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ad-

To, near, at.

1.
 - a. [AT](#); [ATONE](#), [TWIT](#), from Old English *æt*, near, by, at;
 - b. [ADO](#), from Old Norse *at*. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **at*.
2. [AD-](#), [-AD](#); [ADJUVANT](#), [AID](#), [AMOUNT](#), [PARAMOUNT](#), from Latin *ad*, *ad-*, to, toward.
3. Celtic **ad-*, to, at, in compound **to-ad-ni-sed-* (see [sed-](#)).

[Pokorny 1. *ad-* 3.]

ag-

To drive, draw, move. Oldest form **aĝ-*, becoming **ag-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [agony](#), [ambiguous](#), [demagogue](#), [essay](#), and [squat](#).

1. [ACT](#), [ACTIVE](#), [ACTOR](#), [ACTUAL](#), [ACTUARY](#), [ACTUATE](#), [AGENDUM](#), [AGENT](#), [AGILE](#), [AGITATE](#); [ALLEGE](#), [AMBAGE](#), [AMBIGUOUS](#), [ASSAY](#), [CACHE](#), [COAGULUM](#), [COGENT](#), [ESSAY](#), [EXACT](#), [EXACTA](#), [EXAMINE](#), [EXIGENT](#), [EXIGUOUS](#), [FUMIGATE](#), [FUSTIGATE](#), [INTRANSIGENT](#), [LEVIGATE](#), [LITIGATE](#), [NAVIGATE](#), [OBJURGATE](#), [PRODIGAL](#), [REDACT](#), [RETROACTIVE](#), [SQUAT](#), [TRANSACT](#), [VARIEGATE](#), from Latin *agere*, to do, act, drive, conduct, lead, weigh.
2. [-AGOGUE](#), [AGONY](#); [ANAGOGE](#), [ANTAGONIZE](#), [CHORAGUS](#), [DEMAGOGUE](#), [EPACT](#), [GLUCAGON](#), [HYPNAGOGIC](#), [MYSTAGOGUE](#), [PEDAGOGUE](#), [PROTAGONIST](#), [STRATAGEM](#), [SYNAGOGUE](#), from Greek *agein*, to drive, lead, weigh.
3. Suffixed form **ag-to-*. [AMBASSADOR](#), [EMBASSAGE](#), [EMBASSY](#), from Latin *ambactus*, servant, from Celtic **amb(i)-ag-to-*, "one who goes around" (**ambi*, around; see [ambhi](#)).
4. Suffixed form **ag-ti-*, whence adjective **ag-ty-o-*, "weighty." [AXIOM](#); [AXIOLOGY](#), [CHRONAXIE](#), from Greek *axios*, worth, worthy, of like value, weighing as much.
5. Possibly suffixed form **ag-ro-*, driving, pursuing, grabbing. [PELLAGRA](#), [PODAGRA](#), from Greek *agrā*, a seizing.
6. O-grade suffixed form **og-mo-*, furrow, track, metaphorically "incised line." [OGHAM](#), from Old Irish *Ogma* (from Celtic **Ogmios*), name of a Celtic god and traditional inventor of the ogham alphabet.

[Pokorny *aĝ-* 4.]

See also derivative [agro-](#).

agh-

A day (considered as a span of time). Oldest form **aġh-*, becoming **agh-* in centum languages.

- a. [DAY](#); [DAISY](#), [TODAY](#), from Old English *dæg*, day;
- b. [LANDTAG](#), from Old High German *tag*, day;
- c. [DAWN](#), from Old English denominative *dagian*, to dawn. **a-c** all from Germanic **dagaz* (with initial *d-* of obscure origin), day.

[Pokorny *āġher-* 7.]

agro-

Field. Probably a derivative of [ag-](#). Oldest form **aġro-*, becoming **agro-* in centum languages.

1. [ACRE](#), from Old English *æcer*, field, acre, from Germanic **akraz*.
2. [AERIE](#), [AGRARIAN](#); [AGRICULTURE](#), [PEREGRINE](#), [PILGRIM](#), from Latin *ager* (genitive *agrī*), earlier **agros*, district, property, field.
3. [AGRIA](#), [AGRO-](#); [AGROSTOLOGY](#), [ONAGER](#), [STAVESACRE](#), from Greek *agros*, field, and *agrios*, wild.

[In Pokorny *aġ-* 4.]

aik-

To be master of, possess. Oldest form **h₂eiġ-*, colored to **h₂aik-*, becoming **aiġ-* in satem languages and **aik-* in centum languages.

1. [OUGHT](#)¹, [OWE](#), from Old English *āgan*, to possess, from Germanic **aigan*, to possess.
2.
 - a. [OWN](#), from Old English *āgen*, one's own;
 - b. [EIGENVALUE](#), [EIGENVECTOR](#), from Old High German *eigan*, one's own. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic participial form **aiganaz*, possessed, owned.
3. [FRAUGHT](#), [FREIGHT](#), from Middle Low German and Middle Dutch *vrecht*, *vracht*, "earnings," hire for a ship, freight, from Germanic prefixed form **fra-aihtiz*, absolute possession, property (**fra-*, intensive prefix; see [per](#)¹).
4. Reduplicated zero-grade (perfect) form **h₂e-h₂ik-*, remade to **h₂i-h₂ik-* (> **īk-*). [GANESH](#), from Sanskrit *īṣṭe*, he rules over.

[Pokorny *ēik-* 298.]

aim-

Copy. Oldest form **h₂eim-*, colored to **h₂aim-*.

1. Suffixed full-grade form **aim-olo-*. [EMULATE](#), [EMULOUS](#), from Latin *aemulus*, emulous.
2. Zero-grade form **h₂im-*.
 - a. [IMITATE](#); [INIMITABLE](#), from Latin *imitāre*, to imitate, from suffixed form **im-eto-*;
 - b. [IMAGE](#), [IMAGINE](#), [IMAGO](#), from Latin *imāgō*, image.

[Not in Pokorny; compare Hittite *himma-*, ritual substitute.]

ais-

To wish, desire.

Oldest form **h₂eis-*, colored to **h₂ais-*. Suffixed form **ais-sk-*. [ASK](#), from Old English *āscian*, *ācsian*, to ask, seek, from Germanic **aiskōn*.

aiw-

Also **ayu-**.

Vital force, life, long life, eternity; also "endowed with the acme of vital force, young." Oldest forms **h₂eiw-*, **h₂eyu-*, colored to **h₂aiw-*, **h₂ayu-*.

Derivatives include [no](#)¹, [ever](#), [medieval](#), [age](#), and [eon](#).

1.
 - a. [no](#)¹, from Old English *ā*, ever;
 - b. [AUGHT](#)¹, from Old English *āwiht*, *āuht*, anything, "ever a creature";
 - c. [EVER](#); [EVERY](#), [NEVER](#), from Old English *ǣfre* (second element obscure), ever;
 - d. [AYE](#)²; [NAY](#), from Old Norse *ei*, ever. **a**, **c**, and **d** all from extended Germanic form **aiwi*; **b** from Germanic **aiwi* + **wihti*, "ever a thing, anything" (**wihti-*, thing; see [wekti-](#)).
2. Suffixed form **aiw-ā-*. [ECHT](#), from Middle Low German *echte*, true, legitimate, akin to Old High German *ēohaft*, according to custom, from *ēwa*, custom, right (< "what is eternal, what endures") + *-haft*, having (a characteristic) (see [kap-](#)).
3.
 - a. Suffixed form **aiw-o-*. [COEVAL](#), [LONGEVITY](#), [MEDIEVAL](#), [PRIMEVAL](#), from Latin *aevum*, age, eternity;
 - b. further suffixed form **aiwo-tā(ti)-*. [AGE](#); [COETANEOUS](#), from Latin *aetās* (stem *aetāti-*), age;
 - c. further suffixed form **aiwo-t-erno-*. [ETERNAL](#), [ETERNE](#), [ETERNITY](#); [SEMPITERNAL](#), from Latin *aeternus*, eternal.
4. Suffixed form **aiw-en-*. [EON](#), from Greek *aiōn*, age, vital force.
5. Zero-grade form **yu-* (earlier **h₂yu-*) in compound **h₂yu-g^wih₃-es-*, "having a vigorous life" (**g^wih₃-es-*, life; see [g^wei-](#)). [HYGIENE](#), from Greek *hugiēs*, healthy.
6. O-grade form **oyu-* (earlier **h₂oyu-*).
 - a. [UTOPIA](#), from Greek *ou*, not, variant of *ouk*, probably from a pre-Greek phrase **(ne) oyu (k^wid)*, "(not on your) life" (*ne*, not, and **k^wid*, finite pronoun used as emphasizing particle; see [ne](#), [k^wo-](#));
 - b. [AYURVEDA](#), from Sanskrit *āyuh*, life, health, from suffixed form **oyu-s-*.

[Pokorny *aiu-* 17.]

See also derivative [yeu-](#).

ak-

Sharp. Oldest form **h₂ek̑-*, colored to **h₂ak̑-*, becoming **ak̑-* in satem languages and **ak-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [acute](#), [hammer](#), [heaven](#), [eager](#)¹, [vinegar](#), [acid](#), and [oxygen](#).

1. Suffixed form **ak-yā-*.
 - a. [EDGE](#); [SELVAGE](#), from Old English *ecg*, sharp side, from Germanic **agjō*;
 - b. [EGG](#)², from Old Norse *eggja*, to incite, goad, from Germanic **agjan*.
2. Suffixed form **ak-u-*.
 - a. [EAR](#)², from Old English *ǣhher*, *ēar*, spike, ear of grain, from Germanic **ahuz-*;
 - b. [ACICULA](#), [ACUITY](#), [ACULEATE](#), [ACUMEN](#), [ACUPUNCTURE](#), [ACUTE](#), [AGLET](#), [AGUE](#), [EGLANTINE](#), from Latin *acus*, needle;
 - c. [ACEROSE](#), from Latin *acus*, chaff.
3. Suffixed form **ak-i-*. [ACIDANTHERA](#), from Greek *akis*, needle.
4. Suffixed form **ak-men-*, stone, sharp stone used as a tool, with metathetic variant **ka-men-*, with variant **ka-mer-*.
 - a. [HAMMER](#), from Old English *hamor*;
 - b. [HAMERKOP](#), from Middle Dutch *hamer*, hammer. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hamaraz*.
 - c. probable variant **ke-men-*. [HEAVEN](#), from Old English *heofon*, *hefn*, heaven, from Germanic **hibin-*, "the stony vault of heaven," dissimilated form of **himin-*.
5. Suffixed form **ak-onā-*, independently created in:
 - a. [AWN](#), from Old Norse *ögn*, ear of grain, and Old English *agen*, ear of grain, from Germanic **aganō*; and;
 - b. [PARAGON](#), from Greek *akonē*, whetstone.

6. Also built to the root form **ak-* with a suffix containing *-n-* (although the formation is obscure) is Sanskrit *aśani-*, arrowhead, thunderbolt: [ANACONDA](#).
7. Suffixed lengthened form **āk-ri-*. [ACERATE](#), [ACRID](#), [ACRIMONY](#), [EAGER](#)¹; [CARVACROL](#), [VINEGAR](#), from Latin *ācer*, sharp, bitter.
8. Suffixed form **ak-ri-bhwo-*. [ACERBIC](#), [EXACERBATE](#), from Latin *acerbus*, bitter, sharp, tart.
9. Suffixed (stative) form **ak-ē-*. [ACID](#), from Latin *acēre*, to be sharp.
10. Suffixed form **ak-ēto-*. [ACETABULUM](#), [ACETIC](#), [ACETUM](#); [ESTER](#), from Latin *acētum*, vinegar.
11. Suffixed form **ak-mā-*. [ACME](#), [ACNE](#), from Greek *akmē*, point.
12. Suffixed form **ak-ro-*. [ACRO-](#); [ACROBAT](#), [ACROMION](#), from Greek *akros*, topmost.
13. O-grade form **ok-* (from earlier **h₂ok-*) in suffixed form **ok-ri-*. [MEDIOCRE](#), from Latin *ocris*, rugged mountain.
14. Suffixed o-grade form **ok-su-*. [AMPHIOXUS](#), [OXALIS](#), [OXYGEN](#), [OXYTONE](#), [OXYURIASIS](#), [PAROXYSM](#), from Greek *oxus*, sharp, sour.

[Pokorny 2. *āk-* 18, 3.*kēm-* 556.]

ak^w-ā-

Water.

1. [AIT](#); [ISLAND](#), from Old English *īg*, *īeg*, island, from Germanic **aujō*, "thing on the water," from **agwjō*.
2. [AQUA](#), [AQUARELLE](#), [AQUARIUM](#), [AQUATIC](#), [AQUI-](#), [EWER](#), [GOUACHE](#); [AGUA FRESCA](#), [AGUARDIENTE](#), [AQUAMARINE](#), [AQUATINT](#), [AQUAVIT](#), [AQUEDUCT](#), [SEWER](#)¹, from Latin *aqua*, water.

[Pokorny *ak^u-ā-* 23.]

al-¹

Beyond. Oldest form probably **h₂el-*, colored to **h₂al-*.

Derivatives include [alarm](#), [ultimate](#), [else](#), [alien](#), [alibi](#), and [parallel](#).

1. O-grade form **ol-* (earlier **h₂ol-*), "beyond."
 - a. Compound forms **ol-se-*, **ol-so-* (**so-*, pronominal stem; see [so-](#)). [ALARM](#), [ALERT](#), [ALFRESCO](#), [ALLIGATOR](#), [EL NIÑO](#), [HOOPLA](#), [LAGNIAPPE](#), [LANGUE D'OIL](#), [LARIAT](#), [VOILÀ](#), from Latin *ille* (feminine *illa*, neuter *illud*), "yonder," that, from Archaic Latin *ollus*;
 - b. suffixed forms **ol-s*, **ol-tero-*. [OUTRÉ](#), [ULTERIOR](#), [ULTIMATE](#), [ULTRA-](#), [UTTERANCE](#)², from Latin *uls*, **ulter*, *ultrā*, beyond.
2. Suffixed form **al-tero-*, "other of two."
 - a. [ALTER](#), [ALTERCATE](#), [ALTERITY](#), [ALTERNATE](#), [ALTRUISM](#); [SUBALTERN](#), from Latin *alter*, other, other of two;
 - b. [ADULTERATE](#), [ADULTERINE](#), [ADULTERY](#), from Latin *adulterāre*, to commit adultery with, pollute, probably from the phrase *ad alterum*, "(approaching) another (unlawfully)" (*ad*, to; see [ad-](#));
 - c. variant suffixed form **an-tero-*, "other (of two)." [OTHER](#), from Old English *ōther*, from Germanic **antharaz*.
3. Suffixed form **al-eno-*. [ARANYAKA](#), from Sanskrit *araṇa-*, foreign.
4. Extended form **alyo-*, "other of more than two."
 - a. [ELSE](#); [ELDRITCH](#), from Old English *el-*, *elles*, else, otherwise, from Germanic **aljaz* (with adverbial suffix);
 - b. [ALIAS](#), [ALIEN](#); [ALIBI](#), [ALIIQUOT](#), [HIDALGO](#), from Latin *alius*, other of more than two;
 - c. [ALLO-](#); [ALLEGORY](#), [ALLELOMORPH](#), [ALLELOPATHY](#), [MORPHALLAXIS](#), [PARALLAX](#), [PARALLEL](#), [TROPHALLAXIS](#), from Greek *allos*, other.

[Pokorny 1. *al-* 24, 2.*an* 37.]

al-²

To grow, nourish.

Derivatives include [old](#), [haughty](#), [altitude](#), [enhance](#), [alumnus](#), [coalesce](#), and [prolific](#).

- I. Suffixed (participial) form **al-to-*, "grown."

1.

- a. [ALDERMAN](#), [OLD](#), from Old English *eald*, *ald*, old;
- b. [ELDER](#)¹, from Old English (comparative) *ieldra*, *eldra*, older, elder;
- c. [ELDEST](#), from Old English (superlative) *ieldesta*, *eldesta*, eldest;
- d. Germanic compound **wer-ald-* (see [wī-ro-](#)). **a-d** all from Germanic **alda-*.

2. [ALT](#)¹, [ALTO](#), [HAUGHTY](#), [HAWSER](#); [ALTIMETER](#), [ALTIPLANO](#), [ALTITUDE](#), [ALTOCUMULUS](#), [ALTOSTRATUS](#), [ENHANCE](#), [EXALT](#), [HAUTBOY](#), from Latin *altus*, high ("grown tall"), deep.

II. Suffixed form **al-mo-*. [ALMA MATER](#), from Latin *almus*, nurturing, nourishing.

III. Suffixed form **al-o-*. [ADOLESCENT](#), [ADULT](#), [ALIBLE](#), [ALIMENT](#), [ALIMONY](#), [ALTRICIAL](#), [ALUMNUS](#); [COALESCE](#), from Latin *alere*, to nourish, and *alumnus*, fosterling, step-child, originally a participle of *alere* ("being nourished," < **al-o-mno-*).

IV. Suffixed (causative) form **ol-eye-*. [ABOLISH](#), from Latin *abolēre*, to retard the growth of, abolish (*ab-*, from; see [apo-](#)).

V. Compound form **pro-al-* (*pro-*, forth; see [per](#)¹). [PROLETARIAN](#), [PROLIFEROUS](#), [PROLIFIC](#), from Latin *prōlēs*, offspring.

VI. Extended form **aldh-*. [ALTHEA](#), from Greek *althein*, *althainein*, to get well.

[Pokorny 2. *al-* 26.]

al-³

All. Germanic and Celtic root.

1. Suffixed form **al-na-*.

- a. [ALL](#); [ALBEIT](#), [ALREADY](#), [ALSO](#), [ALTHOUGH](#), [ALWAYS](#), [AS](#)¹, from Old English *all*, *eall*, *eal-*, *al-*, all;
- b. [ALTHING](#), from Old Norse *allr*, all. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **allaz*.

2. Germanic **ala-*, all, in compound **Ala-manniz* (see [man-](#)¹).

[In Pokorny 1. *al-* 24.]

albho-

White.

Derivatives include [elf](#), [oaf](#), and [albino](#).

