws*, the dawn; **Ēōσ-φόρος**, Bringer of morn, (Lat. Lucifer), the Morning-star; **aǔριο-v**, to-morrow; **η-ρι** (adv.), early; **ηρι-γένεια**, child of morn; **ηέριος** (adj.), early; **ἀριστον**, morning-meal, breakfast.

**aurōra** (for *aus-os-a*), the dawn, morning. Of these words the Indo-Eur. rt. is *us*, burn, shine.

493. **i; i; i; i; go.**

"As the root *i* has been expanded in Sk. to *ja*, so Greek *ι* has been expanded to *ie*, which occurs in *ίειαι*. From the same *ja* in a causative sense comes **I-η-μι**, i.e., *ji-jid-mi*, and, with the addition of a *c*, Lat. *jacio*." Curtius.

**ē-μι** (pl. *i-μεν*), to go; **i-της, i-τα-μός**, headlong, eager; **oī-μος**, a way, path; **oī-μη**, the course of a song; **oī-τος**, fate, doom; **iημι** (causal of *ēmi*), to put in motion, to send.

**e-o** (pl. *i-mus*), to go, (compd. w. amb, ab, ad, ante, circum, com, ex, in, inter, intro, ob, per, *prae*, *praeter*, pro, re, retro, sub, trans), [exit, transient, transit, transition, transitive, transitory]; **ītus, ītio**, a going; **ambītio**, a going round, a soliciting for votes, *ambition*; **cōmēs** (*com, eo*), a companion; **I-ter** (for *i-tiner*), a going, a journey, [*itinerant*]; **in-īt-iūm**, a going in, a beginning, [*initial*]; **in-īt-īo**, to begin, to *initiate*; **ex-īt-iūm**, a going out, destruction; **sēd-īt-īo** (*sed*, i.e., *sine*, *itio*), a going apart, dissension, *sedition*; **subītus**, that has come on stealthily or unexpectedly, sudden, unexpected; **cōītus, coētus**, a coming together, an assemblage; **prætōr** (for *præitor*), a leader, a *praetor* (*pretor*); **jā-e-īo**, (to make go, cause to go, hence), to throw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob,

prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interject, interjection, object, project, p<sub>r</sub>oject, reject, subj<sub>e</sub>ct, subject]; amictio (am = ambi, jactio), to throw around, to wrap about; amictus, an outer garment, clothing; jacto (freq.), to throw, to hurl; jactura, that which is thrown overboard, loss; jactilus (adj.), that which is thrown, cast, or hurled; jactilum, a net, a dart; jactilor, to hurl a javelin, to throw, [ejaculate]; obex (ob, jacio), a bolt or bar, a barrier; jacteo (intrans. of jactio), (lit. to be thrown or cast, hence), to lie, (compd. w. ad, circum, inter, ob, prae, sub), [adjacent, circumjacent]; Jānus, an old Italian deity (the month of January, as the beginning of the year, was sacred to him, as were also the beginnings of things in general; and the doors of houses were under his special protection); Jānuarius (adj.), of or belonging to Janus; Jānuarius (sc. mensis), January; jā-nua, a door; janitor, a door-keeper, a janitor.

494. 494. is; ish; lor; —; wish, long for.

ιότης, will, desire; ι-μέπος, a longing or yearning after.

495. oīs, the ear.

aur-is (= aus-is), the ear, [aurist, auricular]; aus-culto (freq.), to listen to, give ear to, [auscultation]. The Indo-Eur. rt. of these words is probably av (shown in No. 475). By adding s we have the stem aus shown in the Latin auris (= ausis).

## PART III.

## Irregular Substitution of Sounds.

—○—○—○—○—○—

**k; k, p; π; qu.**

496. **vak**; **vak'**; **Fēr**; **vōc**, **vec**; sound, speak, call.

**ε-(F)επον**, **εἶπον**, I spoke, I said; **επ-os**, a word, (pl.) epic poetry; **επ-ικός**, *epic*; **ὄψ**, a voice; **ἐν-οπ-ή**, a cry, voice, sound.

**vox** (st. *vōc*), a voice, sound; **vōc-o**, to call, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, e, in, pro, re, se), [*convvoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke*]; **vōc-ābulum**, an appellation, name, [*vocabulary*]; **vōc-ālis**, that utters a voice, *vocal*; **vōc-ātio**, **vōc-ātus**, a calling, summoning, [*vocation, avocation, convocation, invocation, provocation, revocation*]; **vōc-ifērōr** (*vox, fero*), to cry out, *vociferate*; **con-viō-iūm** (= *con-vec-iūm*), a violent or loud noise, loud or violent reproaching; **invitō** (= *in-vic-ito* = *in-vec-ito*), to *invite*, ask.

497. **sak**; **sak'**; **ἴπ** (for *σεω*); **sequ**, **sec**, **soc**; follow.

**ἴπ-w**, to be about or with; **ἴπ-ομαι**, to follow; **ἴ-σπ-όμην** (2 aor.), I followed; **ἴπ-έτης**, a follower, attendant; **ὅπ-λον**, an implement, (pl.) arms.

**sēqu-or**, to follow, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub), [*sue, suit, ensue, pursue, sequence, consequent, consequence, subsequent, consecutive, persecute, prosecute*]; **sec-tor** (freq.), to follow continually or eagerly, (compd. w. ad, com, in); **as-sec-la** (ad-sec-la), a follower; **sēqu-ester**, a depositary, a trustee; **sēqu-estro**, to give up for safe-keeping, surrender, [*sequester, sequestrate*]; **sēc-undus**, following, the following in

time or order, the next, the *second*, [secondary]; *sēo-undo*, to favor, to *second*; *sēo-us*, adv. (prop. following later in rank or order), otherwise; *sōo-ius* (adj.), sharing, associated; *sōo-ius* (subst.), a sharer, partner, companion; *sōo-ialis*, of or belonging to companionship, *sociable*, *social*; *sōo-io*, to associate, to share a thing with another, (compd. w. ad, com, dis), [associate, association, consociate, consociation, dissociate, dissociation]; *sōo-ietas*, *society*. .

498. **Ik**; —; **īw**; **ic**; hit.

*īttopau*, to press hard, to hurt; *īw* (st. *īr*), a noxious worm; *īr-os*, (in a mouse-trap) the piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse, a fuller's press.

*io-o*, to strike, to hit; *io-tus*, a blow, a stroke, (in prosody or music) a beating time, a beat.

499. **īttos** (*īkkos*), a horse; *īttō-ra*, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight; *īttos*, of or pertaining to horses; *īttēus*, a horseman; *īttō-dρōmos*, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; *īttō-pōtāmos*, the river-horse, *hippopotamus*.

*ēquu-s*, a horse; *ēqu-inus*, of or belonging to horses, *equine*; *ēqu-es*, a horseman; *Equ-ites*, the order of knights; *ēqu-ester*, of horsemen, of cavalry, *equestrian*; *ēq-ūto*, to ride, (compd. w. ad, in, inter, ob, per, praeter). The Indo-Eur. root of these words is probably *ak* (No. 2).

500. **rīk**; **rīk'**; **λīw**; **līqu**, **lic**; leave, leave free.

*λeīp-ω*, *λiμp-ávw*, to leave; *λeīp-μa*, *λeīp-āvov*, a remnant; *λoīp-ōs*, remaining, the rest; *Θ-λeīp-is*, a leaving out, *ellipsis*, *ellipse*.

*līqu-o* (*līqu-i*, *lio-tum*), to *leave*; *de-linquo*, to fail, to be wanting in one's duty, [delinquent]; *rē-linquo*, to leave behind, *relinquish*, [*relic*, *relict*]; *dē-rēlinquo*, to forsake entirely, [*dere-lict*]; *rē-līqu-us*, that is left behind, remaining; *reliquiae*, *relliquiae*, the remains, *relics*; *lio-et* (it is left to one, open to one), is is lawful, permitted, (*licet*, being the intrans. to *linquere*, as

*pendet to pendere, jacet to jacerē), [licit, illicit]; lic-entia, freedom, license; lio-eo, to be for sale; lio-eor, to bid at an auction; pol-lio-eor, [to bid or offer largely, cf. No. 317), to offer, to promise; liqu-eo, to be fluid or liquid, to be clear or evident; liqu-esco (inch.), to become fluid or liquid, to become clear; liqu-idus, flowing, fluid, *liquid*, clear; liqu-or, to be fluid or liquid, to flow; liqu-or, fluidity, a fluid or liquid, *liquor*.*

501. **mark**; **març**; **μάρπιτ**, **ματ**; **mulo**; touch, seize.

*μάρπιτω* (2 aor. ἔ-μαρπιτ-ov), to catch, seize; *μάρπιτης*, a seizer, ravisher.

*mulo-o, †mulo-to*, to maltreat, injure; *mulo-eo*, to stroke, to touch lightly, (compd. w. com, de, per, re).

502. **ak**; **aç**, **ak-sh**; **öt**; **oc**; see.

*✓δπ* (δπ-ωπ-α, δψ-οματ), see; δμ-μα, the eye, a sight; δψ, the eye, countenance; δψις, the look or appearance of a person or thing, countenance, sight; δπ-τήρ, a spy, a scout; δπ-ιπτεύω, δπ-ιπτεύω, to look around after; δπ-ή, an opening, a hole; δπ-εας, an awl; δπ-τικός, of or for sight, *optic*, *optical*, [*optics*, *optician*]; δφ-θαλμός, the eye; δφ-θαλμία, a disease of the eyes, *ophthalmia*, *ophthalmic*.

*δο-ύλις*, an eye, [*ocular*, *oculist*, *daisy*]; δο-ύλο, to make to see, to make visible, [*ogle*]; in-δούλο, to *inoculate*, i.e., to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another; ex-δούλο, to deprive of eyes.

503. **δπ-ός**, juice, (properly) the milky juice which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision; σοφ-ής, clear, sure (prop. of a keen, decided taste); σοφ-ός, skilful, intelligent, wise, [*sophist*, *philosopher*]; σοφ-ία, skill, intelligence, wisdom; σοφ-ίω, to make wise, to become wise.

*sūg-o*, to suck; ex-sūgo, to suck out; sūc-us (*succus*), juice; sūc-ulentus, full of juice or sap, *succulent*; sū-men (= *sug-imen*, *sug-men*), breast; sāp-a, must or new wine boiled thick, [*sap*]; †sāpo, *soap*, [*saponaceous*]; sāp-io, to taste, to have taste, to

have good taste, to be wise; *săp-iens*, wise, *sapient*; *săp-or*, taste; *săp-idus*, well-tasted, relishing, savory, wise; *in-săp-idus*, tasteless, *insipid*.

504. *πέντε*, five; *πέμπτος*, the fifth.

*quinque*, five; *quintus* (= *quinc-tus*), the fifth.

505. *pak*, *kak*; *pak'*; *πεπ*; *coqu*, *coc*; cook, ripen.

*πέπων*, cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, tender; *πεπτός*, cooked; *πέψις*, a ripening, cooking, digestion; *δυσ-πέψια*, indigestion, *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*; *πέπτω*, to soften or ripen, to cook; *πέπυμα*, any kind of dressed food, (but mostly in plur.) pastry; *πόπαρον*, a sacrificial cake.

*οδηγού-ο*, to *cook*, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, re), [decoction]; *οδηγού-ος* (*οδηγος*, *οδεύς*), a *cook*; *οδηγού-ίνα*, a *kitchen*; *οδηγού-λι-να*, (= *coc-lina*), a *kitchen*, [culinary].

506. *κα*; *κα*; *το*, *κο*; *quo*; pronominal roots.

*πόθι*, *ποῦ*, where; *πόθεν* (Ion. *κόθεν*), whence? *πῶς* (Ion. *κῶς*), how? *πότε* (Ion. *κότε*), when? *πότερος* (Ion. *κότερος*), which of two? *πόστος* (*πόσος*), which in a series? *πο-λος* (Ion. *κοῖος*), of what nature, of what sort? *πόσος* (Ion. *κόσος*), of what quantity?

*quo-d*, that, because; *quo* (prop. dat. or abl. of *qui*), where, whither; *κ-βι* (for *quo-bi*), where; *qua-m* (adverbial acc. of *qui*), how; *quan-do*, when; *τιτερ* (for *cu-ter*, or *quo-tero-s*, in form a comparative of *quis*), which of the two, [whether]; *τιτερque* (*uter*, *que*), each (of the two), one and the other, one as well as the other; *quo-t*, how many, as many; *quōdienis*, *quōdies*, how often, how many times, as often as, [*quotient*]; *quōd-tus*, which or what in number, order, etc., [*quota*]; *quantus* (*quam*), how great, [*quantity*]; *quālis*, of what sort or kind, [*quality*].

507. *✓σεπ*, say.

*ξ-σπ-ετε*, say; *ἐν-τ-σπ-εν*, said.

508. **tark**; —; **τρεπτ**, **τραπτ**; **torqu**, **torc**; turn, wind.

**τρέπτω** (Ion. **τράπτω**), to turn; **τροπή**, a turning round; **τρόπος**, a turn, manner, *trope*; **τροπικός**, belonging to a turn or turning, [*tropic*, *tropical*]; **τροπαιός**, of a turning, of or belonging to a defeat or rout; **τρόπαιον**, a *trophy*, a monument of the enemy's defeat (**τροπή**); **τρόπης**, a ship's keel; **τροπήνιον**, **τροπαιόν**, a press; **τραπτέω**, to tread grapes; **εὐτράπτελος**, easily turning, versatile.

**torqu-eo**, to turn, to twist, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*torsion*, *tort*, *tortoise*, *contort*, *contortion*, *distort*, *distortion*, *extort*, *extortion*, *retort*, *retortion*]; **tor-to** (freq.), to torture; **tor-tor**, an executioner, torturer; **tor-tura**, a twisting, *torture*; **tor-tus**, a twisting, winding; **tor-tuōsus**, full of crooks or turns, *tortuous*; **tor-mentum**, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, torture, *torment*; **torqu-is**, **torqu-es**, a necklace; **toro-ūlum**, **toro-ūlar**, a press.

**g**; **g**; **β**; **b**, **v**, **g**.

509. **ga**, **gva**, (**g**)**va-n**, **ba**-**ga**, **gam**; **βα**; **bi**, **bi-t**, **bu**, (**ven**), go.

2 aor. **ἴ-βην**, I went; Hom. pres. part., **βι-βά-s**, going; (iterative) **βά-σκε**, go; (verbal adj.) **βα-τός**, passable; pres. **βαίνω**, I go; **βῆμα**, a step, a raised place to speak from; **βω-μός**, an altar (with a base or steps); **βη-λός**, the threshold; **βέ-βη-λός**, allowable to be trodden, profane; **βά-σις**, a stepping, step, *base*, *basis*; **ἀνά-βα-σις**, a going up; **βά-θον**, that on which anything steps or stands, a pedestal, step, the ground; **βά-δος**, a walk; **βα-δίζω**, to walk or go slowly, to march; **βέ-βα-ιος**, firm, steady; **βι-βά-ζω** (causal of **βαίνω**), to make to mount, to lift up.

