

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)

N

Nag-a - [n. or v.] (T29 - l. 6) ProtoCeltic has **nak-e/o-* ("reach"). May be name of original city of supplicant in T29: "Naga" [lit. "attainment"?].

Nal-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 29.6) (T13 - l. 5) (T03 - l. 5) Latin has "Neleus" ("Neptune's son and Flora's husband, the goddess of flowers"). Sanskrit has root "nal" ("to smell; to bind"). May be **Nal-a** = **Nel-eus**, "who feels smell", because he is goddess of flowers' husband. The final meaning is "to smell; smell". Derived word: **Nal-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T03 - l. 6) "in Nala".

Nam - [conj.] (T14 - l. 7) Latin has conj. "nam" ("because, since; in fact"). This is the meaning.

Nar-a - [n. or v.] (T03 - l. 9) ProtoCeltic has **naro-* ("noble"), **nero-* ("hero"). Sanskrit has words "nara" ("man") and "narā" (centaurs: men with human body and equine members). The meaning is "to be noble; noble". Derived words: **Nar-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T33 - l. 4) "in noble". **Nar-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T22 - l. 4) "of noble".

***Nat-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has νηθω [netho] ("to spin, to weave"). ProtoCeltic has **nat-(j)āje/o-* ("jump, fly") and **natā-* ("song"). Sanskrit has root "naṭ" ("to dance; to act; to sound; to speak"). The meaning is "to jump, to sing; song". Derived word: **Nat-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (GLO - 49.5) "in song".

***Ne-ê** - [n. or v.] Latin has "netus" (adj. "spun"). ProtoCeltic has **nei-to-* ("passion") and **neit-s* ("warrior, hero"). The meaning is "to fall in love with; passion". Derived word: **Neêt-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T13 - l. 3) "of passion".

Nî - [adj.] (GLO - 47.6) According as greek νεος [neos] ("new, fresh; young"). ProtoCeltic has **newjo-* ("new"). In *Rig-Veda* "nava" (from "nu"?) means "young". However, "nî" means "to lead, to guide". Does it has a connection with youth and commanding force? In Sumerian, "ne" means "strength, vigor, violence", "nî" means "self; body; one's own" and "ne4" means "fear; respect; frightfulness; awe", all these conceptions being connected with youth [in animals or human beings].

Nîwâe - [conj.] (T03 - l.7) Latin has "neve" (conj. "or not, in order to not, nor, neither"). This is the meaning.

Nu - [adv.] (T17 - l. 6) ProtoCeltic has **nu-* ("now"). This is the meaning.

Nupe - [n.] (T01 - l. 4/5) Original is "nup-a"[P]. Greek has νυφη [nüfe] ("bride"). Latin has "Niphe" ("Nife: Diana's companion"). The meaning is "bride". May be a proper name - "**Nupe**" [like Latin *Niphe*]. Here, "Nupe".

Ō

Ōl-a = ***Ōl-a** - [adj.] (T08 - l. 5) Greek has 'ολος (adj. "all"). ProtoCeltic has **ol-* ("beyond; says") and **oljo-* ("all"). The meaning is "all".

***Omaç-a** - [n.] Latin has "omasum" ("thickest and fat intestine; grease of intestines"). The meaning is "grease of intestines". **Omaç-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 3) "for grease of intestines".

***On-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "onus" ("onus, load, burden; expense; inconvenience") and "onustus" (adj. "loaded"). The meaning is "to load, to spend; load, burden, expense". Derived word: **Onaç-a** - [adj.] (T01 - l. 7) "loaded, heavy".

Ōoek-a = ***Ōoek-a** - [n.] (T09 - l. 5 - B) Variation of "ôek-a"? Greek has οικος [oikos] ("house, home"). Latin has "oecos" or "oecus" ("room, specially for splendid banquets; house"). The meaning is "room, house, home".

***Oot-a** = ***Ōt-a** = ***Ōyt-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "otis" ("a kind of bird") and "otus" ("a kind of owl"). ProtoCeltic has **oito-* ("oath"). The meaning is "to take an oath; oath". Derived words: **Oot-ô** = ***Ōt-ô** = ***Ōyt-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T42 - l. 7) "of oaths". **Ōyt-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 6) "for oath".

***Op-a** - [n.] Greek has οπη [ope] ("aperture, borehole"). Latin has "opa" ("hole in the wall where beam sustains itself"), "opes" ("property, possessions, power, forces"), "ops, opis" ("help, assistance, power, force to help"; adj. "rich, abundant") and "opus" ("work, fashion, artifice"). The meaning is "aperture, [bore]hole". Derived word: **Op-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T24 - l. 8) "in aperture".

Or-a - [n. or v.] (T09 - l. 3 - A) Latin has "*oro*" ("to pray, to say a prayer, to ask"), "*oratio*" ("oration, speech, prayer"), "*oratum/oratus*" ("petition, supplication, entreaty") and "*oratus*" (adj. "entreated, who anyone asked"). The meaning is "to pray, to ask, to speak; oration, speech, prayer". Derived words: **Or-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T17 - l. 3) "by supplication". **Ora-n-a** - [adj.] (T17 - l. 5) (T29 - l. 5) Like Latin "*orans/orantis*" (adj. "who asks, entreats"). So, "who asks or entreats, supplicant". ***Ora-(t)ta** - [v. adj.] "asked, entreated". **Ora-t-t-î** - [v. adj. + Sing. loc.] (T36 - l. 7) "in asked/entreated".

***Ow** - [n.] Latin has "*ovis*" ("sheep") and "*ovo*" ("to triumph walking or in a horse sole; to rejoice"). Ancient Greek has οἴς ("ówis" - "sheep"). Proto-celtic has **ovi-* ("sheep"). The meaning is "sheep". Derived words: **Ow-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T05 - l. 3) "by sheep". **Ow-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T25 - l. 3) "in sheep". **Ow-û** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T01 - l. 6) "in sheeps".

***Oyr-a** - [n.] Proto-celtic has many words beginning with **oi-*. The most connected probably word is **oro-/or-iro-* ("bank"). The meaning is "bank". Derived word: **Oyr-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T20 - l. 5) "by banks".

***Oz-a** - [n.] Latin has "*os*" ("mouth; face, presence; mouth of a river"). The meaning is "mouth, face, mouth of a river". Derived word: **Oz-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (T14 - l. 8) "in mouths of rivers".

Ozd-a - [n. or v.] (T13 - l. 7) Proto-celtic has **ouxto-* ("cold"). The meaning is "to cool; cold, ice".

Ô

***Ôd-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*oda*" ("song"). The meaning is "to sing; song". Derived word: **Ôd-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 66.1) (T10 - l. 6) "by song".

Ôgn-a - [n.] (T18 - l. 4) Latin has "*agnus*" ("lamb, male lamb"). Greek has αρνί ["arní"] ("lamb"). Proto-celtic has **ogno-* ("lamb"). The meaning is "lamb".

Ôk-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 45.2) Latin has "*occo*" ("to harrow ground, to unmake lumps") and "*occa*" ("harrow to unmake lumps"). Proto-celtic has **ok-* ("sharpen"). The meaning is "to harrow [ground]", "harrowing [of ground]" or "harrow to unmake lumps".

Ôl-o = *Ol-o - [adj. or indef. pron.] (T09 - l. 6 - A) Greek has ὅλος (adj. "all"). Proto-celtic has **ol-* ("beyond; says") and **oljo-* (adj. and indef. pron. "all"). The meaning is "[adj.][pron. indef.] all".

Ônd-a - [n.] (T10 - l. 4) Proto-celtic has **ondes-* ("stone"). The meaning is "stone".

P

Pad-e[?] - [n.] (T30 - l. 1) We are not sure about this word, because tablet is truncated. Latin has "*pades*" ("a kind of resinous tree") and "*padus*" ("whitish pine tree"). The meaning is "whitish pine tree". Here, "for whitish pine tree".