1. Possibly Germanic **albiz*, **albaz*, *elf*, if meaning "white ghostly apparition."

- a. [ELF](#), from Old English *ælf*, *elf*;
- b. [OAF](#), from Old Norse *alfr*, *elf*;
- c. [ERL-KING](#), from Danish *elv*, *elf*;
- d. [OBERON](#), from Old French *Auberon*, from a source akin to Old High German *Alberich*.

2. [ELFIN](#), [ELVEN](#), from Old English *-elfen*, *elf*, possibly from Germanic **albinjō*.

3. [ABELE](#), [ALB](#), [ALBEDO](#), [ALBESCENT](#), [ALBINO](#), [ALBITE](#), [ALBUM](#), [ALBUMEN](#), [AUBADE](#), [AUBURN](#); [DAUB](#), from Latin *albus*, white.

[Pokorny *albho-* 30.]

alu-

In words related to sorcery, magic, possession, and intoxication.

Suffixed form **alu-t-*. [ALE](#), from Old English *ealu*, from Germanic **aluth-*.

[Pokorny *alu-* 33.]

ambhi

Also **mbhi**.

Around. Probably derived from **ant-bhi*, "from both sides" (see [ant-](#)).

1. Reduced form **bhi*.

- a. [BY](#)¹; [ABAFT](#), [BUT](#), from Old English *bi*, *bī*, *be*, by;
 - b. [BE-](#), from Old English *be-*, on all sides, *be-*, also intensive prefix;
 - c. [BELEAGUER](#), from Middle Dutch *bie*, by;
 - d. [BIVOUAC](#), from Old High German *bi*, by, at. **a-d** all from Germanic **bi*, **bi-* (intensive prefix).
- 2.
- a. [EMBER DAY](#), from Old English *ymbe*, around;
 - b. [OMBUDSMAN](#), from Old Norse *um(b)*, about, around;
 - c. [UMLAUT](#), from Old High German *umbi*, around. **a-c** all from Germanic **umbi*.
- 3.
- a. [AMBI-](#), from Latin *ambi-*, around, about;
 - b. [ALLEY](#)¹, [ALLEY-OOP](#), [AMBULANCE](#), [AMBULATE](#), [ANDANTE](#); [FUNAMBULIST](#), [PERAMBULATE](#), [PREAMBLE](#), from Latin *amb-*, around, about, in *ambulāre*, to go about, walk (**alāre*, to go).
4. [AMPHI-](#), from Greek *amphi*, around, about.
5. Celtic **ambi*, around, in compound **amb(i)-ag-to-* (see [ag-](#)).

[Pokorny *ambhi* 34.]

an-
On.

- I. Extended form **ana*.
1.
 - a. [ON](#); [ACKNOWLEDGE](#), [ALIKE](#), from Old English *an*, *on*, *a*, on, and prefixed *on-*;
 - b. [ALOFT](#), [AMISS](#), from Old Norse *ā*, in, on;
 - c. [ANLAGE](#), [ANSCHLUSS](#), from Old High German *ana-*, on;
 - d. [ONSLAUGHT](#), from Middle Dutch *aen*, on. **a-d** all from Germanic **ana*, **anō*.
 2. [ANA](#)², [ANA-](#), from Greek *ana*, on, up, at the rate of.
- II. Variant form **no*. [NAPRAPATHY](#), from Old Church Slavonic *na*, in, on, to, from Slavic **na*.

[Pokorny 4. *an* 39.]

anə-

To breathe. Oldest form **h₂enh₁-*, colored to **h₂anh₁-*. Suffixed form **h₂anh₁-mo-*.

- a. [ANIMA](#), [ANIMADVERT](#), [ANIMAL](#), [ANIMATE](#), [ANIMATO](#), [ANIMISM](#), [ANIMOSITY](#), [ANIMUS](#); [EQUANIMITY](#), [LONGANIMITY](#), [MAGNANIMOUS](#), [PUSILLANIMOUS](#), [UNANIMOUS](#), from Latin *animus*, reason, mind, spirit, and *anima*, soul, spirit, life, breath;
- b. [ANEMO-](#), [ANEMONE](#), from Greek *anemos*, wind.

[Pokorny 3. *an(ə)-* 38.]

angh-

Tight, painfully constricted, painful. Oldest form **angh-*, becoming **angh-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [anger](#), [hangnail](#), and [quinsy](#).

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

[Pokorny *angh-* 42.]

ansu-

Spirit, demon. Oldest form **h₂e/onsu-*, colored to **h₂a/onsu-*.

1. [AESIR](#); [ASGARD](#), from Old Norse *āss*, god, from Germanic **ansu-*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ṇsu-ro-*. [AHURA MAZDA](#), [ORMAZD](#), from Avestan *ahura-*, spirit, lord.

[Pokorny *ansu-* 48.]

ant-

Front, forehead. Oldest form **h₂ent-*, colored to **h₂ant-*

Derivatives include [along](#), [end](#), [advance](#), and [antique](#).

- I. Inflected form (locative singular) **anti*, "against," with derivatives meaning in front of, before; also end.
 1. [UN](#)²; [ALONG](#), from Old English *and-*, indicating opposition, from Germanic **andi-* and **anda-*.
 2. [END](#), from Old English *ende*, end, from Germanic **andja-*.
 3. [ANCIENT](#)¹, [ANTE](#), [ANTE-](#), [ANTERIOR](#); [ADVANCE](#), [ADVANTAGE](#), [VANGUARD](#), from Latin *ante*, before, in front of, against.
 4. [ANTI-](#); [ENANTIOMER](#), [ENANTIOMORPH](#), from Greek *anti*, against, and *enantios*, opposite.
 5. Compound form **anti-ək^wo-* (from earlier **h₂anti-h₃k^wo-*) "appearing before, having prior aspect" (**h₃k^w-*, appearance; see [ok^w-](#)). [ANTIC](#), [ANTIQUÉ](#), from Latin *antīquus*, former, antique.
 6. Reduced form **ṇti-*.
 - a. [UNTIL](#), from Old Norse *und*, until, unto;
 - b. [ELOPE](#), from Middle Dutch *ont-*, away from. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **und-*.
 7. Variant form **anto-*. [VEDANTA](#), from Sanskrit *antaḥ*, end.
- II. Probable inflected form (ablative plural) **ant-bhi*, "from both sides," whence **ambhi*, around. See [ambhi](#).

[Pokorny *ant-s* 48.]

apo-

Also **ap-**.

Off, away.

Derivatives include [off](#), [ebb](#), [awkward](#), [puny](#), and [compote](#).

1.
 - a. [OF](#), [OFF](#), [OFFAL](#), from Old English *of*, *æf*, off;
 - b. [EBB](#), from Old English *ebba*, low tide;
 - c. [ABLAUT](#), from Old High German *aba*, off, away from;
 - d. [AFT](#); [ABAFT](#), from Old English *æftan*, behind, from Germanic **aftan-*. **a-d** all from Germanic **af*.
2. [AB](#)¹, from Latin *ab*, *ab-*, away from.
3. [APO-](#), from Greek *apo*, away from, from.
4. Suffixed (comparative) form **ap(o)-tero-*. [AFTER](#), from Old English *æfter*, after, behind, from Germanic **aftar-*.
5. Suffixed form **ap-t-is-*. [EFTSOONS](#), from Old English *eft*, again, from Germanic **aftiz*.
6. Suffixed form **apu-ko-*. [AWKWARD](#), from Old Norse *öfugr*, turned backward, from Germanic **afug-*.
7. Possible variant root form **po(s)*, on, in.
 - a. [POGROM](#), from Russian *po*, at, by, next to;
 - b. [POST-](#), [POSTERIOR](#); [POSTMORTEM](#), [PREPOSTEROUS](#), [PUISNE](#), [PUNY](#), from Latin *post*, behind, back, afterward;
 - c. [APPOSITE](#), [APPOSITION](#), [APROPOS](#), [COMPONENT](#), [COMPOSE](#), [COMPOSITE](#), [COMPOSITION](#), [COMPOST](#), [COMPOTE](#), [COMPOUND](#)¹, [CONTRAPPOSTO](#), [DEPONE](#), [DEPOSIT](#), [DISPOSE](#), [EXPONENT](#), [EXPOSE](#), [EXPOUND](#), [IMPOSE](#), [IMPOST](#)¹, [IMPOST](#)², [INTERPOSE](#), [JUXTAPOSE](#), [OPPOSE](#), [POSITION](#), [POSITIVE](#), [POST](#)², [POST](#)³, [POSTICHE](#), [POSTURE](#), [PREPOSITION](#)¹, [PROPOSE](#), [PROVOST](#), [PUNT](#)³, [REPOSIT](#), [SUPPOSE](#), [TRANSPOSE](#), from Latin *pōnere*, to put, place, from **po-s(i)nere* (*sinere*, to leave, let; of obscure origin).

[Pokorny *apo-* 53.]

ar-

Also **arə-**.

To fit together. Oldest form $*h_2erh_1-$, colored to $*h_2arh_1-$, with variant $*h_2reh_1-$, becoming $*rē-$.

Derivatives include [army](#), [harmony](#), [inert](#), [aristocracy](#), [adorn](#), [hatred](#), [rite](#), [arithmetic](#), and [rhyme](#).

I. Basic form $*arə$.

1. Suffixed form $ar(ə)$ -mo-.

a. [ARM](#)¹, from Old English *earm*, arm, from Germanic $*armaz$;

b. [AMBRY](#), [ARM](#)², [ARMADA](#), [ARMADILLO](#), [ARMATURE](#), [ARMOIRE](#), [ARMY](#); [ALARM](#), [DISARM](#), [GENDARME](#), from Latin *arma*, tools, arms;

c. [ARMILLARY SPHERE](#), from Latin *armus*, upper arm.

2. Suffixed form $*ar(ə)$ -smo-. [HARMONY](#), from Greek *harmos*, joint, shoulder.

3. Suffixed form $*ar(ə)$ -ti-.

a. [ART](#)¹, [ARTISAN](#), [ARTIST](#); [INERT](#), [INERTIA](#), from Latin *ars* (stem *art-*), art, skill, craft;

b. further suffixed form $*ar(ə)$ -ti-o-. [ARTIODACTYL](#), from Greek *artios*, fitting, even.

4. Suffixed form $*ar(ə)$ -tu-. [ARTICLE](#), from Latin *artus*, joint.

5. Suffixed form $*ar(ə)$ -to-. [COARCTATE](#), from Latin *artus*, tight.

6. Suffixed form $*ar(ə)$ -dhro-. [ARTHRO-](#); [ANARTHROUS](#), [DIARTHROSIS](#), [DYSARTHRIA](#), [ENARTHROSIS](#), [SYNARTHROSIS](#), from Greek *arthron*, joint.

7. Suffixed (superlative) form $*ar(ə)$ -isto-. [ARISTOCRACY](#), from Greek *aristos*, best.

II. Possibly suffixed lengthened o-grade form (or separate root) $*ōrə$ -dh-.

1. [ORDAIN](#), [ORDER](#), [ORDINAL](#), [ORDINANCE](#), [ORDINARY](#), [ORDINATE](#), [ORDO](#); [COORDINATION](#), [INORDINATE](#), [SUBORDINATE](#), from Latin *ōrdō*, order (originally a row of threads in a loom).

2. [EXORDIUM](#), [PRIMORDIAL](#), from Latin *ōrdīrī*, to begin to weave.

3. [ORNAMENT](#), [ORNATE](#); [ADORN](#), [SUBORN](#), from Latin *ōrnāre*, to adorn.

III. Variant $*rē-$ (< earlier $*h_2reh_1-$).

1. [RATE](#)¹, [RATIO](#), [RATION](#), [REASON](#); [ARRAIGN](#), from Latin *rērī*, to consider, confirm, ratify.

2. Suffixed form $*rē$ -dh-.

a.

i. [READ](#), [REDE](#); [DREAD](#), from Old English *rēdan*, to advise;

ii. [HATRED](#), [KINDRED](#), from Old English *rēden*, *-rēden*, condition. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic $*rēdan$.

b.

i. [RATHSKELLER](#), from Old High German *rāt*, counsel;

ii. [RIDDLE](#)², from Old English *rēdels(e)*, opinion, riddle. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic $*rēdaz$.

3. Zero-grade form $*rə$ -. Germanic $*radam$, number, in dialectal North and West Germanic compound $*hund(a)$ -rada- (see [dekṃ](#)).

IV. Variant root form $*h_2reh_1i-$, with zero-grades $*h_2rh_1i-$ and (metathesized) $*h_2rih_1-$, the latter contracted to $*rī-$.

1. Suffixed metathesized zero-grade form $*rī$ -tu-. [RITE](#), from Latin *rītus*, rite, custom, usage.

2. Suffixed unmetathesized zero-grade form $*ərəi$ -dhmo-. [ARITHMETIC](#), [LOGARITHM](#), from Greek *arithmos*, number, amount.

3. [RHYME](#), from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *rīm*, number, series.

[Pokorny 1. *ar-* 55.]

arg-

To shine; white; the shining or white metal, silver. Oldest form $*h_2(e)rġ-$, colored to $*h_2(a)rġ-$, becoming $*arġ-$ in satem languages and $*arg-$ in centum languages.

1. Suffixed form $*arg$ -ent-. [ARGENT](#), [ARGENTINE](#), from Latin *argentum*, silver.

2. Suffixed form $*arg$ -i-l(l)-. [ARGIL](#), from Greek *argillos*, white clay.

3. Suffixed form $*arg$ -u-ro-. [LITHARGE](#), [PYRARGYRITE](#), from Greek *arguros*, silver.

4. Suffixed form $*arg$ -u-no-. [ARJUNA](#), from Sanskrit *arjunah*, bright, white, silvery.

5. Suffixed form $*arg$ -i-n-. [ARGININE](#), from Greek *arginoeis*, brilliant, bright-shining.

6. Suffixed form **arg-u-*, brilliant, clear. [ARGUE](#), from Latin denominative *arguere*, to make clear, demonstrate (< **argu-yo-*).
7. Suffixed zero-grade form **arg-ro-*, becoming **arg-ro-*. [AGRIMONY](#), possibly from Greek *argos*, white (< **argros*).
8. Suffixed zero-grade form **arg-ro-*, becoming **arg-ro-*. [AGRIMONY](#), possibly from Greek *argos*, white (< **argros*).

[Pokorny *ar(e)-ĝ-* 64.]

as-

To burn, glow. Oldest form **h₂es-*, colored to **h₂as-*.

Derivatives include [arson](#), and [azalea](#).

1. Extended form **asg-*.
 - a. [ASH](#)¹, from Old English *æsce*, *asce*, ash;
 - b. [POTASSIUM](#), from Middle Dutch *asche*, ash. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **askōn-*.
2. Suffixed form **ās-ā-*. [ARA](#), from Latin *āra*, altar, hearth.
3. Suffixed (stative) form **ās-ē-*.
 - a. [ARID](#), from Latin *āridus*, dry, parched, from *ārēre*, to be dry;
 - b. [ARDENT](#), [ARDOR](#), [ARSON](#), from Latin *ārdēre*, to burn, be on fire, from *āridus*, parched.
4. Extended form **asd-*.
 - a. [ZAMIA](#), from Greek *azein*, to dry;
 - b. [AZALEA](#), from Greek *azaleos*, dry.

[Pokorny *āš-* 68.]

at-

To go; with Germanic and Latin derivatives meaning a year (conceived as "the period gone through, the revolving year"). Suffixed form **at-no-*.

[ANNALS](#), [ANNUAL](#), [ANNUITY](#); [ANNIVERSARY](#), [BIENNium](#), [DECENNium](#), [MILLENNium](#), [PERENNIAL](#), [QUADRENNium](#), [QUINCEAÑERA](#), [QUINDECENNIAL](#), [QUINQUENNium](#), [SEPTENNIAL](#), [SEXENNIAL](#), [SUPERANNUATED](#), [TRIENNium](#), [VICENNIAL](#), from Latin *annus*, year.

[Pokorny *at-* 69.]

āter-

Fire.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ātr-o-*. [ATRABILIOUS](#), from Latin *āter* (feminine *ātra*), black (< "blackened by fire").
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ātr-yo-*. [ATRIUM](#), from Latin *ātrium*, forecourt, hall, atrium (perhaps originally the place where the smoke from the hearth escaped through a hole in the roof).
3. Compound shortened zero-grade form **atro-ək^w-*, "black-looking" (**ək^w-*, "looking"; see [ok^w-](#)). [ATROCIOUS](#), from Latin *ātrōx*, frightful.
4. Basic form **āter*. [ZIRCON](#), from Old Persian **ātar*, fire (stem *āç-* attested in month name *āçiyādiya*, "(month) of fire-worship"), from Indo-Iranian **ātar*.
5. Possibly, but obscurely related to this root is Sanskrit *atharvā*, *atharvan-*, priest (-*van-*, possessive suffix): [ATHARVA-VEDA](#).

[Pokorny *āt(e)r-* 69.]

au-

To perceive. Compound forms **au-dh-*, **awis-dh-*, "to place perception" (**dh-*, to place; see [dhē-](#)).

1. Suffixed form **awisdh-yo-* or **audh-yo-*. [AUDIBLE](#), [AUDIENCE](#), [AUDILE](#), [AUDIO-](#), [AUDIT](#), [AUDITION](#), [AUDITOR](#), [AUDITORIUM](#), [AUDITORY](#), [OYEZ](#); [OBEY](#), [SUBAUDITION](#), from Latin *audīre*, to hear.
2. [AESTHETIC](#); [ANESTHESIA](#), from Greek *aisthanesthai*, to feel.

[Pokorny 8. *au-* 78.]

aug-

To increase. Oldest form **h₂eug-*, colored to **h₂aug-*. Variant **h₂weg-* becoming **(a)weg-*.

Derivatives include [nickname](#), [auction](#), and [auxiliary](#).