**věn-io**, to come, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, dis, e, inter, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*advent*, *adventure*, *convene*, *cónvent*, *event*, *intervene*, *invent*, *inventory*, *prevent*, *supervene*]; **ven-títo** (freq.), to come often; **ad-věn-a**, one who comes

to a place, a foreigner, a stranger; *ven-tio*, a coming, [*intervention*, *invention*, *prevention*, *supervention*]; *con-ven-tio*, a meeting, *convention*, agreement; *con-tio* (less correctly *concio*) (= *con-ventio*), a meeting, a discourse; *contio-nor*, *conciōnor*, to be convened in an assembly, to deliver an oration; *bā-cūlum*, *bā-cūlus*, a staff; *bē-to*, *bae-to*, *bi-t-o*, to go, (compd. w. ad. e, in, inter, per, praeter, re); *ar-bi-t-er* (*ar* = *ad*, *bito*), one that goes to something in order to see or hear it, a spectator, one who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, an *arbiter*; *ar-bi-tror*, to hear, judge, believe, *arbitrate*; *ar-bi-trium*, judgment, decision; *ar-bi-trarius*, of arbitration, uncertain, depending on the will, *arbitrary*; *am-bū-lo* (= *ambi-bū-lo*), to go about, to walk, (compd. w. circum, de, in, ob, per, re), [*ambulant*, *ambulance*, *ambulatory*, *amble*, *perambulate*].

510. 510. —; *gal*; *βαλ*, *βελ*, *βολ*; —; fall, glide, slip away, let slip, let fly, throw.

*βάλ-λω*, to throw, (intr.) to fall; *δια-βάλ-λω*, to throw over or across, to slander; *διά-βολ-ος*, a slanderer, the Slanderer, the *Devil*; *δια-βολ-ικός*, slanderous, devilish, *diabolical*; *βλή-μενος*, *βλητός*, hit; *βλῆ-μα*, a throw, a missile, a wound; *βέλ-ος*, a missile; *βέλ-εμνον*, a dart; *βελ-όνη*, a point, a needle; *βολ-ή*, a throw, a stroke; *βόλ-ος*, a throw with a casting-net, a net; *βολ-ίς*, a missile, the sounding-lead.

511. *βαρύ-s*, heavy; *βαρύ-tos* (*βαρύs*, *tóvos*), deep-sounding, [*barytone*, *baritone*]; *βαρ-οs*, *βαρύ-της*, weight, [*barometer*]; *βαρέ-w*, to weigh down; *ἐπι-βαρέ-w*, to weigh down, press heavily upon.

*grāv-is* (= *gar-uis*), heavy, *grave*, [*grief*]; *grāv-itas*, weight, *gravity*; *grāv-o*, to load, to weigh down, (compd. w. ad, de, in, *prae*), [*grieve*, *aggrieve*, *aggravate*]; *grāv-esco* (inch.), to become burdened or heavy; *grāv-idus*, pregnant, laden; *brū-tus* (kindred with *βαρύs*, perhaps contracted from *bārūtus*), heavy, dull, irrational, *brute*, [*brutal*].

512. **gl**, gvi-v, gvi-g; g'iv; βι.; vi, vi-v, vi-g; live.  
 $\beta\imath$ -os,  $\beta\imath$ -otos,  $\beta\imath$ -or*ή*, life, course of life, livelihood, [*biography, autobiography, biology*];  $\beta\imath$ - $\omega$ , to live.

vit-a, life; vit-ālis, vital; viv-us, living, quick; viv-idus, living, animated, vivid; viv-ax, tenacious of life, vigorous, vivacious; viv-ācītas, natural vigor, liveliness, vivacity; viv-o, to live, (compd. w. com, pro, re, super), [*revive, revival, survive*]; viv-tus, that upon which one lives, provisions, victuals.

513. **gu**; gu; **bo**; bo; cry aloud, roar, bellow.

$\beta\imath$ - $\eta$ , a loud cry, a shout;  $\beta\imath$ - $\omega$ , to cry aloud, to shout.

bō-o, bōv-o, to cry aloud, to roar; re-bō-o, to bellow back, resound, re-echo; bōv-īnor, to bellow at, to revile.

514. **gar**, gal; gar; **βop**, **βpo**; vor (for gvor), gur, gul, glu; swallow, devour.

$\beta\imath$ - $\beta\rho\omega$ -σκω, to eat;  $\beta\imath$ o-p-ā, meat;  $\beta\imath$ o-p-ōs, gluttonous;  $\beta\imath$ o-p-μα, food;  $\beta\imath$ o-w-τήρ, eating.

vōr-o (= gvorō), to devour; dē-vōrō, to swallow down, to devour; vōr-ax, swallowing greedily, voracious; vōr-ācītas, greediness, voracity; vōr-āgo, (that which swallows up), an abyss, whirlpool; gur-ges, a raging abyss, a whirlpool, [*gorge*]; in-gur-gīto, to pour in like a flood or whirlpool; gur-gūl-iō, the gullet, windpipe; gūl-a, the *gullet*, throat, [*gully*]; glū-tio, gluttio, to swallow or gulp down, [*glut, deglutition*]; in-glū-vies, the crop, maw.

515. **gu**; gu; **bo**; bo; bellow.

βoύs, an ox, a cow; βou-κόλοs, a herdsman; βou-κολικόs, pastoral, *bucolic*.

bōs, an ox, a cow, [*bos, bossy, bovine*].

### k; k'; τ; qu.

516. **τe**, and.

que, and. This particle is probably derived from the interrogative stem (No. 506).

517. *τέσσαρες*, four; *τέταρτος*, *τέταρτος*, the fourth; *τετράκις*, four times.

*quattuor*, *quatuor*, *four*; *quartus*, the fourth, [*quarter*, *quart*, *quartan*, *quartelle*, *quarto*]; *quāter*, four times; *quādro*, to make square, [*quadrate*]; *quadrans*, a fourth part, [*quadrant*]; *quadrigae* (contr. from *quadrijugae*, *quatuor*, *jugum*), a set or team of four; *quadrūpēs* (*quattuor*, *pes*), a four-footed animal, a *quadraped*.

518. *τί*, pay.

*τί-ω*, to pay honor to a person, to honor, to value; *τί-νω*, to pay a price, (mid.) to have a price paid one, to exact a penalty; *τι-μή*, honor, value; *τι-μάω*, to honor, to value; *τι-μημα*, valuation, census; *τι-μητής*, one who estimates, the censor; *τι-σις*, payment by way of return or recompense, vengeance.

519. *κι*; —; *τι*; *qui*; interrog. pronom. roots.

*τι-s*, *τι* (interrog. pronoun), *who?* *what?* *τις*, *τι* (indef. pronoun enclitic), any one, anything.

*qui-s*, *qui-d*, (interrog. pronoun), *who?* *which?* *what?* *qui-s*, *qui-d*, (indef. pronoun), any one, anything. These forms are to be referred to *ki*, the weaker form of the interrogative stem; the stronger form is shown under No. 506.

In the following example the corresponding letters are **gh**; **gh**; **θ**; **f**.

520. *ghar*; *ghar*; *θερ*; *for*, *fur*; hot, warm.

*θέρ-ομαι*, to become hot or warm; *θέρ-os*, summer; *θέρ-μός*, hot, warm, [*thermometer*]; *θέρ-μη*, heat; *θέρ-μαι* (pl.), hot springs; *θέρ-μετε* (vb.), heat; *θέρ-μαίνω*, to warm, to heat.

*for-mus*, *for-mīdus*, warm; *fur-nus*, *for-nus*, an oven; *for-nax*, a furnace, an oven; *for-ceps* (*formus*, *capio*), (lit. that which takes hold of what is hot), a pair of tongs, pincers, *forceps*.

In Nos. 521 and 522 we find a change of an original **b** or **bh** to Greek **F**.

521. Sk. *bhaṅg'* (*bhanag'-mi*), break, burst; *bhang-as*, breach. Greek *φαγ-*. *ἀγ-νυμι*, to break; *ἀγ-ή*, breakage, a fragment, the place where the waves break, the beach; *ἀ-αγ-ής*, unbroken, not to be broken.

522. **bargh**, *bhrag*; —; **Frag**, *Fραγ*; **frag**; break.

*ρῆγ-νυμ*, to break, break or burst through; *ρῆγ-μα*, a fracture, a rent; *ρῆγ-μίς*, *ρῆγ-μίν*, breakers; *διαρράξ*, rent asunder; *ρωγαλέο-s*, broken, cleft, torn.

**frang-o**, to break, (compd. w. com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*frangible*, *fraction*, *infringe*, *infraction*, *refract*, *refraction*, *refractory*]; **frag-men**, *frag-mentum*, a piece broken off, a *fragment*; **frag-or**, a breaking, a crashing; **frag-ilis**, easily broken, *fragile*, *frail*; **frac-tura**, a *fracture*.

In the following words we find in Greek an interchange of **λ** and **ρ**.

523. **sar**; *sar*; **ἀλ**; *sal*; leap.

*ἄλλ-ομαι*, to spring, leap; *ἀλ-μα*, a spring, leap; *ἄλτικός*, good at leaping, active.

**säl-io**, to leap, (compd. w. ad, dis, ex, in, *prae*, pro, re, sub, trans), [*salient*, *assail*]; **sal-tus**, a leaping, a bound; **sal-to** (freq.), to dance, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, per, *prae*, sub, trans), [*assault*, *desultory*, *exult*, *insult*]; **säl-ax**, fond of leaping, *salacious*; **säl-ebra**, a jolting-place, roughness in a road; **prae-sul**, one who leaps or dances before others.

524. **ἀλ-s** (m.), salt; **ἀλ-es** (pl.), intellectual 'salt,' wit; **ἀλ-s** (f.), the sea; **ἀλ-ιος**, marine; **ἀλ-ιεύς**, one who has to do with the sea, a fisher, a sailor; **ἀλ-μη**, sea-water, brine; **ἀλ-μυρός**, salt, briny; **ἀλ-ίζω**, to salt.

**sal**, *salt*, the sea, intellectual acuteness, wit; **säl-io**, *salo*, *sallo*, to salt down, to salt; **sal-sus**, salted, salt.

525. **var**, *val*; **var**; **βολ**, *βουλ*; **vol**; will, choose.

*βούλ-ομαι* (Hom. *βόλ-εται*, *ἐ-βόλ-οντο*), to will, to wish; *βούλ-ή*, will, plan; *βούλ-ησις*, a willing, a purpose; *βούλ-ημα*, a purpose; *βούλ-εύω*, to take counsel, to plan.

**völ-o**, to *will*, to wish, [*volition*]; **nö-lo** (= *ne*, *volo*), to wish or will . . . not, to be unwilling; **völ-untas**, will, choice; **völ-un-tarius**, willing, *voluntary*, *volunteer*; **vel** (old imperative of *volo*, take your choice) (conj.), or; **vel . . . vel**, either . . . or.

526. 526. —; **var**; **Fel**; —; press, restrain, shut in, protect.  
 $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\acute{e}\omega$ , to pack close, to collect;  $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}ap$ , a close covering, a defence;  $\sigma\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\acute{a}m\acute{o}s$ , a throng of warriors;  $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\eta$ ,  $\bar{\Delta}\text{-}\eta$ , a crowd, a troop;  $\delta\bar{\mu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\oslash}$  ( $\delta\bar{\mu}\acute{m}\acute{o}s$ ,  $\bar{\Delta}\bar{\eta}$ ), a crowd, a throng;  $\delta\bar{\mu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\lambda}\acute{e}\omega$  ( $\delta\bar{\mu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\oslash}$ ), to be together with, be associated with.

527. 527. **o\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\sigma** (Ion.  $\sigma\bar{\lambda}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\oslash}$ ), whole, [*catholic*].  
**sollu\bar{s}** (old Latin form, retained in the compounds, *sollennis*, *sollers*, *sollicitus*, *sollifereus*), whole, entire; **s\bar{o}\bar{l}\text{-}idus**, firm, *solid*.

528. 528. **svar**; (**svar**, heaven); **\sigma\bar{e}\bar{p}** (for **\sigma Fep**), **\sigma\bar{e}\bar{p}**, **\sigma\bar{a}\bar{\lambda}** (for **\sigma Fel**); **ser**, **sor**, **sol**; shine, burn.  
 $\sigma\bar{e}\bar{p}\text{-}\omega s$  =  $\sigma\bar{e}\bar{p}\text{-}\acute{o}s$ , hot, scorching;  $\Sigma\bar{e}\bar{p}\text{-}\omega s$ , Sirius, the dog-star;  $\sigma\bar{e}\bar{p}\text{-}\acute{a}\bar{d}\bar{\omega}$ , to be hot and scorching;  $\sigma\bar{e}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}as$ , light;  $\sigma\bar{e}\bar{\lambda}\text{-}\acute{y}\bar{n}\bar{\eta}$ , the moon, [*selenography*].  
**s\bar{e}\bar{r}\text{-}\acute{e}\bar{n}\bar{\nu}\bar{s}**, clear, bright, *serene*; **s\bar{e}\bar{r}\text{-}\acute{e}\bar{n}\bar{\nu}**, to make clear or fair; **s\bar{o}\bar{l}**, the sun; **s\bar{o}\bar{l}\text{-}\acute{a}\bar{r}\bar{\iota}\bar{s}**, *solar*.

## PART IV.

## Application of the Principles of the New School.

## CHAPTER I.

## ABLAUT I.

THE three root-forms which are treated under the names of ablaut I., II., and III., each occur regularly in Greek, as in the other languages of the family, only in certain kinds of formations, or, conversely, a certain Greek word has but one historically correct root-form or ablaut. But as in language everywhere, so especially in a language of the rich, independent life of the Greek, disturbing forces have operated against the laws which originally shaped the several word formations, and have in certain cases succeeded in almost obliterating the effects of these laws. The unfriendly forces at work are best defined as: 1. *Assimilation* by what is generally termed 'false analogy' or form association. 2. *New formation* upon some already existing form, or upon the material abstracted from such a form. A single example to illustrate each will not be amiss.

(1) The noun bases in *ες*, generally serving as abstracts (*θέρ-ος*, *κλέφ-ος*, etc.), are made with ablaut I. According to this rule are made *βέθ-ος* and *πένθ-ος*, both occurring in Homer, but going out of common use about the time of Herodotus. In the later language there appear in addition to these *βάθ-ος* and *πάθ-ος*, illegitimately made with ablaut III. These are evidently formed after the analogy of *βαθ-ύς*, *ε-παθ-όντων*, etc., forms which regularly have ablaut III., and with which the abstracts were associated in the minds of the

language-users until they crowded out the historically correct  $\beta\acute{e}\nu\theta$ -os and  $\pi\acute{e}v\theta$ -os, because there were no forms by mental association with which they could be kept alive.

