

**GLOZELIC**

**ETYMOLOGICAL**

**GLOSSARY**

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*"Pakî Teô"* ["In gods' peace" - in glozelic]

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## GLOZELIC ETYMOLOGICAL GLOSSARY

(It contains more than 400 roots and about 600 words in Glozelic language)

(OBS.: [v.] verb; [n.] noun; [adj.] adjective; [adv.] adverb; [prep.] preposition; [conj.] conjunction; [sing.] singular; [pl.] plural; [nom.] nominative; [gen.] genitive; [dat.] dative; [abl.] ablative; [loc.] locative; [pron.] pronoun; [pos. pron.] possessive pronoun; [Dem. Pron.] demonstrative pronoun; [masc.] masculine; [fem.] feminine; [v. adj.] verbal adjective; [comp. N.] compound noun; [pref.] prefix)

### Ā

**Ād-a** - [v.] (GLO - 43.2) Latin has "edo" ("eat; consume, spend"). ProtoCeltic has \**ed-e/o* ("eat"). Sanskrit has root "ad" ("eat"). The meaning is "eat". Derived words: \***Ād-û** - [n.] "food". **Ād-û-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (GLO - 43.1) "for foods".

**Āyl-a** - [n.] (T10 - l. 1) ProtoCeltic has \**aili-* ("cheek") and \**elajo-* ("swan"). The most adequate meaning is "swan".

\***Āywet-a** - [n.] ProtoCeltic has \**aiwestu-/aimito-* ("age"). The meaning is "age". Derived word: **Āywet-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T03 - l. 2) "by/through ages".

**Āk-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (T42 - l. 3) ProtoCeltic has \**āku-* (adj. "fast"). Latin has "acu" (past tense of v. 'aceo' ["be sour/acid"]; dat. of 'acus' ["needle"] meaning "for needle") and "acuo" ("to sharpen, to whet; to excite, incite, animate"). The meaning is "to sharpen, to whet, to animate, to excite; grind, animation; sharpen, animated". Derived word: **Āk-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T36 - l. 4) "by/through animated".

**Ām-a** - [n.] (T12 - l. 1) Latin has "ama" ("pail for sacred fires"). The compound word "ini-âma" maybe means "in pail [for sacred fires]".

\***Āpar-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "appareo" ("to appear, to turn up") and "apparo" ("to prepare, to equip, to set up"). The meaning is "to appear; appearing, sight, vision, apparition". Derived word: **Āpar-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T33 - l. 7) "by/through vision/apparition".

**Ātî** - [adv.] (T28 - l. 5) ProtoCeltic has \**ati-* (adv. "again"). The meaning is from ProtoCeltic: adv. "again".

**Āw** - [adv.] (T02 - l. 4) ProtoCeltic has \**awa-/au(?)* (adv. "away"). The meaning is "away". Is it adv. "well" in T02?

**Āwta** - [Dem. Pron.] (T21 - l. 6) Greek has αυτα [auta] ("them, these, they"). The meaning is "[Dem. Pron.] "them, these, they". If we can read this word like "âw(a)ta", it can be equivalent to gaulish "Aveta" (goddess of birth and midwifery).

### Ç = TS

\***Çag-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "saga" ("witch, sorceress, hag, magician, fortune-teller") and "sagus" (adj. "who divines, forebodes"). Greek has σαγγηνεω [sageneuo] ("to fascinate, to bewitch, to charm, to enchant"). The meaning is "to fascinate, to bewitch, to charm, to enchant; sorcerer, wizard, magician". Derived word: **Çag-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T08 - l. 2) "by/through sorcerer".

\***Çî** = \***Sî** - [pron. 3<sup>a</sup> fem. sing.] ProtoCeltic has \**sz-* ("she"). The meaning can be "she; this, that". Derived word: **Çy-â** = \***sy-â** - [pron. 3<sup>a</sup> fem. sing. + Sing. abl.] (T09 - l. 5 - B) Original is "çî = sî"? Variation of "sy-â"? The meaning is "by this".

\***Çîm-a** - [n.] Latin has "sîma" ("higher part of crown; top, ridgepole"). The meaning is "top, ridgepole". Derived word: **Çîm-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T14 - l. 4) "from top".

\***Çôl-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "sollus" (adj. "entire, complete, whole" - It is an Oscan word). ProtoCeltic has \**sollo-* (adj., n. and pron. "all"). The meaning is "[v.] be entire/complete; [s.][adj.] all." Derived word: **Çôl-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T43 - l. 5) "for all".

### D

**Da** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 49.5) (T28 - l. 4) (T41 - l. 1) (T18 - l. 5) Variation of "dâ". Latin has "da" (variation of imperative "dic", "tell, call"). ProtoCeltic has \**dâno-* ("gift") and \**danos* ("distributing"). Sanskrit has roots "dad" ("to give"), "dâ" ("to give"), "dâta" ("given"). Sumerian has "da" ("to hold; to protect") e "de6,2" ("to bring, carry"). The evolution of this word since proto-indo-european can be \**dan-* > \**da-/dâ-*. The word "dâta" can have evolved in this way: \**dan-ta* > \**datta* > *data* [glozelic]/*dâta* [glozelic and sanskrit]/*datus* [latin]. The meaning is "to give, to bestow, to offer; gift, offering". Derived words: **Dâ** - [n. or v. in imperative form] (GLO - 52.5) (GLO - 45.3) (GLO 43.1) (GLO - 44.5) (T27 - l. 5) (T36 - l. 2) (T08 - l. 5) (T24 - l. 3) (T24 - l. 7) (T42 - l. 5)

(T09 - l. 1 - B) "to give; gift, offering". **Dâ-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (GLO - 44.6) (GLO - 64.3) "for gifts". **Dâ-ôû = Dâ-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (T11 - l. 5) "in gifts". **Dâ-ta** - [v. adj.] (T43 - l. 3) (T10 - l. 4) According as latin "*datus*", "gift/keepsake/godsend"? or "*datus*", "given"? Does original is "Dâ"? ProtoCeltic has *\*dāno-* and *\*pro-dā-* ("gift, keepsake, godsend"). The meaning is "given; gift, keepsake, godsend". **Dat-e-î = \*Dâ-t-e-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (GLO - 52.5) Original is "dat-e/dâte". Latin has "*datus*" ("gift, present"). Sanskrit has roots "*dâ*" ("to cut"), "*dât*" ("to cut, divide"), "*datu*" ("to divide, separate, participate"), "*dô*" ("to cut"). The meaning is "in gift". **Datj-a** - [n.] (T01 - l. 11) Latin has "*datio*" ("donation, gift"). It is the meaning. **Dâ-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (GLO- ? [Liris et al., 1994, p. 35] {GF 18}) (GLO - 51.4, GF 84) "in gifts/donations".

**Dag-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (GLO - 44.4) (T30 - l. 3) (T02 - l. 3) Latin has "*dego*" ("to take to the end, to spend time lasting or living"). ProtoCeltic has *\*dago-/dego-* ("good"); *\*no-dagi-* ("intention"). Sanskrit has root "*dagb*" ("to destroy, protect"). Sumerian has "*dag*" ("resting-place, dwelling, chamber") and "*dâg*" (adj. "brilliant, pure, clean"). The meaning is "to be well-meaning, be kind, friendly, gentle; good, pure". Here, "the good, the pure". Derived word: **Dâg-a** - [v. in imperative form] (T01 - l. 10) "be well-meaning!".

**\*Dak-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*daca*" ("very vile cheap apples"). Sanskrit has root "*dagb*" ("destroy, protect"). Sumerian has "*dab*" ("to add, repeat, help"), "*dâg*" ("brilliant, pure, clean") and "*dîg*" ("sweet, good; beautiful; favorable; pleasing"). The meaning is "to protect, help, be favourable; protection, help". Derived words: **Dâk-a** - [v. in imperative form] (GLO - 51.3) "be favourable!". **Dak-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T43 - l. 4) [Does original is "Dak-â"/"Dâk-â"?] "in protection or help".

**Dal-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (T14 - l. 4) (T42 - l. 7) (T09 - l. 5 - B) (T01 - l. 4) (T01 - l. 8) ProtoCeltic has *\*dâl-/dâli-* ("part"). Sanskrit has root "*dal*" ("to break; to split; to expand; to open"). The meaning is "to break, split, open; part, partition, division". Derived words: **Daly-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T41 - l. 1/2) "by/through break [=end?]". **Dal-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T22 - l. 5) "by divisions".

**\*Dalag-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *\*dalg-e/o-* ("hold"). The meaning is "to hold; possession, taking, control, domination, influence". Derived word: **Dâlag-** - [comp. n.] (GLO - 66.1) "to hold; possession, taking, control, domination, influence".

**\*Dam-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has δαμάζω [damazo] ("to tame, dominate"). Micenic greek (Crete) has "*da-mo*" (acc. greek δαμος [damos]) meaning "village, community". ProtoCeltic has *\*dāmā-/dāmo-* ("host"), *dam-je/o* ("allow"), *\*dam-n-a* ("bind"), *\*damo-* ("cow") and *\*domo-* ("tame"). Latin has "*domus*" ("house"). Sanskrit has "*dam*" ("tame") and "*dbâma*" ("mansion, dwelling"). The meaning is "to tame, domesticate; house, village, community". Derived words: **Dam-e** - [n. + sing. dative] (T24 - l. 5) "for house [village]". **Dam-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T44 - l. 2/3) (T34 - l. 4) "in house [village]".

**Dâp-a** - [n.] (GLO - 45.3) Greek has δαπανη [dapane] ("expense, consumption") and δειπνω [deipno] ("to dine"). Latin has "*daps/dapis*" ("dish, titbit, delicacy; dish made from sacrificed victims") and pl. "*dapes*" ("banquets; viands given to the gods; flesh of victims"). Sanskrit has two roots that seems to make this word like a compound: "*dâ*" ("to give" or "to cut") + "*pâ*" ("to drink, feast on, swallow up" or "to protect"), meaning "to offer a feast". The meaning is "feast/dinner-offering". Derived word: **Dap-e** - [n. + sing. dat.] (T42 - l. 2) "for feast".

**\*Daq[w]-a** - [n. or v.] If glazelic *qopa* [q] is [qw], so, we must read "daqwe" not "daqe". Original is "daq-a". Latin has "*daca*" ("very vile cheap apples"). The meaning is "be vile, be cheap; something cheap or vile". Derived word: **Daq[w]-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T38 - l. 5) "for something vile".

**Dar-a (or Dr-a)** - [n. or v.] (T41 - l. 1) Greek has δρυς [drüs] ("oak"). ProtoCeltic has *\*dari(k)-/daru-/dervâ-* ("oak"), *\*dar-je/o-* ("jump"), *\*der-/daro-* ("sound"), *\*der-der-je/o-* ("clamour") and *\*dru(w)-* ("run"). Sanskrit has roots "*dram*" ("to go; to run"), "*dru*" ("to go, flow, run; to attack"), "*drâ*" ("to run, fly, be spoiled, sleep") and "*dr*" ("to kill" or "to honour, to care for"). The meaning is "to honour; oak [lit. "honour"]". Here, "oak". Derived word: **Dar-o (or Dr-o)** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T06 - l. 3) Original is "dar-a/dr-a". The meaning is "of honour".