1.
 - a. [EKE](#)¹, from Old English *ēacan*, *ēcan*, to increase;
 - b. [NICKNAME](#), from Old English *ēaca*, an addition. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **aukan*.
2. Variant (metathesized) form **weg-* (from **əweg-*), extended to **wegs-* (o-grade **wogs-*).
 - a. [WAX](#)²; [WOODWAXEN](#), from Old English *weaxan*, to grow, from Germanic **wahsan*;
 - b. [WAIST](#), from Old English **wæst*, growth, hence perhaps waist, size, from Germanic **wahs-tu-*.
3. Form **aug-ē-*. [AUCTION](#), [AUGEND](#), [AUGMENT](#), [AUTHOR](#), [AUTHORIZE](#), from Latin *augēre*, to increase.
4. [AUGUR](#); [INAUGURATE](#), from Latin *augur*, diviner (< "he who obtains favorable presage" < "divine favor, increase").
5. [AUGUST](#), from Latin *augustus*, majestic, august.
6. Suffixed form **aug-s-*.
 - a. [AUXILIARY](#), from Latin *auxilium*, aid, support, assistance;
 - b. [AUXIN](#), [AUXESIS](#), from Greek *auxein*, *auxanein*, to increase.

[Pokorny *auēg-* 84.]

aus-

To shine.

Derivatives include [east](#), [Easter](#), and [aurora](#).

1.
 - a. [EAST](#), from Old English *ēast*, east (< "the direction of the sunrise");
 - b. [OSTMARK](#), from Old High German *ōstan*, east. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **aust-*.
2.
 - a. [EASTERN](#), from Old English *ēasterne*, eastern;
 - b. [OSTROGOTH](#), from Late Latin *ostro-*, eastern. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **austra-*.
3. [EASTER](#), from Old English *ēastre*, Easter, from Germanic **austrōn-*, dawn.
4. Possibly in Latin *auster*, the south wind, formally identical to the Germanic forms in 2 and 3, but the semantics are unclear [AUSTRAL](#), [AUSTRO-](#)¹.
5. Probably suffixed form **ausōs-*, dawn, also Indo-European goddess of the dawn.
 - a. [AURORA](#), from Latin *aurōra*, dawn;
 - b. [EO-](#), [EOS](#); [EOSIN](#), from Greek *ēōs*, dawn.

[Pokorny *auēs-* 86.]

awi-

Bird. Oldest form **h₂ewi-*, colored to **h₂awi-*.

Derivatives include [aviation](#), [bustard](#), [ostrich](#), [cockney](#), [oval](#), and [caviar](#).

- I.
 1. [AVIAN](#), [AVIARY](#), [AVIATION](#); [AVICULTURE](#), [AVIFAUNA](#), [BUSTARD](#), [OCARINA](#), [OSPREY](#), [OSTRICH](#), from Latin *avis*, bird.
 2. Compound **awi-spek-*, "observer of birds" (**spek-*, to see; see [spek-](#)). [AUSPICE](#), from Latin *auspex*, augur.
- II. Possible derivatives are the Indo-European words for egg, **ōwyo-*, **ōyyo-*.
 1.
 - a. [COCKNEY](#), from Old English *āeg*, egg;
 - b. [EGG](#)¹, from Old Norse *egg*, egg. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **ajja(m)*.

2. [OVAL](#), [OVARY](#), [OVATE](#), [OVI-](#), [OVOLO](#), [OVULE](#), [OVUM](#), from Latin *ōvum*, egg.
3. [OO-](#); [AVGOLEMONO](#), [BOTTARGA](#), from Greek *ōion*, egg.
4. [CAVIAR](#), from a source akin to Middle Persian *khāyak*, egg, from Old Iranian **āvyaka-*, diminutive of **avya-*.

[Pokorny *auēi-* 86.]

awo-

An adult male relative other than one's father.

1. [ATAVISM](#), from Latin *avus*, grandfather.
2. [AVUNCULAR](#), [UNCLE](#), from Latin *avunculus*, maternal uncle.
3. [AYAH](#), from Latin *avia*, grandmother.

[Pokorny *auo-s* 89.]

ayer-

Day, morning.

1.
 - a. [EARLY](#), [ERE](#), [OR](#)², from Old English *ǣr*, before;
 - b. [OR](#)², from Old Norse *ār*, before. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **airiz*.
2. [ERST](#), from Old English *ǣrest*, earliest, from Germanic (superlative) **airistaz*.

[Pokorny *āġer-* 12.]

ayes-

A metal, copper or bronze.

[AENEOS](#), [ERA](#), from Latin *aes*, bronze, money.

[Pokorny *aios-* 15.]

bak-

Staff used for support.

1.
 - a. [BACILLUS](#), [BACULUM](#), [BAGUETTE](#), [BAIL](#)⁴, [BAILEY](#); [BACULIFORM](#), [DEBACLE](#), [IMBECILE](#), from Latin *baculum*, rod, walking stick;
 - b. Possibly Latin *imbēcillus*, *imbecillus*, feeble, possibly from **in-bacillus*, "without a staff (to steady oneself), without support," from *bacillus*, diminutive of *baculum* (*in-*, not; see [ne](#)). [IMBECILE](#).
2. [BACTERIUM](#); [CORYNEBACTERIUM](#), from Greek *baktron*, staff.

[Pokorny *bak-* 93.]

bel-

Strong.

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

[Pokorny 2. *bel-* 96.]

bhā-¹

To shine. Oldest form **bheh*₂₋, colored to **bhah*₂₋, becoming **bhā*-.

Derivatives include [beacon](#), [berry](#), [banner](#), [fantasy](#), and [phase](#).

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhā-w*-.
 - a. [BEACON](#), from Old English *bēac(e)n*, beacon;
 - b. [BECKON](#), from Old English *bēcnan*, *bīecnan*, to make a sign, beckon, from Germanic denominative **bauknjan*;
 - c. [BUOY](#), from Old French *boue*, buoy. **a-c** all from Germanic **baukna-*, beacon, signal.
2. Perhaps Germanic **bazja-*, berry (< "bright-colored fruit").
 - a. [BERRY](#); [MULBERRY](#), from Old English *berie*, *berige*, berry, and Old High German *beri*, berry;
 - b. [FRAMBESIA](#), from Old French *framboise*, raspberry, alteration of Frankish **brām-besi*, "bramble berry."
3.
 - a. [BANDOLEER](#), from Spanish *banda*, sash;
 - b. [BANDERILLA](#), [BANDEROLE](#), [BANNER](#), [BANNERET](#)¹, [BANNERET](#)², from Late Latin *bandum*, banner, standard. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bandwa-*, "identifying sign," banner, standard, sash, also "company united under a (particular) banner."
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhā-w-es-*. [PHOS-](#), [PHOT](#), [PHOTO-](#); [PHOSPHORUS](#), from Greek *phōs* (stem *phōt-*), light.
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhā-w-*. [PHAETHON](#), from Greek *phaeithein*, to shine, burn.
6. Extended and suffixed zero-grade form **bhā-n-yo-*. [FANTASY](#), [PANT](#)¹, [-PHANE](#), [PHANTASM](#), [PHANTOM](#), [PHASE](#), [PHENO-](#), [PHENOMENON](#); [DIAPHANOUS](#), [EMPHASIS](#), [EPIPHANY](#), [GLAUCOPHANE](#), [HIEROPHANT](#), [PHANERITIC](#), [PHANEROGAM](#), [PHANEROZOIC](#), [PHANTASMAGORIA](#), [PHOSPHENE](#), [SYCOPHANT](#), [THEOPHANY](#), [TIFFANY](#), from Greek *phainein*, "to bring to light," cause to appear, show, and *phainesthai* (passive), "to be brought to light," appear, with zero-grade noun *phasis* (**bhā-ti-*), an appearance.

[Pokorny 1. *bhā*- 104.]

bhā-²

To speak. Oldest form **bheh*₂₋, colored to **bhah*₂₋, becoming **bhā*-.

Derivatives include [fate](#), [infant](#), [prophet](#), [abandon](#), [banish](#), [symphony](#), [confess](#), and [blame](#).

1. [FABLE](#), [FABLIAU](#), [FABULOUS](#), [FADO](#), [FAIRY](#), [FANDANGO](#), [FATE](#), [FAY](#)²; [AFFABLE](#), [FANTOCCINI](#), [INEFFABLE](#), [INFANT](#), [INFANTRY](#), [PREFACE](#), from Latin *fārī*, to speak.
2. [-PHASIA](#); [APOPHASIS](#), [PROPHET](#), from Greek *phanai*, to speak.
3.
 - a. [BAN](#)¹, from Old English *bannan*, to summon, proclaim, and Old Norse *banna*, to prohibit, curse;
 - b. [BANAL](#), [BANNIS](#); [ABANDON](#), from Old French *ban*, feudal jurisdiction, summons to military service, proclamation, Old French *bandon*, power, and Old English *gebann*, proclamation;
 - c. [BANISH](#), from Old French *banir*, to banish;
 - d. [CONTRABAND](#), from Late Latin *bannus*, *bannum*, proclamation;
 - e. [BANDIT](#), from Italian *bandire*, to proclaim, proscribe, banish. **a-e** all from Germanic suffixed form **ban-wan*, **bannan*, to speak publicly (used of particular kinds of proclamation in feudal or prefeudal custom; "to proclaim under penalty, summon to the levy, declare outlaw").
4. Suffixed form **bhā-ni-*.
 - a. [BOON](#)¹, from Old Norse *bōn*, prayer, request;
 - b. [BEE](#)¹, perhaps from Old English *bēn*, prayer, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *bōn*, prayer. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bōni-*.
5. Suffixed form **bhā-ma*.
 - a. [FAME](#), [FAMOUS](#); [DEFAME](#), [INFAMOUS](#), from Latin *fāma*, talk, reputation, fame;
 - b. [EUPHEMISM](#), [POLYPHEMUS](#), from Greek *phēmē*, saying, speech.
6. Suffixed o-grade form **bhō-nā-*. [PHONE](#)², [-PHONE](#), [PHONEME](#), [PHONETIC](#), [PHONO-](#), [-PHONY](#); [ANTHEM](#), [ANTIPHON](#), [APHONIA](#), [CACOPHONOUS](#), [EUPHONY](#), [SYMPHONY](#), from Greek *phōnē*, voice, sound, and (denominative) *phōnein*, to speak.
7. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhā-to-*. [CONFESS](#), [PROFESS](#), from Latin *fatērī*, to acknowledge, admit.

8. [BLAME](#), [BLASPHEME](#), from Greek *blasphēmos*, blasphemous, perhaps from **ml̥s-bhā-mo-*, "speaking evil" (*blas-*, evil; see [mel-](#)³).

[Pokorny 2. *bhā-* 105.]

bha-bhā-

Broad bean.

1. [FAVA BEAN](#), [FAVELA](#), from Latin *faba*, broad bean.
2. Variant form **bha-un-*. [BEAN](#), from Old English *bēan*, broad bean, bean of any kind, from Germanic **baunō*.
3. Possible suffixed form **bha-ko-*. [PHACOEMLISIFICATION](#), from Greek *phakos*, lentil.
4. Variant form **bha-bho-*. [BUPKIS](#), from a Slavic source akin to Polish *bób* and Russian *bob*, lentil.

[Pokorny *bhabhā* 106.]

bhad-

Good.

1. [BETTER](#)¹, from Old English *betera*, better, from Germanic (comparative) **batizō*.
2. [BEST](#), from Old English *bet(e)st*, best, from Germanic (superlative) **batistaz*.
3. [BOOT](#)², from Old English *bōt*, remedy, aid, from Germanic noun **bōtō*.
4. [BATTEN](#)¹, ultimately from Old Norse *batna*, to improve, from Germanic verb **batnan*, to become better.

[Pokorny *bhād-* 106.]

bhag-

To share out, apportion, also to get a share.

1. [-PHAGE](#), [-PHAGIA](#), [PHAGO-](#), [-PHAGOUS](#); [ESOPHAGUS](#), from Greek *phagein*, to eat (< "to have a share of food").
2. [PORGY](#), from Greek *phagros*, whetstone ("eater, that eats metal"), also a name for the sea bream, from Greek suffixed form **phag-ro-*.
3. [NEBBISH](#), from a Slavic source akin to Czech *neboh*, poor, unfortunate, from Common Slavic **ne-bogŭ*, poor ("un-endowed").
4. [PAGODA](#); [BHAGAVAD-GITA](#), from Sanskrit *bhagaḥ*, good fortune.
5. [BHAKTI](#), from Sanskrit *bhajati*, he apportions.
6. Extended form **bhags-*. [BAKSHEESH](#), [BUCKSHEE](#), from Persian *bakhshīdan*, to give, from Avestan *bakhsh-*.

[Pokorny 1. *bhag-* 107.]

bhāghu-

Arm. Oldest form **bhāghu-*, becoming **bhāghu-* in centum languages.

[BOUGH](#), from Old English *bōg*, *bōh*, bough, from Germanic **bōguz*.

[Pokorny *bhāghú-s* (misprint for *bhāghú-s*) 108.]

bhāgo-

Beech tree.

1.
 - a. [BOOK](#)¹, from Old English *bōc*, written document, composition;
 - b. [BUCKWHEAT](#), from Middle Dutch *boek*, beech;
 - c. [BOKMÅL](#), from Norwegian *bok*, book. **a-c** all from Germanic **bōkō*, beech, also "beech staff for carving runes on" (an early Germanic writing device).

2. [BEECH](#), from Old English *bēce*, beech, from Germanic **bōkjōn-*.

[Pokorny *bhāgō*-s 107.]

bhardh-ā-

Beard.

1. [BEARD](#), from Old English *beard*, beard, from Germanic **bardaz*.
2. [HALBERD](#), from Old High German *barta*, beard, ax, from Germanic **bardō*, beard, also hatchet, broadax.
3. [BARB](#)¹, [BARBEL](#)¹, [BARBELLATE](#), [BARBER](#), [BARBETTE](#), [BARBICEL](#), [BARBULE](#), [BARBUT](#), [BICHON](#); [REBARBATIVE](#), from Latin *barba*, beard.

[Pokorny *bhardhā* 110.]

bhares-

Also **bhars-**.

Barley.

1.
 - a. [BARN](#), from Old English *bere*, barley, from Germanic **bariz-*;
 - b. [BARLEY](#), from Old English *bærlic*, barley-like, barley, from Germanic **barz-*.
2. [FARINA](#), [FARINACEOUS](#), [FARRAGINOUS](#), [FARRAGO](#), [FARRO](#), from Latin *far* (stem *farr-*), spelt, grain.

[Pokorny *bhares-* 111.]

bhau-

To strike. Oldest form **bheh₂u-*, colored to **bhah₂u-*, becoming **bhau-*.

Derivatives include [beat](#), [buttock](#), [halibut](#), [button](#), and [refute](#).

1. [BEAT](#), from Old English *bēatan*, to beat, from Germanic **bautan*.
2. [BEETLE](#)³; [BATTLEDORE](#), from Old English *bȳtl*, hammer, mallet, from Germanic **bautilaz*, hammer.
3. [BASTE](#)³, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *beysta*, to beat, denominative from Germanic **baut-sti-*.
4. [BUTTOCK](#), from Old English diminutive *buttuc*, end, strip of land, from Germanic **būta_z*.
5.
 - a. [HALIBUT](#), from Middle Dutch *butte*, flatfish;
 - b. [TURBOT](#), from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Swedish *but*, flatfish. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **butt-*, name for a flatfish.
6. [BOUTON](#), [BUTT](#)¹, [BUTTON](#), [BUTTRESS](#); [ABUT](#), [REBUT](#), [SACKBUT](#), from Old French *bo(u)ter*, to strike, push, from Germanic **buttan*.
7. Variant zero-grade form **bhū-* (< **bhuə-*, metathesized from **bhau-*). Suffixed form **bhū-t-ā-*.
 - a. [CONFUTE](#), from Latin *cōnfūtāre*, to check, suppress, restrain (*com-*, intensive prefix; see [kom](#));
 - b. [REFUTE](#), from Latin *refūtāre*, to drive back, rebut (*re-*, back; see [re-](#)).
8. Possibly reduced suffixed form **bhu-tu-* (**bhau-*) [FOOTLE](#); [CLAFOUTIS](#), from Latin *futuere*, to have intercourse with (a woman).

[Pokorny 1. *bhāū-* 112.]

bheg^w-

To run.

1. [BECK](#)², from Old Norse *bekkr*, a stream, from Germanic **bakjaz*, a stream.
2. [-PHOBE](#), [-PHOBIA](#), from Greek *phobos*, panic, flight, fear, from *phebesthai*, to flee in terror.

bhei-

A bee.

[BEE](#)¹, from Old English *bēo*, a bee, from Germanic suffixed form **bīōn-*.

[Pokorny *bhei-* 116.]

bheid-

To split; with Germanic derivatives referring to biting (hence also to eating and to hunting) and woodworking. Derivatives include [bite](#), [bitter](#), and [fission](#).

1.
 - a. [BEETLE](#)¹, [BITE](#), from Old English *bītan*, to bite;
 - b. [TSIMMES](#), from Old High German *bīzan*, *bizzan*, to bite. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bītan*.
2. Zero-grade form **bhid-*.
 - a. [BIT](#)², from Old English *bite*, a bite, sting, from Germanic **bitiz*;
 - b.
 - i. [BIT](#)¹, from Old English *bita*, a piece bitten off, morsel;
 - ii. [BITT](#), from a Germanic source akin to Old Norse *biti*, bit, crossbeam;
 - iii. [PIZZA](#), from Italian *pizza*, pizza, from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *bizzo*, *pizzo*, bite, morsel. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic **bitōn-*;
 - iv. [PITA](#), from Medieval Greek *pita*, perhaps from Gothic **bita*, bite, morsel. (i)-(iv) all from Germanic **bitōn-*.
 - c. suffixed form **bhid-ro-*. [BITTER](#), from Old English *bit(t)er*, "biting," sharp, bitter.
3. O-grade form **bhoid-*.
 - a. [BAIT](#)¹, from Old Norse *beita* (verb), to hunt with dogs, and *beita* (noun), pasture, food;
 - b. [ABET](#), from Old French *beter*, to harass with dogs. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **baitjan*.
4. [GIBLETS](#), from Old French *gibiez*, game, from Germanic **gabaiti-* (**ga-*, collective prefix; see [kom](#)).
5. [BATEAU](#), [BOAT](#); [BOATSWAIN](#), from Old English *bāt*, boat, from Germanic **bait-*, a boat (< "dugout canoe" or "split planking").
6. Nasalized zero-grade form **bhi-n-d-*. [-FID](#), [FISSI-](#), [FISSILE](#), [FISSION](#), [FISSURE](#), [VENT](#)², from Latin *findere*, to split.