(2) The present  $\dot{\rho}\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega$  is made with ablaut III. Ordinarily the theme of the present stands in no formal relation with the themes of the other tenses, e.g., the present  $\pi\acute{a}\sigma\chi\omega$  is made with ablaut III., but future  $\pi\acute{e}l\sigma\omega\mu\alpha i$  ( $\pi\acute{e}n\theta$ -σομαί) with ablaut I., as the future regularly is. But the future and sigmatic aorist corresponding to  $\dot{\rho}\acute{a}\pi\tau\omega$  are made according to its root-vowel:  $\dot{\rho}\acute{a}\psi\omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\psi\omega$ , where we should expect  $\dot{\rho}\acute{e}\mu\psi\omega$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon}\varphi\mu\psi\omega$ ; cf.  $\dot{\rho}\omega\mu\cdot\phi\epsilon\upsilon\cdot\varsigma$ .

### *Verbal Formations.*

1. The singular of non-thematic (root) presents originally was accented on the root, which appears in its first strong form. The material in Greek is very meagre:  $\acute{e}\bar{l}\cdot\mu$ ,  $\acute{e}\bar{l}$  and Hom.  $\acute{e}\bar{l}\cdot\sigma\theta\alpha$ ,  $\acute{e}\bar{l}\cdot\sigma i$  :  $\acute{l}\cdot\mu\epsilon\nu$ . —  $\acute{e}\bar{l}\cdot\mu\acute{i}$  ( $\acute{e}\sigma\cdot\mu\acute{i}$ ), Dor.  $\acute{e}\sigma\cdot\sigma\acute{i}$ ,  $\acute{e}\sigma\cdot\acute{r}\acute{i}$ : Dor. ( $\sigma$ )- $\sigma\acute{r}\acute{i}$ ; further the Hom. infinitive  $\acute{\theta}\cdot\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha i$ ; cf. Lat. *es-t* = Sk. *at-ti*. An Indo-European irregularity is contained in *κεῖ-ται* = Sk. *çē-te*, because ablaut I. appears in the middle. From Class BB there is another example:  $\phi\eta\cdot\mu\acute{i}$ ,  $\phi\eta\cdot s$ ,  $\phi\eta\cdot\sigma i$ :  $\phi\ddot{a}\cdot\mu\acute{e}\nu$ . Sanskrit has this class largely represented: *é-mi*, *i-más*; *ás-mi*, *s-más*; *hán-mi*; *ghn-ánti*; *vác-mi*; *uc-más*, etc. The only Latin instance which preserves the difference between strong and weak forms is contained in *es-t*: *s-unit*.

2. The entire system, active and middle, of thematic presents, when corresponding to the Hindu I. class, is made with ablaut I. They are to be found in Curt. Verb. I<sup>2</sup>, 210 and 223. Examples:  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\cdot\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{e}\chi\cdot\omega\mu\alpha i$ ,  $\tau\acute{e}\cdot\omega$ ,  $\kappa\acute{e}(y)\cdot\omega\mu\alpha i$ ,  $\kappa\acute{e}\acute{F}\cdot\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{e}\nu\cdot\omega\mu\alpha i$ ,  $\delta\acute{e}\rho\cdot\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{e}\acute{l}\cdot\omega\mu\alpha i$ ,  $\mu\acute{e}\nu\cdot\omega$ ,  $\phi\acute{e}\delta\acute{e}\cdot\omega\mu\alpha i$ ,  $\phi\acute{e}\nu\acute{y}\cdot\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{e}\rho\acute{o}\cdot\omega\mu\alpha i$ ,  $\sigma\pi\acute{e}\nu\cdot\delta\omega$ ,  $\mu\acute{e}\mu\phi\cdot\omega\mu\alpha i$ , etc. Of Class BB:  $\lambda\acute{y}\theta\cdot\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{y}\kappa\cdot\omega$ ,  $\eta\acute{y}\delta\cdot\omega\mu\alpha i$ , etc. Lat. *leg-o*, *reg-o*, *trem-o*, *dīc-o* (= *deic-o*), *fīd-o* (= *feid-o*), *dūc-o* (= *deuc-o*), *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*), *clep-o*, *serp-o*, etc.

3. A considerable number of presents of the iota-class are made (irregularly) with ablaut I.:  $\pi\acute{e}\sigma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\sigma\acute{e}\acute{I}\cdot\omega$  ( $\sigma\acute{e}F\cdot y\omega$ ),  $\pi\lambda\acute{e}\acute{I}\cdot\omega$

(πλεF-γω), κλείω (κλεF-γω), τείρω, φθείρω, σπείρω, ἀγέίρω, ἐγέίρω, δείρω, κείρω, μείρομαι, πείρω, εῖρω (σερ-γω), τελλω, δελλω and ζέλλω, ὀφείλω, ὀφέλλω, στέλλω, κέλλω, ὄκελλω, μελλω, σκέλλω, τείνω, γείνομαι, θείνω, κτείνω, λεύστω, ἔρδω (= Φεργ-γω).

4. The future systems, active and middle, are made with ablaut I.: ἐδ-οῦμαι, κεί-σομαι, πλευ-σοῦμαι, δερ-ῶ, στελ-ῶ, τεν-ῶ, νεψ-ῶ, λεύψω, φευξοῦμαι, τέρψω, βλέψω, πέμψω, etc.

5. The sigmatic (first) aorist system, active and middle, is made with ablaut I.: ἔλειψα, ἔ-δδει-σα, ἔ-ρρευ-σα, ἔ-φθειρα, ἔ-στειλα, ἔ-μεινα, ἔ-λειψα, ἔ-θρεψα, etc. To these correspond the simple s-aorists in Sk. (Whitney, §§ 878, 879): *a-gro-s-i*, *a-ne-s-i*, etc.

6. The first aorist passive, a special Greek formation, is made with this ablaut with very few exceptions. It differs in this important respect from the second aorist passive, which is made with ablaut III. The following are the instances from roots of Class AA: ἡγέχ-θην, ἔ-πέφ-θην, ἔ-πέχ-θην, ἔ-στέφ-θην, ἔ-λέχ-θην, ἔ-πνεύσ-θην, ἔ-πλευσ-θην, ἡγέρ-θην (ἀγείρω), ἡγέρ-θην (ἐγείρω), ἔ-κέρ-θην, ἔ-πεισ-θην, ἡλείφ-θην, ἡρείχ-θην, ἔ-λειφ-θην, ἡμείφ-θην, ἐλείχ-θην, ἔ-δειχ-θην, ἔ-ψεισ-θην, ἔ-τευχ-θην, ἔ-ζεύχ-θην, ἔ-γεύσ-θην, εύ-θεις, ἔ-κλέφ-θην, ἔ-θέλχ-θην, ἔ-πλέχ-θην, ἔ-βλέφ-θην, ἔ-φλέχ-θην, ἔ-δέρχ-θην, ἔ-στρεφ-θην, ἔ-τρέφ-θην, ἔ-θρέφ-θην, ἔ-σπέρχ-θην, ἔ-τέρφ-θην, ἔ-βρέχ-θην, ἔ-στέρχ-θην, ἔ-σπεισ-θην, (= ἔ-σπένδ-θην), ἔ-μέρμφ-θην, ἔ-πέμφ-θην; of Class BB cf. ἔ-λήγ-θην and ἔ-δήχ-θην.

Seeming exceptions are the Doric ἔ-στράφ-θην, ἔ-τράφ-θην, etc. Their vowels are on the same level with, and are to be explained like *τράφ-ω*, *στράφ-ω*, *τράχ-ω*, etc., as a special dialectic peculiarity.

Interesting are the cases in which first and second aorist passive occur from the same root: ἔ-κέρ-θην : ἔ-κάρ-ην; ἡλείφ-θην : ἔ-ζηλείφ-θην, ἡρείφ-θην : ἡρίπ-ην; ἔ-ζεύχ-θην : ἔ-ζύγ-ην; ἔ-κλέφ-θην : ἔ-κλάπ-ην; ἔ-πλέχ-θην : ἔ-πλάκ-ην; ἔ-δέρχ-θην : ἔ-δράκ-ην; ἔ-στρεφ-θην : ἔ-στράφ-ην; ἔ-τέρφ-θην : ἔ-τράπ-ην; ἔ-τρέφ-θην : ἔ-τράπ-ην; ἔ-θρέφ-θην : ἔ-τράφ-ην; ἔ-βρέχ-θην : ἔ-βράχ-ην; cf. from Class AA ἔ-τήχ-θην : ἔ-τάκ-ην.

*Nominal Formations.*

7. Nominal and adjectival bases in *es* are made with ablaut I.: (*F*)έπος, νέφος, ἔχεσ-φιν; ἔτ-ος, πέκ-ος, λέπ-ος, πέ(σ)-ος, κτέ-ος, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος, ἔρεβ-ος, λέχ-ος, ἔδ-ος, ῥέγ-ος, ῥέθ-ος, στέφ-ος; δέ(y)-ος; ρέ(F)-ος, κλε(F)-ος, σκεύ-ος; δέρ-ος, μέρ-ος, θέρ-ος, είρ-ος, ἔρ-ος; ἔλ-ος, βέλ-ος, τέλ-ος, σκέλ-ος, μέλ-ος; μέν-ος, γέν-ος, σθέν-ος, νέμ-ος, γέμ-ος; εἴδ-ος, μείδ-ος, τείχ-ος; γλευκ-ος, κευθ-ος, ζεῦγ-ος, ἔρευθ-ος, τεῦχ-ος, ψεῦδ-ος; κέρδ-ος, ἔρκ-ος, θέρσ-ος, στρέφ-ος; βλέπ-ος, φλέγ-ος, ἔλκ-ος, κλέπ-ος, βένθ-ος, πένθ-ος, ῥέγκ-ος, (ρέγχ-ος), ἔγχ-ος, ἔλεγχ-ος, φέγγ-ος, λέμβ-ος, λέμφ-ος.

Adjectives: ποδ-ηνεκής, εὐ-μενής, ίο-δνεφής, εὐ-σεβ-ής, Ἐτεο-κλῆς (theme: -κλεF-ος), Εὐ-πτερής, νημερτής, περι-σκελής, ζα-φλεγής, ἀ-τενής, ἀμφι-δρέπτής, ἀ-σπερχές, ἀ-μερφές.

As first members of compounds: φερέσ-βιος, ἐγερσί-μαχος, θελξί-νοος, etc.

Cf. also nouns in *as*: σέβ-ας, δέμ-ας, σέλ-ας, γέρ-ας, σκέπ-ας, κρέ-ας, λέπ-ας.

Formed by association with βαθ-ύς, θρασ-ύς, κρατ-ύς, etc., are made πάθ-ος, βάθ-ος, θάρσ-ος and θράσ-ος, κράτ-ος and κάρτ-ος, etc.; some historically correct forms, πένθ-ος, etc., are also preserved. Otherwise irregular are λάχ-ος, ὄχ-ος; εὐ-τυχής and δυσ-πονής are denominative formations.

Lat., *gen-us*, *nem-us*, *vet-us*, etc. In comp., *de-gener*.

8. Bases in *τωρ*, *τηρ*, *της* are formed with ablaut I.: Ἐκ-τωρ, Νέσ-τωρ, Μέν-τωρ, Στέν-τωρ, νεμ-έ-τωρ, ἔρκ-τωρ, κέν(τ)-τωρ, θέλκ-τωρ, τεύκ-τωρ; — θελκ-τήρ, θρεπ-τήρ, στρεπ-τήρ, ζευκ-τήρ, πευσ-τήρ, τευκ-τήρ, ἀλεπ-τήρ, πεισ-τηρ (: πείθω), γεν-ε-τήρ; — ἐπ-έ-της, νεφελ-ηγερέ-της, ἔρ-έ-της, Μέν-της, αὐθ-έν-της, ἀλείπ-της, ψεύσ-της, πεύσ-της, κλέπ-της, Θερσί-της.

The secondary suffix *τρο-* follows the same norm: λέκ-τρον κέν(τ)-τρον, δέρ-τρον, φέρ-τρον, τὰ θρέπ-τρα; φέρετρον and τέρ-ε-τρον.

Lat., *sec-tor*, *emp-tor*, *vec-tor*, *lec-tor*, *tex-tor*, *gen-i-tor*, etc.

9. Noun-bases in *man* (neuters in *ματ*; masculines in *μων*) are made with ablaut I.: *ειμα*; Aeol. *ξμμα* (root *Fεσ*), *πέμμα*, *λέμμα*, *ζέσμα*, *στέμμα*, *βδέσμα*, *ὅρεγμα*, *ῥέγμα*; *δειμα*, *χειμα*, *πνειμα*, *ῥειμα*, *χειμα*, *νειμα*, *δειμα*; *τέρμα*, *φέρμα*, *σπέρμα*, *ἔρμα*, *δέρμα*, *κέρμα*; *πέλμα*, *τέλμα*, *σέλμα*; *ἄλειμμα*, *ἔρειγμα*, *ἔρεισμα*, *λείμμα*, *δείγμα*, *ψεύσμα*, *τείγμα*, *κείθμα*, *ζεύγμα*, *γεῦμα*; *βλέμμα*, *κλέμμα*, *θέλγμα*, *πλέγμα*, *φλέγμα*, *ἔργμα*, *δέργμα*, *στρέμμα*, *θρέμμα*, *πείσμα* (= *πενθμα*). As an example of an exception *χύμα* is late; *χεῦμα* Homeric.

Sk., *kár-man*, *bhár-man*, *tok-man*, *várt-man*, etc.

Lat., *ger-men*, *seg-men*, *ter-men*, *lū-men* (= *leuc-men*).

Nouns in *μων*: *χειμών*, *λειμών*, *πλεύμων*, *πνεύμων*, *τέρμων*; *τεράμων* and *τελ-α-μών*; derivatives: *φλεγμονή*, *βέλεμμα*, *στελμονία*; in comp. *ἀνείμων*, 'unclad': *ειμα*.

Lat., *ter-mo*, *ser-mo*.

10. The comparatives and superlatives in *ιων* and *ιωτος* are formations accented on the root-syllable, and are regularly made with ablaut I.: *κερδίων*, *κέρδιστος*; *μείζων*, *μέγιστος*, *μεί(y)ων*; *κρέσσων* (*κρέτγων*), Doric-Ionic *κρέσσων*; the superlatives *κράτιστος* and *κάρτιστος* (abl. III.) have been attracted to the vocalic condition of the positive *κρατίν*.

11. Formations in *аво*, *авη*, *они* (*υη*) seem to be pretty equally divided between ablauts I. and II. With ablaut I.: *έδ-анός*, *σφεδ-ανός*, *σκεπ-ανός*, *στεγ-ανός*; *σκέπ-анов*, *δρέπ-анов*, *λείψ-анов*; *έρκ-άνη*, *σφενδ-όνη*, *περ-όνη*, *βελ-όνη*, *άμπ-εχ-όνη*; cf. *τέμ-ενος*.

With ablaut II.: *ζό(F)-анов*, *δργ-анов*, *πόπ-анов*, *δχ-анов*, *χό(F)-авос*; *χδ-авос*, *δρф-авос*, *ρδ-авос*, *օվр-авос* (= *Fop-авос*), *δρк-анη* (*δρχ-анη*), *тор-ұнты*.