**Dâr(a)ga** - [n.] (T16 - l. 9) Greek has Δορκας [dorkas] ("gazelle, stag"). ProtoCeltic has *\*derg-â* ("redness"), *\*dergo-* ("red") and *\*drogo-* ("wheel"). It may be a deity, like a 'god-stag'.

**\*Dâw-â** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *\*daw-je/o-* ("burn"). The meaning is "to burn; burn". Derived word: **Dâwâ-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T26 - l. 6) "for burn".

**Deyp-a** - [n. or v.] (T16 - l. 5) Greek has δειπνω [deipno] ("to dine, feast"). The meaning may be "to dine, feast; dinner, feast".

**\*Dem-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has δειμενος [demenos] (adj. "bound") and δημιευω [demeuo] ("confiscate" - from where δημιος [demios] - "executioner, hedsman"). The meaning is "to confiscate, bind; confiscation, executioner, hedsman". Derived word: **Dem-e-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T25 - l. 1/2) "of hedsman".

**Dik-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 65.2,3) Greek has δικαζω [dikazo] ("to judge, adjudicate"). Latin has "dica" ("libel, citation, demand") and "dico" ("to say, tell, pronounce, recite, narrate, call"). Sanskrit has roots "dikṣ" [read "diksh"] ("to be shaved; to perform a sacrifice; to dedicate oneself to") and "dikṣ" ("to increase, anoint, smear, soil"). The meaning may be "to judge, pronounce [something sacred]; judgement, [sacred] pronunciation/pronouncement".

**Dil-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (T24 - l. 6/7) Protoceltic has \*dili- (adj. "pleasant"). The meaning is "to be pleasant; pleasure; [adj.] pleasant".

**\*Dî-m-a** - [v.] Latin has "dimano" ("to spring, proceed, originate, flow, extend, spread"), union between prep. "di" ["separation, division, increase, negation"] and v. "mano" ["to flow, flow liquor meekly, destil"]. Sanskrit has "dî" ("decay"). Sumerian has "di" ("to conduct oneself, to go, to escape"). The meaning is "to spread, flow [liquid]". Derived words: **\*Dî-m-ô** - [n.] "spread, flow". **Dî-m-ô-e** - [pref. + n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 43.2) "for flowing [of semen?]".

**\*Dod-a** - [n.] May be a proper name of unknown deity - *Doda*. Derived word: **Dod-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T02 - l. 3) "of *Doda*".

**Dog-a** - [n.] (T04 - l. 3/4) Protoceltic has \*dog-jo- ("bur [animal]"). The meaning is "bur".

**\*Du** - [n. or v.] Latin has "ductus" ("conveyance"; adj. "conducted, carried, guided"), from v. "duco" ("guide, conduct, carry"). Sanskrit has roots "du" ("go" - from where "dûta" - "messenger") and "du" ("to give pain, to burn, to be distressed" - "duta" means "distressed"). Sumerian has "du" ("to walk, to go, to come"). The meaning is "to guide, conduct; conduction". Derived words: **Du-ta** - [v. adj.] (GLO - 45.6) "guided, conducted". **\*Duw-â** - [n., v. or adj.] "to guide, conduct; conduction; guide, conductor". **Duw-u** - [adj. + Pl. abl.] (T17 - l. 7/8) "by guides/conductors [tutelar gods?]".

**\*Dw-a** - [n.] Greek has δυο [düo] ("two"). Latin has "duo" ("two"). Protoceltic has \*dwā- ("two" - masc.) and \*dwei- ("two" - fem.). Sanskrit has "dvi" ("two"). The meaning is "two". Derived word: **Dw-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T30 - l. 2/3) "for two".

**\*Dugnal-a** - [n.] Protoceltic has \*duknā- ("poem"). May be a proper name of a deity - *Dugnala*. Derived word: **Dugnal-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T39 - l. 3/4) "for poem/ *Dugnala*".

**\*Dûm-a = \*Dum-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "dumus" ("thornbush, bramble and any brushwood with thorn"). Sanskrit has root "dhû" ("to shake, excite"). The meaning is "to prick; thornbush, bramble". Derived words: **Dûm-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T37 - l. 4) "in thornbush [bramble]". **Dûm-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T15 - l. 4) "of thornbushes [brambles]". **Dum-w-e** - [n. + sing. dat.] (T09 - l. 2/3 - A) "for thornbush [bramble]".

**\*Dwuz-a** - [n.] Protoceltic has \*dous- ("arm"). The meaning is "arm; weapon[?]". Derived word: **Dwuz-î** - [n.] (T29 - l. 7/8) "in arm [weapon?]".

## E

**Eâ = \*Êâ** - [dem. Pron.] (T10 - l. 3) (T34 - l. 6) According as "ea", gen. of Latin dem. Pron. "is" ("this, that"), meaning "of this, of that". It is invariable in glazelic. The meaning is "this, that". Derived word: **Ê-î = E-î** - [dem. Pron. + sing. loc.] (T12 - l. 6) (T36 - l. 1) "in this".

**Eâpus(a)** - [dem. Pron.] (T33 - l. 5/6) Latin has dem. Pron. "eapse" ("this same or herself"), that may be the meaning.

**\*Eç-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has εχη [ekse] ("habit"), εχω [ekso] (adv. and prep. "out"). The meaning is "to be habitual or usual; habit". Derived word: **\*Eç-î** - [adj.] "habitual, usual, customary". **Eç-y-o** - [adj. + Sing. gen.] (T02 - l. 5) "of habitual".

**\*Ed-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has ηδυσ [edüs] (adj. "sweet"). Latin has "edo" ("to eat; to consume, spend") and "Edusa" ("goddess that presides over food of boys"). Protoceltic has \*ed-e/o- ("to eat"). Sanskrit has root "edh" ("to grow: increase, prosper, extend, swell, rise"). The meaning is "to eat; food". Derived word: **Ed-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T18 - l. 3) "for food".

**\*Eg-a = \*Êg-a** - [v.] Latin has "egenus" (adj. "needy, poor" - from v. "egeo" - "to need, to die, to have need of"). The meaning is "to be needy/poor". Derived words: **\*Egamm-a** - [n.] "need, poorness". **\*Egamm-î** - [adj.] "who becomes poor". **Egamm-î** - [adj. + sing. loc.] (T03 - l. 3/4) "in that [one] becomes poor". **\*Egan-a** - [adj.] "needy/poor". **Egan-e** - [adj. + Sing. dat.] (T06 - l. 1) "for needy/poor". **Êg-e-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T21 - l. 2) "by poors".

**\*Ejg-u** - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has *\*ejg-* ("cry"). The meaning is "to cry; cry". Derived word: **Ejgw-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T21 - l. 1/2) "by cry".

**Eyn-a** - [n.] (T32 - l. 3) Variation of "en-a"? Protoceltic has *\*en-* / *\*eni-* ("in") and *\*oino-* ("one"). According as acusative numeral greek ενα [ena] ("one"). Latin has "*unus*" ("one"). Vedic Sanskrit has "*éka*" and "*aéva*" (both "one"). Sumerian has "*as*" ("one; unique; alone") [maybe an "*\*ak*" or "*\*ank*" in proto-indo-european?]. The meaning is "one [numeral]". Derived word: **En-a = Ên-a** - [n.] (GLO - 52.6) (T24 - l. 4) "one".

**\*Ek-a = Eq-a** - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 8) Greek has ηχew [ekheo] ("to echo, to resound"). Sanskrit has root "*ikb*" ("*to go, to move*") [infinitive is "*ékhitum*" and participle is "*ikbita*" - "*gone, moved*"]. The meaning is "to go/move; going, move". Derived words: **Eka-ta** - [v. adj.] (GLO - 39.5) "moved" or "echoed". **Eka-t-â** - [v. adj. + Sing. abl.] (T36 - l. 6) "by gone". **Ek-e** - [n. + sing. dat.] (T42 - l. 6) "for move".

**El-a** - [n. or v.] (\*GLO - ?, 984.2.181) (T19 - l. 1) (T42 - l. 5) (T02 - l. 9) (T01 - l. 1) Protoceltic has *\*ell(â)-e/o-* ("go"). Greek has ελα [ela] ("come along"). The meaning is "to go, to come along; coming along, advancement".

**\*Eloz-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has ελος [elos] ("swamp, marsh, bog"), ελωδης [elodes] (adj. "marshy, swampy"). The meaning is "to be swampy/marshy, to bog; swamp, marsh, bog". Derived word: **Eloz-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T37 - l. 1/2) "for swamp".

**Em-a = Êm-a** - [pron. 1<sup>a</sup> sing.] (T22 - l. 1 and 3) (T11 - l. 6) According as greek acusative pronom sing. εμε [eme] ("me") and εμος [emos] (possessive adj. "my"). Protoceltic has *\*em-em* ("he, him") and *\*emo-* (dem. pron. "that"). Sanskrit has forms "*abam*" ("I" - nom.), "*mâm*" and "*mâ*" ("me" - ac.), "*mahyam*" and "*me*" ("for me" - dat.), "*mad*" ("by me" - abl.), "*mama*" and "*me*" ("of me" - gen.) and "*mayi*" ("in me" - loc.). Maybe it means "I" [pron. 1<sup>a</sup> sing.]. See T11 - l. 6: It means "I", but expression "*dâôû ema*" [lit. "for donations I"] may means "for my donations". Derived words: **Em-e** - [pron. + sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 9) "for me" or "for my". **Êm-a** - [pron.] (GLO - 45.3) Variation of "em-a" ["I"]. The meaning is "I", but sometimes "my/mine/me".

**\*Emm-a** - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has *\*em-e/o-* ("hold"). Latin has "*emo*" ("to buy"). The meaning is "to hold/dominate; hold, domination, dominion". Derived word: **Emm-ê** - [n. + Pl. dative] (T20 - l. 4) "for dominations/dominions".

**E-ô** - [n.] (T12 - l. 6) (T14 - l. 3) Greek has εως [eos] ("dawn"). This is the meaning.

**Ep-a** - [Prep., n. or v.] (GLO- ? [Liris et al., 1994, p. 35] {GF 18}) (GLO - 65.2,3) (T44 - l. 3) (T33 - l. 3) (T03 - l. 7) Greek has επι- [epi-] ("on, over; to, for; before, in front; together") and επος [epos] ("word"). Protoceltic has *\*uper-/uor-* ("over"). Latin has "*epoto*" ("to drink") and "*epotus*" ("drunk, absorbed, sipped"). Sanskrit has vedic word "*ap*" ("water"). The meaning is "[prep.] on, over; to, for; before, in front; together [with]; [v.] to drink, to sip; [n.] drink".

**\*Ep(a)ta** - [n.] Greek has cardinal number επτα [epta] ("seven") in ordinal form εβδομος [ebdomos] ("seventh"). Latin has "*septem/septimus*" ("seven/seventh"). Protoceltic has *\*sextam* and *\*sextameto* ("seven; seventh"). Sanskrit has "*saptâ/saptamâh*" ("seven/seventh"). Glazelic language must have "*ep(a)ta/ep(a)tîma*" ("seven/seventh"). Here, number "seven". Derived word: **Ep(a)tîm-a** - [n.] (T24 - l. 2/3) "seventh".