[Pokorny *bheid-* 116.]

bheidh-

To trust, confide, persuade.

Derivatives include [bide](#), [fiancé](#), and [infidel](#).

1. Probably Germanic **bīdan*, to await (< "to await trustingly, expect, trust") [ABIDE](#), [ABODE](#), from Old English *bīdan*, to wait, stay.
2. [FIANCÉ](#), [FIDUCIAL](#), [FIDUCIARY](#); [AFFIANCE](#), [AFFIANT](#), [AFFIDAVIT](#), [CONFIDANT](#), [CONFIDE](#), [CONFIDENT](#), [DEFIANCE](#), [DEFY](#), [DIFFIDENT](#), from Latin *fīdere*, to trust, confide, and *fīdus*, faithful.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **bhoidh-es-*. [FEDERAL](#), [FEDERATE](#); [CONFEDERATE](#), from Latin *foedus* (stem *foeder-*), treaty, league.
4. Zero-grade form **bhidh-*. [FAITH](#), [FAY](#)³, [FEALTY](#), [FIDEISM](#), [FIDELITY](#); [INFIDEL](#), [PERFIDY](#), from Latin *fīdēs*, faith, trust.

[Pokorny 1. *bheidh-* 117.]

bhei-¹

To shine, flash, burn; shining white and various bright colors.

Derivatives include [blue](#), [bleach](#), [blind](#), [blond](#), [blanket](#), [black](#), [flagrant](#), and [flame](#).

I. Suffixed full-grade form **bhel-o-*.

1.

- a. [BELUGA](#), from Russian *belyĩ*, white;
- b. [BELTANE](#), from Scottish Gaelic *bealltainn*, from Old Irish *beltaine*, "fire of Bel" (*ten, tene*, fire), from *Bel*, name of a pagan Irish deity akin to the Gaulish divine name *Belenos*, from Celtic **bel-o-*.
2. [PHALAROPE](#), from Greek *phalaros*, having a white spot.
3. [PHALAEENOPSIS](#), from Greek *phallaina*, moth (< **"white creature"*).

II. Extended root **bhleā₁-*, contracted to **bhlē-*.

1. Suffixed form **bhlē-wo-*. [BLUE](#), from Old French *bleu*, blue, from Germanic **blēwaz*, blue.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhl̥ə-wo-*. [FLAVESCENT](#), [FLAVO-](#); [FLAVIN](#), [FLAVONE](#), [FLAVOPROTEIN](#), from Latin *flāvus*, golden or reddish yellow.

III. Various extended Germanic forms.

1. [BLEACH](#), from Old English *blācan*, to bleach, from Germanic **blaikjan*, to make white.
2. [BLEAK](#)¹, from Old Norse *bleikr*, shining, white, from Germanic **blaikaz*, shining, white.
3. [BLITZKRIEG](#), from Old High German *blēcchazzen*, to flash, lighten, from Germanic **blikkatjan*.
4.
 - a. [BLAZE](#)¹, from Old English *blæse*, torch, bright fire;
 - b. [BLESBOK](#), from Middle Dutch *bles*, white spot;
 - c. [BLEMISH](#), from Old French *ble(s)mir*, to make pale. **a-c** all from Germanic **blas-*, shining, white.
5.
 - a. [BLIND](#); [BLINDFOLD](#), [PURBLIND](#), from Old English *blind*, blind;
 - b. [LENDE](#), from Old High German *blentan*, to blind, deceive;
 - c. [BLEND](#), from Old Norse *blanda*, to mix;
 - d. [BLOND](#), from Old French *blond*, blond. **a-d** all from Germanic **blendaz*, clouded, and **bland-*, **bland-ja-*, to mix, mingle (< "make cloudy").
6.
 - a. [BLENC](#)¹, from Old English *blencan*, to deceive;
 - b. [BLANCH](#), [BLANK](#), [BLANKET](#); [BLANCMANGE](#), [PINOT BLANC](#), from Old French *blanc*, white. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **blenk-*, **blank-*, to shine, dazzle, blind.
7. [BLUSH](#), from Old English *blyscan*, to glow red, from Germanic **blisk-*, to shine, burn.

IV. Extended root **bhleg-*, to shine, flash, burn.

1. O-grade form *bhlog-*. [BLACK](#), from Old English *blæc*, black, from Germanic **blakaz*, burned.
2. Zero-grade form **bhl̥g-*.
 - a. [FULGENT](#), [FULGURATE](#); [EFFULGENT](#), [FOUDROYANT](#), [REFULGENT](#), from Latin *fulgēre*, to flash, shine, and *fulgur*, lightning;
 - b. [FULMINATE](#), from Latin *fulmen* (< **fulg-men*), lightning, thunderbolt.
3.
 - a. [FLAGRANT](#); [CONFLAGRANT](#), [CONFLAGRATION](#), [DEFLAGRATE](#), from Latin *flagrāre*, to blaze;
 - b. [CHAMISE](#), [FLAMBÉ](#), [FLAMBEAU](#), [FLAMBOYANT](#), [FLAME](#), [FLAMINGO](#), [FLAMMABLE](#); [INFLAME](#), from Latin *flamma* (< **flag-ma*), a flame.
4. [PHLEGM](#), [PHLEGMATIC](#), [PHLEGETHON](#), from Greek *phlegein*, to burn.
5. O-grade form **bhlog-*. [PHLOGISTON](#), [PHLOX](#); [PHLOGOPITE](#), from Greek *phlox*, a flame, also a wallflower.

[Pokorny 1. *bhel-* 118, *bheleg-* 124, *bhleu-(k)-* 159.]

bhel-²

To blow, swell; with derivatives referring to various round objects and to the notion of tumescent masculinity. Derivatives include [boulevard](#), [boulder](#), [phallus](#), [balloon](#), [ballot](#), and [fool](#).

1. Zero-grade form *bhl̥-*.

- a. [BOWL](#)¹, from Old English *bolla*, pot, bowl;
- b. [BOLE](#)¹, from Old Norse *bolr*, tree trunk;
- c. [BULK](#), from Old Norse *bulki*, cargo (< "rolled-up load");
- d. [ROCAMBOLE](#), from Old High German *bolla*, ball;
- e. [BOULEVARD](#), [BULWARK](#), from Middle High German *bole*, beam, plank;

- f. [BOLL](#), from Middle Dutch *bolle*, round object;
 - g. [BILTONG](#), from Middle Dutch *bille*, buttock;
 - h. [BOULDER](#), from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish *bullersten*, "rounded stone," boulder, from **buller-*, "round object." **a-h** all from Germanic **bul-*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhl̥-n-*.
- a. [BULL](#)¹, from Old Norse *boli*, bull, from Germanic **bullōn-*;
 - b. [BULLOCK](#), from Old English *bulluc*, bull, from Germanic **bulluka-*;
 - c. [PHALLUS](#); [ITHYPHALLIC](#), from Greek *phallos*, phallus;
 - d. possibly Latin *fullō*, a fuller [FULL](#)²; [REFOULEMENT](#).
3. O-grade form **bhol-*.
- a. [BOLLOCK](#), [BOLLIX](#), from Old English *beallucas*, testicles;
 - b. [BALL](#)¹, from Old English **beall*, ball;
 - c. [FOOSBALL](#), from Old High German *bal*, ball;
 - d. [BILBERRY](#), probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Danish *bolle*, round roll;
 - e. [BALLOON](#), [BALLOT](#), [BALLOTTEMENT](#), from Italian dialectal *balla*, ball;
 - f. [PALL-MALL](#), from Italian *palla*, ball;
 - g. [BALE](#)¹, from Old French *bale*, rolled-up bundle. **a-g** all from Germanic **ball-*.
4. Possibly suffixed o-grade form **bhol-to-*.
- a. [BOLD](#), from Old English *bald*, *beald*, bold;
 - b. [BAWD](#), from Old Saxon *bald*, bold;
 - c. [BALDER](#), from Old Norse *ballr*, *baldr*, brave. **a-c** from Germanic **balthaz*, bold.
5. Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-n-*. [FILS](#)², [FOLLICLE](#), [FOLLY](#), [FOOL](#), from Latin *follis*, bellows, inflated ball.
6. Possibly Greek *phal(l)aina*, whale [BALEEN](#).
7. Conceivably from this root (but more likely unrelated) is Greek *phellos*, cork, cork oak [PHELLEM](#); [PHELLODERM](#), [PHELLOGEN](#).

[Pokorny 3. *bhel-* 120.]

The following derivatives of this root are entered separately: [bhel-](#)³, [bhelgh-](#), [bhleu-](#).

bhel-³

To thrive, bloom. Possibly from [bhel-](#)².

Derivatives include [foliage](#), [blossom](#), [flora](#), [bleed](#), [bless](#), and [blade](#).

I. Suffixed o-grade form **bhol-yo-*, leaf.

- 1. [FOIL](#)², [FOLIAGE](#), [FOLIO](#), [FOLIUM](#); [CINQUEFOIL](#), [DEFOLIATE](#), [EXFOLIATE](#), [FEUILLETON](#), [MILFOIL](#), [PERFOLIATE](#), [PORTFOLIO](#), [TREFOIL](#), from Latin *folium*, leaf.
- 2. [-PHYLL](#), [PHYLLO-](#), [-PHYLLOUS](#); [ANTHOPHYLLITE](#), [CHERVIL](#), [GILLYFLOWER](#), [PODOPHYLLIN](#), from Greek *phullon*, leaf.

II. Extended form **bhl̥ē-* (< **bhleā-*).

1. O-grade form **bhl̥ō-*.

- a. Suffixed form **bhl̥ō-w-*. [BLOW](#)³, from Old English *blōwan*, to flower, from Germanic **blō-w-*;
- b.
 - i. [BLOOM](#)¹, from Old Norse *blōm*, *blōmi*, flower, blossom;
 - ii. [BLOOM](#)², from Old English *blōma*, a hammered ingot of iron (semantic development obscure).
Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic suffixed form **blō-mōn-*.
- c. [BLOSSOM](#), from Old English *blōstm*, *blōstma*, flower, blossom, from Germanic suffixed form **blō-s-*;
- d. [FERRET](#)², [FLORA](#), [FLORA](#), [FLORAL](#), [FLORET](#), [FLORIATED](#), [FLORID](#), [FLORIN](#), [FLORIST](#), [-FLOUROUS](#), [FLOUR](#), [FLOURISH](#), [FLOWER](#); [CAULIFLOWER](#), [DEFLOWER](#), [EFFLORESCE](#), [ENFLEURAGE](#), [FLORIGEN](#), [MILLEFIORI GLASS](#), [MILLEFLEUR](#), from Latin *flōs* (stem *flōr-*), flower, from Italic suffixed form **flō-s-*;
- e. suffixed form **bhl̥ō-to-*, possibly in the meaning "swell, gush, spurt" in Germanic **blōdam*, blood.
 - i. [BLOOD](#), from Old English *blōd*, blood;
 - ii. [BLEED](#), from Old English **blēdan*, to bleed, from Germanic denominative **blōdjan*;
 - iii. [BLESS](#), from Old English *bloedsian*, *blētsian*, to consecrate, from Germanic **blōdisōn*, to treat or hallow with blood.

2. [EMBLEMETS](#), from Medieval Latin *blādum*, *bladium*, produce of the land, grain, from Germanic suffixed form **blē-da-*.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhlā-to-*. [BLADE](#), from Old English *blæd*, leaf, blade, from Germanic **bladaz*.

[Pokorny 4. *bhel-* 122.]

bhelgh-

To swell. Extension of [bhel-](#)². Oldest form **bhelgh-*, becoming **bhelgh-* in centum languages.

1. O-grade form **bholgh-*. [BELLOWS](#), [BELLY](#), from Old English *bel(i)g*, *bælig*, bag, bellows, from Germanic **balgiz*.
2. Zero-grade form **bhlgh-*. [BILLOW](#), from Old Norse *bylgja*, a wave, from Germanic **bulgjan*.
3. Zero-grade form **bhlgh-*. [BOLSTER](#), from Old English *bolster*, cushion, from Germanic **bulgstraz*.
4. O-grade form **bholgh-*.
 - a. [FIR BOLG](#), [IMBOLC](#), from Irish *bolg*, *bolc*, bag.
 - b. [BUDGET](#), [BULGE](#), from Latin *bulga*, leather sack, from Celtic **bolg-*.

[Pokorny *bhelgh-* 125.]

bhendh-

To bind.

Derivatives include [bind](#), [bandanna](#), and [bundle](#).

1.
 - a. [BIND](#); [WOODBINE](#), from Old English *bindan*, to bind;
 - b. [BINDLESTIFF](#), from Old High German *binten*, to bind. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bindan*.
2. [BANDANNA](#), from Sanskrit *bandhati*, he ties.
3. O-grade form **bhondh-*.
 - a. [BEND](#)²; [RIBBON](#), from Old English *bend*, band, and Old French *bende*, band;
 - b. [BEND](#)¹, from Old English *bendan*, to bend;
 - c. [BAND](#)¹, [BOND](#), from Old Norse *band*, band, fetter;
 - d. [GUM BAND](#), from Old High German *band*, band;
 - e. [BAND](#)¹, from Old French *bande*, bond, tie, link. **a-e** all from Germanic **band-*.
4. Suffixed form **bhondh-o-*. [BUND](#)¹; [CUMMERBUND](#), from Old Iranian *banda-*, bond, fetter.
5. Zero-grade form **bhndh-*.
 - a. [BUND](#)², from Middle High German *bunt*, league;
 - b. [BUNDLE](#), from Middle Dutch *bondel*, sheaf of papers, bundle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bund-*.

[Pokorny *bhendh-* 127.]

bher-¹

To carry; also to bear children.

Derivatives include [birth](#), [fertile](#), [suffer](#), [furtive](#), and [metaphor](#).

1.
 - a.
 - i. [BEAR](#)¹, from Old English *beran*, to carry;
 - ii. [FORBEAR](#)¹, from Old English *forberan*, to bear, endure (*for-*, *for-*; see [per](#)¹). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **beran*.
 - b. [BIER](#), from Old English *bēr*, *bār*, bier, and Old French *biere* bier, both from Germanic **bērō*;
 - c. [BORE](#)³, from Old Norse *bāra*, wave, billow, from Germanic **bēr-*.
2.
 - a. [BAIRN](#), from Old English *bearn*, child, from Germanic **barnam*;
 - b. [BARROW](#)¹, from Old English *bearwe*, basket, wheelbarrow, from Germanic **barwōn-*.

3.
 - a. [BURLY](#), from Old English **borlic*, excellent, exalted (< "borne up"), from Germanic **bur-*;
 - b. [BURDEN](#), from Old English *byrthen*, burden, from Germanic **burthinja-*;
 - c. [BIRTH](#), from a source akin to Old Norse *burdhr*, birth, from Germanic **burthiz*;
 - d. [BIRR](#)¹, from Old Norse *byrr*, favorable wind, perhaps from Germanic **burja-*.
4. Compound root **bhrenk-*, to bring (< **bher-* + **enk-*, to reach; see [nek-](#)²). [BRING](#), from Old English *bringan*, to bring, from Germanic **bregan*.
5. [-FER](#), [FERTILE](#); [AFFERENT](#), [CIRCUMFERENCE](#), [CONFER](#), [DEFER](#)¹, [DEFER](#)², [DIFFER](#), [EFFERENT](#), [INFER](#), [OFFER](#), [PREFER](#), [PROFFER](#), [REFER](#), [SUFFER](#), [TRANSFER](#), [VOCIFERATE](#), from Latin *ferre*, to carry.
6. Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **pro-bhr-o-*, "something brought before one" (**pro-*, before; see [per](#)¹). [OPPROBRIUM](#), from Latin *probrum*, a reproach.
7. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **bhr̥-tu-* in Latin words having to do with "chance" (? < "a bringing, that which is brought").
 - a. [FORTUITOUS](#), from Latin *fortuītus*, happening by chance;
 - b. [FORTUNA](#), [FORTUNE](#), from Latin *fortūna*, chance, good luck, fortune, and *Fortūna*, goddess of good fortune.
8. Probably lengthened o-grade form **bhōr-*. [FERRET](#)¹, [FURTIVE](#), [FURUNCLE](#); [FURUNCULOSIS](#), from Latin *fūr*, thief.
9. [FERETORY](#), [-PHORE](#), [-PHORESIS](#), [-PHOROUS](#); [AMPHORA](#), [ANAPHORA](#), [DIAPHORESIS](#), [EUPHORIA](#), [METAPHOR](#), [PERIPHERY](#), [PHEROMONE](#), [TELPER](#), [TOCOPHEROL](#), from Greek *pherein*, to carry, with o-grade noun *phoros*, a carrying.
10. [PARAPHERNALIA](#), from Greek *phernē*, dowry ("something brought by a bride").
11. [SAMBAL](#), from Sanskrit *bharati*, he carries, brings.

[Pokorny 1. *bher-* 128.]

bher-²

Bright, brown.

1. Suffixed variant form **bhrū-no-*.
 - a. [BROWN](#), from Old English *brūn*, brown;
 - b. [BRUIN](#), from Middle Dutch *bruun*;
 - c. [BRUNET](#), [BURNET](#), [BURNISH](#), from Old French *brun*, shining, brown. **a-c** all from Germanic **brūnaz*.
2. Reduplicated form **bhibhru-*, **bhebhru-*, "the brown animal," beaver. [BEAVER](#)¹, from Old English *be(o)for*, beaver, from Germanic **bebruz*.
3. [BEAR](#)², from Old English *bera*, bear, from Germanic **berō*, "the brown animal," bear.
4. [BERSERKER](#), perhaps from Old Norse *björn*, bear, from Germanic **bernuz*.

[Pokorny 5. *bher-* 136.]

bherag-

To shine; bright, white. Oldest form **bherh_xgibreve-*, becoming **bherh_xg-* in centum languages.

1. [BRIGHT](#), from Old English *beorht*, bright, from Germanic **berhtaz*, bright.
2. "The white tree," the birch (also the ash).
 - a. [BIRCH](#), [BIRK](#), from Old English *birc(e)*, birch, from Germanic **birkjōn-*;
 - b. probably suffixed zero-grade form **bhrag-s-*. [FRAXINELLA](#), from Latin *fraxinus*, ash tree.