Pag-a - [n.] (T32 - l. 7) (T24 - l. 1) (T17 - l. 4) Latin has "*pagus*" ("village; villager"). The meaning is "village". Derived words: ***Pago-n-a** - [n.] "villager". **Pago-n-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T17 - l. 3) (T29 - l. 3) "in villager".

***Pâgn-a** - [n.] May be a proper name - **Pâgna**. Derived word: **Pâgn-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T09 - l. 1 - B) "by Pâgna".

Pakh-a = *Pak-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 65.2,3) Latin has "*paco*" ("to pacify, to placate, to mitigate, to moderate"). Sanskrit has root "*pac*" [read "patch"] ("to spread, to make clear"). The meaning is "to placate, to appease, to pacify, to moderate; peace, appeasement". Derived word: **Pak-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T03 - l. 5) "in peace".

Pal-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 51.3) (T09 - l. 3/4 - A) Latin has "*palans*" (adj. "vagabond, errant, gone astray"), "*Pales*" ("goddess of shepherds") and "*palla*" ("gaulish short mantle"). Sanskrit has roots "*pal/pel/pel*" ("to go"). Sumerian has "*pala(2,3)*" ("clothing [of gods and rulers]"). The meaning is "to wander, to go astray; wandering, rambling; errant". Here, it is goddess of shepherds, "*Pales*" [lit. "wandering, rambling, errant"]. Derived word: **Pal-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T42 - l. 4) In T42 - l. 4, word may be "**pal- ...**" ("to wander, to go astray; wandering, rambling; errant"), but may be also "**dal- ...**" ("to break, split, open; part, partition, division"). A possibility, by context is "of errant": "*pal-o*".

***Paler-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*palleo, pallere*" ("to be pale"). Greek has παλευω [paleuo] ("wrestle, grapple"). The meaning is "to wrestle, to grapple; wrestle, grapple". Derived word: **Paler-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T13 - l. 1/2) "for wrestling".

Pam-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 52.2) (T38 - l. 4/5) (T02 - l. 11) Greek has πομα [poma] ("drink"). Sanskrit has roots "*pâ*" ("to drink, to feast on, to swallow up"), "*pî*" ("to drink") and "*pâtra*" ("vase for drink"). The meaning is "to drink; drink or [vase for] drink". Derived words: **Pam-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.]

(T01 - l. 2) "for drink". **Pam-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (T26 - l. 2/3) "for drinks". **Pam-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T24 - l. 6) "in drink". **Pam-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T26 - l. 5) "of drink".

Pap-a - [n.] (T01 - l. 8/9) Latin has "*papa*" ("gruel, pap, boys' food"), "*pappas*" ("pedagogue, boy's preceptor: Jupiter's epithet"). May be a proper name - **Papa** - like Latin "*Pappas*", a Jupiter's epithet.

Par-a - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 8) Greek has *παρα* [para] ([prep.] "in spite of, despite"). Proto-celtic has **par-* ("seek") and **par(a)* ([prep.] [adv.] [conj.] "before"). The meaning is "to seek; search, quest".

***Pard-a** - [n.] Latin has "*pardus*" ("leopard, ounce's male"). The meaning is "leopard". Derived word: **Pard-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T05 - l. 2) "in leopard".

***Pasg-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *φασκω* [fasko] ("to allege, to assert"), originating *φασισ* ("notice"). Latin has "*fascio*" ("to swaddle, to tie, to bind") and "*pasco*" ("to graze, to feed, to eat; to pasture, to nourish"). The meaning is "to allege, to assert, to notice; notice". Derived word: **Pasg-wî** - [v. in past tense] (T42 - l. 1) "it was alleged, asserted, noticed".

***Pat-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *πατεω* [pateo] ("to walk"). Proto-celtic has **ped-/ *pend-e/o-* ("to go"). Sanskrit has roots "*pat.*" ("to go; to speak, to cover"), "*pat*" ("to fall, to fly, to alight, to sink, to be degraded, to attack; to be master of, to rule, to possess, to be fit for"), "*pad*" ("to go, to move" - infinitive is "*patnum*"), "*pantb*" ("to go") and "*pâtha*" ("path"). The word may be evolved from proto-indo-european as follows: ***pant-** > ***panth-** > **path-** > **pâtha** [in Sanskrit] and ***pant-** > ***pat-** > **pat-a/pat-eo** [in Glazelic and Greek]. The meaning is "to walk; path". Derived words: **Pat-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T13 - l. 7) "by path". **Pat-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 29.1) (T03 - l. 9) "for path". **Pat-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T36 - l. 3) "by paths".

Path-a - [n. or v.] (T07 - l. 3) Latin has "*pathe*" ("suffering, perturbation, disarrangement, confusion"). Greek has *παθημα* [pathema] ("suffering, passion, desire") and *παθος* ("passion"). The meaning is "to suffer, to disturb; suffering; passion, desire".

Paz-a - [n. or v.] (T39 - l. 5/6) (T12 - l. 3) Latin has "*passa/passum*" ("vine made with raisin grape") and "*passus*" (adj. "who suffered, bore, dry at sun"). The meaning is "to raise, to become raisin; vine made with raisin grape".

***Pekam-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*peccamen=peccatum*" ("mistake, error, delict, crime, fault, sin") and "*pecco*" ("to sin, to fail in obligation"). The meaning is "to sin, to make a mistake/crime/delict, to be guilty; mistake, error, delict, crime, sin, fault". **Pekam-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T05 - l. 5/6) "in mistake".

***Pên-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*penas, penatis*" ("house, dwelling, family"), "*penis*" ("tail; penis"), "*penna*" ("feather") and "*penus*" ("providing [of food]"). Proto-celtic has **benā-* ("woman"), **bennā-* ("horn"; "wagon") and **peno-/ *pono-* ("water"). Sanskrit has root "*pan*" ("to praise"). Sumerian has "*pana*" ("bow"). The meaning is "to bow, to praise; reverence, praise". Derived words: ***Pên-î** - [adj.] "bowed, praised, revered". **Pên-y-e** - [adj. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 66.1) "for who is praised".

***Peoth-a** - [n., v. or adj.] Irish gaelic has "*peata*" (adj. "pet"). The meaning is "to pet, to be pet; pet". Derived word: **Peoth-u** - [adj. + Pl. abl.] (T02 - l. 7/8) "by pets".

Perî - [conj.] (T36 - l.3/4) Proto-celtic has **peri* (conj. "because of") and **peri-* (adv. and prep. "beyond"). The meaning is "because of".

Pet-a - [n. or v.] (T25 - l. 4) Greek has *πετω* [peto] ("fly, throw, dump, hurl, jet"). Proto-celtic has **patano-/ *pet-t-* ("wing"), **pet-e/o-* ("fly") and **petno-/ *petro-* ("bird"). The meaning is "to fly, to throw, to dump, to hurl, to jet; flying, bird". Here, "bird". Derived word: **Pet-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T23 - l. 1) "of bird".

Pewl-a - [adj. and pron.] (T23 - l. 2) Proto-celtic has **pell-* ("bury") and **peltu-* (adj. and pron. "many"). The meaning is "many, much, very".

***Pewot-a** - [n.] May be a proper name - **Pewota**. Derived word: **Pewotw-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T02 - l. 7) "of *Pewota*".

Pez-a - [adj.] (T02 - l. 1) (T02 - l. 1/2) Greek has *πεζος* [pedzos] (adj. "usual, common"). This is the meaning".

Pîky-u - [n. or v.] (T02 - l. 2) Greek has *πυκνος* [püknos] (adj. "thick, dense"). Latin has "*pico*" ("to pitch, to tar"). The meaning is "to pitch, to tar; pitch, tar, bitumen". Here, "pitch [bitumen]".

***Pîmj-a** - [adj.] Latin has "*phimus*" ("vase for luck or dice"). Proto-celtic has **peimi-* (adj. "quick"). The meaning is "quick". Derived word: **Pîmj-e** - [adj. + Sing. dat.] (T31 - l. 3/4) "for who is quick".

Pîng-a - [n. or v.] (T43 - l. 3/4) Greek has *πινακας* [pinakas] ("painting symbol") and *πινακιδιον* [pinakidion] ("little board for writing"). Latin has "*pingo*" ("to paint, to portray"). The meaning is "to paint, to put symbol, to write [with symbol]; painting, symbol, writing [of symbol]".