**Epî** - [prep.] (T07 - l. 2) Exactly as greek prep. επι- [epi-] ("on, over; together").

**\*Eq[w]ît-a** - [n. or v.] If glazelic "qopa" [q] has [qw] sound, we must read "eqwîtyo", not "eqîtyo". Latin has "*equitium*" ("a herd of mares or horses") and "*equito*" ("to ride; to go horse in gallop"). The meaning is "to ride; herd of horses". Derived word: **Eq[w]ît-y-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T39 - l. 5) "from herd of horses".

**\*Er-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*eruo*" ("to pull out, to draw out; to ruin, to destroy"). The meaning is "to pull out, to extract, to destroy; extraction, destruction". Derived words: **Era-ta** - [v. adj.] (T03 - l. 6) "pulled out, extracted, destroyed". **\*Er-u** - [n. or v.] "to pull out, to ruin, to destroy; extraction, ruin, destruction". **Eru-wî** - [v. in past tense] (T10 - l. 3) "[pron.?] pulled out".

**Ew- = Êw- = Eû-** - [pref.] (T30 - l. 5) (T02 - l. 3) (T02 - l. 4) According as greek prefix (adv.) ευ [eu] ("good; well").

**\*Ew-dag-a** - [pref. + n.] Compound: "ew-" + "dag-a". For "**ew-**" - See T30 - l. 5. According as greek prefix (adv.) ευ [eu] ("good; well"). For "**dag-a**" - See GLO - 44.4. The meaning is "to be well-meaning, be good; adj. - good, pure". So, "ewdaga" means "good [perfect?] purity". Derived word: **Ew-dag-e** - [pref. + n. + sing. dat.] (T02 - l. 3) "for good [perfect?] purity".

**Ewl-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 64.2) Greek has εὐλογῶ [eulogo] ("to bless"). Latin has "*evaleo*" ("to be able, to have power"). The meaning is "to be able, to have power, to bless; power, blessing".

**Ez-a** - [n.] (T24 - l. 7) Latin has "*esus*" (adj. from '*edo*' ["eaten, eaten up"]; "action of eat"; "Eso, god who Gauls offered human victims"). ProtoCeltic has *\*es-* ("to be"). May be a deity name - **Eza** -, like Gaulish **Esus**.

## Ē

**\*Ēd-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has ἠδύς [edüs] (adj. "sweet"). Latin has "*eductus*" (adj. "thrown up or pulled out") and "*Edusa*" ("goddess who presides over food of boys"). Sanskrit has root "*edh*" ("to grow, to prosper, to extend"). The meaning is "to be sweet; sweetness, gentleness". Derived word: **Ēd-u-th-a** - [v. adj.] (\*GLO - ?, 984.2.181) ["*êd-u-th-a*" = "*êd-u-t-a*"] "anyone who became sweet/gentle".

**Ē-ô** - [conj.] (T11 - l. 2) Greek has ἕως [heos] (conj. "till, until; however, nevertheless"). Latin has "*eo*" (adv. "so much, as much, toward that place, so"). The meaning of conj. ["till, until; however, nevertheless"] is correct.

**Ēt-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (T19 - l. 5) Latin has "*et*", (conj. "and"). Greek has ἠττα [etta] ("defeat, loss"). ProtoCeltic has *\*eti-* ("beyond, also"). The meaning is "to be defeated, to lose; defeat, loss".

**\*Ēw-mat-a = \*Ew-mat-a** - [n.] Compound: "*ê/ew-*" + *mat-a*". For "**êw- = ew-**" - See T30 - l.5. According as Greek prefix (adv.) εὖ [eu] ("good; well"). For "**mat-a**" - ProtoCeltic has *\*mat-* ("remit"). The meaning is "to remit; remission, forgiveness". So, "*êwmata*" means "good [complete?] remission". Derived word: **Ēw-mat-e = \*Ew-mat-e** - [pref. + n. + sing. dat.] (T02 - l. 4) "for good [complete?] remission".

**\*Ēû** - [n. or v.] Greek has εὖνοω/εὐοίωνος [eunoo/euoionos] ("foster, favour/auspicious") and εὖ [eu] (adv. "well"). Latin has "*eu*" (interjection "expression whom approves or praises"). The meaning is "to approve, to praise, to like, to be favourable/auspicious; good, auspice; [adv.] well". Derived word: **Ēû-ô** - [v. in future tense] (T11 - l. 6) "[pron.?] will praise".

## G

**\*Gad-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *\*gad-* ("go"). Sanskrit has roots "*gam*" ("to go" - "*gata*" means "gone") and "*gā*" ("to go"). The meaning is "to go; going, walking". Derived words: **Gad-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 51.3) (T04 - l. 1) (T03 - l. 7) "by walking/going". **Gad-â-ga** - [reduplicated v.] (GLO - 45.2) "to go on/without stop, going on/without stop; going on/without stop". **Gad-ây** - [n. + Pl. nom.] (GLO - 47.5) "the goings".

**\*Gag-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*gigno*" ("to generate, to produce"). Sanskrit has root "*kaḡ*" ("to perform or do anything or act"). The meaning is "to generate, to produce, to perform [works]; production, work". Derived word: **Gaga-ta** - [v. adj.] (GLO - 45.4) "produced".

**Gâyt-a** - [n.] (GLO - 66.1) ProtoCeltic has *\*gait-* ("hair"). The meaning "hair" or "coat" seems to be correct.

**Gal-a** - [n. or v.] (T14 - l. 1/2) (T17 - l. 1) (T29 - l. 1) (T03 - l. 4) Greek has γαλλία [gallia] ("Gaul"). Latin has "*galea*" ("helmet"), "*galeo*" ("to arm with helmet"), "*Gallia*" ("Gaul") and "*gallus*" ("inhabitant from Gaul; eunuch"). ProtoCeltic has *\*galā-* ("power"), *\*gal-e/o/ \*gal-we/o* ("call") and *\*gallo-* ("stone; foreigner"). The meaning is "to have power; power". Derived words: **Gal-î** - [adj.] (T33 - l. 1) "strong, powerful". **Gal-y-u** - [adj. + Pl. abl.] (T28 - l. 3/4) "by powerfuls".

**\*G(a)ley** - [n., v. or adj.] ProtoCeltic has *\*gleiwo-* (adj. "gleaming, clear"). The meaning is "to gleam, to clear; bright, light, gleam; gleaming, clear". Derived word: **G(a)leyw-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T09 - l. 1/2 - A) "by gleamings".

**Gam-a** - [n. or v.] (T04 - l. 1) (T11 - l. 5) Greek has γαμος [gamos] ("marriage, wedding") and γάμω [gamo] ("fuck, shag, screw"). Sanskrit has "*gamya*" ("feasible, practicable"). Sumerian has "*gam*" ("to bend, curve") and "*gême*" ("woman; slave-girl"). The meaning is "to bend, to curve, to screw, to marry; marriage, sexual intercourse". Derived words: **Gam-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T03 - l. 8) "by sexual intercourse". **\*Gama-ra** - [v. adj.] "married". **Gama-r-â** - [v. adj. + Sing. abl.] (T36 - l. 5) "by married". **Gam-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T33 - l. 5) "for marriage".

**Gap-a = Gapp-a** - [n. or v.] (T21 - l. 5) (T39 - l. 3) Greek has γάμπα [gampa] ("calf"). This is the meaning.

**Gar-a** - [n.] (T04 - l. 3) Latin has "*garus*" ("*garus* fish, a kind of lobster") and "*garum*" ("sauce made with brine from *garus* fish intestine"). The meaning is "*garus* fish".

**Gât-a = Gat-a** - [n. or v.] (T33 - l. 4) (T09 - l. 2 - B) ProtoCeltic has *\*gat-e/o-* ("let, leave"). The meaning is "to let, to leave; leaving".

**Gaz-a** - [n. or v.] (T35 - l. 1) Greek has γαστήρ [gaster] ("womb; [adj.] gluttonous"). Latin has "gaster" ("a kind of vase with a big belly"). Sanskrit has root "ghas" ("to eat, to eat up"). The meaning is "to eat, to eat up; food". Derived words: **\*Gaz-î** - [adj.] "eater, devourer, glutton". **Gazy-e** - [adj. + sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 10) "for devourer".

**Geg-a** - [n. or v.] (T03 - l. 4) Greek has γεγονός [gegonos] ("fact, event, occurrence"). Proto-celtic has \*gegni- ("laugh"). The meaning is "to laugh; laugh".

**\*Geks-a = Ges-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "gaesum" ("long lance or dart") and "gesa" ("gaulish dart or throw weapon"). Proto-celtic has \*gaiso- ("spear"). Micenic greek has "gi-si-pe-e" (acc. greek ξιφή - "ksífe") meaning "swords". Sanskrit has roots "kaṣ" [read "kash"] ("to kill/hurt"), "kaś" [read "kash"] ("to go, to punish") and "geṣ" [read "gêsh"] ("to search/investigate"). Sumerian has "kas4" ("to run fast, to gallop, to travel fast; quick, fluent"). The meaning is "to be quick, to travel fast; lance, dart, spear". Derived words: **Geks-u = Ges-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T18 - l. 1) "by lances [or darts]". **Ges-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 63.3) "to be/travel fast, to throw; throwing object, dart, lance, spear, sword[?]". In GLO - 63.3 the meaning is "Gesa [throwing weapon]".

**Gemel-a** - [n. or v.] (T08 - l. 4) Proto-celtic has \*gemelo- ("chain"). Latin has "gemellus" (adj. "twin"). The meaning is "to chain; chain".

**\*Gen-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has γενεά [genea] ("generation"). Proto-celtic has \*genet(t)ā- ("daughter"), \*geno-/ \*genjo- ("birth"), \*genti- ("child"), \*genu-/ \*genawā- ("mouth") and \*gen-owes ("mouths" - pl.). Sanskrit has root "jan" ("to be born") and words "já" ("son") and "jana" ("race, person"). The meaning is "to generate, to be born; generation, birth". Derived word: **Gen-e** - [n. + sing. dat.] (T03 - l. 1) "for birth".

**Gyôg-a** - [n.] (T39 - l. 1/2) Proto-celtic has \*gjøkkV- ("snipe [bird]"). This is the meaning.

**\*Gyôr-a** - [n.] May be a place name - **Gyôra**. Derived word: **Gyôr-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T01 - l. 5) "in Gyôra".

**\*Gleâw** - [n.] Proto-celtic has \*glejo- ("green lawn"). The meaning is "green lawn". Derived word: **Gleâw-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T32 - l. 7) "by [=in?] green lawns".