[Pokorny *bherag-* 139.]

bhergh-¹

To hide, protect. Oldest form **bhergh-*, becoming **bhergh-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. Germanic compound **h(w)als-berg-* (see [k^wel-](#)¹);
 - b. Germanic compound **skēr-berg-* (see [sker-](#)¹). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **bergan*, to protect.

2. Zero-grade form **bhrgh-*.
 - a. [BURY](#), from Old English *byrgan*, to bury, from Germanic **burgjan*;
 - b. [BURIAL](#), from Old English *byrgels*, burial, from Germanic derivative **burgisli-*.
3.
 - a. [BORROW](#), from Old English *borgian*, to borrow, from Germanic **borgēn*, to pledge, lend, borrow;
 - b. [BARGAIN](#), from Old French *bargaignier*, to haggle, from Germanic derivative **borganjan*.

[Pokorny *bhergh-* 145.]

bhergh-²

High; with derivatives referring to hills and hill-forts. Oldest form **bhergh-*, becoming **bhergh-* in centum languages. Derivatives include [iceberg](#), [bourgeois](#), [burglar](#), [force](#), and [fortify](#).

1.
 - a. [BARROW](#)², from Old English *beorg*, hill;
 - b. [ICEBERG](#), from Middle Dutch *bergh*, mountain;
 - c. [INSELBERG](#), from Old High German *berg*, mountain;
 - d. Germanic compound **harja-bergaz* (see [koro-](#)). **a-d** all from Germanic **bergaz*, hill, mountain.
2. [BELFRY](#), from Old French *berfroï*, tower, from Germanic compound **berg-frij-*, "high place of safety," tower (**frij-*, peace, safety; see [pri-](#)).
3. Zero-grade form **bhrgh-*.
 - a. [BOROUGH](#), [BURG](#), from Old English *burg*, *burh*, *byrig*, (fortified) town;
 - b. [BURGOMASTER](#), from Middle Dutch *burch*, town;
 - c. [BOURG](#), [BOURGEOIS](#), [BURGESS](#), [BURGLAR](#); [FAUBOURG](#), from Late Latin *burgus*, fortified place, and Old French *burg*, borough;
 - d. [BURGHER](#), from Old High German *burgāri*, townsman, from Germanic compound **burg-warōn-*, "city protector" (**warōn-*, protector; see [wer-](#)⁴). **a-d** all from Germanic **burgs*, hill-fort.
4. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **bhrgh-to-*. [FORCE](#), [FORT](#), [FORTALICE](#), [FORTE](#)¹, [FORTE](#)², [FORTIS](#), [FORTISSIMO](#), [FORTITUDE](#), [FORTRESS](#); [COMFORT](#), [DEFORCE](#), [EFFORT](#), [ENFORCE](#), [FORTIFY](#), [PANFORTE](#), [PIANOFORTE](#), [REINFORCE](#), from Latin *fortis*, strong (but this is also possibly from [dher-](#)).

[Pokorny *bheregh-* 140.]

bhes-

To breathe. Probably imitative. Zero-grade form **bhs-*.

[PSYCHE](#)¹, [PSYCHIC](#), [PSYCHO-](#); [METEMPSYCHOSIS](#), from Greek *psūkhē*, spirit, soul, from *psūkhein* (< **bhs-ū-kh-*), to breathe.

[Pokorny 2. *bhes-* 146.]

bheudh-

To be aware, to make aware.

Derivatives include [bid](#), [forbid](#), and [Buddha](#).²

1.
 - a. [BID](#), from Old English *bēodan*, to proclaim;
 - b. [FORBID](#), from Old English *forbēodan*, to forbid;
 - c. [VERBOTEN](#), from Old High German *farbiotān*, to forbid. **a-c** all from Germanic **(for)beudan* (**for*, before; see [per](#)¹).
2. [BODE](#)¹, from Old English *bodian*, to announce, from *boda*, messenger, from Germanic **budōn-*.
3. [BEADLE](#), from Old English *bydel*, herald, messenger, and Old High German *butil*, herald, both from Germanic **budilaz*, herald.
4. [OMBUDSMAN](#), from Old Norse *bodh*, command, from Germanic **budam*.

5. [BUDDHA](#)²; [BODHISATTVA](#), [BODHI TREE](#), [BO TREE](#), from Sanskrit *bodhati*, he awakes, is enlightened, becomes aware, and *bodhiḥ*, perfect knowledge.
6. Suffixed zero-grade form *bhudh-to-*. [BUDDHA](#)², from Sanskrit *buddhaḥ*, awakened, enlightened.

[Pokorny *bheudh-* 150.]

bheuə-

Also **bheu-**.

To be, exist, grow. Oldest form **bheuh_x*.

Derivatives include [be](#), [husband](#), [imp](#), [physics](#), [future](#), [neighbor](#), and [beam](#).

I. Extended forms **bhwiyo-*, **bhwī-*.

1. [BE](#); [FOREBEAR](#), from Old English *bēon*, to be, from Germanic **biju*, I am, will be.
2. [FIAT](#), from Latin *fieri*, to become.
3. Possibly suffixed form **bhwī-lyo-*, seen by some as the source of Latin *filius*, son, but this is more likely from [dhē\(i\)-](#).

II. Lengthened o-grade form **bhōw-*.

- a. [BONDAGE](#), [BOUND](#)⁴; [BUSTLE](#)¹, [HUSBAND](#), from Old Norse *būa*, to live, prepare, and *būask*, to make oneself ready (-sk, reflexive suffix; see [s\(w\)e-](#));
- b. [BAUHAUS](#), from Old High German *būan*, to dwell;
- c. [BOOTH](#), from Middle English *bothe*, market stall, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Danish *bōth*, dwelling, stall. **a-c** from Germanic **bōwan*.

III. Zero-grade form **bhu-*.

1.
 - a. [BUILD](#), from Old English *byldan*, to build, from *bold*, dwelling, house, from Germanic **buthla-*;
 - b. [BOODLE](#), from Middle Dutch *bōdel*, riches, property, from alternate Germanic form **bōthla*.
2. [PHYSIC](#), [PHYSICS](#), [PHYSIO-](#), [PHYSIQUE](#), [-PHYTE](#), [PHYTO-](#), [PHYTON](#); [APOPHYSIS](#), [DIAPHYSIS](#), [DIPHYDONT](#), [EPIPHYSIS](#), [EUPHUISM](#), [HYPOPHYSIS](#), [IMP](#), [MONOPHYSITE](#), [NEOPHYTE](#), [PERIPHYTON](#), [SYMPHYSIS](#), [TRACHEOPHYTE](#), from Greek *phuein*, to bring forth, make grow, *phutos*, *phuton*, a plant, and *phusis*, growth, nature.
3. Suffixed form **bhu-tā-*.
 - a. [EISTEDDFOD](#), from Welsh *bod*, to be;
 - b. [BOTHY](#), from Old Irish *both*, a hut.
4. Suffixed form **bhu-tu-*. [FUTURE](#), from Latin *futūrus*, "that is to be," future.

IV. Zero-grade form **bhū-* (< **bhuə-*).

1.
 - a. [BOWER](#)¹, from Old English *būr*, "dwelling space," bower, room;
 - b. [NEIGHBOR](#), from Old English *gebūr*, dweller (*ge-*, collective prefix; see [kom](#));
 - c. [BOER](#), [BOOR](#), from Middle Dutch *gheboer*, *ghebuer*, peasant. **a-c** all from Germanic **būram*, dweller, especially farmer.
2. [BYRE](#), from Old English *bȳre*, stall, hut, from Germanic **būrjam*, dwelling.
3. [BYLAW](#), from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *bȳr*, settlement, from Germanic **būwi-*.
4. Suffixed form **bhū-lo-*. [PHYLE](#), [PHYLETIC](#), [PHYLUM](#); [PHYLOGENY](#), from Greek *phūlon*, tribe, class, race, and *phūlē*, tribe, clan.

V. Zero-grade reduced suffixal form **-bhw-*, in Latin compounds.

1. Latin *dubius*, doubtful, and *dubitāre*, to doubt, from **du-bhw-io-* (see [dwo-](#)).
2. Latin *probus*, upright, from **pro-bhw-o-*, "growing well or straightforward" (see [per](#)¹).
3. Latin *superbus*, superior, proud, from **super-bhw-o-*, "being above" (see [uper](#)).

VI. Possibly Germanic **baumaz* (and **bagmaz*), tree (? < "growing thing").

- a. [BEAM](#), from Old English *bēam*, tree, beam;
- b. [BOOM](#)², from Middle Dutch *boom*, tree;
- c. [BUMPKIN](#)¹, [BUMPKIN](#)², from Flemish *boom*, tree.

[Pokorny *bheu-* 146.]

bheug-

To bend; with derivatives referring to bent, pliable, or curved objects.

Derivatives include [bagel](#), [buxom](#), and [bog](#).

I. Variant form **bheugh-* in Germanic **beug-*.

1.
 - a. [BEE](#)², from Old English *bēag*, a ring;
 - b. [BAGEL](#), from Old High German *boug*, a ring. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **baugaz*.
 2.
 - a. [BOW](#)³; [AKIMBO](#), from Old English *boga*, a bow, arch;
 - b. Germanic compound **elino-bugōn-* (see [el-](#));
 - c. [BOW](#)¹, from a source akin to Middle Low German *boog*, bow of a boat;
 - d. [BOWLINE](#), [BOWSPRIT](#), from Middle Low German *bōch*, bow of a boat. **a-d** all from Germanic **bugōn-*.
 3. [BOW](#)², [BUXOM](#), from Old English *būgan*, to bend, from Germanic *būgan*.
 4. [BAIL](#)³, from Middle English *beil*, a handle, perhaps from Old English **bēgel* or from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Swedish **böghil*, both from Germanic **baugil-*.
 5. [BIGHT](#), from Old English *byht*, a bend, angle, from Germanic **buhtiz*.
- II. [BOG](#), from Scottish and Irish Gaelic *bog*, soft, from Celtic **buggo-*, "flexible."

[Pokorny 3. *bheug-* 152.]

bhlē-

To blow. Contracted from **bhleh₁-*, or possibly lengthened grade **bhlēh₂-* from alternative root **bhleh₂-*. Possibly identical to [bhel-](#)³ II **bhlē-* above.

Derivatives include [blaze](#)³, [flatus](#), and [flavor](#).

1. [BLOW](#)¹, from Old English *blāwan*, to blow, from Germanic suffixed form **blē-w-*.
2.
 - a. [BLADDER](#), from Old English *blādre*, blister, bladder;
 - b. [BLATHER](#), from Old Norse *bladhra* (noun), bladder, and *bladhra* (verb), to prattle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **blēdram*, "something blown up."
3.
 - a. [BLAST](#), from Old English *blāest*, a blowing, blast;
 - b. [ISINGLASS](#), from Middle Dutch *blas(e)*, a bladder;
 - c. [BLASÉ](#), [BLAZE](#)³, from Middle Dutch *blāsen*, to blow up, swell. **a-c** all from Germanic extended form **blēs-*.
4. Zero-grade form **bhl̥ə-* (> **bhlā-*) [FLABELLUM](#), [FLAGEOLET](#), [FLATULENT](#), [FLATUS](#), [FLAVOR](#); [AFFLATUS](#), [CONFLATE](#), [DEFLATE](#), [INFLATE](#), [INSUFFLATE](#), [SOUFFLÉ](#), from Latin *flāre*, to blow.

[In Pokorny 3. *bhel-* 120.]

bhleu-

To swell, well up, overflow. Extension of [bhel-](#)².

1. Possibly Germanic **blaut-*. [BLOAT](#), from Old Norse *blautr*, soft, wet.
2. Extended form **bhleug^w-*. [FLUCTUATE](#), [FLUENT](#), [FLUID](#), [FLUME](#), [FLUOR](#), [FLUORO-](#), [FLUSH](#)², [FLUVIAL](#), [FLUX](#); [AFFLUENT](#), [CONFLUENT](#), [EFFLUENT](#), [EFFLUVIUM](#), [EFFLUX](#), [FLUORIDE](#), [FLUVIOMARINE](#), [INFLUENCE](#), [INFLUENZA](#), [INFLUX](#), [MELLIFLUOUS](#), [REFLUX](#), [SOLIFLUCTION](#), [SUPERFLUOUS](#), from Latin *fluere*, to flow, and *-fluus*, flowing.
3. Zero-grade form **bhlū-*. [PHLYCTENA](#), from Greek *phlūein*, *phlūzein*, to boil over.
4. Possibly Greek *phloos*, *phloios*, tree bark (< "swelling with growth") [PHLOEM](#).

[Pokorny *bhleu-* 158.]

bhoso-

Naked.

- a. [BARE](#)¹, from Old English *bær*, bare;
- b. [BALLAST](#), from Old Swedish and Old Danish *bar*, bare;
- c. [BERSERKER](#), perhaps from Old Norse *berr*, bare. **a-c** all from Germanic **bazaz*.

[Pokorny *bhoso*-s 163.]

bhrāter-

Brother, male agnate.

1.
 - a. [BROTHER](#), from Old English *brōthor*, brother;
 - b. [BULLY](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *broeder*, brother. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **brōthar*.
2. [FRA](#), [FRATERNAL](#), [FRATERNITY](#), [FRATERNIZE](#), [FRIAR](#); [CONFRERE](#), [FRATRICIDE](#), from Latin *frāter*, brother.
3. [PHRATRY](#), from Greek *phrātēr*, fellow member of a clan.
4. [PAL](#), from Sanskrit *bhrātā*, *bhrātar*-, brother.

[Pokorny *bhrāter*- 163.]

bhreg-

To break.

Derivatives include [breach](#), [fraction](#), [frail](#)¹, [infringe](#), and [suffrage](#).

1.
 - a. [BREAK](#), from Old English *brecan*, to break;
 - b. [BREACH](#), from Old English *brēc*, a breaking;
 - c. [BRASH](#)², [BRECCIA](#), from Italian *breccia*, breccia, rubble, breach in a wall, from Old High German **brehha*, from *brehhan*, to break;
 - d. [BRAY](#)², from Old French *breier*, to break;
 - e. [BRIOCHE](#), from Old French *brier*, dialectal variant of *broyer*, to knead. **a-e** all from Germanic **brekan*.
2.
 - a. [BRACKEN](#), [BRAKE](#)⁴, from Middle English *brake(n)*, bracken, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse **brakni*, undergrowth;
 - b. [BRAKE](#)⁵, from Middle Low German *brake*, thicket. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **brak*-, bushes (< "that which impedes motion").
3. [BRAKE](#)², from Middle Low German *brake*, flax brake, from Germanic **brāk*-, crushing instruments.
4. Nasalized zero-grade form **bhr̥-n-g-*. [FRACTAL](#), [FRACTED](#), [FRACTION](#), [FRACTIOUS](#), [FRACTURE](#), [FRAGILE](#), [FRAGMENT](#), [FRAIL](#)¹, [FRANGIBLE](#); [ANFRACTUOUS](#), [CHAMFER](#), [DEFRAY](#), [DIFFRACTION](#), [INFRACT](#), [INFRANGIBLE](#), [INFRINGE](#), [IRREFRANGIBLE](#), [OSSIFRAGE](#), [REFRACT](#), [REFRAIN](#)², [REFRINGENT](#), [SASSAFRAS](#), [SAXIFRAGE](#), from Latin *frangere*, to break.
5.
 - a. [SUFFRAGAN](#), [SUFFRAGE](#), from Latin *suffrāgium*, the right to vote, from *suffrāgārī*, to vote for (? < "to use a broken piece of tile as a ballot");
 - b. [IRREFRAGABLE](#), from Latin *refrāgārī*, to vote against.

[Pokorny 1. *bhreġ*- 165 (but *ġ* not on good evidence).]

bhreū-

Also *bhreūə-*, *bhreūu-*.

To boil, bubble, effervesce, burn; with derivatives referring to cooking and brewing. Oldest form **bhreuh₁*-.

Derivatives include [brew](#), [bread](#), [broth](#), [brood](#), [breed](#), [ferment](#), and [fervent](#).

I.

1. [BREW](#), from Old English *brēowan*, to brew, from Germanic **breuwan*, to brew.
2. [BREAD](#), from Old English *brēad*, piece of food, bread, from Germanic **braudam*, (cooked) food, (leavened) bread.
3.
 - a. [BROTH](#), from Old English *broth*, broth;
 - b. [BROIL](#)²; [EMBROIL](#), [IMBROGLIO](#), from Vulgar Latin **brodum*, broth. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **brudam*, broth.

II. Variant form **bhrē-* (from **bhreā-*).

1.
 - a. [BROOD](#), from Old English *brōd*, offspring, brood;
 - b. [BREED](#), from Old English *brēdan*, to beget or cherish offspring, breed, from Germanic denominative **brōdjan*, to rear young. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic derivative **brōd-ō*, "a warming," hatching, rearing of young.
2.
 - a. [BRATWURST](#), [SAUERBRATEN](#), from Old High German *brāt*, *brāto*, roast meat;
 - b. [BRAWN](#), from Old French *braon*, meat. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic derivative **brēd-ōn-*, roast flesh. Both **1** and **2** from Germanic **brēdan*, to warm.

III. Variant form **bhres-*.

- a. [BRAISE](#), [BRAZE](#)², [BRAZIER](#)², [BREEZE](#)², [BRESAOLA](#), from Old French *brese*, burning coal, ember;
- b. [BRACIOLA](#), from Italian dialectal *braša*, burning coal
- c. [BRAZILWOOD](#), from Old Spanish *brasa*, burning coals. **a-c** all from Germanic **bres-*.

IV. Reduced form **bher-*, especially in derivatives referring to fermentation.

1.
 - a. Suffixed form **bher-men-*, yeast. [BARM](#), [BARMY](#), from Old English *beorma*, yeast, from Germanic **bermōn-*;
 - b. further suffixed form **bhermen-to-*. [FERMENT](#), from Latin *fermentum*, yeast.
2. Extended form **bherw-*. [FERVENT](#), [FERVID](#), [FERVOR](#); [DEFERVESCENCE](#), [EFFERVESCE](#), from Latin *fervēre*, to be boiling or fermenting.