Pîw - [adj.] (T16 - l. 1) Latin has "*pius*" (adj. "pious, devout, benign, merciful, compassionate"). This is the meaning.

***Pôk-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*poculentus*" (adj. "potable") and "*poculum*" ("glass; drink"). The meaning is "to drink; drink, glass". Derived word: **Pôk-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (GLO - 44.5) "in drink/glass".

***Pom-a** - [n.] Latin has "*pomum*" ("fruit; fructiferous tree"). Proto-celtic has **pomono-* ("oak"). The meaning is "fruit, fructiferous tree; oak". Derived word: **Pom-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T28 - l. 3) "in oak".

***Pon-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *πονος* [ponos] ("pain") and *πονω* [pono] ("hurt, be in pain, ache"). Latin has "*pono*" (to put, to place, to propose, to suppose; to bury). Proto-celtic has **pono-* ("water"). The meaning is "to hurt; pain". Derived word: **Pon-î** - [adj.] (T02 - l. 5) "painful".

Pon-î-eç-y-o - [compounded n. + Sing. gen.] (T02 - l. 5) Original is "pon-î-eç-a". Compound: "pon-î"+"eç-y-o". For "**pon-î**" - Original is "pon-a" [See]. The meaning is "painful". For "**eç-î**" - Original is "eç-a". The meaning is "usual". "**Eçy-o**" means "of usual". The final meaning for "**ponîeçyo**" is "of that is usually painful".

Pôp-a - [n.] (T22 - l. 3) Latin has "*papa*" ("who sold victims for sacrifices; minister that kills victims in sacrifices; insatiable"). The meaning is "minister of sacrifices".

***Pot-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *ποθος* [pothos] ("lust"), *ποτω* [poto] ("yearn for"), *ποτο* [poto] ("drink, brew") and *ποτιζω* [potidzo] ("ply with, water"). Latin has "*Pothos*" ("Cupid; desire: jasmine-tree"), "*poto*" (to drink [in]) and "*potus*" ("drink; feast of drinkers"). Proto-celtic has **potlo-* ("to drink"). The meaning is "to water, to ply with, to bath; filling up, irrigation, bath". Derived word: **Pot-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T03 - l. 7) "of baths".

***Pu** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*purus*" (adj. "pure, clean, immaculate, simple") and "*purifico*" ("to make pure, purify or expiate by any religious ceremony"). Sanskrit has root "*pâ*" ("to purify"). The meaning is "to clean, to clear, to purify; purity, cleanness". Derived words: **Pw-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T05 - l. 1) "by purity". **Pw-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T03 - l. 6) "for cleanness [purification]".

***Pwôl-u** - [n.] Proto-celtic has **poullwan-* ("ash"). The meaning is "ash, [pl.] ashes". Derived word: **Pwôl-â** - [n.] (T17 - l. 6/7) (T29 - l. 6/7) "by [sacred?] ash".

Pup-a - [n.] (T05 - l. 2) Latin has "*pupa*" ("girl, lass; a bird"). The meaning is "girl, lass".

Ph = F

Phad-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 50.2, GF 82) Read "fada". Latin has "*fata*" ("fairy") and "*fatum*" ("fate, destiny; prediction, oracle"). Greek has *φειδομαι* [feidomai] ("spare"). Proto-celtic has **ped-* ("to go"), **pedo-m* ("period") and **podjo-* ("journey"). Sanskrit has root "*pâ*" ("to protect; to rule; to preserve"). Sumerian has "*pâd, pâ*" ("to show, reveal; to choose, call; to seek; to find; to declare; to swear, take an oath"). The meaning is "to predict, to reveal, to declare; prediction, revelation, declaration".

Phag-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 51.3) According as infinitive of Greek v. *φαγειν* [fagein] ("to eat") and n. *φαγος* [fagos] ("glutton"). Proto-celtic has **pit-e/o-* ("eat") and **p(e)ku-* ("cattle"). The meaning is "to eat; food". Here, celtic god "*Fagus*" [lit. "food"]?

Q

***Qas-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*quasso*" ("to shake, to agitate, to move with violence, to start; to break"). The meaning is "to shake, to agitate, to move with violence; shake, agitation, violent movement". Derived word: **Qase-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T01 - l. 12) "by violent movements".

***Qwum(a)** - [adv.] Latin has "*quum=cum*" (adv. "when"). The meaning is "when". Derived word: **Qwum-e** - [adv. + Sing. dat.] (T17 - l. 4/5) (T29 - l. 4/5) "for when, for the moment when".

R

***Râçîk** - [n.] May be a proper name - "**Râçîk**" [a god?]. Derived word: **Râçîk-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T05 - l. 2) "by *Râçîk*".

***Rad-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*radio*" ("to radiate, to glitter"). Proto-celtic has **râd-(e)je/o-* ("to speak") and **râd-(je/o)* ("to think"). Sanskrit has root "*râdh*" ("to grow, to be ready, to be favourable, to look to the welfare of") and "*râdhâ*" ("beauty, brightness" - from "*râj*" - "to shine"). The meaning is "to

speak, to think, to glitter, to be favourable, to look to welfare of; thought, beauty, brightness, favour, propitiation". Derived word: **Rad-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T28 - l. 4) "in propitiation".

Râdr-a - [n. or v.] (T41 - l. 3) Latin has "*rado/radere*" ("to rasp, to scrape, to stripe"). The meaning is "to rasp, to scrape, to stripe; stroke, rasping, scraping".

***Rak-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has ραχη [rakhe] ("backboard"). Latin has "*racco*" ("to snarl like a tiger"). The meaning is "to dash against the poop of, to repel; backboard". Derived words: ***Rake-ta** - [v. adj.] "repeled". **Rake-t-î** - [v. adj. + Sing. loc.] (T23 - l. 6/7) "in repeled".

***Ral-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has ραλλυ [rallu] ("rally"). Latin has "*rallum*" ("iron in ploughman's goad in order to clean plough"). The meaning is "to rally, to mixture; rally, mixture". Derived word: **Ral-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T37 - l. 3/4) "for mixture".

***Ramal-a** - [n.] Latin has "*ramale*" ("boughs, branches, withered bough"). The meaning is "[withered] bough". Derived word: **Ramal-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T14 - l. 1) "for [withered] bough".

***Rap-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*rapio*" ("to carry off, to enrapture, to carry away by violence"). The meaning is "to carry off, to enrapture, to carry away by violence; rapture". Derived words: ***Rap-î** - [adj.] "ravishing/ravisher". **Rapy-â** - [adj. + Sing. abl.] (T12 - l. 4) "by ravishing/ravisher". ***Rapînn-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*rapina*" ("rapine"). The meaning is "to rapine; rapine [theft or robbery by violence]". **Rapînn-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T07 - l. 5) "by rapine".

Ras-a - [n. or v.] (T06 - l. 5) Sanskrit has "*rasa*" ("taste, flavour, desire, affection" - from "*ras*" - "to taste, to relish, to love"). The meaning is "to love; taste, flavour, desire, love".

Rat-a - [n. or v.] (T23 - l. 7) (T32 - l. 6) ProtoCeltic has **rato-* ("favour") and **râtjo-/*râto-* ("run"). The meaning is "to favour, to make a favour; favour".

***Reg-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has ρηγας [regas] ("king [lit. 'regent']"). Latin has "*rego*" ("to rule, to govern, to administer"). ProtoCeltic has **reg-e/o-* ("extend") and **rego-* ("band"). The meaning is "to rule, to govern; king". Derived word: **Reg-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 3) "for king".

Reyd-a - [n. or v.] (T12 - l. 5) ProtoCeltic has **reidâ-* ("vehicle"), **reid-e/o-* ("travel") and **reidi-* (adj. "free"). The meaning is "to travel, to move, to walk; vehicle".

Reyl-a - [adj.] (T02 - l. 8) ProtoCeltic has **reilo-* (adj. "bright"). This is the meaning.