**Gn-a** - [n. or v.] (T19 - l. 3) (T16 - l. 6) (T02 - l. 3) (T09 - l. 4 - A) Proto-celtic has \*gnā- ("know"). The meaning is "to know; knowledge, wisdom". Derived words: **Gna-m-a** - [n.] (T13 - l. 1) (T33 - l. 1) Greek has γνώμη [gnome] ("opinion") and γνωστό [gnosto] ("known"). Proto-celtic has \*gnāto- ("known"). The meaning is "opinion, knowledge, wisdom". **G(a)nâm-a** - [n.] (T02 - l. 1) Variation of "gnâm-a". **Gnam-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T23 - l. 3) "for knowledge". **Gnam-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T08 - l. 6) "by knowledges". **Gn-a-r-a** - [n, v. or adj.] (T34 - l. 1) Latin has "gnarigo" ("to relate, to tell"), "gnaritas" ("knowledge, information") and "gnarus" (adj. "knowing, informed; aware"). The meaning is "to relate, to tell, to know; knowledge or information about anything; knowing, informed, known". **Gn-e** - [n. + sing. dat.] (T24 - l. 6) "for wisdom". **Gn-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T36 - l. 1) (T14 - l. 2) "of wisdom". **\*Gnô-ta** - [v. adj.] Latin has "gnotus/notus" (adj. from "gnosco/nosco" ['to know'], meaning "known, public, notorious"). Here, "known, notorious". **Gnô-t-ê** - [v. adj. + Pl. dat.] (T33 - l. 7) "for known ones". **Gn-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T13 - l. 6/7) (T36 - l. 6) "by knowledges".

**\*Gn-a-t-â** - [fem. n.] Latin has "gnata" ("daughter"). Proto-celtic has \*gnāto-, \*gnātā- ("son, daughter"). The meaning is "daughter". Derived words: **Gn-a-t-e** - [n. + sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 1) "for son". **\*Gn-a-t-o** - [masc. n.] "son".

**Gneç-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (T12 - l. 7) Greek has γνησια [gnesia] (adv. "genuinely") and γνησιος [gnesios] (adj. "original, authentic, genuine"). Latin has "gnesion" ("the authentic kind of eagle"). The meaning is "to be original/authentic; original, authentic, genuine". Here, "genuine".

**\*Gnep-a** - [n., v. or adj.] Greek has γνεφω [gnepho] ("gesture, beckon, motion, signal"). Latin has "gnephusus" (adj. "gloomy, dark"). The meaning is "to gesture, to beckon, to sign; gesture, beckon, signal; gloomy, obscure [because of signals, gestures?]". Derived word: **Gnep-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T31 - l. 2/3) "for gesture".

**\*Gn-î** - [n. or v.] Proto-celtic has \*gnî-mo- ("labour, pain"). The meaning is "to labour, to pain; labour, pain". Derived words: **\*Gnî-m-a** - [n. or v.] Variation of "gn-î"? **Gnî-m-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (T34 - l. 5/6) "for labours". **Gny-o** - [n. + sing. gen.] (T03 - l. 2) "of labour".

**Gop-a = Gôp-a** - [n.] (T32 - l. 6) (T12 - l. 1) Latin has "coppa" ("tavern-keeper girl") and "coppo" ("tavern-keeper"). Proto-celtic has \*goppo- ("mouth"). The meaning is "tavern-keeper".

**\*Gow** - [n.] May be a proper name - **Gow**. Derived word: **Gow-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T01 - l. 4) "by/through Gow".

**\*Gu** - [n. or v.] Micenic greek has "go-u" (acc. greek γFου [gwou]) meaning "cow". Sanskrit has root "gu" ("to speak indistinctly" - adj. is "guta") and word "gô" ("ox, cow" - from root "go" - "to go"?). Sumerian has "gud" ("domestic ox, bull; to dance, leap"). Original of "gu-t-â" must be "gu", meaning "to go, to leap; ox, cow, bull". This is the meaning. Derived words: **Gw-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T35 - l. 4/5) (T30 - l. 4) "for ox/cow". **Gw-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T43 - l. 1) "in ox/cow". **\*Gu-ta** - [n. + v. adj.] "the [goddess] turned into cow". **Gu-t-â** - [v. adj. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 50.2, GF 82) "by [goddess] turned into cow".

**\*Gûgî** - [n.] May be a proper name [deity or place]. Derived word: **Gûgy-â** - [n. + sing. abl.] (T32 - l. 2/3) "by *Gûgya*".

## Î

**\*Î** - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has \*î (deictic particle). Latin has "Io" ("*Io*, *Inachus* daughter, whom Jupiter turned into a cow"). Sanskrit has roots "i"/"î" ("to go") and "î" ("to go, to impregnate; to become pregnant; to wish, to eat"). Sumerian has "i" ("cry of pain; to capture, defeat, overcome"). The meaning is "to wish, to dominate; wish, domination". Derived words: **Y-â = Îy-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 65.2,3) (T42 - l. 2) (T16 - l. 6/7) "by wish/by domination". **Ye** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (T24 - l. 3) "for domination". **\*Y-ô** - [n.] The meaning is "to impregnate, to become pregnant; pregnancy". So, "Iô" is Jupiter's lover and her name means "pregnancy". **Y-ô-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (GLO - 50.2, GF 82) "for Iô's" or "for Iô's priestesses".

**\*Îd-a** - [v.] Protoceltic has \*indo- ("end"). Latin has "iduo" ("to separate, to divide"). Sanskrit has root "et." ("to annoy, to oppose"). Sumerian has "ida" ("river; main canal; watercourse"). The meaning is "to separate [ritualisticly], to offer." Derived word: **Îd-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 44.6) "by offering [of sacred animals]".

**\*Îgn-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "ignio" ("to be on fire, to catch fire") and "ignis" ("fire; love; desire, anger, vehement passion"). The meaning is "to be on fire, to catch fire; fire, desire, anger, passion". Derived word: **Îgn-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T32 - l. 2) "by fire".

**Îkh-a = Îk-a** - [n. or v.] (T06 - l. 3) (T16 - l. 7) Greek has εικαζω [eikazo] ("extrapolate, speculate") and forms from v. εχω [ekho] ["to have, to possess"] in past tense εικα/ειχαμε/ειχε/ειχες [eikha/eikhame/eikhe/eikhes] ("I had, we had, he/she had, you had", respectively). The meaning is "to ponder, to consider, to speculate; consideration, speculation, reflection".

**\*Îkw-e** - [n. or v.] Latin has "ico" ("to hurt"). Greek has ικesia [ikesia] ("supplication"). The meaning is "to hurt, to wound; wound". Derived word: **Îkwe-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T13 - l. 4) "by wounds".

**Îl-a / \*Îl-o** - [n. or v.] (T03 - l. 4) Protoceltic has \*iljo- ("swell"). The meaning is "to swell; swelling, growth, increase, expansion". Derived words: **Jal-a** - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 12) Variation of "il-a". **Îlo-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T21 - l. 6) "for growth".

**\*Îm-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "imus" (adj. "lowest; intimate; the last member in a series"). The meaning is "to be lowest; [adj.] lowest". Derived word: **Îm-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T23 - l. 4) "for lowest".

**\*În- = În-î-** [prep.] (T12 - l. 1) Original is "in-". Protoceltic has \*en-/eni- (prep. "in"). Latin has "in" (prep. "in, against, between, after, till, until, up to"). The prep. is meaning."

**Îp-a** - [n., v. or prep.] (T43 - l. 2) Greek has prep. Υπο [üpo] ("by, through; under"). Protoceltic has \*ufo- ("under"). The meaning is "to be under; [prep.] under, by, through". Here, "under".

**Îpar-a** - [n. or v.] (T03 - l. 5) Greek has υπαρχω [üparkho] ("to exist, to subsist, to be in existence"). The meaning is "to exist/subsist; existence, subsistence".

**Îr-a** - [subst. ou v.] (T31 - l. 3) Latin has "ira" ("anger") and "irruo" ("to attack with anger, to assail"). The meaning is "to anger; anger". Derived word: **Îr-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T26 - l. 5/6) "of anger".

**Îrôr-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 51.4, GF 84) Latin has "irroro" ("to bedew, to sprinkle, to fill with dew"). The meaning is "to bedew, to fill with dew; dew".

**\*Îs-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has ισος [isos] (adj. "equal, even") and ισως [isos] (adv. "perhaps, possibly"). The meaning is "to be equal/even; equality, evenness; equal, even". Derived word: **Îs-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (GLO - 44.5) "by equalities".

**Ît-a** - [n., v., adj. or adv.] (T15 - l. 3) (T32 - l. 5) (T17 - l. 6) (T29 - l. 6) Protoceltic has \*i-tâ- (je/o) ("go"). The meaning is "to go; going, departure; gone, left [from]". **Ît-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T33 - l.

2) "by going". **Ît-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T42 - l. 3/4) "of going". **Ît-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T38 - l. 5/6) "by goings/departures".

**\*Îtaç-a** - [n.] Latin has "*Ity*" ("Itis, Tereus' son [king of Thracia], turned into a bird; pheasant: bird"). The meaning is "pheasant". Derived word: **Îtaç-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T23 - l. 3/4) "in pheasant".

**Îz-a** - [n. or v.] (T27 - l. 2) (T36 - l. 2/3) (T01 - l. 4) Sanskrit has roots "ṣ" [read "ish"] ("to rule, to command, to have power") and "ṣ" [read "ish"] ("to go" or "to wish" or "to repeat"). The meaning is "to have power, to command, to rule; possession of power, command". Derived words: **Îz-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T40 - l. 3/4) "in possession of power". **Îz-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T05 - l. 1/2) "of commands".

### Y = J/Ī

**Jâg-a** - [n. or v.] (T14 - l. 7) ProtoCeltic has *\*jagi-* ("ice"). Greek has παγος [pagos] ("ice"). The meaning is "to freeze, to ice; ice".

**\*Jan-a** - [n.] Latin has "*Iana/Jana*" ("Diana, goddess of woods; the Moon"), "*janua*" ("door, occasion, opportunity") and "*Janus*" ("Janus, god of gentilism"). It seems to be "Diana", goddess of woods, revered by lowest ranks, including slaves. The meaning is "Diana". Derived word: **Jan-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T17 - l. 2) (T29 - l. 2) "in Jana [Diana]".

**\*Japan-a** - [n., v. or adj.] ProtoCeltic has *\*ipāno-* (adj. "right"). The meaning is "to be right; [adj.] right". Derived word: **Japan-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T13 - l. 4/5) "of right".

**\*Ye** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*iens*" (adj. "who goes, walks"). The meaning is "to go, to walk". Derived words: **Ye-ta** - [v. adj.] (T03 - l. 8) "who goes/walks". **Ye-t-ê** - [v. adj. + pl. dat.] (T42 - l. 5/6) "for that [ones] going/walking". **Ye-t-o** - [v. adj. + Sing. gen.] (T13 - l. 1) "from one who goes/walks".

**\*Yek-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has υγεια [ügeia] ("health") and υγιης [ügies] (adj. "healthy"). ProtoCeltic has *\*jakko-* (adj. "healthy") and *\*jikkā-* ("healing"). The meaning is "to heal, to be healthy; healing". Derived word: **Yek-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T32 - l. 1/2) "in healing".

**\*Yem-a** - [n. or v.] May be variation of "kiyâma/kjâma" (T15 and T41), close to latin form "*hiems*" or "*hyems*". The meaning is "to winter, to be winter; winter, cold". Derived word: **Yem-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T17 l. 1) (T29 - l. 1) "of winter".

**\*Yod-a** - [n.] ProtoCeltic has *\*ioudo-walo* ("battle-leader"), in which *\*ioudo-* means "battle". The meaning is "battle". Derived word: **Yod-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T05 - l. 3) "by battle".