V. As a very archaic word for a spring.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **bhru-n(e)n-*. [BOURN](#)¹, [BURN](#)², from Old English *burn*, *burna*, spring, stream, from Germanic **brunnōn-*.
2. Suffixed form **bhrēw-r-*. [PHREATIC](#), from Greek *phrear*, spring.

[Pokorny *bh(e)reu-* 143, 2.*bher-* 132.]

bhrū-

eyebrow. Oldest form **bhruh_x-*, becoming **bhrū*.

1. [BROW](#), from Old English *brū*-, eyebrow, eyelid, eyelash, from Germanic **brūs*.
2. Possibly in the sense of a beam of wood, and perhaps a log bridge. [BRIDGE](#)¹, from Old English *brycg(e)*, bridge, from Germanic **brugjō* (with cognates in Celtic and Slavic).

[Pokorny 1. *bhrū-* 172, 2.*bhrū-* 173.]

dā-

To divide. Oldest form **deh₂-*, colored to **dah₂-*, becoming **dā-*.

Derivatives include [democracy](#), [epidemic](#), [demon](#), and [time](#).

- I. Suffixed form **dā-mo-*, perhaps "division of society." [DEME](#), [DEMOS](#), [DEMOTIC](#); [DEMAGOGUE](#), [DEMIURGE](#), [DEMOCRACY](#), [DEMOGRAPHY](#), [ENDEMIC](#), [EPIDEMIC](#), [PANDEMIC](#), from Greek *dēmos*, people, land.
- II. Variant **dai-*, from extended form **daəi-*, with zero-grade **dī-* (< **diə-*, metathesized from **dai-*).
 1. Root form **dai-*. [GEODESY](#), from Greek *daiesthai*, to divide.
 2. Suffixed form **dai-mon-*, divider, provider. [DAIMON](#), [DEMON](#), from Greek *daimōn*, divinity.
 3. Suffixed variant form **dī-ti-*.

- a. [TIDE](#)¹; [EVENTIDE](#), from Old English *tīd*, time, season;
 - b. [TIDE](#)², from Old English denominative *tīdan*, to happen (< "to occur in time");
 - c. [TIDINGS](#), from Old Norse *tīdhr*, occurring;
 - d. [YAHRTZEIT](#), [ZEITGEBER](#), [ZEITGEIST](#), from Old High German *zīt*, time. **a-d** all from Germanic **tīdiz*, division of time.
4. Suffixed variant form **dī-mon-*. [TIME](#), from Old English *tīma*, time, period, from Germanic **tīmōn-*.

[Pokorny *dā* : *də*- 175.]

dail-

To divide. Northern Indo-European root extended from **da(h₂)i-* (see [dā-](#)).

1. [DEAL](#)¹, from Old English *dēlan*, to share, from Germanic **dailjan*.
2. [DOLE](#)¹, from Old English *dāl*, portion, lot, from Germanic **dailaz*.
3. [ORDEAL](#), from Old English *ordāl*, trial by ordeal, from Germanic prefixed form **uz-dailjam*, "a portioning out," judgment (**uz-*, out; see [ud-](#)).
4. [FIRKIN](#), from Middle Dutch *deel*, part, from Germanic **dailiz*.

[In Pokorny *dā* : *də*- 175.]

daiwer-

Husband's brother.

[LEVIRATE](#), from Latin *lēvir*, husband's brother.

[Pokorny *dāiuēr* 179.]

dakru-

Tear. Oldest form **dakru-*, becoming **dakru-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [TEAR](#)², from Old English *tēar*, *tehher*, tear;
 - b. [TRAIN OIL](#), from Middle Dutch *trane*, tear, drop. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **tahr-*, **tagr-*.
2. Suffixed form **dakru-mā-*. [LACHRYMAL](#), from Latin *lacrima* (Archaic Latin *dacruma*), tear.

[Pokorny *dakru-* 179.]

de-

Demonstrative stem, base of prepositions and adverbs.

1. Form **dō* (possibly instrumental).
 - a.
 - i. [TO](#), [TOO](#), from Old English *tō*, to;
 - ii. [TSIMMES](#), from Old High German *zuo*, *ze*, to;
 - iii. [TATTOO](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *toe*, to, shut. (*i*)-(iii) all from Germanic **tō*.
 - b. Italic **dō* in compound **k^wām-dō* (see [k^wo-](#)).
2. Form **dē* (possibly instrumental), perhaps source of forms meaning "from, out of."
 - a. [DE-](#), from Latin *dē*, *dē-*, from;
 - b. [DETERIORATE](#), from Latin *dēterior*, worse, from suffixed form **dē-tero-*;
 - c. compound **dē-bel-i-* (see [bel-](#));
 - d. Celtic **dī*, from, in compound **eks-dī-sedo-* (see [sed-](#)).

[Pokorny *de-* 181.]

deik-

To show, pronounce solemnly; also in derivatives referring to the directing of words or objects. Oldest form **deik̥-*, becoming **deik-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [teach](#), [toe](#), [addict](#), [preach](#), [judge](#), [revenge](#), and [disk](#).

I. Variant **deig-*.

1. O-grade form **doig-*.

a. [TEACH](#), from Old English *tācan*, to show, instruct, from Germanic **taikjan*, to show;

b.

i. [TOKEN](#), from Old English *tācen*, *tācn*, sign, mark;

ii. [BETOKEN](#), from Old English *tācnian*, to signify;

iii. [TETCHY](#), from Gothic *taikns*, sign;

iv. [TACHISME](#), from Old French *tache*, *teche*, mark, stain. (i)-(iv) all from Germanic **taiknam*.

2. Zero-grade form **dig-*. [DIGIT](#), from Latin *digitus*, finger (< "pointer," "indicator").

II. Basic form **deik-*.

1. Possibly o-grade form **doik-*. [TOE](#), from Old English *tā*, *tahe*, toe, from Germanic **taihwō*.

2. Basic form **deik-*. [DICTATE](#), [DICTION](#), [DICTUM](#), [DITTO](#), [DITTY](#); [ADDICT](#), [BENEDICTION](#), [CONDITION](#), [CONTRADICT](#), [EDICT](#), [FATIDIC](#), [HERB BENNET](#), [INDICT](#), [INDICTION](#), [INDITE](#), [INTERDICT](#), [JURIDICAL](#), [JURISDICTION](#), [MALEDICT](#), [MALISON](#), [PREDICT](#), [VALEDICTION](#), [VERDICT](#), [VERIDICAL](#), [VOIR DIRE](#), from Latin *dīcere*, to say, tell.

3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dik-ā-*. [ABDICATE](#), [DEDICATE](#), [PREACH](#), [PREDICAMENT](#), [PREDICATE](#), from Latin *dicāre*, to proclaim.

4. Agential suffix **-dik-*.

a. [INDEX](#), [INDICATE](#), from Latin *index*, indicator, forefinger (*in-*, toward; see [en](#));

b. [JUDGE](#), [JUDICIAL](#); [PREJUDICE](#), from Latin *iūdex* (< **yewes-dik-*), judge, "one who shows or pronounces the law" (*iūs*, law; see [yewes-](#));

c. [VENDETTA](#), [VINDICATE](#); [AVENGE](#), [REVENGE](#), from Latin *vindex* (first element obscure), surety, claimant, avenger.

5. [DEICTIC](#), [DEIXIS](#); [APODICTIC](#), [PARADIGM](#), [POLICY](#)², from Greek *deiknunai*, to show, and noun *deigma* (**deik-mn*), sample, pattern.

6. Zero-grade form **dik-*. [DISK](#); [DICTYOSOME](#), from suffixed form **dik-skos*, from Greek *dikein*, to throw (< "to direct an object").

7. Form **dikā-*. [DICAST](#); [SYNDIC](#), [THEODICY](#), from Greek *dikē*, justice, right, court case.

[Pokorny *deik̥-* 188.]

dek-

To take, accept. Oldest form **dek̥-*, becoming **dek-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [decent](#), [paradox](#), and [disdain](#).

1. Suffixed (stative) form **dek-ē-*. [DECENT](#), from Latin *decēre*, to be fitting (< "to be acceptable").

2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **dok-eye-*.

a. [DOCENT](#), [DOCILE](#), [DOCTOR](#), [DOCTRINE](#), [DOCUMENT](#), from Latin *docēre*, to teach (< "to cause to accept");

b. [DOGMA](#), [DOGMATIC](#); [CHIONODOXA](#), [DOCETISM](#), [DOXOLOGY](#), [HETERODOX](#), [ORTHODOX](#), [PARADOX](#), from Greek *dokein*, to appear, seem, think (< "to cause to accept or be accepted").

3. Suffixed form **dek-es-*.

a. [DÉCOR](#), [DECORATE](#), from Latin *decus*, grace, ornament;

b. [DECOROUS](#), from Latin *decor*, seemliness, elegance, beauty.

4. Suffixed form **dek-no-*. [DAINTY](#), [DEIGN](#), [DIGNITY](#); [CONDIGN](#), [DIGNIFY](#), [DISDAIN](#), [INDIGN](#), [INDIGNANT](#), [INDIGNATION](#), from Latin *dignus*, worthy, deserving, fitting.

5. Reduplicated form **di-dk-ske-*. [DISCIPLE](#), [DISCIPLINE](#), from Latin *discere*, to learn.

6. [DOWEL](#), [PANDECT](#), [SYNECDOCHE](#), from Greek *dekhesthai*, to accept.

7. Suffixed o-grade form **dok-o-*. [DIPODOCUS](#), from Greek *dokos*, beam, support.

[Pokorny 1. *dek̥-* 189.]

dekṃ

Ten. Oldest form **deḱm*, becoming **dekṃ* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [ten](#), [December](#), [decimate](#), [dean](#), [hundred](#), [century](#), and [hecatomb](#).

I. Basic form **dekṃ*.

1.
 - a. [TEN](#), from Old English *tīen*, ten;
 - b. Old Norse *tjan*, ten, in compound *āttjān* (see [oktō\(u\)](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **tehun*.
2. [EIGHTEEN](#), [FIFTEEN](#), [FOURTEEN](#), [NINETEEN](#), [SEVENTEEN](#), [SIXTEEN](#), [THIRTEEN](#), from Old English suffix *-tēne*, *-tīne*, *-týne*, ten, -teen, from Germanic **tehan*.
3. [DECI-](#), [DECIMAL](#), [DECIMATE](#), [DECUPLE](#), [DECURION](#), [DICKER](#), [DIME](#); [DECEMBER](#), [DECEMVir](#), [DECENNARY](#), [DECENNium](#), [DECUSSATE](#), [DOZEN](#), [DUODECIMAL](#), [OCTODECIMO](#), [SEXTODECIMO](#), from Latin *decem*, ten.
4. [DENARIUS](#), [DENARY](#), [DENIER](#)², [DINAR](#), from irregular Latin distributive *dēnī*, by tens, ten each (formed by analogy with *nōnī*, nine each).
5. [DEAN](#), [DECA-](#), [DECADE](#), [DOYEN](#); [DECAGON](#), [DECALOGUE](#), [DODECAGON](#), from Greek *deka*, ten.

II. Germanic **tigu-*, ten, decad (of uncertain formation, as though < **deku-*), in compound **twēgentig* (see [dwo-](#)).

III. Ordinal number **dekṃto-*. [TENTH](#), [TITHE](#), from Old English *teogotha*, *tēotha*, tenth, from Germanic **teguntha-*.

IV. Suffixed zero-grade form **-dkṃ-tā̃*, reduced to **-kṃtā̃* and lengthened o-grade form **-dkōm-tā̃*, reduced to **-kontā̃*.

1. [NONAGENARIAN](#), [OCTOGENARIAN](#), [SEPTUAGINT](#), [SEXAGENARY](#), from Latin *-gintā*, ten times.
2. [PENTECOST](#), from Greek **-konta*, ten times.

V. Suffixed zero-grade form **dkṃ-tom*, hundred, reduced to **kṃtom*.

1. [HUNDRED](#), from Old English *hundred*, from dialectal North and West Germanic **hund(a)-rada-* (*-rada-*, from Germanic **radam*, number; see [ar-](#)), from Germanic **hundam*, hundred.
2. Germanic compound **thūs-hundi*, "swollen hundred," thousand (see [teuə-](#)).
3. [CENT](#), [CENTAL](#), [CENTAVO](#), [CENTENARIAN](#), [CENTENARY](#), [CENTESIMAL](#), [CENTI-](#), [CENTIME](#), [CENTNER](#), [CENTUM](#), [CENTURY](#); [CENTENNIAL](#), [CINQUECENTO](#), [PERCENT](#), [QUATTROCENTO](#), [SEICENTO](#), [SEN](#)², [SENITI](#), [SEXCENTENARY](#), [TRECENTO](#), from Latin *centum*, hundred.
4. [HECATOMB](#), [HECTO-](#), from Greek *hekatōn*, a hundred (? dissimilated from **hem-katon*, one hundred; **hem-*, one; see [sem-1](#)).
5. [SATEM](#), from Avestan *satəm*, hundred.

[Pokorny *deḱm* 191.]

See also compound root [wikṃti-](#).

deks-

Right (opposite left); hence, south (from the viewpoint of one facing east). Oldest form **deḱs-*, becoming **deks-* in centum languages. Suffixed form **deks(i)-tero-*.

[DESTRIER](#), [DEXTER](#), [DEXTERITY](#), [DEXTRO-](#); [AMBIDEXTROUS](#), from Latin *dexter*, right, on the right side.

[In Pokorny 1. *deḱ-* 189.]

Compare [ner-](#)¹.

del-¹

Long.

Derivatives include [linger](#), [Lent](#), [longitude](#), and [lunge](#).

I. Probably extended and suffixed zero-grade form **dlon-gho-*.

1.
 - a. [LONG](#)¹; [ALONG](#), [LONGSHORE](#), from Old English *lang*, *long*, long;
 - b. [LANGLAUF](#), from Old High German *lang*, long;
 - c. [BELONG](#), from Old English *gelang*, along;
 - d. [LONG](#)², from Old English denominative *langian*, to grow longer, yearn for, from Germanic **langōn*;

- e. [LINGER](#), from Old English *lengan*, to prolong (possibly influenced by Old Norse *lengja*, to lengthen), from Germanic **langjan*, to make long;
- f. [LOMBARD](#), from Latin compound *Longobardus*, *Langobardus* (with Germanic ethnic name **Bardi*). **a-f** all from Germanic **langaz*, long.

2.

- a. [LENGTH](#), from Old English *lengthu*, length;
- b. [LENT](#), from Old English *lengten*, *lencten*, spring, Lent, from West Germanic **langitinaz*, lengthening of day;
- c. [LING](#)¹, from Middle English *lenge*, *ling*, ling, from a Low German source akin to Dutch *lenghe*, *linghe*, "long one." **a-c** all from Germanic abstract noun **langithō*.

3. [LONGERON](#), [LONGITUDE](#), [LOUNGE](#); [ELOIGN](#), [ELONGATE](#), [LONGEVITY](#), [LUNGE](#), [OBLONG](#), [PROLONG](#), [PURLOIN](#), from Latin *longus*, long.

II. Possibly suffixed variant form **dl̥ǵ-gho-*. [DOLICHOCEPHALIC](#), [DOLICHOCRANIAL](#), from Greek *dolikhos*, long.

[Pokorny 5. *del-* 196.]

del-²

To recount, count. O-grade form **dol-*.

- 1. [TELL](#)¹, from Old English *tellan*, to count, recount, from Germanic **taljan*.
- 2. [TALL](#), from Old English *getæl*, quick, ready, from West Germanic **(ge-)tala-*.
- 3.
 - a. [TALE](#), from Old English *talū*, story;
 - b. [TAAL](#)², from Middle Dutch *tāle*, speech, language. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **talō*.
- 4. [TALK](#), from Middle English *talken*, to talk, from a source probably akin to Old English denominative *talian*, to tell, relate.
- 5. Perhaps Greek *dolos*, ruse, snare [DOLERITE](#), [SEDULOUS](#).

[Pokorny 1. *del-* 193.]

dem-

House, household.

Derivatives include [dome](#), [domestic](#), and [timber](#).

- 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dom-o-*, **dom-u-*, house.
 - a. [DOME](#), [DOMESTIC](#), [DOMICILE](#); [MAJOR-DOMO](#), from Latin *domus*, house;
 - b. suffixed form **dom-o-no-*. [DAME](#), [DAN](#)², [DANGER](#), [DOM](#), [DOMAIN](#), [DOMAINE](#), [DOMINATE](#), [DOMINICAL](#), [DOMINIE](#), [DOMINION](#), [DOMINO](#)¹, [DOMINO](#)², [DON](#)¹, [DONNA](#), [DUNGEON](#); [BELLADONNA](#), [DUENDE](#), [MADAM](#), [MADAME](#), [MADEMOISELLE](#), [MADONNA](#), [PREDOMINATE](#), from Latin *dominus*, master of a household (feminine *domina*).
- 2. Possibly suffixed lengthened-grade form **dōm-n̥*. [DOME](#), from Greek *dōma*, house.
- 3. Compound **dems-pot-*, "house-master" (**-pot-*, powerful; see [poti-](#)). [DESPOT](#), from Greek *despotēs*.
- 4. Root form **dem(ə₂)-*, to build (possibly a separate root).
 - a. [TIMBER](#), from Old English *timber*, building material, lumber, from Germanic **timram*;
 - b. [TOFT](#), from Old Norse *topt*, homestead, from Germanic **tumftō*.

[Pokorny *dem-* 198.]

demə-

To constrain, force, especially to break in (horses). Oldest form **demh₂-*.

- 1. Suffixed o-grade form **dom(ə)-o-*. [TAME](#), from Old English *tam*, domesticated, from Germanic **tamaz*.
- 2. O-grade form **domə-*. [DAUNT](#); [INDOMITABLE](#), from Latin *domāre*, to tame, subdue.
- 3. Zero-grade form **dm̥ə-*. [ADAMANT](#), [DIAMOND](#), from Greek *damān*, to tame (> *adamās*, unconquerable, from **n̥-dm̥ə-nt-*).

dent-

Tooth. Originally **h₁d-ent-*, "biting," present participle of [ed-](#) in the earlier meaning "to bite."