***Reypj-a** - [n.] ProtoCeltic has **reipp-e/o-* ("tear"). May be a place name - **Reypja**. Derived word: **Reypj-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T01 - l. 7) "from Reypja".

Rek-a - [adj.] (T35 - l. 4) Greek has ρηγας [regas] ("king") and ρηχος [rekhos] (adj. "shallow"). The meaning is "shallow".

***Respoç-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*responsio*" ("answer, reply") and "*responso*" ("to reply with insolence; to answer, to reply; to oppose"). The meaning is "to answer, to reply; answer, reply". Derived word: **Respoç-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T01 - l. 10/11) "in answer".

Ret-a - [n. or v.] (T30 - l. 2) ProtoCeltic has **rito(s)-* ("seed"). Latin has "*retae*" ("trees in edge of rivers"). Sanskrit has root "*ṛt*" [read "rit"] ("to reproach, to pity, to go, to rival; to have power") and words "*retana*" ("virile seed") and "*retra*" ("virile seed, nectar, ambrosia"). The meaning is "to have power; power, virile seed".

***Ryet-a** - [n.] May be Glazelic name for *Rhaetia*. Derived word: **Ryet-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T31 - l. 4) Latin has "*Rhaeti, Rbeti, Raeti, Reti*" ("Rhetians, inhabitants from *Rhaetia*"). ProtoCeltic has **rito-* ("wheel"). Here, "in Rhaetia".

***Rîg-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has **reg-e/o-* ("extend"). The meaning is "to extend; extension, increase". In compound "*âti-rig-î*" ProtoCeltic has **ati-reg-V-* ("return"). Derived word: **Rîg-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T28 - l. 5/6) The expression "*tikê âti-rig-î*" means "for return to kingly/royal domains".

Rîm-a - [n. or v.] (T11 - l. 2/3) (T09 - l. 5 - A) ProtoCeltic has **rimâ-* ("number") and **rim-e/o* ("count"). The meaning is "to count; number, enumeration". Derived word: **Rîm-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T14 - l. 2) "for number/enumeration".

***Ro-e** - [n. or v.] Greek has ροη [roe] ("flow"). ProtoCeltic has **rowes-* ("field"). The meaning is "field". Derived word: **Ro-e-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (T21 - l. 4) "for fields".

***Rog-a** - [v.] Latin has "*rogatio*" ("entreaty, request, supplication"), "*rogatum*" ("interrogation, question, interrogatory"), "*rogatus*" (adj. "entreated, requested") and "*rogo*" ("to entreat, to request, to supplicate"). ProtoCeltic has **rog-* ("choose"). The meaning is "to entreat, to request, to supplicate". Derived words: ***Rogâ-tî** - [n.] "entreaty, request, supplication". **Rogâ-ty-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T19 - l. 5/6) "in entreaty/supplication".

Rom-a - [n.] (T17 - l. 6) May be the known city of "*Rome*", main city of Romans.

***Runk-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*runca*" ("weeding-tool, [weeding] hoe") and "*runco*" ("to weed, to rake, to harrow, to pull coat out"). The meaning is "to weed, to rake, to harrow; weeding-tool, [weeding] hoe". Derived word: **Runk-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T38 - l. 3/4) "in weeding-tool/weeding hoe".

***Rup-a** - [n.] Latin has "*rupes*" ("[large] rock, cliff; precipice, defile") and "*rupi-*" (adj. "wild"). The meaning is "rock, cliff, precipice". Derived word: **Rup-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T44 - l. 3) "by cliff".

S

Sad-a - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has **sād-ēje/o-* ("dive"), **sādī-* ("hilt") and **sādo-* (adj. "easy, quiet"). The meaning is "to dive, to put on; hilt, dagger".

***Sal-u** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*Salus*" ("goddess in Rome; health"), "*salve*" (adv. "healthy"), "*salvo*" ("to save, to conserve, to preserve") and "*salveo*" ("to be saved, to have health, to be good/well"). Sanskrit has roots "*śal/sal*" ("to go, to move"). The meaning is "to save, to conserve, to preserve; health, conservation, preservation". Derived word: **Sal-w-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] "for preservation".

Sam-a - [n. or v.] (T20 - l. 6) ProtoCeltic has **sāmo* ("rest"). Sanskrit has roots "*sam*" ("to be compounded" or "change form") and "*sām*" ("to conciliate, to console"). The meaning is "to rest, to change form; rest, change form [in death]". Derived word: **Sam-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (T11 - l. 4/5) "in rests".

Sap-a - [n. or v.] (T02 - l. 10) Greek has *σαπιζω* [sapidzo] ("rot, decompose, decay") and *σαφης* [safes] (adj. "lucid, explicit, unambiguous, definite"). Latin has "*sapa*" ("a kind of must vine; fruit syrup or pickles; sap, or juice"). The meaning is "to season with must vine; must vine".

Sat-a - [n. or v.] (T37 - l. 3) ProtoCeltic has **satā-* ("seed") and **sāti-* ("saturation"). Latin has "*sata/satorum*" ("sown places, seedings, harvests") and "*satus*" (adj. "sown, planted; to generated, born, produced"). Sanskrit has root "*satr*" ("to extend, to spread"). The meaning is "to extend, to spread, to seed; seed". Derived words: ***Sat-î** - [adj.] "sown, generated, produced". **Sat-y-u** - [adj. + Pl. abl.] (GLO - 53.4) "by generated ones [produced ones]".

***Sd-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has **sādī-* ("hilt") and **said-* ("achieve"). Sanskrit has roots "*sad*" ("to divide, to break, to go, to wither, to despond, to be weary") and "*sūd*" ("to distil, to strike, to hurt, to destroy, to deposit"). Sumerian has "*sed(4,5,6)*" ("to be calmed, quieted; to pacify; to abate, subside"). The meaning is "to hurt, to destroy, to pacify, to abate; wound, destruction, reduction, breaking". Derived word: **Sd-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (GLO - 44.1) "by reductions/breakings".

***Sem-o(w)** - [n.] Latin has "*Semo, Semonis/Semones*" ("the *Semones* were gods of fields, deified heroes, medium between supreme and lowest gods"). ProtoCeltic has **sem-e/o-* ("pour out"). The meaning is "demigod, medial god, deified hero". Derived words: **Sem-ow-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T17 - l. 8/9) "for demigod". **Soem-o = *Sem-o** - (T29 - l. 8) "of demigod".

***Sg-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *σκοτος* [skotos] ("darkness, obscurity"). ProtoCeltic has **skalī-/skāto-* ("shadow"). Sanskrit has roots "*sag*" ("to cover"), "*skambh*" ("to obstruct, to stop") and "*sku*" ("to go by leaps, to cover, to raise"). Sumerian has "*sug4*" [and variations "*sù; su*"] ("to empty; empty, destitute"). The meaning is "to obstruct, to cover, to empty; darkness, void". Derived words: **Sg-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (T03 - l. 5/6) "for darkness". **Sg-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (GLO - 50.1) "of darkness".

Sgam-a - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 5) ProtoCeltic has **skamano-* ("light"). Latin has "*scamma*" ("area or place where athletes practised"). The meaning may be "to illuminate, to light; light".

***Sîd-a** - [n.] ProtoCeltic has **sido-* ("stag"). The meaning is "stag". Derived word: **Sîd-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 66.1) The compound "*dālagside*" in GLO - 66.1 means "in order to possess stag".

Sîkar-a - [n.] (T26 - l. 3/4) Latin has "*sicaria*" ("wallet; saddlebag") and "*sicarius*" ("killer, who killed with dagger"). The meaning is "wallet, saddlebag".

***Sîl-u** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*silva*" ("wood, coppice, forest, jungle, bush; trees; firewood, timber; heap, multitude") and "*silvesco*" ("to become wood, to become unfruitful tree"). ProtoCeltic has **selvā-* ("wealth, property, possessions, powers"). The meaning is "to become wood, to become unfruitful tree; wood, coppice, forest, firewood, heap, multitude". Derived word: **Sîlw-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T44 - l. 4/5) "for forest".