## CHAPTER II.

## ABLAUT II.

*Verbal Formations.*

THE Greek, as well as the Indo-European, perfect is a non-thematic or root-formation. Like the non-thematic present, it originally exhibited the difference of accent and root-form between the singular active on the one hand and the dual-plural active and entire middle on the other. The singular active, having the accent on the root, contained and still regularly contains strong forms; in case of Class AA, ablaut II.: ἔ-οικ-α, μέ-μον-α : ἔ-ϊκ-τον, μέ-μα-τον; of Class BB: λέ-ληθ-α, πέ-φην-α : λέ-λασ-ται, πέ-φαν-ται. The perfects with ο are given in Curt. Verb. II., 185 and 188. Examples: τέ-τοκ-α, δέ-δοι-κα, ἔ-φθορ-α, ἔ-Φολ-α, κέ-κον-α, δέ-δρομ-α, πέ-ποιθ-α, ἐλ-ῆλουθ-α; δέ-δορκ-α, κέ-κλοφ-α, πέ-πονθα, λέ-λογχ-α, πέ-πομφ-α.

Lat. *o* in the old perfects: *mo-mord-i*, *spe-pond-i*, and *te-tond-i*.

[NOTE. Many are the intrusions which have been made upon this rule of root-vowels for the singular active. So the vowel-group *eu*, as is well known, has, with the exception of the single ἐλ-ῆλουθ-α, supplanted the group *ou*: τέ-τευχ-α, πέ-φενυ-α, κέ-κευθ-α, πέ-πνευ-κα. Not infrequently the weak forms of the perfect have intruded upon the singular, as vice versa the strong forms have generally usurped the territory of the weak in the active dual and plural: δέ-δι-α with δέ-δοι-κα; ἔ-φθαρ-κα with ἔ-φθορ-α; ἔ-σπαρ-κα, κέ-καρ-κα, ἔ-σταλ-κα, τέ-τα-κα, ḏλ-ῆλιφ-α, ἐρ-ῆριπ-α; the frequency of *k*-perfects among these attests the fact that these are later formations, made after the accentual law, the cause of the difference between strong and weak forms, had become extinct. A few

perfects are made upon the theme of the present: κέχανδ-α : χανδάνω ; (ξ-πτᾶρ-α : πταίρ-ω) ; ξ-ληγχ-α by the side of λέλογχ-α is made like ει-ληφ-α, λέληθ-α, etc. ; λα-γ-χ-άνω, ξ-λαχ-ον (root-syllable λχ), apparently equal to λα-μ-β-άνω, ξ-λαβ-ον (root-syllable λλβ) show the reason.]

2. Derived verbs in *aya*, Gr.  $\epsilon(y)\omega$ , take ablaut II.: δχ-έω, έκ-ποτ-έομαι, φοβ-έω, φορ-έω, ροφ-έω, πον-έω, στοιχ-έω, πορθ-έω, στροφ-έω, τροπ-έω, τροφ-έω, στοργ-έω, τρομ-έω, στροβ-έω, ρομβ-έω, ὄρχ-έομαι ; the same formations are contained in με-μόρ-ηται, βε-βόλ-ημαι, ἀπ-ε-κτόν-ηκα, σπορ-ητός, δομ-ήτωρ, etc. ; an exception is στιβ-έω, made directly upon στίβ-ος.

Lat., *mon-eo*, *noc-eo*, *tond-eo*, *tong-eo*, *spond-eo*, etc.

### *Nominal Formations.*

3. A special Greek formation made in close junction with the preceding are the themes in εύς : τοκ-εύς, χο(F)εύς, τορ-εύς, φορ-εύς, φθορ-εύς, σπορ-εύς, γον-εύς, φον-εύς, δρομ-εύς, τομ-εύς, νομ-εύς, πορθ-εύς, στροφ-εύς, τροφ-εύς, ἀμοργ-εύς, ἀμολγ-εύς, πλοκ-εύς, κλοπ-εύς, ρομφ-εύς, πομπ-εύς, etc. ; στιβ-εύς occurs like στιβ-έω.

4. Themes in *a* (Greek *o*, masculine and neuter, *η* feminine) are formed with ablaut II. The accent in historical times is generally found on the suffix in the case of *feminines* ; on the suffix also in the case of *masculines* when they have the function of *adjectives* or *nomina agentis* ; but on the root in the case of *masculines* when they are *abstracts* or *names of objects*. Accordingly there are :—

(α) Feminines : ἐν-(F)οπ-ή, σκοπ-ή, ρο(F)-ή, πνο(F)-ή, βαλ-ή, στολ-ή, φον-ή, τομ-ή, στοιβ-ή, σπουδ-ή, κλοπ-ή, πομπ-ή, etc.

(β) Adjectives and Nomina Agentis : δοχ-ός, σκοπ-ός, λοιπ-ός, σμοι-ός, θο(F)ός, βορ-ός, τομ-ός, ἀσθ-ός, ἀμοιβ-ός, τροφ-ός, κλοπ-ός, ὀλκ-ός, πομπ-ός, φορ-ός (cf. φόρ-ος), τροχ-ός (cf. τρόχ-ος), etc.

(γ) Abstracts and Names of Objects : τόκ-ος, φόβ-ος, λόγ-ος, χο(F)-ός, σό(F)-ος, νόμ-ος, φόν-ος, δρόμ-ος, βόλ-ος, στόλ-ος, πτόρ-ος, φόρ-ος, στοιχ-ος, τρόχ-ος, δνόφ-ος, μόμφ-ος, ρόγχ-ος, etc.

Exceptionally forms with ablaut I. : *φειδ-ός, λευκ-ός, Δελφ-οί, ἥργ-ον*; with ablaut III. : *φυγ-ή, ζυγ-όν, στίχ-ος*, etc.

Lat., *dol-u-s, mod-u-s, tog-a*.

5. Themes in *i* are made with ablaut II. : *τρόχ-ις, τρόφ-ις, τρόπ-ις, χρόμ-ις, μόμψ-ις, δρόπ-ις*. Those in *o* are pretty evenly divided between ablauts I. and II., and generally have the tone on the suffix: *ἐλπ-ίς, σκελ-ίς* and *σχελ-ίς, σελ-ίς, λεπ-ίς, κερκ-ίς; ζο(F)-ίς, βαλ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, φλογ-ίς, βροχ-ίς*.

6. A special Greek formation (probably secondary) with ablaut II. are the nouns in *άδ*: *λογ-άς, σπορ-άς, στολ-άς, λουπ-άς, ὀλκ-άς, πλοκ-άς, λοπ-άς, δρομ-άς, ὄργ-άς, δορκ-άς, φορβ-άς, νομ-άς, ὀρχ-άς, τροχ-άς, φοιτ-άς, Στοιχ-άδες, Στροφ-άδες*; exceptions with ablaut III. : *φυγ-άς, νιφ-άς, μηγ-άς*.

7. Themes in *ma* (*μος, μη, μον; ψως, αμος*) are regularly formed with ablaut II.; the accent wavers between root and suffix, except in the case of those in *ψως*: *γόν-ψως, λόπ-ψως, μόρσ-ψως, τρόψ-ψως, πλόκ-ψως, σπόρ-ψως, φθόρ-ψως*. Those without intervening vowel are, (a) With the accent on the root: *πότ-μος, οἵ-μος, τόρ-μος, ὄρ-μος, ὀλ-μος, ὄρκ-μος; λόχ-μη, οἴ-μη, τόλ-μη*. (b) With the accent on the suffix: *ῥογ-μός, ἀλον-μός, λοι-μός, συν-εοχ-μός, κορ-μός, φορ-μός, στολ-μός, βροχ-μός, ῥωχ-μός, πλοχ-μός, φλογ-μός; δοχ-μή, ὄρ-μή*; also a base *κοι-μα-* in *κοι-μά-w*. In *αμος*: *πλόκ-αμος, ὄρχ-αμος; οὐλ-αμός (= Φαλ-), ποτ-αμός*.

Lat., *for-ma* (Sk. root *dhar*); *for-mus* (Sk. root *ghar*).

8. Themes in *ta* (*το, τη*) which are not verbal adjectives are regularly accented on the root-syllable and take ablaut II.: *οἵ-τος, κοῖ-τος, κόν(τ)-τος, νόσ-τος, φόρ-τος, χόρ-τος*.

Lat., *hor-tus = κόρ-τος*.

## CHAPTER III.

## ABLAUT III.

THIS root-form is the one which appears when the accent of a word rests on some formative element, not on the root itself. The special Greek law of accentuation has, however, engrafted itself upon the old Indo-European accentual system, leaving but a few fossilized remnants, which have resisted the new law (infinitives of second aorist, verbal adjectives in *τός*, etc.).

*Verbal Formations.*

1. The dual and plural active and the middle of non-thematic presents were originally accented on the personal suffixes, leaving the root-syllable without accent, which therefore appears in its weakest form, ablaut III.: *ἴ-tov*, *ἴ-μεν* : *είμι*; Doric ( $\sigma$ )-*έτρι* : *έσ-τι*; the vowel is inorganically restored in *έσ-μέν*, *έσ-τόν*, etc., as is shown by Sk. *s-mas*, Lat. *s-umus*, etc. Of Class BB: *φα-μέν*, *φα-τόν* : *φη-μί*; *ἐ-φα-μεν*, *ἐ-φα-τον* : *ἐ-φη-σθα*. Sk. *s-mas* : *άs-mi*; *i-más* : *ε-mi*; *ha-thás* : *hán-mi*. Lat., *s-unit* : *es-t*. With the same ablaut are formed the optative and participle of non-thematic presents: *ἴ-άην*, *ἴ-όντος* : *εί-μι*; ( $\sigma$ )-*άντος* and ( $\sigma$ )-*έτεός* = Sk. *sat-yá-s*; cf. *φα-ίην*, *φά-μενος* : *φη-μί*.

2. Reduplicated thematic presents are formed with ablaut III.: *γύ-γν-o-μαι*, *μί-μν-w*, *ἴ-σχ-w*, *πí-πτ-w* and *τíκτw* for *τí-τκ-w*. Lat. *gi-gn-o*.

3. Presents whose formative element is the inchoative suffix *σκ* added immediately to the root are formed with ablaut III.: *βά-σκω* (*βγ-σκω*) = Sk. *gá-chāmi*; *πάσχω* (= *πνθ-σκω*) : *πένθ-os*; *μίσγω* (*μύ-σκω*) : *Μεξίας*; *ἴσκω* (*Fik-σκω*) : *ἐ-Φοικ-a*. Cf. of Class BB: *φá-σκω*: *φη-μí*; *λάσκω* (*λάκ-σκω*) : *λέ-λᾶκ-a*; *χάσκω* (*χάν-σκω*) : *κέ-χην-a*.

4. Only a small number of presents of the *iota*-class (IV. class) are formed with ablaut III., though this is the historically correct formation: *πταίρω* (*πτρ-γω*) : Εύ-πτέρ-ης; *σπαίρω* and *ἀσπαίρω*; *βάλλω* (*βλ-γω*) : βέλ-ος; *δάίρω* : δέρ-μα; *μαίνομαι* (*μγ-γομαι*) : μέν-ος; *καίνω* : κέ-κον-α. Roots of Class BB: *φαίνω* (*φν-γω*) : πέ-φην-α; *πάλλω* (*πάλ-γω*) : ξ-πηλ-α. With reduplication: *τι-ταίνω* (*τι-τγ-γω*).

5. A number of nasal formations are made with ablaut III.

(a) Those in *ανω*: *ἰκ-άνω* : *ἴκ-ω* (= *είκ-ω*), *ἄμαρτ-άνω* : *νημερτ-ής*; *α-νξ-άνω* : *ἀ-Φέξ-ω*; *δαρθ-άνω*.

(b) Those with double nasals are uniformly made with ablaut III.: *θι-γ-γ-άνω*; *λι-μ-π-άνω*; *τυ-γ-χ-άνω*; *έρν-γ-γ-άνω*; *πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι*; *φυ-γ-γ-άνω*; *λα-γ-χ-άνω* (= *λι-γ-γ-άνω*) : λέ-λογχ-α; *χα-ν-δ-άνω* (*χν-ν-δ-άνω*) : *χείσομαι* (= *χενδ-σομαι*); *πα-ν-θ-άνω* (*πν-ν-θ-άνω*) : *πενθ-ος*; of roots of Class BB: *ά-ν-δ-άνω* : ξ-αδ-α; *λă-ν-μ-β-άνω* : λήψομαι; *λă-ν-θ-άνω* : λήθ-ω; *μă-ν-θ-άνω*.

(c) Presents with nasals and *v*: *έρνθ-αίνω* : *ἔρενθ-ος*; *ἀλιτ-αίνω* : *ἀλεί(τ)-της*; *α-ν(σ)-άίνω* and *α-ν(σ)-αίνω*: Lat. *ūr-o* (= *eius-o*) and Sk. *ōṣati*; *παθ-άίνω* : *πένθ-ος*, *μαρ-άίνω* : Sk. *már-ate*. So also *πεπ-άίνω*; but ablaut III. of roots of the type A does in most cases not differ graphically from ablaut I. With reduplication: *τε-τρ-αίνω*.

6. The non-thematic second aorist (*μι-form*) is historically an imperfect belonging to a non-thematic present, and accordingly shares with it the peculiarity of differentiating the root-form of the singular active (ablaut I.) from that of the remaining persons of the indicative, active and middle, the entire optative, and the participles (ablaut III.).

In roots from Class BB the Greek has *ξ-πτηγ-ν* : *ξ-πτά-μην*, *πτά-ί-ην*; *ξ-βηγ-ν* : *βά-ί-ην*; *ξ-τληγ-ν* : *ξ-τλă-ν*, *τλă-ί-ην*; *ξ-φθηγ-ν* : *φθᾶ-ν*, etc.

In roots of Class AA this original vocalic difference appears also upon close search. There occur in the first place the following forms with ablaut III.: *ξ-χύ-μην*, *ξ-σσύ-μην*, *κλῦ-θι*, and *κλύ-μενος*; *ἀπο-υρά-ς* and *ἀπο-υρά-μενος* : *ἀπό-(F)ερ-σε*; *ξ-κτα-το* : *κτόν-ος*; *ἀπ-ξ-φα-το*.

For traces of formations containing ablaut I. and supplementing these, we must look to a set of peculiar aorists: ἔ-χεν-α and ἔ-χε(Φ)-α, ἔ-σσεν-α, ἤλεν-άμην, and ἤλε(Φ)-άμην. These are not sigmatic aorists which have dropped their σ, but they are strong forms of root-aorists, whose corresponding weak forms live in ἔ-χν-μην and ἔ-σσν-μην. An old conjugation was ἔ-χεν-α (for ἔ-χεν-μ), ἔ-χεν-ς, ἔ-χεν-τ : ἔ-χν-μεν, etc., precisely as the imperfect of a μι-verb: ἔ-ι-θη-ν, etc. : ἔ-τι-θε-μεν, etc. But the strong forms attracted the weak forms of the active to their vowel condition in accordance with that same tendency towards uniformity which has disturbed the original difference between the singular and the dual-plural of the perfect active. \*Ε-χεν-α, ἔ-σσεν-α, etc., are therefore conjugated independently through the active like sibilant aorists, and even middle forms (ἡλεν-άμην) occur; but ἔ-χν-μην and ἔ-σσν-μην have preserved the historically correct root-forms belonging to all the persons, except the singular active.