**\*Joa-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*joca/jocus*" ("gallantry, mockery, joke") and "*joco*" ("to play, to mock, to joke"). The meaning is "to play, to mock, to joke; mockery, joke". Derived word: **Joq-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T02 - l. 5) "by mockeries".

**\*Yu** - According as Latin "jugus" ("yoke")? ProtoCeltic has *\*jugo-*, *\*jugā-* ("yoke"). The meaning is "to join, to unite; union". Derived words: **Yw-â = Îw-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T44 - l. 1) (T20 - l. 3) "by union". **Yuka** - [n. or v.] (T04 - l. 3) Latin has "*jugus*" ("yoke"). ProtoCeltic has *\*jugo-/jugā-* ("yoke"). Greek has ζυγος [zugos] ("yoke; balance"). Sanskrit has vedic word "*Yuga*" ("yoke; duration of time") and "*yukta*" ("united, attentive"), both from root "*yuj*" ("to unite, to join"). The meaning is "to unite, to join; union, yoke". **Yu-ta** - [v. adj.] (GLO - 44.3) Latin has "*jūtum*", ("to help, to assist") that may be originated from same root of "*jugum*" ("yoke"). Sanskrit root "*yut*" means "*to bright*", but "*yu*" means "*to mix; to join; to separate*" [originating "*yuta*" - "*mixed, joined, united*"]. The final meaning is "united" or "assisted".

**Yûç-a** - [n.] (T19 - l. 2) Latin has "*jus*" ("law, justice, rule") and "*jussio/jussum/jussus*" ("mandate, order, rule"). ProtoCeltic has *\*justjo-* (adj. "just"). The meaning is "law, justice, rule, order".

### K

**\*Kad-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*cado*" ("to fall, to slip; to die"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kado(s)-* ("anger") and *\*kad(j)o-* ("sacred"). Sanskrit root "*kad*" means "*to be confounded; to grieve; to destroy*". The meaning is "to die, to fall, to destroy; death, falling, destruction". Derived word: **Kad-â** - [n. + sing. abl.] (GLO - 45.5) (T06 - l. 1/2) (T11 - l. 1/2) (T24 - l. 2) "by death".

**Kâg-a = Kag-a** - [n. or v.] (T10 - l. 2) (T08 - l. 1/2) ProtoCeltic has *\*kagi-* ("fence"). The meaning is "to fence; fence".

**Kaj-a** - [n.] (T05 - l. 7) ProtoCeltic has *\*kajo-* ("house"). This is the meaning.

**Kak-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (T38 - l. 5) (T02 - l.1) (T01 - l. 11) Greek has κακος [kakos] ("bad, wicked, evil"). Latin has "*caco*" ("to defecate"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kakakā-* ("excrement") and *\*kakē-āje/o-* ("to defecate"). The meaning is "to be bad/wicked/evil, to defecate; evil, excrement; bad, evil".

Derived words: **Kak-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T42 - l. 8) "by evil". **Kak-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T18 - l. 6) (T16 - l. 2) "of evil".

**Kal-a** - [n, v., adj. or adv.] (GLO - 63.3) (T44 - l. 1/2) (T02 - l. 10) ProtoCeltic has *\*kailâ-* ("[good] omen"). Greek has *καλα* [kala] ("good"). Sanskrit has root *"kal"* ("to sound; to count; to throw; to go, to hold, to know, to regard") and words *"kala"* ("clever, well; deaf and dumb") and *"kalyân.a"* ("beautiful, lucky"). Sumerian has *"kal-*" ("to esteem, value; to be rare; to be appreciated; excellent; precious, valuable"). The meaning is "to be good, to be valuable/esteemed/appreciated, to presage; goodness, esteem, valorization, [good] omen; good, esteemed, valuable; well". Derived words: **Kal-e** - [n. + sing. dat.] (T03 - l. 8) (T09 - l. 2 - B) "for [good] omen". **Kal-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T09 - l. 5 - A) "of esteem/valorization". **Kal-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T42 - l. 1) "by [good] omens".

**\*K(a)lad-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *κλαδεω* [kladeuo] ("prune, lop, trim"), *κλαδι* [kladi] ("branch, limb") and *κλαδος* [klados] ("branch"). ProtoCeltic has *\*klad-je/o-* ("dig") and *\*klado-/klado-* ("ditch"). Sanskrit has root *"klad"* ("to make defective"). The meaning is "to prune/lop/trim; branch, limb, ditch". Derived word: **K(a)lad-â** - [n. + sing. abl.] (GLO - 51.4, GF 84) "by branch".

**K[a]lak[a]t[a]ta** - [n.] (T05 - l. 6) A possible reading is "klakta". Greek has *γαλακτος* [galaktos] ("milk"). ProtoCeltic has *\*laxto-/glaxtâ-* ("milk"). The meaning is "milk". Derived word: **K[a]lak[a]tte** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T05 - l. 5) A possible reading is "klaktte". Here, "for milk".

**\*Kalw-e** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *\*kewos-* ("fame"). Latin has *"cluens"* (adj. "who is famous/renowned or notorious") and *"clueo"* ("to be famous/renowned"). The meaning is "to be valuable/esteemed/appreciated; esteem, valorization; esteemed, valuable". Derived word: **Kalwe-ta** - [v. adj.] (GLO - 42.5) "esteemed" or "famous".

**Kam-a** - [n. or v.] (T39 - l. 6) (T01 - l. 9/10) Greek has *καμενος* [kamenos] ("charred"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kamawo-* ("sorrow"). The meaning is "to char, to burn a little; burning". God "*Camma*"? Derived words: **Kâm-a** - [v. in imper. form] (T02 - l. 4) "char it!". **Kam-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] "in burning". **Kam-wî** - [v. in past tense] (T10 - l. 1/2) "[pron.?] charred".

**Kan-a** - [n. or v.] (T05 - l. 7) Latin has *"cano"* ("to sing; to prognosticate, to prophesy") and *"canus"* (adj. "who has white hair; white"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kan-e/o-* ("to sing"). The meaning is "to sing, to prognosticate, to prophesy; prophetic chant, prognostic".

**Kap-a** - [n. or v.] (T36 - l. 1) Latin has *"capio"* ("to take up, to hold, to catch; to receive; to captivate, to capture). ProtoCeltic has *\*kaup-e/o-* ("to attain"). The meaning is "to attain; attainment". Derived word: **Kapj-a** - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 3) Variation of "kap-a".

**Kar-a** - [n. or v.] (T19 - l. 3) Latin has *"carus"* (adj. "dear, expensive, costly; dear, beloved"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kar-a(j)e/o-* ("to love"). The meaning is "to love, to desire; love".

**\*Kas-a** - [n.] Latin has *"caso"* ("to fall ever and anon"), *"casus"* ("falling, ruin, sickness; hazard, good or bad fate") and *"Casus"* ("roman god"). The meaning is "falling, ruin, sickness, hazard, [good or bad] fate; *Casus* [deity]". Derived word: **Kas-î** - [n.] (T42 - l. 7) "in **Kasa** [god of good or bad fate]".

**Kasil-a** - [n.] (T12 - l. 2) Latin has *"caseale"* ("cheese-making, house"). The meaning is "cheese-making".

**\*Kat-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has *"cate"* ("cautiously, sagaciously, prudently") and *"catus"* (adj. "cautious, prudent, wise, sagacious"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kato-* (adj. "wise"). The meaning is "to be cautious, to be wise/sagacious/prudent; caution, prudence, wisdom, sagacity". Derived words: **Kat-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T35 - l. 6) "by wisdom/caution". **Kat-ê** - [n. + pl. dat.] (T16 - l. 7) "for sagacities/cautions".

**\*Katak-a** - [n., v. or adj.] Greek has *κατακατω* [katakaio] ("to burn down"). ProtoCeltic has *\*katako-* (adj. "warlike"). The meaning is "to destroy, to make war; destruction, war; warlike". Derived word: **Katak-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 65.2,3) "by war".

**\*Kaz-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *χαζεω* [khazeuo] ("to hang about, to loiter") and *χαζος* [khazos] ("silly, stupid, foolish, fool, dumb"). Latin has *"casse"* ("in vain"), *"cassesco"* ("to vanish") and *"cassus"* (adj. "vain, empty"). The meaning is "to be vain, to be useless, to hang about, to loiter; vain/useless act; stupid, foolish". Derived words: **Kaz-e** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (T27 - l. 2/3) "for vain act". **Kazz-a** - [n. or v.] (T15 - l. 5) Variation of "kaz-a".

**Key = Kî** - [conj. or adv.] (T34 - l. 5) (T01 - l. 6) (T01 - l. 8) ProtoCeltic has *\*kei-* (dem. pron. "this; [adv.] there; to go") and *\*kei-/kei-* (conj. "although"). The meaning is "although; there".

**Kêjl-a** - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 2) ProtoCeltic has *\*keiljo-* ("companion"). The meaning is "to accompany; companion".

**Kem-a** - [n. or v.] (T26 - l. 4/5) Greek has *κειμαι* [keimai] ("to lie, to be situated"). Latin has "*cecos*" ("king's crown: plant"). The meaning is "to lie, to be situated; disposition, situation".

**Khwe** - [conj.] (T33 - l. 6) Latin has conj. "*que*" ("still; because; or"). This is the meaning. Here, "still".

**\*Kig-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *καυγας* [kaugas] ("quarrel, scuffle"). Sanskrit has "*kaḡ*" ("to perform or do anything or act"). Sumerian has "*giḡ*" ("illness; injury; to be/make sick"). The meaning is "to fight, to quarrel, to injure, to make sick; fight, war, injury, ill". Derived word: **Kiḡ-i** - [n. + sing. loc.] (GLO - 44.4) "in war [quarrel]".

**Kiyâm-a** - [n or v.] (T15 - l. 5/6) Latin has "*hiemo*" ("to winter, to be winter") and "*hiems/hyems, hyemis*" ("winter; storm; cold"). ProtoCeltic has *\*gajamo-/\*gijamo* ("winter"). The meaning is "to winter, to be winter; winter, cold". Derived word: **Kjâm-a** - [n. or v.] (T41 - l. 2/3) Variation of "Kiyâm-a".

**\*Ko** - [n. or v.] Mienic greek has "*ko-wa/ko-wo*" (acc. greek *κορβαι/κορφοι* - "kórwai/kórwoi") meaning "girls/boys". The meaning is "to be young; young, boy/girl." Derived word: **Kô-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (GLO - 45.4) "for youngs [or young animals]".

**\*Koy-e** - [n., v., adv. or adj.] Greek has *κοινά/κοινώς* [koina/koinos] (adv. "commonly"). Latin has "*coiens*" (adj. "who binds/joins or joins closely together"). ProtoCeltic has *\*koin-je/o-* ("to cry"). The meaning is "to bind/join, to join closely together; [adj.] who binds/joins or joins closely together". Derived word: **Koye-ô** - [adj. + Pl. gen.] (T13 - l. 2/3) Here, "of whom join".

**\*Kraks-a** - [n.] ProtoCeltic has *\*kراكo-* ("stone"). Latin has "*crassesco*" ("to thicken, to fatten, to harden, to be condensed") and "*crassus*" (adj. "thick, fat"). The meaning is "stone". Derived word: **Kraks-ê** - [n. + pl. dat.] (T01 - l. 6) "for stones".