Sît-a - [n.] (T21 - l. 3) ProtoCeltic has **siti-* ("long"). Greek has *σιτος* [sitos] ("wheat") and Micenic Greek has "*si-to*" ("wheat"). Latin has "*sitanion*" ("a kind of wheat, sown in March") and "*sitionia*" ("intendancy of provisions"). The meaning is "wheat".

Sî-w - [conj.] (T27 - l. 2) Latin has "*sive*" (conj. "and if, or if"). ProtoCeltic has **sjō-* (dem. pron. "this[?]"). The meaning is "[conj.] and if, or if, if".

***Snî** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has words **snatjo-/ *snā-to-* ("thread"), **snije/o-* ("spin, braid") and **snimā-* ("spinning"), all of them probably originated from **snā-/ *snî-* meaning "to thread; to make way; to spin". This is the meaning. Derived words: ***Snî-t-a** - [v. adj.] May be a god name meaning "who make ways". We can identify "**Snîta**" like greek-roman *Hermes/Mercury*, because this god, originally, was a phallic god, connected with fertility and good luck, patron of roads and boundaries. **Snî-t-â** - [v. adj. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 49.2) "by Snita".

SP

Sp-a - [n. or v.] (T05 - l. 5) (T02 - l. 10) Latin has "*spargo*" ("to spread"). Greek has *σπαζω* [spadzo] ("break, crack, fracture, smash"). ProtoCeltic has **sparo-* ("insult"). Sanskrit has root "*spbar*" ("to tremble, to move"). The meaning is "to spread, to break, to crack, to insult; spreading, insult, crack". Derived word: **Spâ-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T41 - l. 4) "for spreading".

***Spad-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*spado*" ("eunuch, castrated"). Sanskrit has roots "*śap*" [read "shap"] ("to curse, to imprecate, to swear" - "*śapta*" is "cursed") and "*spaś*" [read "spash"] ("to obstruct, to touch, to perceive clearly, to undertake, to string together") and "*spbat*" ("to burst, to break out; to blow up; to split, to break, to divide"). The meaning is "to curse, to obstruct, to burst, to break out, to castrate; cursed, eunuch, castrated". Derived word: **Spad-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T40 l. 3) "of cursed [eunuch]".

***Spar-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*sparus/sparum*" ("a kind of spear or skyrocket; swordfish"). ProtoCeltic has **sparo-* ("insult"). The meaning is "to insult; insult, spear[?]". Derived word: **Spar-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T14 - l. 5) "in insult".

***Spî** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has **spijono-* ("flower"). Latin has "*spes, spei*" ("hope; dread, fear; Spes: goddess"). The meaning is "to hope; hope". Derived word: **Spîy-e** - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 9) "for hope".

***Sput(j)-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*sputo*" ("to spit often") and "*sputum*" ("spittle, saliva"). The meaning is "to spit; spittle, saliva". Derived word: **Sputj-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T27 - l. 4) "of spittle/saliva".

T

Ta- [dem. pron.] (T06 - l. 2) ProtoCeltic has pron. **to-* (the meaning is unknown - may be demonstrative). Latin has adj. "*talis*" ("similar, like; such") like dem. pron. instead of "*hic*" ("this"). Sumerian "*ta*" means "nature, character", but is prep. too ("from; to; for; by means of"). According as Sanskrit pattern (*ta, ta-d, ta-m, te*, etc.), "*ta*" is sing. dem. pron. "this; that".

Tâ - [pron. 3^a pl. nom.] (T14 - l. 5) Pron. "they", according as Sanskrit "*ta*" ("this; that"). Derived words: **Tâ-e** - [pron. 3^a pl. + Sing. dat.] (T11 - l. 3) "for them". **Tâ-î** - [pron. 3^a Pl. masc.] (T27 - l. 5) "in them".

***Tad-a** - [n. or v.] Sanskrit has root "*tad*" ("to strike, to beat, to play upon a musical instrument, to speak"). Sumerian has "*tûd*" ("to spank; to cane"). The meaning is "to strike, to beat; beating, stroke". Derived word: **Tad-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 63.3) (GLO - 66.1) (T07 - l. 4) "by stroke".

Tag-a - [n., v. or adj.] (GLO - 29.6) (GLO - 51.4, GF 84) (T13 - l. 6) (T01 - l. 9) ProtoCeltic has **teki-/ *togi-* ("pleasant"). Latin has "*tago*" (var. of "*tango*" - "to touch, to grope; to steal; to like, to taste"). Sumerian has "*taka*" [and var. "*taga*", "*tak*", "*tag*", "*tâ*"] ("to touch, handle, hold, catch; to hunt"). The meaning is "to touch, to taste, to like; touch, proof, taste; pleasant". In T01, "to please". Derived words: **Tag-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T14 - l. 8) "for touch". **Tag-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T19 - l. 4) "of taste".

Tâj-a - [n. or v.] (T13 - l. 6) ProtoCeltic has **tâ-je/o-* ("thaw"). The meaning is "to thaw; thaw".

Tak-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 52.6) ProtoCeltic has **tak-* ("strangle"). In Sanskrit, root "*tak*" means "to laugh at; to bear, to fly or rush upon"; "*tik*" means "to go or to move"; "*tik*" means "to go"; "*tik/tig*" means "to assail, to go, to seek, to injure or kill, to challenge". The final meaning is "to strangle; strangling; strangler". "Taka" may be the name for "bobbins" found in Glozel; they could be strangling objects. Derived words: **Tak-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (GLO - 44.5) "for stranglers". **Takî-ta** - [v. adj.] (T32 - l. 5) "strangled". **Takj-a** - [n. or v.] (T01 - l. 4) Variation of "tak-a".

Takh-a - [n. or v.] (T19 - l. 5) Greek has *ταχα* [takha] (adv. "supposedly"). Latin has "*taceo*" ("to conceal, to shut up"). The meaning is "to conceal, to shut up; silence".

***Taks-âe** - [n.] Latin has "*taxea*" ("bacon"). The meaning is "bacon". Derived word: **Taksâe-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T05 - l. 3/4) "by bacon".

Tal-a - [n. or v.] (T16 - l. 4/5) ProtoCeltic has **tal-* ("take") and **tal-e/o* ("pay"). Sanskrit has root *"tal"* ("to be full or complete, to fix, to establish"). The meaning is "to take, to establish, to fix, to pay; payment, something established or fixed". Derived word: **Tal-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T15 - l. 4/5) "in payment".

***Talam-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has *θαλαμη* [thalame] ("nest, chamber") and *θαλαμος* [thalamos] ("chamber, ward, booth"). The meaning is "to guard, to have in custody; nest, chamber, guard, custody". Derived word: **Talam-î** - [n. + Sign. loc.] (T06 - l. 2) "in chamber/nest".

Tam-a - [n. or v.] (T07 - l. 2/3) (T23 - l. 5) (T01 - l. 8) Latin has *"tama"* ("swelling in legs because of walking too much") and *"tamus"* [var. of *"tammus/taminea"*] ("grape-of-dog: plant in which snakes to hide themselves"). ProtoCeltic has **tam-e/o-* ("die"). Sanskrit has *"tam"* ("to desire, to be fatigued") and *"tamas"* ("darkness" - from root *"tam"* - "to suffocate, to faint"). The meaning is "to faint, to fatigue, to die; fainting, fatigue, death." Derived words: **Tam-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T33 - l. 2) "for fainting/fatigue/death". **Tam-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T17 - l. 1) (T29 - l. 1) "of death". **Tam-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (*GLO - ?, 984.2.181) "by faintings". **Tham-a** - [n. or v.] (T21 - l. 2/3) Var. of "tam-a".

Tam-al-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 64.2) ProtoCeltic has **temelo-* ("darkness") and **temeno-* (adj. "dark"). Vedic Sanskrit has *"tamas"* ("darkness" - from *"tam"*, "to suffocate, to faint"). The meaning is "to darken, to suffocate; darkness; dark". Here, "darkness". Derived word: **Tam-al-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T42 - l. 2) "of darkness".