7. The common second aorist is a formation which corresponds to an imperfect of a thematic present which has the accent on the thematic vowel, therefore ablaut III. The true accentuation, which is the cause of the weak root-form, appears in the infinitives and participles: πιθ-έν; πιθ-έσθαι, πιθ-ών, πιθ-όμενος. From roots of type A: ἔ-σχ-ον, ἔ-πτ-ό-μην, ἔ-σπ-ον : ἔπ-ω, ἔ-σπ-ον : Lat. *in-sec-e*; ἤ-νεγκ-ον. Irregularly with ablaut I.: ἔ-τεκ-ον. From roots of type B: ἄμ-πνυ-ε, ἔ-κλυ-ον, ἔ-πταρ-ον, ἥγρ-όμην : ἔ-γείρω; ἀγρ-όμενος : ἀγείρω, ὀφλ-ον, ἔ-καν-ον, ἔ-κταν-ον, ἔ-ταμ-ον, ἔ-δραμ-ον. Irregularly with ablaut I.: ἀγερ-έσθαι : ἀγρ-όμενος (both Homeric); ὀφελ-ον : ὀφλ-ον; ἔ-τεμ-ον (late) : ἔ-ταμ-ον. From roots of type C: ἔ-πιθ-ον, ἤρικ-ον, ἤριπ-ον, ἔ-φλιδ-ον (Hesych.), εἴδ-ον, ικ-όμην, ἔ-λιπ-ον, ἤλιτ-ον, ἔ-στιχ-ον, ἔ-θιγ-ον, ἔ-δικ-ον, ἔ-ψυθ-ει, ἔ-τυχ-οκ, ἔ-φυγ-ον, ἤλυθ-ον, ἔ-κυθ-ον, ἔ-πυθ-όμην, ἤρηγ-ον, ἔ-πραθ-ον, ἔ-δρακ-ον, ἔ-τραπ-ον, ταρπ-ώμενα and τραπ-έίομεν, ἔ-βραχ-ον, ἤμαρτ-ον and ἤμβροτ-ον, ἔ-δαρθ-ον and ἔ-δραθ-ον, ἔ-δραπ-ον, ἔ-παθ-ον, ἔ-δακ-ον, ἔ-χαδ-ον, ἔρ-βαφ-ον, ἔ-λαχ-ον. From roots of Class BB: ἔ-λαθ-ον, ἔ-λαβ-ον, δι-έ-τμαγ-ον, ἔ-λακ-ον, etc.

8. The reduplicated thematic aorist is formed with ablaut III.: ἔειπον (= ε-Φε-Φπ-ον); ἔ-σπ-ό-μην; ἔ-κε-κλ-ό-μην, ἔ-πε-φν-ον, ἔ-τε-τμ-ον, πε-πιθ-ό-μην, πε-φιδ-ό-μην, τε-τυκ-ό-μην, πε-πυθ-ό-μην, τε-ταρπ-ό-μην; from Class BB: λε-λαθ-ό-μην : λήθ-ω.

9. The second aorist passive system is formed with ablaut III., differing remarkably in this respect from the first passive system, which is formed with ablaut I.: ἔ-ρρύ-ην, ἔ-σου-ην, ἔ-πτάρ-ην, ἔφθ-άρ-ην, ἔ-στάρ-ην, ἔ-δάρ-ην, ἔ-κάρ-ην, ἔ-πάρ-ην, ἔ-(F)άλ-ην, ἔ-στάλ-ην, ἔ-κάν-ην, ἔξ-γλίφ-ην, ἥριπ-ην, ἔ-μίγ-ην, ἔ-λίπ-ην, ἔ-ξύγ-ην, ἔ-κλάπ-ην, ἔ-πλάκ-ην, ἔ-λάπ-ην, ἔ-δράχ-ην, ἔ-στράφ-ην, ἔ-τράπ-ην, ἔ-τράφ-ην, ἔ-τάρπ-ην, ἔ-βράχ-ην, ἔ-ρράφ-ην. Exceptions with ablaut I.: ἔ-φλέγ-ην, ἔ-πλέκ-ην, variant for ἔ-πλάκ-ην; ἔ-τέρσ-ην. From roots of Class BB: ἔ-τάκ-ην : τέ-τηκ-α; ἔ-σᾶπ-ην : σέ-σηπ-α; ἔ-σφᾶλ-ην : ἔ-σφηλ-α; ἔ-φάν-ην : πέ-φην-α, etc.

10. The domain of ablaut III. in the perfect, it has been seen, regularly is: The dual and plural active and the entire middle of the indicative; the optative, active and middle, and the participles.

In Greek this relation has been disturbed by the inroads of the strong forms of the singular active (ablaut II.), so that, as a rule, the perfect system follows their norm through all forms of the active, showing ablaut II. However, the traces of the old regime of ablaut III. in the active are not wanting, especially in the older language. Of the indicative and participle active from roots of Class AA there are to be found: ἔ-ϊκ-τον, ἔ-ϊκ-την : ἔ-οικ-α; cf. middle: ἔ-ϊκ-το and ἥ-ϊκ-το; ἔ-πέ-πιθ-μεν : πέ-ποιθ-α; ἵσ-τον, ἰδ-μεν, ἰδ-νῖα : οἴδ-α; δεί-δι-μεν and δέ-δι-μεν, ἔ-δε-δί-την, δε-δι-ώς : δεί-δοι-κα and δέ-δοι-κα; ἐλ-ηλύθ-μεν : εἰλ-ήλουθ-α; ἐκ-γέ-γα-τον, γέ-γα-μεν, γε-γα-ώς : γέ-γον-α; μέ-μα-τον, μέ-μα-μεν, με-μα-ώς : μέ-μον-α; πέ-πασ-θε, πε-παθ-νῖα : πέ-πον-θα. From roots of Class BB: τέ-τλα-μεν, τε-τλα-την : τέ-τλη-κα; κέ-κράχ-θι : κέ-κραγ-α; ἔ-στά-τον, ἔ-στα-μεν : ἔ-στη-κα; δε-δᾶ-νῖα : δέ-δη-ε; με-μάκ-νῖα : με-μηκ-ώς; τε-θᾶλ-νῖα : τέ-θηλ-α; λε-λάκ-νῖα : λέ-ληκ-α; σε-σᾶρ-νῖα :

*σε-σηρ-ώς*; ἀρ-ἀρ-νῦα : ἀρ-ηρ-ώς. Apparently of all forms of the active the feminine participle has resisted longest the attacks of assimilation.

In the perfect middle system ablaut III. has generally survived: ἔιμαι (*Fe-Fo-μαι*) : ἔσ-σα; κέ-κλι-μαι, ἔ-σου-μαι; κέ-χν-μαι, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι; ἔ-σπαρ-μαι, δέ-δαρ-μαι, κέ-καρ-μαι, πέ-παρ-μαι, τέ-ταλ-μαι, ἔ-σταλ-μαι, τέ-τα-μαι, πέ-φα-ται, ἀλ-ήλιμ-μαι, ἐρ-ήριγ-μαι, ἐρ-ήριμ-μαι, μέ-μιγ-μαι, τέ-τυγ-μαι, πέ-φνυ-μαι, πέ-πνο-μαι, ἔ-στραμ-μαι, τέ-τραμ-μαι, τέ-θραμ-μαι. In roots of type A, ablaut III., as usual, necessarily coincides with ablaut I.: ἔ-ξε-μαι, ἔ-στεμ-μαι, ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι, ἔ-λεγ-μαι, λέ-λεγ-μαι; such forms as these have given rise to others made with the same vowel, where ablaut III. would be historically correct and possible: πέ-πλεγ-μαι (cf. ἔ-πλάκ-ην), κέ-κλεμ-μαι (cf. ἔ-κλάπ-ην), βέ-βρεγ-μαι, πέ-φλεγ-μαι, ἔ-στεγ-μαι, for κέ-κλαρ-μαι, etc.; then also forms ἔ-ζενγ-μαι, δέ-δειγ-μαι, λέ-λειμ-μαι, etc. From roots of Class BB: λέ-λᾶσ-μαι : λέ-ληθ-α; πέ-πο-ται : πέ-πω-κα; πέ-φαν-ται : πέ-φην-α.

### *Nominal Formations.*

11. Verbal adjectives in *tós* and *réos* = Sk. pass. participles in -*tas* accent the suffix and accordingly appear with ablaut III. In Greek this condition appears in the following cases: ἄ-τι-τος, ῥύ-τός, πλυ-τός, κλυ-τός, μορ-τός and βρο-τός, φθαρ-τός, σπαρ-τός, δρα-τός and δαρ-τός, καρ-τός, σταλ-τός, βα-τός, τα-τός, αντό-μα-τος, φα-τός, ἑρα-τός, πυσ-τός, ἐρικ-τός, ἄ-ϊο-τος, στιτ-τός, ἄ-θικ-τος, τυκ-τός, φυκ-τός, ἀνά-πυσ-τος, ραπ-τός. Roots of type A as usual cannot differentiate ablaut III. from I.: ἔκ-τός, λεπ-τός, πεκ-τός, πεπ-τός, ζεσ-τός, λεκ-τός, etc.; they perhaps were the starting point of illegitimate formations containing ablaut I. where III. was possible, e.g., ἐγερ-τέον, φερ-τός, ἄ-δερκ-τος, ἄ-φλεκ-τος, στρεπ-τός, μεμπ-τός, and even ἐρεκ-τός, δεκ-τέον, πευσ-τός, ζευκ-τός, etc. These false formations, in the course of the development of the language away from its original laws and materials, have become on the whole the

more common method for verbals. From roots of Class BB: θε-τός, δο-τός, ἀ-λασ-τός, πακ-τός, etc.

The abstract nouns in *ti* (*σι*) originally had the tone on the suffix, therefore ablaut III.: τί-σις, ρύ-σις, χύ-σις, δάρ-σις, κάρ-σις, στάλ-σις, τά-σις, (κτά-σις in) ἀνδρο-κτα-σί-α, πίσ-τις, τύξις, φύξις, πύσ-τις, ράψις, ἀγαρρίς. From roots of type A necessarily: πέψις, ξε-σις, λέξις, ὅρεξις. Thence the *ε* has spread over by far the largest part of these nouns: δέρ-μις (with δάρ-σις), ρεῦ-σις (with ρύ-σις), φεῦξις (with φύξις), πεῦσις (with πύσ-τις), πλέξις, θρέψις, μέμψις, etc. From roots of Class BB: φᾶ-τις, στᾶ-σις, δό-σις, θέ-σις, etc. Cf. Latin *stā-tio-(n)*, *rā-li-o(n)*, *af-fa-tim*.

13. A number of adjectives in *ra* (*ρο-*) have the accent on the suffix and ablaut III.: ἐρυθ-ρός = Sk. *rudh-irás* = Lat. *ruber*; ψυδ-ρός, λιβ-ρός, λυγ-ρός, στιφ-ρός, ἐλαφ-ρός, γλυκ-ερός, στυγ-ερός; from roots of Class BB: μάκ-ρός : μήκ-ιστος ; σᾶπ-ρός ; τᾶκ-ερός, πᾶγ-ερός, etc.



## CHAPTER IV.

### ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS.

In the present chapter, the roots assigned are to be taken in accordance with the principles laid down in Part I., Ch. VI., and Part IV., Ch. I.-III. It is impossible to arrange the entire etymological material of a language under designated roots, because the roots are not all known. According to the most recent views, the roots of a certain group of words are one and the same element, which appears in different forms when modified by certain surroundings and laws. For instance, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ* are one root: *φερ* and *φορ* change with each other in certain formations, the law of the variation being not as yet ascertained; it is clear, however, that there is some law: on the other hand, *φρ* varies with both *φερ* and

φor according to the well-known original accentual difference. Here we know the law.

In all roots we look for processes and explanations as reasonable as this, but as yet only the variations described under ablaut I.-III. are understood with anything like satisfactory clearness. Other material, in cases involving variation of the root-vowel, is more or less obscure. Nevertheless, even in such cases, we may often assign roots that are fairly warranted by the evidence of comparison and that will be of practical benefit in associating related words.

In the following sets, the numbers (1-528) are the same as in the body of the work; the definitions of the roots are also the same. It is not necessary to restate the Sanskrit roots; and the omission of them secures a form which exhibits regularly side by side for each set: 1. the Indo-European root; 2. the Greek root; 3. the Latin root.

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|---|---|
| 1. ak, ank ; ἄκ ; anc, unc.                         | 40. — ; καρπ, κραπ ; —.                           |
| 2. ak ; ἄκ, ἄκ ; ác, ác.                            | 41. skarp ; — ; carp.                             |
| 3. ark ; ἀρκ, ἀλκ ; arc.                            | 42. kar ; — ; —.                                  |
| 5. — ; δακ ; —.                                     | 43. — ; κᾶF, καυ ; —.                             |
| 9. derk, dork, δῆk ; δερκ, δορκ,<br>δρκ (δρακ) ; —. | 44. kei, ki ; κει ; qui, ci.                      |
| 10. deik, dik ; δεικ, δικ ; dīc, dīc.               | 45. sēk ; σκε, σκα ; sēc, sci.                    |
| 11. — ; δοκ ; dēc, dīc.                             | 48. kel, kīl ; κελ, κλ ; cēl.                     |
| 12. deuk, douk, duk ; δυκ ; dūc, dūc.               | 51. sker, skor, skr̄ ; κερ, κορ, κρ<br>(καρ) ; —. |
| 14. vik, φικ, ἵκ ; vīc.                             | 53. skap ; σκαπ ; —.                              |
| 16. — ; φεκ, ἔκ ; vīc.                              | 54. kei, ki ; κει, κι ; ci, cl.                   |
| 18. — ; φελκ, φολκ ; lāc.                           | 55. klep, klop, klp ; κλεψ, κλωπ,<br>κλπ ; clēp.  |
| 21. — ; lk ; —.                                     | 56. sklav ; κλάρ ; clav, clau.                    |
| 22. — ; eik, lk ; —.                                | 57. kli ; κλι ; cli.                              |
| 25. Pron. stems: ka, ki; κα, κο ; —.                | 58. kleu, klū ; κλευ, κλύ ; clu.                  |
| 26. — ; κακ ; —.                                    | 59. klu ; κλυ ; —.                                |
| 28. kal ; καλ ; käl, cäl, clā.                      | 60. skav ; κοF ; cav, cau.                        |
| 29. kal ; καλ ; cäl, cäl, cäl.                      | 62. ku ; — ; —.                                   |
| 32. kan ; καν ; cän.                                | 64. — ; κοπ ; —.                                  |
| 33. kap ; καπ ; cäp.                                | 66. kard ; κραδ ; card.                           |
| 35. kvap ; καπ ; vāp (for cvap).                    |   |