1. O-grade form **dont-*. [TOOTH](#), from Old English *tōth*, tooth, from Germanic **tanthuz*.
2. Zero-grade form **dn̥t-*. [TUSK](#), from Old English *tūsc*, *tūx*, canine tooth, from Germanic **tunth-sk-*.
3. Full-grade form **dent-*. [DENTAL](#), [DENTATE](#), [DENTI-](#), [DENTICLE](#), [DENTIST](#); [DANDELION](#), [EDENTATE](#), [EDENTULOUS](#), [INDENT](#)¹, [INDENTURE](#), [TRIDENT](#), from Latin *dēns* (stem *dent-*), tooth.
4. O-grade variant form **ədont-*, ultimately becoming *odont-* in Greek [-ODON](#), [-ODONT](#), [ODONTO-](#); [DIMETRODON](#), [DIPROTODON](#), [MASTODON](#), from Greek *odōn*, *odous*, tooth.

[In Pokorny *ed-* 287.]

der-

To split, peel, flay; with derivatives referring to skin and leather.

1. [TEAR](#)¹, from Old English *teran*, to tear, from Germanic **teran*.
2. [TART](#)¹, from Old English *teart*, sharp, severe, from Germanic **ter-t-*.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dr̥₁-tom*, "something separated or discarded." [TURD](#), from Old English *tord*, turd, from Germanic **turdam*, turd.
4. Reduplicated form **de-dr-u-*. [TETTER](#), from Old English *tet(e)r*, eruption, skin disease.
5. Suffixed form **der-mn̥*. [-DERM](#), [DERMA](#)¹, [-DERMA](#), [DERMATO-](#); [EPIDERMIS](#), from Greek *derma*, skin.
6. [DAHL](#), [DALIT](#), [DHURRIE](#), from Sanskrit *darati*, he splits.

[Pokorny 4. *der-* 206.]

derk-

To see. Oldest form **derk̑-*, becoming **derk-* in centum languages.

Suffixed zero-grade form **dr̥k-on(t)-*. [DRAGON](#), [DRAGOON](#), [DRAKE](#)², [TARRAGON](#); [RANKLE](#), from Greek *drakō*, serpent, dragon (< "monster with the evil eye").

[Pokorny *derk̑-* 213.]

deru-

Also **dreu-**.

To be firm, solid, steadfast; hence specialized senses "wood," "tree," and derivatives referring to objects made of wood.

Derivatives include [tree](#), [trust](#), [betroth](#), [endure](#), and [druid](#).

1. Suffixed variant form **drew-o-*.
 - a. [TREE](#), from Old English *trēow*, tree, from Germanic **trewam*;
 - b. [TRUCE](#), from Old English *trēow*, pledge, from Germanic **trewō*.
2. Variant form *dreu-*.
 - a. [TRUE](#), from Old English *trēowe*, firm, true;
 - b. [TROW](#), from Old English *trēowian*, *trūwian*, to trust;
 - c. [TRIG](#)¹, from Old Norse *tryggr*, firm, true;
 - d. [TROTH](#), [TRUTH](#); [BETROTH](#), from Old English *trēowth*, faith, loyalty, truth, from Germanic abstract noun **trewithō*;
 - e. [TRUST](#), from Old Norse *traust*, confidence, firmness, from Germanic abstract noun **traustam*;
 - f. [TRYST](#), from Old French *triste*, waiting place (< "place where one waits trustingly"), probably from a source akin to Old Norse denominative *treysta*, to trust, make firm. **a-f** all from Germanic **trewaz*.

3. Variant form **drou-*. [TRAY](#), from Old English *trēg*, *trīg*, wooden board, from Germanic **traujam*.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **dru-ko-*.
 - a. [TROUGH](#), from Old English *trog*, wooden vessel, tray;
 - b. [TRUG](#), from Old Norse *trog*, trough. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **trugaz*.
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **dru-mo-*.
 - a. [TRIM](#), from Old English *trum*, firm, strong;
 - b. [SHELTER](#), from Old English *truma*, troop. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **trum-*.
6. Variant form **derw-*. [TAR](#)¹, from Old English *te(o)ru*, resin, pitch (obtained from the pine tree), from Germanic **terw-*.
7. Suffixed variant form **drū-ro-*. [DOUR](#), [DURAMEN](#), [DURESS](#), [DURUM](#); [DURAIN](#), [DURA MATER](#), [ENDURE](#), [INDURATE](#), [OBDURATE](#), from Latin *dūrus*, hard (many of whose English derivatives represent a semantic cross with Latin *dūrāre*, to last long; see [deuə-](#)).
8. Lengthened zero-grade form **drū-*. [DRUPE](#), [DRYAD](#); [DRYOPITHECUS](#), [GERMANDER](#), [HAMADRYAD](#), from Greek *drūs*, oak.
9. Reduplicated form **der-drew-*, dissimilated with suffix in **der-drew-on*. [DENDRO-](#), [DENDRON](#); [PHILODENDRON](#), [RHODODENDRON](#), from Greek *dendron*, tree.
10. [DRUID](#), from Latin *druides*, druids, probably from Celtic compound **dru-wid-*, "strong seer" (**wid-*, seeing; see [weid-](#)), the Celtic priestly caste.
11. O-grade form **doru-*. [DEODAR](#), from Sanskrit *dāru*, wood, timber.

[Pokorny *deru-* 214.]

deu-¹

To lack, be wanting.

1. Possibly suffixed form **deu-s-*.
 - a. [TIRE](#)¹, from Old English *tēorian*, *tyrian*, to fail, tire (< "to fall behind"), from Germanic **teuzōn*;
 - b. [DEONTOLOGY](#), from Greek *dein*, to lack, want.
2. Suffixed form **deu-tero-*. [DEUTERO-](#); [DEUTERAGONIST](#), [DEUTERIUM](#), [DEUTERONOMY](#), from Greek *deuteros*, "missing," next, second.

[Pokorny 3. *deu-* 219.] (For suffixed zero-grade form **du-s-*, combining form of **dew-es-*, a lack, see **dus-**.) [In Pokorny 3. *deu-* 219.]

deu-²

To do, perform, show favor, revere.

Derivatives include [embellish](#), and [dynamite](#).

1. Suffixed form **dw-eno-*. [BONBON](#), [BONITO](#), [BONNY](#), [BONUS](#), [BOON](#)², [BOUNTY](#); [BONANZA](#), [BONHOMIE](#), [DEBONAIR](#), from Latin *bonus*, good (< "useful, efficient, working").
2. Adverbial form **dw-enē*. [BENEDICTION](#), [BENEFACCTION](#), [BENEFACCTOR](#), [BENEFIC](#), [BENEFICENCE](#), [BENEFIT](#), [BENEVOLENT](#), [BENIGN](#), [BEN TROVATO](#), [HERB BENNET](#), from Latin *bene*, well.
3. Diminutive **dw-en-elo-*. [BEAU](#), [BEAUTY](#), [BELLE](#); [BELDAM](#), [BELLADONNA](#), [BELVEDERE](#), [EMBELLISH](#), from Latin *bellus*, handsome, pretty, fine.
4. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **dw-eye-*. [BEATTITUDE](#); [BEATIFIC](#), [BEATIFY](#), from Latin *beāre*, to make blessed.
5. Possible (but unlikely for formal and semantic reasons) suffixed zero-grade form **du-nə-*. [DYNAMIC](#), [DYNAMITE](#), [DYNAST](#), [DYNASTY](#); [AERODYNE](#), from Greek *dunasthai*, to be able.

[Pokorny 2. (*deu-*) 218.]

deuə-

Also **dwaə-**.

Long (in duration). Oldest form **deuh₂-* with variant (metathesized) **dweh₂-*, the latter colored to **dwah₂-*, becoming **dwā-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **dū-ro-* (< **duə-ro-*, oldest form **duh₂-ro-*).

[DURABLE](#), [DURANCE](#), [DURATION](#), [DURING](#); [PERDURABLE](#), [THERMODURIC](#), from Latin *dūrāre*, to last.

[In Pokorny 3. *deu-* 219.]

deuk-

To lead.

Derivatives include [wanton](#), [team](#), [duke](#), [subdue](#), and [educate](#).

1.
 - a. [TUG](#); [WANTON](#), from Old English *tēon*, to pull, draw, lead;
 - b. [ZUGUNRUHE](#), [ZUGZWANG](#), from Old High German *ziohan*, to pull. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **teuhan*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **duk-ā-*. [TOW](#)¹, [TAUT](#), from Old English *togian*, to draw, drag, from Germanic **tugōn*.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **douk-eyo-*. [TIE](#), from Old English **tīegan*, *tīgan*, to bind.
4. Suffixed o-grade form **douk-mo-*. [TEAM](#), from Old English *tēam*, descendant, family, race, brood, team, from Germanic **tau(h)maz*.
5. [TEEM](#)¹, from Old English *tēman*, *tīeman*, to beget, from Germanic denominative **tau(h)mjan*.
6. Basic form **deuk-*. [DOGE](#), [DOUCHE](#), [DUCAL](#), [DUCAT](#), [DUCE](#), [DUCHESS](#), [DUCHY](#), [DUCT](#), [DUCTILE](#), [DUKE](#); [ABDUCENS](#), [ABDUCT](#), [ADDUCE](#), [AQUEDUCT](#), [CIRCUMDUCTION](#), [CON](#)³, [CONDOTTIERE](#), [CONDUCE](#), [CONDUCT](#), [DEDUCE](#), [DEDUCT](#), [EDUCE](#), [ENDUE](#), [INDUCE](#), [INTRODUCE](#), [PRODUCE](#), [REDOUBT](#), [REDUCE](#), [SEDUCTION](#), [SUBDUCTION](#), [SUBDUE](#), [TRADUCE](#), [TRANSDUCER](#), from Latin *dūcere*, to lead.
7. Suffixed zero-grade form **duk-ā-*. [EDUCATE](#), from Latin *ēducāre*, to lead out, bring up (*ē-*, < *ex-*, out; see [eghs](#)).

[Pokorny *deuk-* 220.]

dhē-

To set, put. Oldest form **dheh₁-*, becoming **dhē-*.

Derivatives include [deed](#), [doom](#), [fashion](#), [defeat](#), [feckless](#), [sacrifice](#), [satisfy](#), [face](#), and [synthesis](#).

I. Basic form **dhē-*.

1. Suffixed form **dhē-ti-*, "thing laid down or done, law, deed." [DEED](#); [INDEED](#), from Old English *dāed*, doing, deed, from Germanic **dēdiz*.
2. Suffixed form **dhē-k-*. [THECA](#), [TICK](#)³; [AMPHITHECIUM](#), [APOTHECARY](#), [APOTHECIUM](#), [BIBLIOTHECA](#), [BODEGA](#), [BOUTIQUE](#), [CLEISTOTHECIUM](#), [ENDOTHECIUM](#), [PERITHECIUM](#), from Greek *thēkē*, receptacle.
3. Basic form **dhē-*. [BARD](#)², [PURDAH](#), from Old Persian *dā-*, to place.
4. Suffixed form **dhē-to-*, set down, created, in Old Iranian compound **khvatō-dāta-* (see [s\(w\)e-](#)).

II. O-grade form **dhō-*.

1. [DO](#)¹; [FORDO](#), from Old English *dōn*, to do, from Germanic **dōn*.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-men-*. [ABDOMEN](#), from Latin *abdōmen*, belly, abdomen, perhaps "part placed away, concealed part" (*ab-*, away; see [apo-](#)).
3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-mo-*.
 - a. [DOOM](#), from Old English *dōm*, judgment (< "thing set or put down");
 - b. [-DOM](#), from Old English *-dōm*, abstract suffix indicating state, condition, or power;
 - c. Old Norse *-dōmr*, condition, in compound *hōrdōmr* (see [kā-](#));
 - d. [DUMA](#), [DUMKA](#), from Russian *Duma*, Duma, from a Germanic source akin to Gothic *dōms*, judgment;
 - e. [DEEM](#), from Old English *dēman*, to judge, from Germanic denominative *dōmjan*. **a-e** all from Germanic *dōmaz*.
4. Suffixed o-grade form **dhō-t-* in compound **sakro-dhōt-* (see [sak-](#)).

III. Zero-grade form **dhə-*.

1.
 - a. Prefixed form **kom-dhə-*. [ABSCOND](#), [INCONDITE](#), [RECONDITE](#), [SCONCE](#)², from Latin *condere*, to put together, establish, preserve (**kom*, together; see [kom](#));
 - b. prefixed and suffixed form **kom-dh(ə)-yo-*. [CONDIMENT](#), [SALMAGUNDI](#), from Latin *condīre*, to season, flavor;
 - c. compound **kred-dhə-* (see [kerd-](#));

- d. compound suffixed form **g^wr_ə-dh(ə)-o-* (see [g^werə-²](#)).
2. Suffixed zero-grade form *dhə-k-*.
- [-FACIENT](#), [FACT](#), [FACTION](#)¹, [-FACTION](#), [FACTITIOUS](#), [FACTITIVE](#), [FACTOR](#), [FACTORY](#), [FAENA](#), [FASHION](#), [FEASIBLE](#), [FEAT](#)¹, [FEATURE](#), [FETISH](#), [-FIC](#), [-FY](#), [HACIENDA](#); [AFFAIR](#), [AFFECT](#)¹, [AFFECT](#)², [AFFECTION](#), [AMPLIFY](#), [ARTIFACT](#), [ARTIFICE](#), [BEATIFIC](#), [BENEFACION](#), [BENEFIC](#), [BENEFICE](#), [BENEFICENCE](#), [BENEFIT](#), [CHAFE](#), [COMFIT](#), [CONFECT](#), [CONFETTI](#), [COUNTERFEIT](#), [DEFEASANCE](#), [DEFEAT](#), [DEFECT](#), [DEFICIENT](#), [DISCOMFIT](#), [EDIFICE](#), [EDIFY](#), [EFFECT](#), [EFFICACIOUS](#), [EFFICIENT](#), [FACSIMILE](#), [FACTOTUM](#), [FECKLESS](#), [FORFEIT](#), [INFECT](#), [JUSTIFY](#), [MALEFACTOR](#), [MALFEASANCE](#), [MANUFACTURE](#), [MISFEASANCE](#), [MODIFY](#), [MOLLIFY](#), [NIDIFY](#), [NOTIFY](#), [NULLIFY](#), [OFFICIAL](#), [ORIFICE](#), [PERFECT](#), [PETRIFY](#), [PLUPERFECT](#), [PONTIFEX](#), [PREFECT](#), [PROFICIENT](#), [PROFIT](#), [PUTREFY](#), [QUALIFY](#), [RAREFY](#), [RECTIFY](#), [REFECT](#), [REFECTORY](#), [RUBEFACIENT](#), [SACRIFICE](#), [SATISFY](#), [SPINIFEX](#), [SUFFICE](#), [SUFFICIENT](#), [SURFEIT](#), [TUBIFEX](#), [TUMEFACIENT](#), [VIVIFY](#), from Latin *facere* (< **fak-yo-*), to do, make, and Latin combining form *-fex* (< **-fak-s*), "maker";
 - [FAÇADE](#), [FACE](#), [FACET](#), [FACIAL](#), [FACIES](#); [DEFACE](#), [EFFACE](#), [SURFACE](#), from Latin derivative *faciēs*, shape, face (< "form imposed on something");
 - [OFFICE](#), from Latin compound *officium* (< **opi-fici-om*), service, duty, business, performance of work (**opi-*, work; see [op-](#));
 - further suffixed form **dhə-k-li-*. [FACILE](#), [FACILITATE](#), [FACULTY](#), [DIFFICULTY](#), from Latin *facilis* (< Archaic Latin *facul*), feasible, easy.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhə-s-* (probably identical with zero-grade of [dhēs-](#)). [NEFARIOUS](#), from Latin *fās*, divine law, right.
4. [MULTIFARIOUS](#), [OMNIFARIOUS](#), from Latin *-fāriam*, adverbial suffix, as in *bifāriam*, in two places, parts, double, from **dwi-dh(ə)-*, "making two" (**dwi-*, two; see [dwo-](#)).
5. Reduplicated form **dhi-dhə-*. [THESIS](#), [THETIC](#); [ANATHEMA](#), [ANTITHESIS](#), [DIATHESIS](#), [EPENTHESIS](#), [EPITHET](#), [HYPOTHECATE](#), [HYPOTHESIS](#), [METATHESIS](#), [PARENTHESIS](#), [PROSTHESIS](#), [PROTHESIS](#), [SYNTHESIS](#), from Greek *tithenai*, to put, with zero-grade noun *thesis* (**dhə-ti-*), a placing, and verbal adjective *thetos* (**dhə-to-*), placed.
6. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhə-mn-*. [THEMATIC](#), [THEME](#); [SPELEOTHEM](#), from Greek *thema*, "thing placed," proposition.
7. Reduplicated form **dhe-dhē-*. [SAMHITA](#), [SANDHI](#), from Sanskrit *dadhāti*, he places (past participle *-hita-*, from suffixed zero-grade **dhə-to-*).
8. Reduced form **dh-* in compound **au-dh-* (see [au-](#)).

[Pokorny 2. *dhē-* 235.]

dh^gh-

To burn, warm.

- Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **dhog^wh-eyo-*. [FOMENT](#), [FOMITE](#), from Latin *fovē*, to warm, cherish, foment.
- Suffixed basic form *dh^gh-rā-*. [TEPHRA](#), from Greek *tephrā*, ash.

[Pokorny *dh^gh-* 240.]

dhē(i)-

To suck. Oldest form **dheh₁(i)-*, becoming **dhē(i)-*.

Derivatives include [female](#), [fawn](#)², [fetus](#), [fennel](#), and [affiliate](#).