***Tan-a** - [n.] ProtoCeltic has **tanā-* ("time"). This is the meaning. Derived words: **Tan-ây** - [n. + Pl. nom.] (T29 - l. 5/6) "the times" or a proper name. **Tan-o-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T25 - l. 1) "of time".

Taqw-a - [n. or v.] (T17 - l. 5) May be variation of an older "takw-a" and an original "tak-a". See GLO - 52.6. The meaning is "to strangle; strangling; strangler". May be a proper name.

***Tar(a)d-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has *"tardo"* ("to retard, to detain, to delay; to stop, to linger") and *"tardus"* (adj. "late, lazy, slow, tardy; obtuse"). ProtoCeltic has **tardo-* ("issue, flow"). The meaning is "to issue, to flow; start, setting out, fluency". Derived words: **Tar(a)d-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T39 - l. 1/2) "in start". **Tar(a)d-u** - [n. + Pl. abl. Pl.] (T35 - l. 3/4) "by starts [incursions?]".

T(a)râg-a - [n.] (T10 - l. 4/5) ProtoCeltic has **trâg-je/o-* ("pull"). Latin has *"tragos/tragus"* ("a kind of herb like a scorpion tail; class of hard and rough sponge"). The meaning is "the *t(a)râga* [herb]".

Tas-a - [n., v. or adj.] (GLO - 51.3) Greek has *ταση* [tase] ("tendency, potencial, trend, inclination"). Latin has *"tasis"* ("change in voice"). Sanskrit has root *"tas"* ("to fade away, to become exhausted" - infinitive is *"tasitum"*). The meaning is "to be exhausted; exhaustion; exhaust, exhaustive".

***Tat-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has **tato/*tata* ("father"). Latin has *"tata"* ("word used by children for call father; children's preceptor"). Sanskrit has vedic words *"tâta"* ("father") and *"tâtya"* ("fatherly"). The meaning is "to care for, to look after, to be father [guard of sacred things]; father [or guard of sacred things]". Derived words: **Tatâ-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T37 - l. 1) "by fathers". **Tat-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (*GLO - ?, 984.2.181) (GLO - 49.5) "of fathers [or guards of sacred things]".

Taz-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 44.1) (T02 - l. 2) Greek has *τάζω* [tadzo] ("vow"). Latin has *"taxo"* ("to touch often, to note, to reprehend"). The meaning is "to vow; vow." Derived word: **Tâz-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T17 - l. 2) (T29 - l. 2) "for vow".

***Ted-a** - [n.] Latin has *"teda/taeda"* ("a kind of tree that produces resin; billet or torch made with this tree"). The meaning is "a kind of tree named 'teda'; billet or torch made with this tree". Derived word: **Ted-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T12 - l. 2/3) "for [Teda's] billet".

Tel-a - [n.] (T15 - l. 3) (T18 - l. 4/5) Latin has *"tela"* ("web, thread, warping"), *"Tellus"* ("Earth, deity; earth; building's pavement; region, land") and *"telum"* ("spear, dart, arrow or any kind of throw weapon"). ProtoCeltic has **tela-mon-* ("earth"). The meaning is "Earth [deity], earth, region, land". Derived words: **Tel-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T19 - l. 6/7) "by Earth". ***Telam-a** - [n.] "Earth". **Telam-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T27 - l. 1) "in Earth".

***Tem-a** - [n.] Latin has *"temo"* ("helm or rudder of plough or small cart; hand-cart's rod; helm of cart's Bootes [constellation]"). The meaning is "helm, rudder, rod". Derived word: **Tem-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T12 - l. 6) "of helm".

Te-o - [masc. n. or v.] According as Greek *θεος* [Theos] ("God") and Micenic Greek *"te-o-i"* ("gods"). ProtoCeltic has **deimo-/ *desos-* ("god"). Latin has *"Deus"* ("God"). Sanskrit has roots *"dê"* ("to protect"), *"dai"* ("to purify"), *"div"* ("to wish; to bright, to praise") and words *"dêva"* ("celestial, a god") and *"div/dî"* ("bright"). Sumerian has *"da"* ("to hold; to be near; to protect"), *"di"* ("to judge, decide; to

conduct oneself; to go; to escape") and "du" ("to walk; to go; to come"). The word "god" has notions as "protection, purity, bright, praise, judgement", notions connected with gods of many cultures, including not indo-europeans. In fact, a definition for "god", according as comparisons above has three kinds of aspects: **FEATURES** (purity, bright - so "celestial=bright" in Sanskrit), **FUNCTIONS** (protection, realization of desires, judgement) and **CULT** (worship). The final meaning is "to praise; god, deity". Derived words: **Te-e-î** - [masc. n. + Sing. loc.] (T40 - l. 2) May be variation of "tê-i", meaning "in god". "Te-â-i" may be fem. form ["in goddess"]. **Te-u** - [masc. n. + Pl. abl.] (T22 - l. 2 and 4) From "teo+u=teu". It means "by gods". **Te-wî** - [v. in past tense] (T28 - l. 2/3) "[?] praised".

Tet-a - [n.] (T01 - l. 2/3) May be deity name - **Teta**.

Tez-a - [n. or v.] (T09 - l. 3 - B) Greek has τεζαρω [tedzaro] ("stretch, die"). The meaning may be "to stretch, to die; stretching, death".

***Tîk-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has τεῖχος [teikhos] ("wall, battlement"). Latin has "tichobates" ("who rises to top of the wall"). Proto-celtic has *tîgern-ako- (adj. "royal") and *tîgern-atsu- ("kingdom"). The meaning is "to dominate, to reign; royal domain, kingdom". Derived word: **Tîk-ê** - [n. + Pl. dat.] (T28 - l. 4/5) "for royal domains".

Tîm-a - [n. or v.] (T37 - l. 5) (T34 - l. 1) Greek has τιμαω [timaō] ("to honour, to respect, to venerate"). Latin has "timeo" ("to dread, to fear") and "timor" ("dread, fear, fright, terror; respect, reverence about sacred things; Timor: deity"). Proto-celtic has *temelo- ("darkness"). The meaning is "to honour, to respect, to venerate, to dread; respect, veneration, reverence, dread". Here, may be a god name - **Tîma**.

Tîp-a - [n.] (T16 - l. 1/2) Greek has τυπος [tûpos] ("fellow, version, sort, formula, guy"). Latin has "typhus" ("vanity") and "typus" ("mould, pattern, form, shape, portrait, model, copy"). The meaning is "type, pattern, class, mould, form, shape".

***Tîpîz** - [n.] Latin has "Tîpîz" ("Argonauts' pilot, a famous builder of ships"). May be a proper or place name - **Tîpîz**. Derived word: **Tîpîz-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T13 - l. 3/4) "in Tîpîz".

***Tît-a** - [n.] Latin has "tîtio" ("firebrand") and "tîtus" ("wild dove"). The meaning is "[wild] dove". Derived word: **Tît-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T34 - l. 6) "in [wild] dove".

Tîz-a - [n.] (T14 - l. 3) Latin has "thysias" ("bacchante; bacchante's clamour"). The meaning may be "bacchante".

Tî - [adv.] (T16 - l. 6) Proto-celtic has *to (adv. "yes"). This is the meaning.

Tîg-a - [n. or v.] (*GLO - ?, 984.2.181) Latin has "toga" ("Roman toga, dressed in times of peace; peace; wrapper, cover"). Proto-celtic has *tog-eje/o- ("to cover, to protect") and *togo- ("cover, protection"). The meaning is "to cover, to protect; cover, protection, wrapper".

***Tîks-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has τάξις [taksis] ("order, turn, succession [of priests]") and τὰξος [taksos] (bot. "yew: tree"). Latin has "taxus" (bot. "yew: tree"). Proto-celtic has *taxsi- ("soft"). The meaning is "to be into order; order, succession, hierarchy". Derived word: **Tîks-e-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T06 - l. 5/6) "of order".