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| <p>67. —; <i>κρα</i>, <i>κραν</i>; cer, cre.</p> <p>69. <i>κερ</i>; <i>κρι</i>; cer, cri.</p> <p>70. <i>κρυ</i>; cru.</p> <p>71. —; <i>κτεν</i>(<i>κεν</i>), <i>κτον</i>, <i>κτά</i>; —.</p> <p>72. —; <i>κτει</i>, <i>κτι</i>; —.</p> <p>73. —; <i>κοF</i>, <i>κυ</i>, <i>κοι</i>; cañ, cau.</p> <p>74. <i>κυρ</i>; <i>κυρ</i>, <i>κυλ</i>; —.</p> <p>76. <i>κδ</i>; <i>κω</i>; cō, cū.</p> <p>77. —; <i>λάκ</i>, <i>λάκ</i>; lōqu, lōc.</p> <p>78. <i>λακ</i>; <i>λακ</i>; lac.</p> <p>80. <i>ρευκ</i>, <i>ρουκ</i>, rk; <i>λυκ</i>; lūc, lūc.</p> <p>82. <i>μακ</i>; <i>μακ</i>; mac.</p> <p>83. —; <i>νεκ</i>; nēc, nōc</p> <p>85. <i>νικ</i>; <i>νικ</i>; vic.</p> <p>87. —; <i>πεκ</i>, <i>ποκ</i>; pec.</p> <p>89. —; <i>πευκ</i>, <i>πυκ</i>; —.</p> <p>90. <i>πικ</i>, pig; <i>πυκ</i>; pic, pig.</p> <p>91. <i>πλακ</i>; <i>πλακ</i>; plac.</p> <p>92. —; <i>πλεκ</i>, <i>πλοκ</i>; plag, plec, plitic.</p> <p>95. —; —; scalp.</p> <p>96. <i>σκαδ</i>, scand; <i>σκαδ</i>; scad.</p> <p>97. <i>σκαρ</i>; <i>σκατ</i>, <i>σκιτ</i>; scap.</p> <p>98. —; <i>σκαπ</i>; —.</p> <p>99. —; <i>σκεπ</i>, <i>σκοπ</i>; spēc.</p> <p>101. <i>σκυ</i>; <i>σκυ</i>; scu.</p> <p>102. —; <i>σκυλ</i>; —.</p> <p>104. <i>αg</i>; <i>άγ</i>, <i>άγ</i>; äg.</p> <p>105. —; <i>άγ</i>; —.</p> <p>107. arg; <i>δργ</i>; arg.</p> <p>108. <i>γαυ</i>; <i>γαυ</i>, <i>γάF</i>; <i>γα</i>; gau.</p> <p>111. —; <i>γεμ</i>, <i>γομ</i>; gōm.</p> <p>112. <i>γεν</i>, gon, gn; <i>γεν</i>, <i>γον</i>, <i>γν(γα)</i>; gēn, gnā.</p> <p>115. <i>γους</i>, gous, gus; <i>γεν</i>; gus.</p> <p>117. <i>γαρ</i>; <i>γαρ</i>; gar.</p> <p>118. <i>γραβ</i>; <i>γλαφ</i>; —.</p> <p>119. <i>γλυθ</i>; <i>γλυφ</i>; —.</p> <p>120. <i>γαν</i>, gnā, gnō; <i>γνω</i>, <i>γνο</i>; gnā, gnō.</p> <p>122. —; <i>γραφ</i>; scrib, scrob, scrof.</p> | <p>123. verg; <i>Fepry</i>, <i>Frey</i>; —.</p> <p>124. verg; <i>Fepry</i>; urg.</p> <p>125. jeung, jūg; <i>ζευγ</i>, <i>ζύγ</i>; jūg.</p> <p>126. dheigh, dhīgh; <i>θεργ</i>, <i>θερ</i>; fig.</p> <p>127. lag; <i>λαγ</i>; lag.</p> <p>129. rug, lug; <i>λυγ</i>; lūg.</p> <p>130. lig; <i>λυγ</i>; lig.</p> <p>131. —; <i>μελγ</i>, <i>μολγ</i>; mulg.</p> <p>132. —; <i>μεργ</i>, <i>μοργ</i>; merg.</p> <p>133. —; <i>δργ</i>; virg.</p> <p>134. rēg; <i>όργ</i>, <i>δρεγ</i>; reg.</p> <p>135. steg; <i>στεγ</i>; steg, tēg, tēg.</p> <p>138. veg, aug; <i>δυ</i>; vēg, vīg, aug.</p> <p>140. —; <i>φλεγ</i>; flag, fulg.</p> <p>141. —; <i>φρυγ</i>; frig.</p> <p>142. bheugh, bhūgh; <i>φευγ</i>, <i>φῦγ</i>; füg, füg.</p> <p>143. —; <i>ἀρχ</i>; —.</p> <p>144. agh, angh; <i>ἀχ</i>, <i>ἀγχ</i>; ang.</p> <p>145. —; <i>Βρεχ</i>, <i>Βροχ</i>; rīg.</p> <p>146. —; <i>λαχ</i>; lēv (for legy).</p> <p>147. —; <i>Φεχ</i>, <i>έχ</i>; vēh.</p> <p>148. —; <i>σεχ</i>, <i>σχ</i>, <i>έχ</i>; —.</p> <p>149. —; <i>άχ</i>, <i>άγχ</i>; —.</p> <p>150. —; <i>λεχ</i>; lēc.</p> <p>151. reign, roigh, righ, ligh; <i>λιχ</i>; lig.</p> <p>152. steigh, stigh; <i>στειχ</i>, <i>στριχ</i>; stig(?).</p> <p>153. —; <i>τρεχ</i>, <i>τροχ</i>; —.</p> <p>154. gha, ghi; <i>χα</i>, <i>χαν</i>; hi.</p> <p>155. —; <i>χενδ</i>, <i>χᾶδ</i>; hend.</p> <p>156. għrad; <i>χλαδ</i>; grad.</p> <p>158. għar, għra, <i>χαρ</i> grā.</p> <p>159. —; <i>χερ</i>; hir, her.</p> <p>160. ghjea; —; —.</p> <p>161. għi; <i>χι</i>; hi.</p> <p>163. —; <i>χρεμ</i>, <i>χρομ</i>; —.</p> <p>164. —; <i>χρι</i>; fri.</p> <p>165. għeu, għou, ghū; <i>χεν</i>, <i>χον</i>, <i>χব</i>; fū, füd.</p> |
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167.	167. ster, str; στερ; ster, astr.	211. —; δα; —.	211.
173.	173. pet, pt; πετ, ποτ, πτ, πτᾶ; pet.	212. —; δᾶν, δᾶτ; —.	212.
175.	175. stā, stā; στᾶ, στη, στᾶ; stā, stā.	213. —; δᾶμ; δôm.	213.
176.	176. stel, stol, stl; στελ, στολ, στλ (σταλ); stol.	214. —; δᾶπ, δεπ; dəp.	214.
177.	177. —; στεμφ, στεμβ, στομφ, στοβ; —.	215. —; δᾶρθ; dorm.	215.
178.	178. —; στευ, στον; —.	216. —; δη, δε; —.	216.
179.	179. —; στερ; —.	217. dem, dom; δεμ, δομ; δôm.	217.
181.	181. —; στεφ; stiph, stiph.	218. dek; δεξ; dex.	218.
183.	183. stig; στιγ; stig, stig.	219. der, dor, dr; δερ, δօր, δր (δար); —.	219.
185.	185. ster, stor; στρω, στροφ; strâ, ster, stor.	220. dei, doi, di; δει, δοι, δι; di.	220.
186.	186. —; στευ, στυ; —.	221. di, div; δι, διF; di, div.	221.
188.	188. ten, ton, tñ; τεν, τον, τν (τα, ταν); tēn, tōn.	222. dō, dō; δω, δο, δωκ; dō, dā.	222.
189.	189. stag; ταγ; tāg, tāg.	223. —; δρᾶ; —.	223.
190.	190. ta; τάκ, τάκ; ta.	224. —; δρα; —.	224.
192.	192. tva; τε (for τFe); te, tu.	225. —; δρεμ, δρομ, δραμ; —.	225.
194.	194. tek, tok, tk,—teuk, tük; τεκ, τοκ, τκ,—τευκ, τύκ, —τευχ, τύχ; tec.	226. ēd, ēd; ḥd, ēd, ḥd; ēd, ēd.	226.
195.	195. tel, tol, tl; τλᾶ, τλη, τλᾶ,— τελ, τολ, τάλ; tol, tul, tlā.	227. sed; ἑδ; sēd, sēd.	227.
196.	196. tem, tom, tm; τεμ, τομ, τμ, τμᾶγ; tem, tom.	228. sed; ἑδ; sēd, sēd.	228.
197.	197. —; terp; ter, tra.	229. —; δρεμ, δρομ, δραμ; —.	229.
198.	198. —; terp; ter, tor, tri.	230. —; τεδ, τοδ; τοδ, τοδ.	230.
199.	199. —; τερκ, ταρκ,—τρεφ, τροφ, τραփ; —.	231. —; τεδ, τοδ; τοδ.	231.
200.	200. —; τερσ, ταρσ; tors.	232. —; τεδ; τοδ.	232.
202.	202. tres; τρεσ; ters.	233. —; μεδ; mōd.	233.
203.	203. —; τρεμ, τρομ; trēm.	234. —; μελδ; —.	234.
204.	204. Stems: tri; τρι; tri.	235. od; ḥd, ḥd; օd, օl.	235.
205.	205. tu; τν; tu.	236. —; πεδ, ποδ; pēd.	236.
206.	206. stud; τνδ; tūd.	237. —; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand.	237.
207.	207. —; τνκ; —.	238. skid; σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid, caed.	238.
208.	208. tvar; —; —.	239. spad, spand; σφαδ; fund.	239.
209.	209. svad; σφαδ, ḥd; suad.	240. vad, ud, und; δδ; und.	240.
210.	210. da, da-k; δᾶ, δᾶκ; dōc.	241. —; πεθ; vād.	241.
		242. aidh, idh; aiθ; aed.	242.
		243. —; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand.	243.
		244. —; σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid,	244.
		caed.	
		245. —; σφαδ; fund.	245.
		246. —; σφηδ; sōd, sōd, sued.	246.
		247. reudh; ḥρυθ; rud, ruf, rub.	247.
		248. —; θα, θη; fē, fi.	248.
		249. —; θε, θε; dā, fā, fā-c.	249.
		250. —; θη, θε; dā, fā, fā-c.	250.
		251. —; θε, θε; —.	251.
		252. svēdh; σφηθ; sōd, sōd, sued.	252.
		253. reudh; ḥρυθ; rud, ruf, rub.	253.
		254. —; θα, θη; fē, fi.	254.
		255. —; θε, θε; —.	255.
		256. —; θη, θε; dā, fā, fā-c.	256.
		257. ghen; θεν; fend.	257.