**\*Ku** - [n. or v.] - Greek has *κυων* [küon] ("dog"). Latin has "*canis*" ("dog or bitch"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kwnu-/\*kwn-* ("dog"). Sanskrit has vedic "*śvan*" [read "shwan"] ("dog") and roots "*śvi*" ("to move, to increase, to grow, to swell") and "*śun*" ("to go"). Sumerian has "*kun*" ("tail"). The meaning "dog" is obvious. Masc. may be "*kú*" ("dog") > "*kú(n)e*" ("for dog"). Fem. may be "*kûá*" ("bitch") > "*kûá(n)e*" ("for bitch"). The original word "*ku*" means "to go, to increase, to grow; increase, growth, multiplication". Derived words: **\*Kû** - [masc. n.] - "dog". **\*Kû-â** - [fem. n.] - "bitch". **Kûâ-n-e** - [fem. n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 58.2,3,4) "for bitch". May be a goddess - "*Kûâna*".

**Kwe** - [interrogative and relative pron.] (T32 - l. 6) The meaning is "who, whom".

**Kwey** - [pron. and relative pron.] (T19 - l. 3) Latin has "*queis*" ("to whom") and "*quis*" ("who?"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kwei-* (adv. "to where"), *\*kwei-(jo)* (pron. "who") and *\*kwi-on-* ("whose is"). It is possible that *\*kwe* is "who [interrogative and relative]" and *kwey* is "who [relative]; that (one)[pron.]". Here, "that ones".

**\*Kug-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *κυκεωνας* [kükeonas] ("confusion"). Latin has "*cucus*" ("a kind of tree like palm-tree; cuckoo: bird"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kouko/\*kukā-* ("cuckoo: bird"). Sanskrit has roots "*kuḡ*" ("to make any inarticulate sound, to hum; to coo; to warble") and "*ku*" ("to sound"), "*kû*" ("to sound"). The meaning is "to hum, to coo, to warble; warble, cuckoo". Derived word: **Kug-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 49.5) "for cuckoo".

**\*Kw-i** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*quitus*" (adj. of '*Queo*' ["to be able (to)"], meaning "that is able"). The meaning is "to be able (to); ability to". Derived word: **Kwî-t-â** - [v. adj. + Sing. abl.] (T02 - l. 9) "by who is able (to)".

**\*Kul-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *κυλω* [külo] ("roll, stream, ooze"). Latin has "*culem/culeus*" ("hide bag; a war instrument"). The meaning is "to roll, to stream, to ooze; stream [slow], flow, fluency". Derived word: **Kul-e** - [n. + sing. dat.] (T08 - l. 6/7) "for fluency".

**\*Kwos-a** - [n.] May be a proper name - **Kwosa**. Derived word: **Kwos-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T02 - l. 8) "of *Kwosa*".

**\*Kup-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *κουπονι* [kouponi] ("token"). ProtoCeltic has *\*kurnā-* ("heap"). The meaning is "to token, to signal, to prove, to testify; token, signal, proof, testimony". Derived word: **Kupa-n-a** - [n.] (T02 - l. 6) "token, signal, proof, testimony".

**\*Kûpal(y)-a or \*Kûpl(y)-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *\*kupilā-* ("burden"). The meaning is "to be heavy; burden". Derived word: **Kûpaly-e or Kûply-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T07 - 11/2) "for burden".

**\*Kût-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *κουτος* [koutos] (adj. "foolish"). ProtoCeltic has *\*(s)kutu-* ("head"). Sanskrit has roots "*kuṭ*" ("to cover"), "*kuṭb*" ("to become putrid; to hurt") and "*kuṭ*" ("to burn, to give

pain; to avoid giving; to render indistinct or unintelligible"). The meaning is "to be fool; silliness; foolish". Derived word: **Kût-ô** - [adj. + Pl. gen.] (T11 - l. 3/4) "of fools".

**Kuupat-a** - [n. or v.] (T25 - l. 4/5) Latin has "*cuppedo/cupedo*" ("covetousness, greediness"). The meaning is "to desire, to covet; covetousness, greediness".

### **Kh**

**Khaz-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (T03 - l. 3) Greek has *χάζεω* [khazeuo] ("hang about, loiter") and *χαζος* [khazos] (adj. "silly, stupid, foolish, fool, dumb"). The meaning is "to hang about, to loiter; vagancy, idleness, wandering; stupid, foolish".

### **KS = X**

**\*Ksad-a** - [n.] Protoceltic has *\*sadi-* ("hilt") and *\*sādo-* (adj. "easy, quiet"). The meaning is "hilt, dagger". Derived word: **Ksad-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T24 - l. 8) "in hilt/dagger".

**\*Ksal-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *ξελογιαζω* [kselogiazo] ("seduce"). Sanskrit has "*kṣal*" [read "kshal"] ("to wash, to cleanse; flow, wash"). The meaning is "to seduce, to flow [toward]; seduction, flow". Derived word: **Ksal-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T04 - l. 4/5) "of seductions".

**Ksûm-a** - [n.] (T14 - l. 6) May be an unknown plant.

### **L**

**Lad-a** - [n., v. or adv.] (GLO - 45.6) (GLO- ? [Liris et al., 1994, p. 35] {GF 18}) (GLO - 65.2,3) (T24 - l. 2) Latin has "*laeto*" ("to make merry, to gladden") and "*laetus*" ("merry, cheerful, joyous; fertile, abundant"). Sumerian has "*la*" ("abundance, luxury, wealth; bliss, happiness"). The meaning is "to merry, to be happy, to be fertile/abundant; merry, bliss, happiness, fertility, abundance; cheerfully or abundantly". Derived word: **Lad-â** - [n. + sing. abl.] (GLO - 44.1) (T10 - l. 4) (T29 - l. 3) "by abundance".

**Lâed-a** - [n. or v.] (T38 - l. 1/2) Greek has *λοιδορω* [loidoro] ("insult"). Latin has "*laedo*" ("to offend, to hurt, to treat ill, to damage"). Protoceltic has *\*laid-je/o-/\*loid-je/o-* ("insult"). The meaning is "to insult, to offend; insult, offence".

**Lag-a** - [n. or v.] (T30 - l. 5) (T35 - l. 1) (T18 - l. 5) (T08 - l. 3/4) (T16 - l. 3) Sanskrit has roots "*lag*" ("to adhere to, to touch, to produce an effect; to taste, to obtain") and "*lagb*" ("to be able"). The meaning is "to be able; ability; able". Derived words: **\*Laga-ta** - [v. adj.] "able". **Laga-t-â** - [v. adj. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 45.4) "by [among animals] which is able".

**\*Lagann-a** - [n.] Latin has "*laganum*" ("a kind of fritter"). The meaning is "*laganum* [a kind of fritter]". Derived word: **Lagann-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T04 - l. 2) "of *lagana* [fritters]".

**Lâgn-a = \*Lagn-a** - [n.] (T05 - l. 4) Protoceltic has *\*laginā-* ("spear"). Sanskrit has "*lagna*" ("devoted, attentive; confused; bard, panegyrist"). The meaning is "bard, poet". Derived word: **Lagn-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T38 - l. 6) "in bard/poet".

**\*Laj-a** - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has *\*lā-(j)e/o-* ("send"). The meaning is "to send; remittance". Derived word: **Laj-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T23 - l. 4/5) "of remittances".

**Lak-a** - [n. or v.] (T38 - l. 1) (T16 - l. 1) Greek has *λακω* [lakao] ("to burst"). Latin has "*lacer*" ("shattered, quartered; consumed, spoiled"). Sanskrit has root "*lakb*" ("to go, to move"). The meaning is "to burst, to shatter; laceration, quartering". Derived words: **Lak-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (GLO - 46.1) "by lacerations". **Lak-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (GLO - 58.2,3,4) "in lacerations".

**\*Lal-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *λαλεω* [laleo] ("to tell, to say") and *λαλια* [lalia] ("saying"). Latin has "*lalex*" ("who shouts or bawls") and "*lallus*" ("singing of children's nurses in order to cause to sleep in boys; tutelar genius of children's nurses"). The meaning is "to tell, to say, to shout; speech, word, saying, shout". Derived word: **Lal-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T41 - l. 4) "by speech".

**Lam-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 51.3) Latin has "*Lamus*" ("a Neptun's son"). Sumerian has "*lam*" ("abundance, luxuriance; to grow luxuriantly"). In Sanskrit "*Lam*" is a sacred syllable representing Universal Principle (*Tattva*) *Prithivî* (Earth and Smell). May be a proper name, "*Lama*" (acc. Latin "*Lamus*"), meaning "to abound". The meaning is "to abound; abundance". Derived words: **Lam-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T09 - l. 3/4 - B) "of abundance". **Lam-u** - [n. + Pl. abl. or adv.] (T18 - l. 6) "by abundances; abounded; very, much".

**Lan-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 45.6) Protoceltic has *\*lannā-* ("scale") and *\*wlanā-* ("wool"). Latin has "*lana*" ("wool"). Sumerian has "*la*" ("abundance, wealth; bliss, happiness"). The meaning is "wool" = "abundant, plentiful"? [v.] "to abound"?

**Lão** - [n.] (T08 - l. 1) (T03 - l. 10) Greek has *λαος* [laos] ("people"). This is the meaning.

**Lap-a** - [n. or v.] (T44 - l. 5) (T14 - l. 1) Latin has "*lapio*" ("to petrify") and "*lapis*" ("stone"). Sumerian has "*lub*" ("axe for agricultural use or like weapon"). The meaning is "to petrify; stone, [stone]axe". Derived word: **Lâp-î** - [n. + sing. loc.] (T39 - l. 6) "in [stone]axe".

**\*Lar-a** - [n.] Protoceltic has *\*lāro-* ("only, alone"). Latin has "*lar*" ("house, inside of house; home, chimney, cooking-stove; tutelar god of a house or family"), "*Lara/Larunda*" ("Lara, nymph, mother of *Lares* or houses' gods") and "*Lares*" ("*Lares*, gods of houses or families"). The meaning is "home, house, tutelar god; [pl. - *Larâi*] tutelar gods". Derived word: **Lar-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T33 - l. 3) "for tutelar god".

**Las-a** - [n. or v.] (T08 - l. 8) Latin has "*lass-us*" ("tired"), from "*lass-o*" ("to tire"). The meaning is "to tire; tiredness". Derived words: **Las-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 43.1) (T28 - l. 1/2) "for tiredness". **Las-û-e** = **\*Laswê** - [n. + pl. dat.] (GLO - 44.2) "for tiredness[?]".

**Lasg-a** - [n. or v.] (T35 - l. 2) Protoceltic has *\*laskeo-* (adj. "slack"). The meaning is "to be slack; rest, slowness, negligence".