***Tîm-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has τομαεα [tomeas] ("field, realm") and τομη [tome] ("section"). Latin has "tome" ("caesura, division") and "tomus" ("tome, volume"). The meaning is "to divide, to section; field, realm, section, division". Derived words: **Tîm-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T18 - l. 2/3) "for field [=realm]". **Tîm-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T02 - l. 10) "in field".

Tuyo - [pron. and correlative adj.] (T31 - l. 5) According as Greek pron. and correlative adj. τοιουτος [toioutos] ("such, like; similar, as"). Proto-celtic has *towo- ("your"). The meaning is "similar, like, such, as". Here, "similar".

Tug-a - [n.] (T29 - l. 4) Proto-celtic has *tougā- ("axe") and *tu-gus-e/o- ("choose"). The meaning is "axe".

Tuk-a - [n. or v.] (T04 - l. 4) Greek has τυχη [tûkhe] ("chance, luck, fortunes"). Latin has "tucca" ("dainties for seasoning soup"). The meaning is "to have chance/luck/fortune; chance, luck, fortune".

Tup-a - [n.] (GLO - 42.4) According as Greek τυπω [tûpto] ("to beat, to treat ill; to hurt") or τυφομαι [tûfomai] ("to smoke"). Sansrit root "tup", "tump", "tumpb", "tupb" or "tubb" means "to hurt, to insult or to kill". Sumerian "tu" means "to interfere" and "tub" or "tun" means "to constrict; to defeat; to massacre". The final meaning is "to hurt, to wound, to defeat; wound, defeat".

Tut-a - [n. or v.] Latin has "tute/tuto" (adv. "securely, safely, without danger/fear") and "tuto/tutor" ("to defend, to protect, to guard; to separate, to drive away, to remove"). Sanskrit has "tuttha" ("fire"). The meaning is "to defend, to protect, to guard; defence, protection, tutelage".

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Wâ - [pron. 2^a pl.] (GLO - 35.2) (T35 - l. 6) Latin has "vos" ("you - 2^a pl."). Sanskrit has monosyllabic forms "vâm" (dual "both you, for both you, of both you") and "vah" (pl. "you, for you, of you"). The meaning is "you". In GLO - 35.2, the meaning is "your".

***We** - [n. or v.] Latin has "vebo" ("to bring, to carry, to conduct"). ProtoCeltic has *wej-e/o- ("fence in"), *wod-eje/o- and *ber-e/o- ("lead, bring"). Sanskrit has roots "vay" ("to go; to move") and "vî" ("to persecute, to pursue, to seek, to search"). The meaning is "to bring, to carry, to search, to seek; search, quest, carriage, conveyance". Derived word: **Weu** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (GLO - 55) "by carriages".

Wed-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 44.1) Latin has "vado" ("to go, to walk, to pass, to run") and "Vedius" ("Pluto, god of hell"). ProtoCeltic has *wed-e/o- ("lead") and *weid- ("know"). Sanskrit has root "vid" ("to know; to learn; to find out; to consider; to be; to exist; to get; to obtain; to find; to discuss; to reason up; to understand; to feel; to experience; to tell; to dwell") and words "vadhb" ("to beat, to strike"), "veda" ("[sacred] knowledge") and "vidha" ("division"). Sumerian has "ud" ("sun, light, day; time; weather; storm [demon]"). **Weda** may be name for a god very similar to Roman Pluto. The meaning is [Lit.] "to know, to understand, to lead; knowledge, leadership; guide, leader".

Weyr-a - [adj.] (T23 - l. 6) ProtoCeltic has *weiro- (adj. "crooked"). This is the meaning. The expression "moyu mona weyra" in T23 means "of my crooked desires".

***Wel-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "velo" ("to cover with a veil, to cover, to dress; to adorn; to hide"). ProtoCeltic has *vali- ("cover"), *walo- ("powerful"), *wal-o- ("leader") and *wel-e/o- ("see"). Sanskrit has roots "val" ("to cover; to move"), "vall" ("to be covered; to go; to move"), "vel/vell" ("to go, to move; to shake, to agitate; to tremble") and "vil" ("to cover; to hide; to jet"). The meaning is "to cover, to veil, to hide; cover, veil". Derived word: **Wel-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T43 - l. 2) "for veil".

Wet-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 49.5) (T26 - l. 1) Latin has "veto" ("to forbid, to prohibit"). Sanskrit has roots "ve" ("to weave, to sew, to compose"), "veth" ("to beg, to ask") and "vye" ("to cover, to veil" - "vâta" é "veiled, covered"). The meaning is "to cover, to veil, to forbid, to prohibit; veil, prohibition, cover". Derived word: **Wet-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T09 - l. 4 - B) "of prohibition".

***Wî** - [n.] ProtoCeltic has *wi- ("song"). The meaning is "song, chant". Derived words: **Wy-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T14 - l. 5) "for song". **Ūî** - [n.] (T11 - l. 4) Variation of "wî". In T11, it forms compound ["ûî-sam-a" = "repose song" or "funeral song"].

***Wîd-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *widâ- ("sight") and *widu- ("wood"). The meaning is "to see; sight". Derived word: **Wîd-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 44.5) "by sight".

***Wîg-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "vigeo" ("to have vigour/force, to be robust, to be able, to flourish"). ProtoCeltic has *wik-e/o- ("fight"). The meaning is "to have vigour/force, to be robust, to be able, to fight; vigour, force, power, fight". Derived word: **Wîge-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T36 - l. 7) "of vigour".

***Wîyt-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *wîto- ("feast"). The meaning is "to feast; feast". Derived word: **Wîyt-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T36 - l. 4/5) "of feasts".

Wîl-a - [n. or v.] (T27 - l. 5) (T26 - l. 2) Latin has "vilis" [read "wilis"] (adj. "cheap, vile, contemptible"), "vileo" ("to become cheap") and "villus" ("shag, coat of animals"). The meaning is "to become cheap or contemptible; vileness, contempt; vile, contemptible".

***Wîs-a** - [n. or v.] ProtoCeltic has *wîso- ("poison"). The meaning is "to poison; poison, venom". The meaning is "to poison; poison, venom". Derived word: **Wîs-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (*GLO - ?, 984.2.181) The compound "îôgnîsî" in *GLO - ?, 984.2.181 means "in protection against poison".

Uk-a = Uq-a - [n. or v.] (T16 - l. 9) (T17 - l. 3) (T29 - l. 3) Latin has "vaco" ("to be vacant/empty, to lack"). ProtoCeltic has *wako- ("empty"). Sanskrit has root "ujjib" ("to abandon; to leave"). Sumerian has "ukum" ("dust"), "uku2,5" ("poor man; poverty; to be or become poor"). The meaning is "to be vacant, to be poor; empty, poverty". Derived words: **Uk-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 53.4) "by empty/poverty". **Uk-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (GLO - 66.1) (T19 - l. 4/5) "for poverty". **Ūk-a** - [v. in imperative form] (GLO - 65.2,3) "empty!".

Ul-a - [adj.] (T18 - l. 2) According as Latin "ullus" (adj. "some, any[thing]; one, one or another"). Derived words: **Ul-î** - [adj. + Sing. loc.] (T15 - l. 2) "in anyone[?]" **Ūl-a** - [adj.] (T04 - l. 1) Variation of "ul-a".

Um-a - [adv.] (T40 - l. 1) (T25 - l. 3) (T33 - l. 2) Protoceltic has **uman* (adv. "here"). Sanskrit has "*umā*" ("light"). The meaning is "here".

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***Ū** - [n. or v.] According as Greek οὐς/ωτος [ous/otos] and αὐτι [auti] ("ear"). Sanskrit has root "*av*" ("to hear, to act, to wish"). The word "*avita*" ("*heard, wished*") also may be "*ūta*", similar to Latin "*datus*" ("dado"). The meaning is "to hear/wish; hearing, wish". Derived words: **Ōu-ta = Ū-ta** - [v. adj.] (T11 - l. 1) "heard". **Ut-a** - [n. or v.] (GLO - 29.5) (T32 - l. 1) Variation of "Ū-ta". **Ut-ô** - [n. + Pl. gen.] (T12 - l. 3) "of listenings". **Ūt-a** - [v. in imperative form] (GLO - 44.6) "listen!".