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| <p>258. —; θεν (θεF), θη, θη; —.</p> <p>260. dhars; θαρσ, θαρσ; fars.</p> <p>261. dhar, dhra; θρα; fir, for-</p> <p>262. drē; θρη, θρε; —.</p> <p>265. dhu; θν; fu.</p> <p>266. keudh, kudh; κευθ, κύθ; eud.</p> <p>268. —; θθ; ód, ód.</p> <p>270. —; πευθ; —.</p> <p>271. bheidh, bhoiadh, bhidh; πειθ,<br/>ποιθ, πιθ; fid (= feid), foed<br/>(= foid), fid.</p> <p>272. —; πευθ, πιθ; —.</p> <p>273. bhudh; πυθ, πυνδ; fund.</p> <p>275. rap; ἄρπ; rāp.</p> <p>276. sarp; ἄρπ; sarp.</p> <p>277. —; Φελπ, δολπ; vol(u)p.</p> <p>281. serp; ἄρπ; serp, rēp (for srep).</p> <p>282. —; λαμπ; —.</p> <p>283. reup, roup, rup, lup; λυτ;<br/>rup.</p> <p>284. —; νεπ; —.</p> <p>285. pak, pag; πάγ, πάγ; pág, pág,<br/>pác, pác.</p> <p>286. pav; παF; pāv.</p> <p>291. pa; πα; pā, pēn.</p> <p>292. pau; παυ; pau.</p> <p>295. —; πεν, πον; —.</p> <p>296. per, por, pr; περ, πορ, παρ;<br/>pér, pör.</p> <p>302. pi; πι; pi.</p> <p>304. pel, pol, pl; πελ, πολ, πλ,<br/>πλη; ple.</p> <p>305. plak; πλάχ, πλήγ, πλάχ; plág.</p> <p>306. pleu, plū; πλευ (πλεF), πλύ, —<br/>πλω, πλο; plu.</p> <p>307. —; πνευ (πνεF), πνύ; —.</p> <p>308. pō; πω, πο, πι; pō, bī.</p> <p>310. pu; ποι; pū, pū.</p> <p>312. —; πλε; ple.</p> <p>313. —; πρω, πορ; pär.</p> <p>314. pa; —; —.</p> | <p>315. —; περ, πρ, πρε; —.</p> <p>316. pra; πρω, προ, πρι; pra, pro,<br/>pri.</p> <p>318. spju, spu; πτυ, πυτ; spu.</p> <p>319. pu; πυ; pū, pū.</p> <p>320. pug; πυγ; pūg.</p> <p>322. pu; —; pū, pū.</p> <p>323. sphēr, sphor, sphr, — sphel,<br/>sphol, sphl; σπέρ, σπόρ,<br/>σπρ (σπαρ), — πελ, πολ, πλ<br/>(παλ); spēr, sprē, spür, pöl,<br/>päl, pal.</p> <p>324. —; όπ; ερρ, ερρ.</p> <p>330. bargh; βραχ; —.</p> <p>331. arbh, rabh, labh; Δλφ; lab.</p> <p>335. —; νεφ; nēb, nüb.</p> <p>339. bhā, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v,<br/>bha-k, bha-d; φά (φη), φά,<br/>— φα-ν, φάν (φαF); fā, fā,<br/>— fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t.</p> <p>340. —; φαγ; —.</p> <p>341. bhar; φαρ; for.</p> <p>342. —; φεβ, φοβ; —.</p> <p>343. —; φεν, φον, φν (φα); —.</p> <p>344. bher, bhor, bhṛ; φερ, φορ,<br/>φορ; fer, for.</p> <p>345. —; φλα, φλαδ, φλε, φλι, φλιδ,<br/>φλυ, φλιδ, φλιγ; flā, flō,<br/>flū, fle.</p> <p>346. —; φρακ; sarc, frəqu.</p> <p>348. bhu; φῦ, φῦ; fū, fō, fē.</p> <p>350. an; ἀν; an.</p> <p>354. —; ἐνεκ, ἐνοκ; nac.</p> <p>358. men, mon, mn, — madh; μεν,<br/>μον; μν (μα, μαν), — μενθ,<br/>μαθ; mēn, mōn, mān.</p> <p>360. —; νεμ, νομ; nēm, nūm.</p> <p>361. —; νεσ, νοσ; —.</p> <p>364. —; νε; ne.</p> <p>366. nig; νιγ, νιθ; —.</p> <p>367. snigh; νιφ; nig, nīv (for nify).</p> |
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| <p>369. nu; vu; nu.</p> <p>370. snā, snū; νευ (<i>νεF</i>), νῦ; nā, nă, nū.</p> <p>372. —; νω; nō.</p> <p>374. gan, gna, gno; γνω, γνο; gnō.</p> <p>377. —; δμ, δμ; sīm.</p> <p>379. —; —; μόν, μόν.</p> <p>380. mu; μν-ν; mū.</p> <p>381. —; εμ, ἐμ; vōm.</p> <p>383. mad; μαδ; mād.</p> <p>384. makħ; μαχ; māc.</p> <p>385. ma, me; με; me.</p> <p>386. ma, mi; με; ma, mē = mai, men.</p> <p>387. mag, meg; μεγ; māg.</p> <p>388. smi; μει; mī.</p> <p>389. —; μελλ, μειλ; —.</p> <p>391. —; μερ, μαρ; mōr.</p> <p>392. mer, mor, mar; μερ, μορ, μαρ; mōr.</p> <p>393. mer, mor, mar; μερ, μορ, μαρ, μρο, βρο; mōr, mar-c.</p> <p>394. —; μεθ; mēd, mid.</p> <p>395. —; —; men.</p> <p>396. ma; μα, μη; mā.</p> <p>397. mik; μηγ; misc.</p> <p>398. —; μιν, με; man, min, men.</p> <p>400. mu; μν; mū.</p> <p>401. mus; μνο; mus.</p> <p>402. —; μνλ; mōl.</p> <p>403. mus; μνσ; mus.</p> <p>408. ār; ἄρ, ἀρ; ar.</p> <p>409. ark; —; —.</p> <p>410. ar; ἄρ; ar.</p> <p>411. ar, ra, er; ἔρ; rā, rē.</p> <p>412. ver; ερ, ἄρ; vēr.</p> <p>413. ver; —; —.</p> <p>414. or; ερρ, ὄρ; ὄr.</p> <p>415. —; ερρ, ὄρ; vēr.</p> <p>417. raug; —; —.</p> | <p>421. areu, brou, srū; πευ (<i>ρεF</i>), που<br/>(<i>ροF</i>), πῦ, βῦ; ru, rou, rō.</p> <p>422. sver, ser; σερ, σερ; sōr, srō.</p> <p>423. —; συρ; sur.</p> <p>425. rau; —; rū, rau.</p> <p>426. al; ἀλ; al, ol, ul.</p> <p>428. —; γλευκ, γλύκ; —.</p> <p>429. —; ελ, φαλ; vōl.</p> <p>433. las; λασ, λα; las.</p> <p>437. lau, lav; λαφ; lav, lu, la.</p> <p>438. lap; λαπ; läb.</p> <p>440. leg, log; λεγ, λογ; lēg, lēg.</p> <p>441. —; λει; lēv.</p> <p>443. leib, loib, lib; λειβ, λοιβ, λιβ;<br/>ri, lī, li, lib.</p> <p>447. —; λιφ; lib, lib, lüb.</p> <p>448. lu; λυ; lu.</p> <p>449. —; λου, λυ, λο; lav, lū, lüv.</p> <p>451. —; μελ; māl.</p> <p>453. ul; ὄλ; ul.</p> <p>455. sal; σαλ; sāl.</p> <p>457. sphal; σφαλ; fal.</p> <p>459. es, s; ἑσ, σ; ἑs, s.</p> <p>460. ves; φεσ, ἑσ; ves.</p> <p>462. —; σαο, σω; sā, sā.</p> <p>463. —; σα, ση; sā, sē, sē, sī.</p> <p>466. siu, siv; συ; sū.</p> <p>471. —; αὐξ; —.</p> <p>475. av; ἀφ; av, au.</p> <p>476. av, va; Φη, φε, ἀφ, φα; —.</p> <p>482. —; ε; VI, VI.</p> <p>490. Pron. stems: ja; δ (fem. ἄ, ᾷ); i.</p> <p>491. us; —; ūs.</p> <p>492. aus; αὐστ; aus.</p> <p>493. ei, i; ει, i, —, ᾷ, ἵ (ιημι); i, I.</p> <p>494. is; ισ; —.</p> <p>496. vek, vok, vk; φεν; νόc, vōc,<br/>vēc.</p> <p>497. sek, sk; σεκ, σκ; sōqu, sēc,</p> <p>498. ik; ιτ; ic.</p> |
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| <p>500. reik, roik, rik; λεικ, λοικ, λικ;<br/>liqu, liqu, līc.</p> <p>501. mark; μαρκ, ματ; mule.</p> <p>502. —; ἀκ, ἀτ, ἀπ; ac.</p> <p>503. sap; σαπ, σαφ; sāp, sāp.</p> <p>505. —; τεκ; cōqu, cōc.</p> <p>506. —; πε, πο, κο; quo.</p> <p>507. —; σεκ, στ; —.</p> <p>508. terk, tork, t̄rk; τρεκ, τροκ,<br/>τρακ; torqu, torc.</p> <p>509. gem, gom, gm; βά, βά; bī,<br/>bī, bi-t, bu, vēn, vēn.</p> <p>510. —; βελ, βολ, βλ (βαλ),<br/>βλη; —.</p> | <p>512. gi, gvi-v, vi-g; βι; vi, vi-v,<br/>vi-g.</p> <p>513. —; βο; bo.</p> <p>514. —; βρω, βορ; vōr, gūr, gūl,<br/>glū, glū.</p> <p>515. gou; βο; bo.</p> <p>518. —; τει, τι; —.</p> <p>519. ki; τι; qui.</p> <p>520. —; θερ; for, fur.</p> <p>521. —; φεγ; —.</p> <p>522. vrēg, bhrēg; φρηγ, φραγ, φραγ;<br/>frāg.</p> <p>523. sar, sal; ἀλ; sal.</p> <p>525. —; βουλ, βολ; νδ.</p> <p>526. —; φελ; —.</p> |
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## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GREEK ROOTS.

The following list comprises some roots not included in the foregoing sets. These roots, with words to which they apply, are stated in accordance with the principles of the new school.

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| <p>529. βενθ, βαθ. βένθος, βαθύς,<br/>βάθος.</p> <p>530. βλω (for μλω), μολ, μλο, βλο.<br/>βλάσκω, ζμολον.</p> <p>531. βρεμ, βρομ. βρέμω, βρόμος.</p> <p>532. βω, βο. βόσκω.</p> <p>533. γρᾶ. γρδω, γράνη.</p> <p>534. (ἐ)γερ, (ἐ)γρ. ἐγείρω, ἐγρόμην.</p> <p>535. ἐλευθ, ἐλουθ, ἐλιθ. ἐλεύσομαι,<br/>ἐλήλουνα, ήλδον (ήλυθον).</p> <p>536. Φαχ. ίάχω.</p> <p>537. Φεικ, Φοικ, Φικ. εἴκω (= Φείκω),<br/>ζοικα (= Φέ-Φοικ-α), ζικτον<br/>(= Φέ-Φικ-τον).</p> <p>538. Φελ. ίλλω, έελμένος.</p> <p>539. Φερ. ἀπούρας.</p> | <p>540. ήη. ζητέω.</p> <p>541. ζωσ, ζοσ. ζώνυμη.</p> <p>542. ήσ. ήμαι.</p> <p>543. θᾶγ. θήγω.</p> <p>544. θαF. θαῦμα.</p> <p>545. θᾶλ. θάλλω.</p> <p>546. θνᾶ, θνη, θνίν. θνάσκω, έθάγον.</p> <p>547. θρω, θορ. θράσκω, έθορον.</p> <p>548. καδ, κηδ, κᾶδ. κήδω, κεκάδη-<br/>σομαι.</p> <p>549. κᾶφ, κᾶπ. κάπτω.</p> <p>550. κλᾶγ. κέκληγα.</p> <p>551. κλᾶF, κλᾶν. κλαίω, κλαύσω.</p> <p>552. λᾶθ, λᾶφ, λᾶθ. λαμβάνω, ξλᾶ-<br/>βων.</p> <p>553. λᾶθ, λᾶθ. λανθάνω, ξλᾶθον.</p> |
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| 554. λεγχ, λογχ, λᾶχ. λαγχάνω,<br>λέλογχα, ἔλλαχον.              | 568. σκλη. ἀποσκλῆναι.                                     |
| 555. μακ. μεμάκυια.  | 569. στειβ, στοιβ, στῖβ. στείβω,<br>στοιβή, στῖβας.        |
| 556. νᾶF. νάιω.  | 570. στεργ, στοργ. στέργω, ἔσ-<br>τοργα.                   |
| 557. ξᾶν. ξάινω.   | 571. στρεφ, στροφ, στράφ. στρέφω,<br>ἔστροφα, στράφησομαι. |
| 558. πελ, πλ. πέλομαι, ἔπλετο.                                   | 572. τελ, ταλ. τέλλω, ἔτέταλτο.                            |
| 559. πτερ. πτάρυμαι.   | 573. τᾶφ, τᾶφ. ταφεῖν.                                     |
| 560. πεμπ, πομπ. πέμπω, πέπομφα,<br>πομπή.                       | 574. τρω. τιτρώσκω.  |
| 561. πενθ, πονθ, (πνθ) παθ. πάσχω,<br>πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἔπάθων. | 575. φᾶγ, φᾶγ. ἔφᾶγον.                                     |
| 562. περθ, πορθ, πραθ. πέρθω,<br>πορθέω, ἔπραδον.                | 576. φειδ, φῖδ. φειδομαι, πεφιδέ-<br>σθαι.                 |
| 563. πτᾶκ. πτῆσσω.   | 577. φθᾶ, φθᾶ. φθανω, ἔφθάκα.                              |
| 564. σᾶπ. σήπω.  | 578. φθει, φθῖ. φθίω, φθίνω, ἔφθῖτο.                       |
| 565. σᾶρ. σαίρω, σεσαρνια.                                       | 579. φθερ, φθορ, φθρ, φθαρ. φθείρω,<br>ἔφθαρμαι, φθορά.    |
| 566. σεν, σῦ. σείω, ἔσσετο.                                      | 580. χη, χε. κίχημι, κιχείην.                              |
| 567. σκᾶλ. σκάλλω.   |  |

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✓θη	254	θυῖας	265	ἴκω	22	καθαίρω	24
✓θη	256	θύμα	265	ἱλη	526	καθαρός	24
θήτω	543	θύμων	265	ἱλγέ	429	καθαρος	24
θηγόμαι	255	θύμος	265	ἱλλάς	429	καθαρος	24
θηκη	256	θυμός	265	ἱλλω	538	καθαροс	24
θηλαμών	254	θῦνος	265	ἱμάτιον	460	καί	25
θηλάστρια	254	θύνω	265	ἱμεν	493	καίνω	71
θηλή	254	θύος	265	ἱμερος	494	καίω	43
θηλυς	254	θυοτκόδος	60	ἱνδαλλομαι	236	✓/κακ	26
θηλώ	254	θύρα	264	ἱνλον	481	κάκη	26
θήρ	259	θύρασι	264	ἰον	479	κακός	26
θήρα	259	θυρέος	264	ἴος	480	κακώ	26
θηρίουν	259	θυρέτρα	264	ἴστης	494	κακύω	26
θηράω	259	θυρίς	264	✓/π	498	✓/καλ	28
θήσαι	254	θυρωρός	415	ἴτον	498	✓/καλ	29
θήσατο	254	θυσία	265	ἴττεύς	499	καλαμένς	27
θήσαται	254	θύω	265	ἴττιος	499	καλάμη	27
✓θιγ	126			ἴττιδομος	499	καλάμος	27
θιγγάνω	126			ἴττιδρομος	229	καλέω	28
✓θινā	546	L.		ἴττος	499	καλία	29
✓θηνη	546	✓ι	493	ἴττοπτάμος	499	καλιδάς	29
θηνισκω	546	✓ι	482	ἴττότρα	499	καλίος	29
θίγημα	126	ἴάχω	536	ἴττομαι	498	καλλίων	30
✓θο	258	✓ιδ	236	✓/σ	494	καλλονή	30
θοάξω	258	✓ιδ	237	ἴς	481	κάλλος	30
θοὸς	258	ἴδιος	489	ἴστημι	175	καλλύνω	30
✓θορ	547	ἴδιω	237	ἴστορέω	236	καλός	30
θόρυβος	262	ἴδιωμα	489	ἴστορία	236	κάλπη	40
✓θρα	261	ἴδιώτης	489	ἴστός	75	καλυβ (st.)	29
θράνος	261	ἴδον	236	ἴστωρ	236	καλύβη	29
✓θρασ	260	ἴδος	237	ἴστωρ	236	καλύττω	29
θρασύς	260	ἴδρις	236	ἴσχανδω	148	καμάρα	31
✓θραփ	199	ἴδρω	237	ἴσχάνω	148	✓/καν	32
✓θρε	262	ἴδρων	234	ἴσχω	148	κανάξω	32
θρέομαι	262	ἴδρως	237	ἴταλός	170	κανασσω	32
✓θρεփ	199	ἴέναι	493	ἴταμός	493	καναχή	32
✓θρη	262	ἱεράρχης	143	ἴτέα	482	✓/καπ	33
θρῆνος	262	ἴζω	234	ἴτης	493	✓/καπ	35