**Lat-a** - [n. or v.] (T37 - l. 5) (T26 - l. 4) (T03 - l. 9) Greek has *λαθειν* [lathein] (infinitive of *λανθανω* [lanthano], "to hide [oneself]; to be ignorant of, not to know"), *λατομεω* [latomeo] ("to dig, to carve") and *ληθη* [lethe] ("forgetfulness"). Latin has "*lateo*" ("to be hidden, concealed, to hide [oneself]") and "*latus*" (adj. "brought, carried"). Protoceltic has *\*latākā-*/*\*latjo-* ("mud"). The meaning is "to bring or carry, to transport, to hide, to protect; transportation, hiding, protection". Derived words: **Lata-ta** - [v. adj.] (GLO - 58.2,3,4) Latin has "*lator*" ("who brings/carries") and "*latus*" ("brought or carried"). Here, "carried/transported". **\*Lat-î** - [adj.] "hidden, protected". **Lat-y-â** - [adj. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 50.1) "by hidden/ protected". **Lat-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (GLO - 64.2) "of protection".

**Laz-a** = **Lazz-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 52.2) (T05 - l. 1) (T17 - l. 4) (T29 - l. 4) Latin has "*laesio*" ("hurt") and "*laesus*" ("hurt, mistreated, violated"). Sanskrit has roots "*lā*" ("to take; to give; to melt") and "*lī*" ("to melt; to adhere to, to be absorbed, to be dissolved, to hide in, to rest on, to disappear"). Sumerian has "*lab4,5*" ("to bring; to drive off; to plunder, capture, take away"). The meaning is "hurt; to hurt, to wound, to melt, to capture". Derived words: **Laz-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T07 - l. 3/4) "of [mortal] hurt". **\*Laz-u** - [v. adj.] "hurt, wounded, molten, captured". **Laz-w-â** - [v. adj. + Sing. abl.] (T08 - l. 7/8) "by wounded".

**Laz-gat-a** - [compound n.] (T17 - l. 4) A compound with "laz-a + gat-a". For "**Laz-a**" - See GLO - 52.2. The meaning is "hurt; to hurt, to melt, to capture". For "**Gat-a**" = "**Gât-a**" - See T33 - l. 4. The meaning is "to let, to leave; leaving". The meaning of this compound may be "to leave for capture". Here, "[who] leaves for capture [hunting?]".

**\*Le** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*levi*" (past for '*leo*' ["to be light? to kill? to be strong?"]) and '*lino*' ["to anoint"]). Greek has *λεια* [leia] ("prey, smoothly, spoils"), *λειος* [leios] ("smooth, sleek") and *λεω* [leo] ("tell, say"). The meaning may be "strength, power, spoil; to be strong, to spoil". Derived word: **Le-wî** - [v. in past tense] (T24 - l. 1) "[?] became strong".

**Leg-a** - [n. or v.] (T20 - l. 2) Greek has *λεγω* ("tell, say"). Latin has "*lego*" ("to gather, to pick, to harvest; to elect, to choose; to read"). Sanskrit has "*lekha*" ("outline, line; letter, character [of letter]; letter, missive"). The meaning is "to gather, to choose, to read; gathering, choose, reading". Derived word: **Leg-wo** - [v. in future tense] (T34 - l. 2) "[?] will gather".

**Lem-a** - [n. or v.] (T22 - l. 1) Latin has "*limo*" ("to slime, to splash"). Protoceltic has *\*līmo-* ("flood"). The meaning is "to flood, to be flooded; flood, overflow".

**Leph-a** - [n.] (T08 - l. 2/3) Latin has "*lepīs*" ("scale, conch"), "*lepos/lepor*" ("joke, gallantry in speech; urbanity, gentleness, amenity") and "*lepus*" ("hare"). The meaning is "joke, urbanity, gentleness, amenity".

**Ler-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (T19 - l. 3) Protoceltic has *\*leiri-* (adj. "complete"). The meaning is "to be complete; [adj.] complete".

**\*Lî** - [n. or v.] Greek has *λιωνω* [liono] ("melt, grind, thaw"). Sanskrit has roots "*lī*" ("to melt" - "*līta*" ["molten"]) and "*letum*" [infinitive]) and "*lī*" ("to adhere to, to be absorbed, to be dissolved, to hide in, to rest on, to disappear" - "*līna*" ["adhered, glued"]) and "*lātum*" [infinitive]). The meaning is "to melt, to to pacify; dissolution, dissipation." Derived words: **Lyâ-oo** = **\*Lyâ-ô** - [n. + pl. gen.] (T16 - l. 3) "of dissolutions". **Ly-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 64.3) "for dissolution".

**Lît-a** - [n. or v.] (T40 - l. 4) Latin has "*lito*" ("to placate with sacrifice; to offer in a sacrifice; to immolate, to sacrifice"). Greek has *λιτος* [litos] (adj. "frugal, abstemious, terse"). Protoceltic has *\*līto-* ("feast"). The meaning is "to immolate, to sacrifice, to feast [in sacrifice]; sacrifice, [sacrificial] feast".

**Ljad-a** - [n. or v.] (T05 - l. 1) Greek has λαζομαι [liadzomai] ("bask"). This is the meaning.

**Ljam-a** - [n. or v.] (T34 - l. 3/4) Protoceltic has \**limo-* ("elm") and \**limo-* ("flood"). Latin has "*lima*" ("file [for smooth iron]"), "*limo*" ("to file, to smooth" or "to slime, to splash") and "*limus*" (adj. "crooked, oblique, blique"; "slime, excrement"). The meaning is "to slime, to splash; slime, mud, mire".

**Lo** - [n. or v.] (T42 - l. 4) Latin has "*laus*" ("praise, eulogy, glory, esteem"). Protoceltic has \**laudo-* ("saying"). The meaning is "to praise, to honour, to esteem; praise, honour". Derived words: **Lô** - [v. in imperative form] (GLO - 49.2) (T42 - l. 5) "praise!". **Lô-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 65.2,3) "for praise".

\***Lok-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*loco*" ("to put, to place; to rent; to spend") and "*locus*" ("place; time, interval of time; occasion, opportunity"). Sanskrit has "*loka*" ("place, region, word" - from root "*lok/loc*" - "to see, to perceive"). The meaning is "to put, to place, to rent, to spend; place, occasion, opportunity". Derived word: **Lôk-a** - [v. in imperative form] (T35 - l. 5) "spend!".

**Lu** - [n. or v.] (T14 - l. 4) Latin has "*lavo*" ("to wash, to bathe"). Greek has λουω [louo] ("to wash, to bathe"). Protoceltic has \**lavo-* ("water"). Sumerian has "*lû*" ("to disturb, agitate, trouble; to fluster, embarrass; to stir, blend"). The meaning is "to wash, to bathe, to agitate, to mixture [liquid]; water, mixture [of liquids]". Derived words: \***Lo-ta** - [v. adj.] Latin has "*lotio*" ("washing, bath") and "*lotus*" (adj. from '*lavo*' meaning "washed"; "washing, bath"). The meaning is "washed". **Lo-t-e** - [v. adj. + Sing. dat.] (T36 - l. 1/2) "for [who] washed [ritualistically]". **Lw-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 55) "by water". **Lû-e** = \***Lw-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T02 - l. 2) Variation of "lw-e" - "for mixture". **Lw-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (GLO - 50.1) (GLO - 44.5) In GLO - 50.1 means "in water". In GLO - 44.5 means "in mixture [of liquids]".

\***Lum-a** - [n.] Latin has "*luma*" ("a kind of bramble that grows in meadows"). Protoceltic has \**lummo-* (adj. "bare, naked"). The meaning is "bramble [name of many medicinal plants]". Derived word: **Lum-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (T20 - l. 4) "in brambles".

## M

\***M-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*maneo*" ("to stay, to remain, to persist, to persevere"). The meaning is "to stay, to remain, to persist, to resist; stay, persistence, perseverance". Derived word: **Mâ-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 45.4) "for persistence [resistance]". **M-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T35 - l. 1/2) (T33 - l. 6) In T35, "for resistance/resistant". In T33, "for stay". **M-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (GLO - 65.2,3) "for stays/permanences". **M-wî** - [v. in past tense] (T23 - l. 1) "[?] remained".

\***Mad-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has μαδω [mado] ("pluck, moult"). Latin has "*mado*" ("to be wet, humid"). The meaning is "to be wet/humid; humidity". Derived words: **Madâ-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (T10 - l. 5) "in humidities". **Mad-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 52.1) "for humidity".

**Mag-a** - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 12) Protoceltic has \**mag-e/o-* ("increase"). The meaning is "to increase, to grow; increase, growing". Derived words: **Magj-a** - [adj.] (T39 - l. 1) Protoceltic has \**magjo-* (adj. "big"). So, "[adj.] "big". **Magn-a** - [adj. or adv.] (T38 - l. 2) Latin has "*magnum*" (adv. "very, greatly") and "*magnus*" (adj. "big, high, excellent, rich, powerful"). Protoceltic has \**maginjako-* [Irish]/\**magino-* [G.B.] ("big") and \**Magon-* ("great"). The meaning is "[adj.] big, high, excellent, powerful; [adv.] very". Variation of "meg-a". **Magn-e** - [adj. + Sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 7) "for big one". **Magn-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T20 l. 1) "in big/great". **Mag-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T02 - l. 6) "by increases". **Meg-a** - [n., v. or adj.] (GLO - 49.2) Greek has μεγα [mega] ("big"). Sanskrit has root "*mab*" ("to worship, to reverence") that origins "*mab/mabâ*" ("big" = 'who[m] must be worshipped/reverenced?'). There are most ancient vedic forms: "*magh > magha, maghâ*". Sumerian has "*mab*" ("to be or become big; high, great, sublime"). The meaning is "to be big/great; magnanimity, importance; big, great". **Meg-ê-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T15 - l. 1) "by magnanimities/importances". **Mek-at-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T31 - l. 1) According as Greek μεγεθος [megethos] ("greatness")? Did "g" letter in "meg-a" [see GLO - 49.2] became "k" by "sandhi" [euphony rule] because of owing to "t" in suffix "-at-"? Greek has μηκος [mekos] ("length"). Does suffix "-at-" makes nouns of abstract action? The meaning is "greatness". Here, "of greatness".

**Mak-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 65.2,3) (T14 - l. 3) Greek has μαχη [makhe] ("fight, combat, battle"). Micenic Greek has proper name "*Ma-ka-vo*" (acc. greek Μαχαων [Makhaon]) originated from μαχη [makhe] ("fight"). Latin has "*machaera*" ("a kind of short sword; cutlass") and "*machaerium*" ("cutlass or knife"). Protoceltic has \**agro-magos-* ("battle-field"). Sanskrit has "*mac*" [read "match"] ("to cheat, to adore"). The meaning is "to fight, to combat; fight, combat, battle". Derived words: **Mak-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T10 - l. 6) "by fight". **Mak-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (GLO - 45.4) "for battles".

**Mal-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 64.3) (T26 - l. 2) (T20 - l. 5) (T16 - l. 8) (T02 - l. 6) ProtoCeltic has *\*mallo-* ("depraved"; "slow"; "member"). Latin has *"malum"* ("evil, misfortune, disaster, harm" or "apple, any kind of fruit") and adv. *"male"* ("badly, ill; mis-; in-; little"). Sanskrit has roots *"mal/mall"* ("to hold; to possess"), *"mlét./mléd."* ("to be bad") and vedic term *"mala"* ("dirt"). Every notions (depraved, harm, dirt) have connection with we consider something being "evil" or "bad". The meaning is "to hold, to possess, to be possessed [by grave or violent way]; evil, possession [by grave or violent way]". Derived words: **Mal-e** [n. + Sing. dat.] (T21 - l. 5/6) (T32 - l. 4) (T42 - l. 3) "for evil, for [violent] possession". **Mal-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T06 - l. 3/4) (T32 - l. 1) "in evil, in possession [by grave or violent way]".