***Ūey** - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has **wejá-* ("twig"). The meaning is "to bud, to renew; twig". Derived word: **Ūey-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T14 - l. 6) "by twig".

***Ūít-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has "*vita*" [read "wita"] ("life; food, nourishment"; in pl. - "souls, deads"), "*vitis*" ("vine, grape-vine, vine-plant; grape, vine") and "*vito*" ("to avoid, to flee, to shun"). Protoceltic has **viti-* ("food") and **vito-* ("feast"). The meaning is "to live, to eat, to feast; life, food, nourish". Derived word: **Ūít-û** - [n. + Pl. loc.] (T27 - l. 3/4) "in lives [=in souls?]".

***Ūsp-a** - [adv.] According as Latin "*uspiam*" (adv. "anywhere, anything"). The meaning is "anywhere, anything". Derived word: **Ūsp-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] "by any places".

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***Zaç-a** - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has **sasjo-* ("grain"). This is the meaning. Derived word: **"Za-ç-î"** - [n. + Sing. loc.] "in grain".

Zad-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 44.5) Protoceltic has **sād-eje/o-* ("dive"). Sanskrit has roots "*śad*" [read "shad"] ("to perish, to fall, to wither, to decay"), "*śāḍ*" [read "shad"] ("to praise"), "*śādh*" ("to accomplish") and "*śad*" ("to go, to approach"). Sumerian has "*sud*" ("to immerse; adj. - distant, remote; long [duration]"). The meaning is "to fall, to accomplish, to immerse [in praise]; falling, accomplishmen, immersion." Derived word: **Zad-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T01 - l. 1/2) "for accomplishment".

Zag-a - [n. or v.] (T38 - l. 4) (T32 - l. 2) (T16 - l. 2) Greek has ζαω [dzaō] ("to live, to be alive/raw; to remain alive"), ζωη [dzoe] ("life"), ζωογο [dzoogo] ("life, animal") and ζωογονεω [dzogoneo] ("to save or preserve life; to vivify; to be alive, to live). Sumerian has "*zā*" ("to make noise") and "*zī*" ("breathing"). The meaning is "to live; life". Derived words: **Zaga-ta** - [v. adj.] (GLO - 66.1) "alive" or "raw". **Zag-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T02 - l. 10/11) "in life". **Zag-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T22 - l. 2) "of life". **Zag-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (GLO - 46.1) (T23 - l. 5) "by lives".

Zag-nu - [compound n.] (T17 - l. 6) Compound: "zag-a + nu". For "**zag-a**" - See T38 - l. 4. The meaning is "to live; life". For "**nu**" - Protoceltic has **nu-* (adv. and conj. "now"). The meaning is "alive now" or "alive at moment".

***Zâkogd-a** - [n.] May be a proper/god name. Derived word: **Zâkogd-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T08 - l. 3) "of Zâkogda".

***Zal-a** - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has **salā-* ("moor") Greek has ζαλη [dzale] ("vertigo") and ζαλιζω [dzalidzo] ("stun"). Sanskrit has roots "*dal*" [here, "z" is turned into "d"] ("to break, to divide, to expand, to open"). Sumerian has "*zāl*" ("to be full or abundant; to flow; to continue; to pass; to wait). The meaning is "to pass [in a violent way], to stun; [violent] passage, dizziness". Derived word: **Zal-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (GLO - 64.2) "through passages".

***Zam-a** - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has **sāmo-* ("rest"). The meaning is "to rest; rest". Derived words: **Zam-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T32 - l. 5) "for rest". **Zam-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T06 - l. 4) "in rest". **Zâmm-u-ta** - [v. adj.] (T34 - l. 3) "rested".

Zan-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 52.1) Greek has ζωντανεω [dzontaneuo] ("animate"), ζωντανια [dzontania] ("liveliness, vigour") and ζωντανος [dzontanos] ("alive, vivid, fresh, animated, live, living"). Latin has "*sanus*" (adj. "sane, healthy"). The meaning is "to animate, to have vigour; vigour, life, health; alive, animated".

***Zang-a** - [n.] Latin has "*zancha*" ("slippers") and "*Sanctus, Sancus or Sangus*" ("Hercules"). Protoceltic has **sang-e/o-* ("press"). May be a Hercules epithet - *Sangus* -, here "**zango**". Derived word: **Zang-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T23 - l. 7) "of Zango [Hercules]".

Zap-a - [n. or v.] (T21 - l. 3) Greek has σαπιζω [sapidzo] ("rot, decompose, decay"). The meaning is "to decompose, to decay; rottenness, putrefaction".

Zar-a - [n. or v.] (T20 - l. 2) Greek has ζαρα [dzara] ("wrinkle"). Latin has "*sarrio*" ("to weed, to weed with a weeding-tool"). The meaning is "to weed; weeding-tool". Derived words: **Zar-e** - [n. +

Sing. dat.] (T10 - l. 2/3) "for weeding-tool". **Zar-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T03 - l. 1) "in weeding-tool". **Zâr-o** - [n. + Sing. gen.] (T25 - l. 6) "of weeding-tool".

***Zasd-u** - [subst.] May be a proper name - **Zasda**. Derived word: **Zasd-w-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (T29 - l. 6) "by Zasdu".

Zasp-a - [n.] (T33 - l. 3/4) May be a proper name, a tutelary god in T33 - l. 3.

Zat-a - [n. or v.] (T38 - l. 2) ProtoCeltic has **satā-* ("seed"). Sanskrit has root **saṭ* ("to be a part or portion") and words *"sâṭa"* [read "shata"] ("falling; decadence") and *"sâda"* [read "shada"] ("new grass"). The meaning is "to be part or portion, to fall; seed". Derived words: **Zat-u** - [n. + Pl. abl.] (T20 - l. 1) "by seeds". **Zat-w-â** - [n. + Sing. abl.] (GLO - 52.1) "by seed".

Zatal-a or Zatl-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 51.4, GF 84) ProtoCeltic has **sātlā-/ *sātlō-* ("heel"). The meaning is "to tread (on), to trample (on); heel".

Zâthj-a - [n.] (T02 - l. 7) ProtoCeltic has **satjā-* ("swarm"). This is the meaning.

***Zye** - [dem. pron.] ProtoCeltic has **jō-* (dem. pron. "this"? "that"?). The meaning is "this, these; that, those". Derived word: **Zye-ô** - [dem. pron. + Pl. gen.] (T03 - l. 3) "for those".

***Zîm-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has *"sîmo"* ("to become flat or blunt"). ProtoCeltic has **sîmo-* ("chain"). The meaning is "to chain; chain". Derived word: **Zîma-ta** - [v. adj.] (T23 - l. 2/3) "chained".

***Zîp-a** - [n. or v.] Latin has *"sîpho"* ("siphon; pump for extinguish fire") and *"sîpo"* ("to spread"). The meaning is "to spread; spreading". Derived word: **Zîp-î** - [n. + Sing. loc.] (T42 - l. 3) "in spreading".

***Zît-a** - [n. or v.] Greek has ζῆτω [dzeto] ("request, demand, postulate"). Latin has *"zythum/zythus"* ("beer"). The meaning is "to request, to demand, to postulate; request, demand, postulation". Derived word: **Zît-e** - [n. + Sing. dat.] (T19 - l. 1/2) "for demand".

Zot-a - [n., v. or adj.] (T05 - l. 7) ProtoCeltic has **soito-* (adj. "magic"). The meaning is "to be magic; magic".

Zur-a - [n. or v.] (GLO - 44.4) Greek has ζοριζω [dzoridzo] ("strain"). Latin has *"sura"* ("calf; leg"). Sanskrit has roots *"sru"* ("to go; to flow"), *"śūr"* [read "shur"] ("to beat, to strike, to be firm; to be powerful/valiant") and *"sur"* ("to rule, to shine"). Sumerian has *"sur"* ("to rain; to produce a liquid; to flow"). The meaning is "to be powerful/valiant, to rule; power, valour, ability to rule".

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