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✓κάπιτος	549	κελανεφής	46	✓κλευ	58	κοπιάω	64
κάπτητος	98	κελαιώσ	46	κλέω	58	κόπτις	64
καπηλεῖν	34	κέλευθος	47	κλῆτις	56	κοπίς	64
καπηλεία	34	κελεύω	48	κλῆσις	28	κόπτος	64
καπηλος	34	κέλητος	48	κλητεῖν	28	κόπτω	64
καπνός	35	κέλλω	48	κλητήρω	28	✓κορ	51
κάπτος	36	κέλομαι	48	κλητωρ	28	κόραξ	65
κάπτω	549	✓κεν	71	✓κλι	57	κόρη	51
καπνός	35	✓κερ	51	κλίμα	57	κορμός	51
✓καρ	51	κερατίω	51	κλίμαξ	57	κόρος	51
κάρα	37	κεράσ	49	κλίνη	57	κορυφή	37
κάρανος	37	κεράσ	49	κλίνω	57	κορώνη	65
καρανδω	37	κερασός	50	κλισία	57	κορώνη	74
καρδία	38	κέρμα	51	κλυτός	57	κορωνίς	74
καρκίνος	39	✓κενθ	266	✓κλοπ	55	κορωνός	74
✓καρτ	40	κεῦδος	266	κλοπέις	55	κοσμοπολίτης	
καρπάλιμος	40	κευθμών	266	κλοπή	55		311
κάρπιμος	41	κεύθω	266	✓κλπ	55	κόσος	506
καρπός	41	κεφαλαιος	52	✓κλυ	58	κότε	506
καρπόω	41	κεφαλή	52	✓κλυ	59	κότερος	506
κάρτερος	67	✓κηδ	548	κλύδων	59	κουρά	51
κάρτος	67	κήδω	548	κλύζω	59	κουρεύς	51
καρύνα	42	κήπος	53	κλυτός	58	κούρη	51
κάρυον	42	κήρ	38	κλύω	58	κουρίδιος	51
κάστυμα	466	κήρη	51	κλύνη	55	κούρος	51
κασσός	466	κηραίνω	51	✓κο	25	✓κρ	51
καστών	466	✓κι	54	κο (st.)	506	✓κρα	67
καταλέγω	410	κινέω	54	κόγχη	61	✓κραδ	66
κάττυμα	466	κινύμαι	54	κόγχος	61	κραδαίνω	66
καττύς	466	κίρκος	74	κοεω	60	κραδάω	66
καττών	466	κιχέλην	580	✓κοφ	60	κράδη	66
✓καν	43	κίχημη	580	✓κοφ	73	κραδή	38
κανλός	73	κίών	54	κόθεν	506	κράδιο	65
καῦμα	43	✓κλ	48	✓κοι	73	κραινω	67
καυστικός	43	✓κλαγ	550	κοιλα	73	κραιπδὴ	40
καυστός	43	✓κλάφ	551	κοίλος	73	κραιπύδ	40
✓κᾶφ	549	✓κλαίω	551	κούμδω	44	✓κραν	67
κεδώ	45	✓κλάν	551	κούος	506	κράνεια	50
κέαρ	38	κλαύσω	551	κοτη	44	κραύλον	37
κέάρινον	45	✓κλει	56	κόκκυ	62	κράνον	50
✓κέδ	243	✓κλειδ	56	κόκκυξ	62	κράντωρ	67
✓κει	44	κλεινός	58	κοκκύζω	62	✓κρατ	40
κει (st.)	44	κλείς	56	κολοφών	63	κραταύς	67
✓κει	54	κλειτός	58	κολώνη	63	κρατέω	67
κείμαι	44	κλείω	58	κολωνός	63	κράτος	67
κείρω	51	κλείω	56	κόμμα	64	κρατύνω	67
κείω	45	κλέος	58	κόναβος	32	κρατής	67
kekabήσομαι	548	✓κλεπ	55	✓κοπ	64	κρέας	68
kekafήσ	35	✓κλεπ	29	κοπάχω	64	κρέιον	68
kekllήγη	550	κλέπτης	55	κοπεύς	64	κρείων	67
✓κελ	48	κλέπτω	55	κοπή	64	κρέων	67

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κρήδεμνον	218	κάπη	33	λαχνόμοαι	439	λιθάδιον	443
κρήνη	37	κώς	506	λάχνος	439	λιβάς	443
✓κρι	69	κωφός	64	λάω	433	λίβος	443
κριμνον	69			λάω	437	λιθρός	443
κρίνω	69			λέαινα	445	λιλαίομαι	433
κρίσ	49			λεαίνω	441	λίμνη	443
κρίσις	69	✓λα	433	✓λεγ	440	λιμήν	443
κριτήριον	69	✓λάβ	552	✓λεγχ	554	λιμπάνω	500
κριτής	69	✓λάβ	552	λέγω	440	λίνεος	444
κριτικός	69	✓λαγ	127	✓λει	441	λίνον	444
Κρόνος	67	λαγαρός	127	λέια	437	✓λιτ	500
✓κρυ	70	λαγγάδω	128	λειάνω	441	λίπτομαι	447
κρυμός	70	λάγυνος	127	✓λειβ	443	λίπτω	447
κρυψεις	70	λαγχάνω	554	λειβω	443	λίς	445
κρύδομαι	70	✓λαφ	437	λειβθηρον	443	λίς	446
κρύος	70	✓λάθ	553	λείμμα	500	λίστος	446
κρυσταλόμαι	70	✓λάθ	553	λειμών	443	λισσός	446
κρύσταλλος	70	λαία	437	λείος	441	λιστρον	446
κρώσ	65	λαιός	434	λειόητης	441	λίσφος	446
κρύπτιον	41	λαΐς	437	✓λειπ	500	λιτός	446
✓κτα	71	λάιτρον	436	λειπω	500	✓λιμφ	447
✓κταγ	71	✓λακ	78	λειτουργέω	436	✓λιχ	151
✓κτει	72	✓λακ	77	λειτουργία	436	λιχανός	151
κτένω	71	λακερός	77	λειτουργός	436	λιχιδω	151
✓κτεν	71	λακερός	78	λειχω	151	λιχιδέω	151
✓κτι	72	λακίς	78	λειψανον	500	λίχνος	151
κτίζω	72	λάκικος	78	λεκτός	440	λιψ	447
κτίσις	72	λάκος	78	λέκτρον	150	λιψ	443
κτόνος	71	λακτηρητος	435	λέάκα	77	✓λο	449
✓κυ	73	λακτίζω	435	λελητημαι	433	✓λογ	440
κύαρ	73	λαμβάνω	522	λέλογχα	554	λογάς	440
κυεω	73	✓λαμπ	282	λέξι	440	λογγάδω	128
κύῆμα	73	λαμπτάς	282	λεγυαλέος	129	λογίζομαι	440
✓κυθ	266	λαμπρός	282	λευκός	80	λόγος	440
κύκλος	74	λάμπω	282	λευρός	441	✓λογχ	554
κύκνος	32	λανθάνω	553	λευστω	79	✓λοιβ	443
κυλίνδω	74	λάξ	435	✓λεχ	150	λοιβή	443
κυλίω	74	λάօς	436	λέχος	150	λοίγος	129
κυλλός	74	✓λαπ	438	λέχριος	442	λοιγός	129
κῦμα	73	λάπτω	438	λέχρις	442	✓λοιπ	500
κύος	73	✓λασ	433	λέων	445	λοιτός	500
✓κυρ	74	λάσκω	77	ληδόμαι	437	λοξός	442
κυρτός	74	λατρεύω	437	λητη	437	✓λου	449
κύτος	73	λάτρις	437	λητές	437	λουτήρ	449
κύτος	101	✓λάφ	552	λητητις	437	λοντριον	449
κύων	75	✓λάφ	552	λήντον	436	λοντρόν	449
κώμη	44	λαφύσσω	438	λῆμα	433	λούω	449
κῶμος	44	✓λαχ	146	λῆνος	439	λοχεία	150
κωμφόδης	44	✓λαχ	554	λῆστες	433	λοχεύω	150
κωμφόδη	44	λάχηνη	439	λίαν	433	λόχηη	150
κώνος	76	λαχνήεις	439	✓λιβ	443	λόχος	150

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✓λυ	448	μάντις	358	μέίων	398	μῆνις	358
✓λυ	419	✓μετ-	501	✓μελ	451	μηνος (st.)	395
λύνα	418	✓μετρ-	393	μελαγχολία	162	μηνού	358
✓λυγή	129	✓μετρ-	391	μελαινώ	451	μής	395
λυγή (st.)	130	✓μετρ-	392	μέλας	451	μήστωρ	238
λυγισμός	130	μαραίνω	393	✓μελγή	131	μήτηρ	396
λύγος	130	μαρανσίς	393	✓μελδ-	239	μητρόπολις	311
λυγός	130	μαρασμός	393	μελδομαι	239	✓μεγ-	397
λυγρός	129	✓μαρκ-	501	μελδω	239	μίγα	397
λύη	448	μάρτιτις	501	μέλι	390	μιγάδις	397
λύθρον	419	μάρτιτος	501	μέλισσα	390	μίγδα	397
✓λυκ	80	μάρτυρ	391	μελιόρων	390	μιγδην	397
λύκος	81	μαρτύριον	391	✓μελλ-	389	μίγνυμι	397
λύμα	449	μαρτύρομαι	391	μεμάκινα	555	μιμέομαι	386
λυμαίνομαι	449	μάρτυς	391	μεμηνμαι	358	μιμησις	386
λύμη	449	μάττητος	396	μέμνονα	358	μιμησκω	358
✓λυπ-	283	✓μαχ-	384	✓μεν	358	μίμος	386
λυπέω	283	μάχαιρα	384	✓μενθ-	358	✓μιν	398
λύπη	283	μάχη	384	μένος	358	μινύθω	398
λυπηρός	283	μάχιμος	384	Μέντης	358	μινυνθάδιος	398
λυπρός	283	μάχομαι	384	Μέντωρ	358	μῖξις	397
λύσις	418	✓με-	398	μένων	358	μίσγω	397
λυτήρ	418	✓με-	386	✓μερ-	391	μισθός	267
λύτρον	418	με (st.)	385	✓μερ-	392	✓μιλο-	530
λύχνος	80	με	385	✓μερ-	393	✓μιν	358
λύνω	418	✓μεγ-	387	✓μεργ-	132	μινήμη	358
λυβδόμαι	450	μεγαίρω	387	μεριμνα	391	μιημοσύη	358
λυθεών	450	μεγαλύνω	387	μερίζω	392	μιδομαι	358
λύψη	450	μέγας	387	μερις	392	μιηστήρ	358
λυθητήρ	450	μέγεθος	387	μερμαίρω	391	μιηστής	358
λωτῶν	437	✓μεδ-	238	μερμερα	391	μιηστείω	358
M.							
μέδιμνος	238	μέδιμνος	238	μέρμερος	391	μοίρα-	392
μέδομαι	238	μέδοντες	238	μέρυμνα	391	✓μολ-	530
μέδων	238	μέδων	238	μέρυμπα	391	✓μολι-	452
✓μεθ-	394	✓μεσθγή(ς)	394	μεστηγή(ς)	394	μολιθούς	452
✓μει-	388	μεστηγή(ς)	394	μεστηγή(ς)	394	μολύθδαινα	452
✓μεδά-	388	μειδάω	388	μέσος	394	μόλυθδος	452
μαδαρός	383	μειδημα	388	μέσσος	394	μολυθός	452
μαδάω	383	μειδίδω	388	μετά	171	μολύνω	451
✓μεθ-	358	μείδος	388	μεταζε	171	✓μον-	358
μαθηματικός	358	μείζων	387	μεταξύ	171	μονάρχης	143
μαῖα	396	✓μειλ-	389	μετρικός	386	μονάρχος	143
μαίνομαι	358	μείλια	389	μέτριος	386	μόναρχος	143
✓μακ-	82	μειλίσσω	389	μέτρον	386	✓μορ-	392
✓μακ-	555	μειλιχία	389	μήδομαι	238	✓μορ-	393
μάκαρ	82	μειλίχιος	389	μῆδος	238	μόρα	392
μακρός	82	μειλίχος	389	μῆκος	82	✓μοργ-	132
✓μαρ-	358	μειόω	398	μῆνη	395	μορμύρω	399
μανθάνω	358	μείρομαι	392	μῆνη	395	μόρος	392
μανία	358	μείς	395	μηνιαῖος	395	μόρσιμος	392

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<i>μορτός</i>	393	<i>ναυτία</i>	359	<i>η-</i>	365	<b>Η.</b>	
<i>νικό</i>	393	<i>ναυτικός</i>	359	<i>ηθώ</i>	364	<i>ξαίνω</i>	557
<i>νικ-</i>	400	<i>γένε-</i>	364	<i>ητρά</i>	364	<i>νέαν</i>	557
<i>μού</i>	400	<i>Νέαρα</i>	362	<i>ητριθμός</i>	408		
<i>μυγμός</i>	400	<i>νεανίας</i>	362	<i>ητρίτος</i>	408		
<i>μύδος</i>	400	<i>νεαρός</i>	362	<i>ηγίαις</i>	364		
<i>μυέω</i>	400	<i>νέατος</i>	362	<i>ηγήτον</i>	364		
<i>μυάδω</i>	400	<i>νεβρός</i>	362	<i>γένιθ</i>	366	<b>δ.</b>	490
<i>μύζω</i>	400	<i>νεφός</i>	362	<i>γένιγ</i>	366	<i>δ-</i>	487
<i>μῦνα</i>	401	<i>νελαρά</i>	362	<i>νίξω</i>	366	<i>γύδοος</i>	86
<i>μύνιδα</i>	400	<i>νεῖος</i>	362	<i>νίσσομαι</i>	361	<i>γύκος</i>	1
<i>μυκτήρ</i>	400	<i>νελφει</i>	367	<i>νίπτον</i>	366		
<i>γένιλ</i>	402	<i>γένεκ</i>	83	<i>νίπτω</i>	366	<i>γύμος</i>	104
<i>μύλαι</i>	402	<i>νεκρός</i>	83	<i>γένιφ</i>	367	<i>γύδδ</i>	240
<i>μύλη</i>	402	<i>νέκυς</i>	83	<i>νίφα</i>	367	<i>δδεω</i>	235
<i>μυλῆται</i>	402	<i>γένεμ</i>	360	<i>νίφάς</i>	367	<i>δδίτης</i>	235
<i>μυλόδοντες</i>	402	<i>Νέμέα</i>	360	<i>νίφει</i>	367	<i>δδή</i>	240
<i>μύλος</i>	402	<i>νεμεσδῶ</i>	360	<i>νίφετός</i>	367	<i>δδός</i>	235
<i>μυλωθρός</i>	402	<i>νεμεσίζομαι</i>	360	<i>νίφετος</i>	367	<i>δδούς</i>	241
<i>γένιν</i>	380	<i>νέμεσις</i>	360	<i>νοέω</i>	120	<i>δδωδα</i>	240
<i>μυνδός</i>	400	<i>Νέμεσις</i>	360	<i>νοῦμ</i>	360	<i>δζω</i>	240
<i>μύνη</i>	380	<i>νεμεσδῶ</i>	360	<i>νομέεις</i>	360	<i>γόθ</i>	268
<i>μυρμύρω</i>	399	<i>νεμέτωρ</i>	360	<i>νομή</i>	360	<i>οί</i>	489
<i>γένισ</i>	401	<i>νέμησις</i>	360	<i>νομίζω</i>	360	<i>οίδα</i>	236
<i>γένισ</i>	403	<i>νέμος</i>	360	<i>νόμισμα</i>	360	<i>οίκέτης</i>	85
<i>μύν</i>	403	<i>νέμω</i>	360	<i>νόμος</i>	360	<i>οίκέω</i>	85
<i>μόνις</i>	400	<i>νέόμαι</i>	361	<i>νομός</i>	360	<i>οίκια</i>	85
<i>μυστήριον</i>	400	<i>νέός</i>	362	<i>νόδος</i>	120	<i>οίκονδε</i>	217
<i>μόντις</i>	400	<i>νέος</i>	362	<i>γένος</i>	361	<i>οίκος</i>	85
<i>μύστης</i>	400	<i>νεοσσίλα</i>	362	<i>νοστέω</i>	361	<i>οίμη</i>	493
<i>μύτης</i>	400	<i>νεοσσός</i>	362	<i>νοστός</i>	361	<i>οίμος</i>	493
<i>μυττός</i>	400	<i>νεοττίλα</i>	362	<i>νύ</i>	368	<i>οίνάνθη</i>	483
<i>μυχθίζω</i>	400	<i>νεοχόμος</i>	362	<i>γένν</i>	369	<i>οίναρον</i>	483
<i>μυχός</i>	400	<i>γένετ</i>	284	<i>γένν</i>	370	<i>οίνδα</i>	483
<i>μύω</i>	400	<i>νέποδες</i>	284	<i>νυκτ (st.)</i>	84	<i>οίνη</i>	373
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