**\*Malaks-o** - [n. or v.] Greek has *μαλακος* [malakos] (adj. "gentle to, tender, soft"). Latin has *"malaso"* or *"malaxo"* ("to make soft, to soften, to mollify"). The meaning is "to soften, to mollify; softening; tender, soft". Derived word: **Malakso-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T02 - l. 9) "of softening".

**\*Malew-â** - [n. or v.] Compound with "mal- + ew- [instrumental]" meaning "instrument for catch, beat"? Latin has *"malleus"* ("hammer, mallet, sledge hammer; a kind of instrument for killing victims"). ProtoCeltic has *\*malawo-* (adj. "soft"). The meaning is "to be soft; [sledge]hammer [for sacrifices]". Derived word: **Malew-â-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T25 - l. 2/3) "of [sledge]hammers [for sacrifice]".

**Mamm-a** - [n.] (T28 - l. 1) ProtoCeltic has *\*mammā-* ("mother"). Greek has *μαμα* [mama] ("mother"). Latin has *"mamma"* ("mamma, teat; mother, grandmother or sitter"). Sumerian has *"mu10"* [and variations *"mí, munus"*] ("woman; female"). The meaning is "mother". Derived word: **Mam-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T17 - l. 7) (T29 - l. 7) Original is "mam-a = mamm-a". Here, "by Mothers".

**Man-a** - [n. or v.] (T24 - l. 5) Greek has *μην/μήνος* [men/menos] ("month"), *μηνυω* [menuo] ("to make know, to reveal") and *μᾶνα* [mana] ("mother"). ProtoCeltic has *\*manako-* ("information"). The meaning is "to make know, to reveal; revelation, information, month[?]".

**\*Mann-a** - [n.] Latin has *"mannus"* ("knife; little horse that walks very well"). The meaning is "knife". Derived word: **Mann-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 65.2,3) "for knife".

**\*Map-a** - [n.] Latin has *"mapalia"* ("huts, shacks, thatched houses, cottages"). The meaning is "hut, shack, cottage". Derived word: **Map-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (T02 - l. 9) "in huts".

**Maq[w]-a** - [n. or v.] (T22 - l. 5) If glazelic *"qopa"* [q] is a [qw], so we must read it *"maqwa"*, not *"maqā"*. ProtoCeltic has *\*make/o-* ("nourish") and *\*makewo-* ("son"). The meaning is "to nourish; food, nourishment; son".

**Mar-a** - [n. or v.] (T35 - l. 3) (T02 - l. 6) Greek has *μαραινω* [maraino] ("wilt"). ProtoCeltic has *\*mar-e/o-* ("remain") and *\*marwo-* ("dead"). Sanskrit has roots *"mṛ"* [read "mri"] ("to die") and *"mṝ"* [read "mri"] ("to kill, to hurt") and words *"mara/marana"* ("death"). The meaning is "to wilt, to die; death". Derived word: **Ma-ta** - [v. adj.] (T21 - l. 4) (T20 - l. 3) (T14 - l. 1) See T41 - l. 3. Original is "mar-a" [mar- + ta = ma(r)ta/mata]. The meaning is "dead, wilted".

**Marel-a** - [compound n.?] (T29 - l. 9) May be a compound: "mar-a" + "el-a". For *"mar-a"* - See T35 - l. 3. The meaning is "to wilt, to die; death". For *"el-a"* - See T19 - l. 1. The meaning is "to go, to come along; coming along, advancement". The final meaning is "whose death come along". This is the name of demigod mentioned in text.

**Masg-a** - [n.] (T42 - l. 8) Latin has *"mosculus"* ("little habit") - the form *\*moscus* may means "the habit". "Habit" may be the meaning.

**Mat-a** - [n. or v.] (T02 - l. 4) ProtoCeltic has *\*mat-* ("remit"). The meaning is "remit; forgiveness, remission".

**\*Maz-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *μαζεω* [madzeuo] ("rasie in army, furl, pick up, gather, pick, marsh"). Latin has *"mas"* ("male"), *"massa"* ("pastry"), *"masso"* ("to knead, to thicken"). Sanskrit has roots *"maṣ"* [read "mash"] ("to kill; to sound"), *"mas"* ("to measure, to charge for" - *"māsta"* is "measured"). Sumerian has *"mās"* ("**extispicium** - divination by entrails of sacrificed animal; sacrificial animal; to inspect"). The meaning is "to catch, to kill, to measure, to inspect [sacrify's victim]; sacrificial death, inspection [of victim], *extispicium*, divination by entrails [of victim]". Derived words: **\*Maza-ta** - [v. adj.] "extispiciated [who had your entrails inspected for divination]". **Maza-th-î** - [v. adj. + Sing. loc.] (GLO - 49.5) Variation of "maza-t-i". Here, "in [when] extispiciated" or "in [when] entrails being inspected".

**\*Med-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *\*med-e/o* ("be able"; "say"; "sin"), *\*med-o-* ("power") and *\*medu-* ("mead"). Sanskrit has roots *"mid"* ("to love, to be soft, to melt" or "to understand; to kill") and

"*medb*" ("to know; to kill; to find") and words "*medba*" ("sacrifice, immolation") and "*medbã*" ("intelligence, knowledge, wisdom, sagacity; reward, recompense"). The meaning is "to be able, to love, to know, to understand; wisdom, knowledge, intelligence, power". Derived word: **Med-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] "by wisdom".

**\*Met-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *\*met-e/o-* ("mow"), *\*mett-* ("lack") and *\*metto-* ("failure"). The meaning is "to mow; harvest, decimation". Derived word: **Met-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T07 - l. 4) "of harvests".

**\*Mî** - [article] Greek has  $\mu\alpha$  [mia] ("one"). Latin has "*mi*" (dat. form '*ego*' - "for me"; vocative Masc. from sing. of '*meus*' - "my"). May be a rare indefinite article: "one/an/a". Derived word: **My-â** - [article + Sing. abl.] (T20 - l. 7) "by one".

**Mjen-a** - [adj. and adv.] (T02 - l. 4/5) ProtoCeltic has *\*men-n-* ("remain") and *\*mîno-/meino-??* (adj. "thin"). The meaning is "thin; little[?]". Here, "little[?]".

**\*Mîk-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*micans, micantis*" (adj. "resplendent, shining") and "*mico*" ("to to glitter, to shine, to scintillate"). The meaning is "to glitter, to shine, to scintillate; resplendency, scintillation". Derived word: **Mîketj-a** - [n. or adj.] (T12 - l. 4) The meaning is "resplendent; resplendency". Here, "resplendent".

**\*Mîm-a** - [n.] Greek has  $\mu\mu\omicron\varsigma$  [mimos] ("mime") and  $\mu\mu\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$  [mimoumai] ("imitate, emulate, echo, follow suit"). Latin has "*mimus*" ("comedian who performs with mime; a kind of jocose poetry") and "*Mimas*" ("Mimantis, a mountain in Jonia"). May be a proper name - *Mîma*, or a place. Derived word: **Mîm-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T13 - l. 5) "in Mîma".

**\*Mîr-a** - [n., v. or adj.] Latin has "*mirè*" (adv. "very well, wonderfully"), "*miro*" ("to admire"), "*mirum*" ("marvel, wonder, prodigy, the admirable thing") and "*mirus*" (adj. "admirable"). The meaning is "to admire; marvel, wonder, admirable thing; admirable". Derived word: **Mîre-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T25 - l. 6) "by admirable thing".

**\*Mlat-a** - [n., v. or adj.] Greek has  $\mu\alpha\lambda\theta\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$  [malthakos] (adj. "delicate, indolent, effeminate"). Latin has "*maltha*" ("a kind of bitumen; wax-varnish used for ancients in order to prepare little writing-boards"), "*maltho*" ("to bituminate with bitumen named *malta*") and "*malthinus*" (adj. "soft, delicate, effeminate"). ProtoCeltic has *\*mlati-* (adj. "soft") and *\*mlato-* ("flour"). The meaning is "to be soft/delicate; flour; [adj.] soft, delicate". Derived word: **Mlat-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 35.2) "for flour".

**M-o** - [n. or v.] (T43 - l. 4) (T13 - l. 5) Greek has  $\mu\omega$  [müo] ("to initiate"). Latin has "*mos*" ("habit or way of life; virtue, virtuous habit"). Sanskrit has "*mû*" ("bond, tie" - from root "*mû*" - "to bind"). Sumerian has "*mu*" ("entry"). The meaning is "to enter, to join, to initiate, to be virtuous; virtue, habit, entry, initiation". Derived word: **M-ô** - [v. in imperative form or n. + Pl. gen.] (GLO - 63.3) (T02 - l. 3) "initiate [enter, become virtuous]/use!" or "of initiations".

**\*Moy** - [pron.] ProtoCeltic has *\*moi-* (pron. "me, my"). The meaning is "me, my". Derived word: **Moy-u** - [pron. + Pl. abl.] (T23 - l. 5) "of my".

**Mol-a** - [n. or v.] (T03 - l. 2/3) ProtoCeltic has *\*mol-eje/o-* ("praise"). The meaning is "to praise; praise".

**Mon-a** - [n. or v.] (T23 - l. 6) Greek has  $\mu\omicron\nu\eta$  [mone] ("dwelling" or adj.  $\mu\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , "only, sole"). ProtoCeltic has *\*moni-* ("wish") and *\*mono-* ("malice"). The meaning is "to wish; wish, desire".

**Mor-a** - [n.] (T42 - l. 4) Latin has "*mora*" ("delay, impediment, obstacle"), "*moro*" ("to delay"), "*morus*" (adj. "silly, foolish"; "mulberry-tree") and "*morum*" ("mulberry"). ProtoCeltic has *\*mero-* ("mulberry"). The meaning is "mulberry-tree, mulberry".

**Mot-a** - [n. or v.] (T20 - l. 5/6) Latin has "*moto*" ("to move, to agitate, to move often") and "*motus*" ("movement, commotion, shake, agitation"). The meaning is "to move, to agitate; movement, agitation". Derived words: **Môt-a** - [n. or v.] (T32 - l. 4) Variation of "mot-a"? **Mot-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T20 l. 3) "of movement".

**M-u** - [n. or v.] (T05 - l. 3) (T36 - l. 2) Greek has  $\mu\upsilon\varsigma/\mu\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$  [müs/müos] ("mouse"). Latin has "*mu*" ("voice or sound of deaf persons; crumb") and "*mus*" ("mouse"). Sanskrit has root "*mus*" ("to destroy, to break, to rob"). The meaning is "to destroy, to break, to crumble, to rob; destruction, mouse, thief". Derived word: **Mw-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (GLO - 44.1) "for mice/thieves".

**\*Mutôn-a** - [n.] Latin has "*muto, mutonis*" ("penis") and "*mutoniatu*" (adj. "who has a big penis"). ProtoCeltic has *\*muto-* ("penis"). The meaning is "penis". However, may be a god proper name - **Mutôna**. Derived word: **Mutôn-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 11/12) "for Mutôna".