- Suffixed reduced form **dhē-mnā-*. [FEMALE](#), [FEMININE](#), [FEMME](#); [EFFEMINATE](#), from Latin *fēmina*, woman (< "she who suckles").
- Suffixed reduced form **dhē-to-*. [FAWN](#)², [FETAL](#), [FETUS](#); [EFFETE](#), [FETICIDE](#), [SUPERFETATE](#), from Latin *fētus*, pregnancy, childbearing, offspring, with adjective *fētus*, *fēta*, pregnant.
- Suffixed reduced form **dhē-kwondo-*. [FECUND](#), from Latin *fēcundus*, fruitful.
- Suffixed reduced form **dhē-no-*. [FENNEL](#), [FINOCHIO](#); [FENUGREEK](#), [SAINFOIN](#), from Latin *fēnum*, *faenum*, hay (< "produce").
- Probably suffixed zero-grade form **dhī-lyo-* (< **dhia-lyo-*) [FILIAL](#), [FILIATION](#), [FILS](#)¹; [AFFILIATE](#), [HIDALGO](#), from Latin *filius*, son, and *fīlia*, daughter (but these are conceivably from the root [bheua-](#)).

- Suffixed reduced form **dhē-lo-*. [FELLATIO](#), from Latin *fēlāre, fellāre*, to suck.
- Suffixed reduced form **dhē-l-īk-*. [FELICITATE](#), [FELICITY](#); [FELICIFIC](#), [INFELICITY](#), from Latin *fēlīx*, fruitful, fertile, lucky, happy.
- Suffixed reduced form **dhē-lā-*. [ENDOTHELIUM](#), [EPITHELIUM](#), [MESOTHELIUM](#), from Greek *thēlē*, nipple.
- Suffixed reduced form **dhē-l-u-*. [THEELIN](#), from Greek *thēlus*, female.

[Pokorny *dhē(i)-* 241.]

dheigh-

To form, build. Oldest form **dheiġh-*, becoming **dheigh-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [dairy](#), [lady](#), [dough](#), and [paradise](#).

- [DAIRY](#), from Old English *dāge*, bread kneader, from Germanic **daigjōn-*.
- [LADY](#), from Old English compound *hlāfdige*, mistress of a household (< "bread kneader"; *hlāf*, bread, loaf), from Germanic **dīg-*.
- Suffixed o-grade form **dhoigh-o-*.
 - [DOUGH](#), from Old English *dāg*, dough;
 - [TEIGLACH](#), from Old High German *teic*, dough. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **daigaz*.
- Suffixed zero-grade form **dhigh-ūrā-*. [FIGURE](#), [FIGURINE](#); [CONFIGURE](#), [DISFIGURE](#), [PREFIGURE](#), [TRANSEFIGURE](#), from Latin *figūra*, form, shape (< "result of kneading").
- Nasalized zero-grade form **dhi-n-gh-*. [FAINÉANT](#), [FAINT](#), [FEIGN](#), [FEINT](#), [FICTILE](#), [FICTION](#), [FIGMENT](#); [EFFIGY](#), from Latin *figere*, to shape.
- Probable nasalized zero-grade form **dhi-n-g(h)-*. [THIGMOTAXIS](#), [THIXOTROPY](#), from Greek *thinganein*, to touch.
- Suffixed o-grade form **dhoigh-o-*. [PARADISE](#), from Avestan *daēza-*, wall (originally made of clay or mud bricks).

[Pokorny *dheiġh-* 244.]

dher-

To hold firmly, support.

Derivatives include [infirmary](#), and [throne](#).

- Suffixed form **dher-mo-*. [FARM](#), [FERMATA](#), [FIRM](#)¹, [FIRM](#)², [FIRMAMENT](#); [AFFIRM](#), [CONFIRM](#), [FURL](#), [INFIRM](#), [INFIRMARY](#), from Latin *fīrmus*, firm, strong.
- Perhaps extended form **dhergh-*, seen by some as the source of Latin *fortis*, strong, but this is more likely from [bhergh](#)².
- Suffixed zero-grade form **dhr-ono-*. [THRONE](#), from Greek *thronos*, seat, throne (< "support").
- Suffixed form **dher-mñ-*. [DHARMA](#), from Sanskrit *dharma*, statute, law (< "that which is established firmly").
- Suffixed form **dher-eno-*. [DHARNA](#), from Prakrit *dharana*, a holding firm.
- Suffixed o-grade form **dhor-o-*. [CHURIDAR](#), [SIRDAR](#), [TAHSILDAR](#), [ZAMINDAR](#), from Iranian *dāra-*, holding, whence Persian *-dār*.

[Pokorny 2. *dher-* 252.]

dhers-

To venture, be bold. O-grade form **dhors-* and zero-grade form **dhr̥s-*.

[DARE](#), [DURST](#), from Old English *dearr* and *durst*, first and third person singular present and past indicative of *durran*, to venture, respectively from Germanic **dors-* and **durs-*.

[Pokorny *dhers-* 259.]

dhēs-

Root of words in religious concepts. Oldest form **dheh₁s-*, becoming **dhēs-*. Possibly an extension of [dhē-](#).

Derivatives include [feast](#), [fanatic](#), [atheism](#), and [enthusiasm](#).

1. Suffixed form **dhēs-yā-*. [FAIR](#)², [FERIA](#), from Latin *fēriae* (< Archaic Latin *fēsiae*), holidays.
2. Suffixed form **dhēs-to-*. [FEAST](#), [FEST](#), [FESTAL](#), [FESTIVAL](#), [FESTIVE](#), [FESTOON](#), [FETE](#), [FIESTA](#); [OKTOBERFEST](#), from Latin *fēstus*, festive.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhās-no-*. [FANATIC](#); [PROFANE](#), from Latin *fānum*, temple.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhās-o-*. [THEO-](#); [APOTHEOSIS](#), [ATHEISM](#), [ENTHUSIASM](#), [HENOTHEISM](#), [PANTHEON](#), [POLYTHEISM](#), [TIEFANY](#), from Greek *theos* (< **thes-os*), god.

[Pokorny *dhēs-* 259.]

dheu-¹

To flow.

- a. [DEW](#), from Old English *dēaw*, dew;
- b. [SUNDEW](#), from Middle Dutch *dau*, dew;
- c. Germanic compound **melith-dauwaz* (see [melit-](#)). **a-c** all from Germanic **dauwaz*, dew.

[Pokorny 1. *dheu-* 259.]

dheu-²

To die. Also **dheuə-** (oldest form **dheuh₂-*).

1. Suffixed o-grade form **dhou-to-*. [DEAD](#), from Old English *dēad*, dead, from Germanic **daudaz*.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **dhou-tu-*. [DEATH](#), from Old English *dēath*, death, from Germanic **dauthuz*.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhow-yo-*. [DIE](#)¹, from Old Norse *deyja*, to die.
4. Extended zero-grade form **dhuəi-*, metathesized to **dhwia-*, contracted to **dhwī-*, whence suffixed form **dhwī-no-*. [DWINDLE](#), from Old English *dwīnan*, to diminish, languish, from Germanic **dwīnan*.

[Pokorny 2. *dheu-* 260.]

Compare [dheuə-](#).

dheub-

Also **dheubh-**.

Deep, hollow.

1. [DEEP](#), [DEPTH](#), from Old English *dēop*, deep, from Germanic **deupaz*.
2. [DIP](#), from Old English *dyppan*, to immerse, dip, from Germanic expressive denominative **duppan*.
3. Parallel root form **dheubh-*. [DIVE](#)¹, from Old English *dȳfan*, to dip, and *dūfan*, to sink, dive, from Germanic verb **dūbjan*, from **deub-*, **dub-*.
4. Suffixed parallel root form **dhūbh-(o)n-*, with expressive variants. [PYTHON](#), [PYTHON](#)¹, [TYPHON](#), from Greek *Pūthōn* and *Tuphōn*, mythical monsters, from **dhub(h)-n-* and **b(h)ud(h)-n-*, which already in Indo-European were doublets by inversion, referring to "bottom," "foundation," "depths," and the mythological monsters that inhabited them.

[Pokorny *dheu-b-* 267.]

dheuə-

To close, finish, come full circle. Oldest form **dheuh₂-*. Probably related to [dheu-²](#), "to die."

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **dhū-no-* (< **dhuə-no-*), enclosed, fortified place; hill-fort.
 - a.
 - i. [DOWN](#)¹, [DOWN](#)³, from Old English *dūn*, hill;
 - ii. [DUNE](#), from Middle Dutch *dūne*, sandy hill. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **dūnaz*, possibly from **dhū-no-*.

- b. [TOWN](#), from Old English *tūn*, enclosed place, homestead, village, from Germanic **tūnaz*, fortified place, borrowed from Celtic **dū-no-*, hill, stronghold.
2. Suffixed form **dhū-nes-* (< **dhuə-nes-*) [FUNERAL](#), from Latin *fūnus*, funeral.

[In Pokorny 4. *dheu-* 261.]

dheugh-

To produce something of utility.

1. [DOUGHTY](#), from Old English *dyhtig*, *dohtig*, strong (< "productive"), from Germanic extended form **duht-*.
2. Suffixed form **dheugh-os-*. [HEPTATEUCH](#), [HEXATEUCH](#), [PENTATEUCH](#), from Greek *teukhos* (< **theukhos*), gear, anything produced, tool, container, scroll.

[Pokorny *dheugh-* 271.]

dhghem-

Earth. Oldest form **dhghem-*, becoming **dhghem-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [bridegroom](#), [chameleon](#), and [homicide](#).

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **(dh)ghm̥-on-*, "earthling." [BRIDEGROOM](#), from Old English *guma*, man, from Germanic **gumōn-*.
2. O-grade form **dh(e)ghom-*. [CHTHONIC](#); [ALLOCHTHON](#), [AUTOCHTHON](#), from Greek *khthōn*, earth.
3. Zero-grade form **dhghm̥-*. [CHAMAEPHYTE](#), [CHAMELEON](#), [CHAMOMILE](#), [GERMANDER](#), from Greek *khamai*, on the ground.
4. Suffixed o-grade form **(dh)ghom-o-*. [HUMBLE](#), [HUMILIATE](#), [HUMILITY](#), [HUMUS](#)¹; [EXHUME](#), [INHUME](#), [TRANSHUMANCE](#), from Latin *humus*, earth.
5. Suffixed o-grade form **(dh)ghom-on-*, "earthling."
 - a. [HOMAGE](#), [HOMBRE](#)¹, [HOMINID](#), [HOMININ](#), [HOMO](#), [HOMUNCULUS](#), [OMBRE](#), [OMERTA](#); [BONHOMIE](#), [HOMICIDE](#), from Latin *homō*, human being, man;
 - b. [HUMAN](#), [HUMANE](#), from Latin *hūmānus*, human, kind, humane (in part from [dhghem-](#)).
6. Suffixed form **(dh)ghem-yā-*. [CHERNOZEM](#), [SIEROZEM](#), [ZEMSTVO](#), from Old Russian *zemĭ*, land, earth.
7. Full-grade form **(dh)ghem-*. [ZAMINDAR](#), from Persian *zamīn*, earth, land.

[Pokorny *ghdem-* 414.]

dhgh(y)es-

Yesterday. Oldest form **dhgh(y)es-*, becoming **dhgh(y)es-* in centum languages. Suffixed (comparative) form **(dh)ghes-ter-*.

[YESTER-](#), [YESTERDAY](#), from Old English *geostran*, *giestran*, "yester-," from Germanic **ges-ter-*.

[Pokorny *ghd̥iēs* 416.]

dhīg^w-

To stick, fix.

1.
 - a. [DIKE](#)¹, [DITCH](#), from Old English *dīc*, trench, moat;
 - b. [DIG](#), from Middle English *diggen*, to dig, from a source perhaps akin to Old French *digue*, trench. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **dīk-*.
2. [FIBULA](#), [FICHU](#), [FINCA](#), [FISHGIG](#), [FIX](#), [FIXATE](#), [FIXITY](#), [FIXTURE](#); [AFFIX](#), [ANTEFIX](#), [CRUCIFY](#), [INFIBULATE](#), [INFIX](#), [MICROFICHE](#), [PREFIX](#), [SUFFIX](#), [TRANSFIX](#), from Latin *figere*, to fasten, fix, and from *fibula*, clasp (shortened from **fivibula*, from *fivere*, archaic variant of *figere*).

[Pokorny *dhēig^u-* 243.]

dhreg-

To draw, glide. Oldest form *dhreg-, becoming *dhreg- in centum languages.

1. [DRINK](#), from Old English *drincan*, to drink, from nasalized Germanic form *drenkan, to draw into the mouth, drink.
2. [DRENCH](#), from Old English *drenčan*, to soak, from nasalized o-grade Germanic causative form *drankjan, "to cause to drink."
3. [DROWN](#), from a Scandinavian or late Old English source similar to Old Norse *drukna*, to drown, from Germanic zero-grade suffixed form *drunk-nōn.

[Pokorny *dhreg-* 273.]

dhreibh-

To drive, push; snow.

1. [DRIVE](#), [DROVE](#)², from Old English *drīfan*, to drive, rush, from Germanic *drīban.
2. [DRIFT](#), from Middle English *drift*, drove, herd, akin to Old Norse *drift*, snowdrift, and Middle Dutch *drift*, herd, from Germanic zero-grade suffixed form *driftiz.

[Pokorny *dhreibh-* 274.]

dhreu-

To fall, flow, drip, droop.

Derivatives include [dreary](#), and [drowse](#).

1. Extended form *dhreus-. [DRIZZLE](#), from Old English *-drysnian* (in *gedrysnian*, to pass away, vanish), from zero-grade Germanic derived verb *drus-inōn.
2. Extended o-grade form *dhrou-.
 - a. [DREARY](#), from Old English *drēor*, flowing blood, from Germanic *drauzaz;
 - b. [DROUSE](#), from Old English *drūsian*, to be sluggish, from Germanic *drūsjan.
3. Extended zero-grade form *dhrub-.
 - a. [DROP](#), from Old English *dropa*, drop, from Germanic *drupan;
 - b. [DROOP](#), from Old Norse *drūpa*, to hang down, from Germanic *drūpōn, to let fall;
 - c. [DRIP](#), from Middle English *drippen*, to drip, drop, from an unattested Old English *dryppan or another source akin to Old English *droppa*, drop, from Germanic geminated *drupp-;
 - d. Germanic *drup-, to drip, in compound *obisdrup- (see [upo-](#)).
4. Suffixed zero-grade form *dhrubh-yo-. [LITHOTRIPTER](#), [LITHOTRITY](#), from Greek *thruptein*, to crumble.

[Pokorny *dhreu-* 274.]

dhugæter-

Daughter. Oldest form *dhugh₂ter-.

[DAUGHTER](#), from Old English *dohtor*, daughter, from Germanic *dohtēr.

[Pokorny *dhug(h)ater* 277.]

dhwer-

Door, doorway (usually in plural). Originally an ablauting noun *dhwor, *dhur-, in the plural, designating the entrance to the enclosure (*dhwor-o-) surrounding the house proper.

Derivatives include [forest](#), and [foreign](#).

1. Zero-grade form *dhur- in suffixed forms *dhur-ŋs (accusative plural) and *dhur-o- (neuter) [DOOR](#), from Old English *duru*, door (feminine, originally plural), and *dor*, door (neuter), respectively from Germanic *durunz

and **duram*.

2. Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-āns* (accusative plural) [FAROUCHE](#), [FOREIGN](#), [VICAR FORANE](#), from Latin *forās*, (toward) out of doors, outside.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-ois* (locative plural) [FOREST](#); [AFFOREST](#), [FAUBOURG](#), [FORECLOSE](#), [FORFEIT](#), from Latin *forīs*, (being) out of doors.
4. Suffixed o-grade form **dhwor-o-*. [FORENSIC](#), [FORUM](#), from Latin *forum*, marketplace (originally the enclosed space around a home).
5. [DARI](#); [DURBAR](#), from Old Persian *duvara-*, door, gate.
6. Zero-grade form **dhur-*. [THYROID](#); [THYREOPHORAN](#), from Greek *thurā*, door.

[Pokorny *dhuǵr̥*- 278.]

dlegh-

To engage oneself. European root found in Celtic, Germanic, Slavic, and possibly Latin.

1.
 - a. [PLAY](#), from Old English *plegian*, to exercise oneself, play;
 - b. [PLEDGE](#); [FRANKPLEDGE](#), [REPLEVIN](#), from Late Latin *plevium* (> Old French *plevir*, to pledge), pledge, guarantee;
 - c. [PLIGHT](#)², from Old English *pliht*, danger, peril, from Germanic derivative noun **plehti-*. **a-c** from Germanic **plegan*, probably altered (by dissimilation) from **tlegan*.
2. Zero-grade form **dlgh-*. [INDULGE](#), from Latin *indulgēre*, to indulge, explained by some as from prefixed and suffixed stative form **en-dlgh-ē-* (**en-*, in; see [en](#)).

[Pokorny *dhlgh-* 271.]

dŋghū-

Tongue. Oldest form **dŋghuh₂-*, becoming **dŋghū-* in satem languages and **dŋghū-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [TONGUE](#), from Old English *tunge*, tongue;
 - b. [BILTONG](#), from Middle Dutch *tonghe*, tongue. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **tungōn-*.
2. [LANGUAGE](#), [LANGUET](#), [LIGULA](#), [LIGULE](#), [LINGO](#), [LINGUA](#), [LINGUINE](#), [LINGUIST](#); [BILINGUAL](#), from Latin *lingua* (< Archaic Latin *dingua*), tongue, language.

[Pokorny *dŋghū* 223.]

dō-

To give. Oldest form **deh₃-*, colored to **doh₃-*, becoming **dō-*.

Derivatives include [betray](#), [surrender](#), [vend](#), [dose](#), and [antidote](#).

1.
 - a. Zero-grade form **də-*. [DADO](#), [DATE](#)¹, [DATIVE](#), [DATUM](#), [DIE](#)²; [ADD](#), [BETRAY](#), [EDITION](#), [PERDITION](#), [RENDER](#), [RENT](#)¹, [SURRENDER](#), [TRADITION](#), [TRAITOR](#), [TREASON](#), [VEND](#), from Latin *dare*, to give;
 - b. Greek *dosis*, something given (see **4** below).
2. Suffixed form **dō-no-*. [DONATION](#), [DONATIVE](#), [DONOR](#); [CONDONE](#), [PARDON](#), from Latin *dōnum*, gift.
3. Suffixed form **dō-t(i)-*.
 - a. [DOT](#)², [DOWAGER](#), [POWER](#), [DOWRY](#); [ENDOW](#), from Latin *dōs* (genitive *dōtis*), dowry;
 - b. [DACHA](#), from Russian *dacha*, gift, dacha, from Slavic **datja*;
 - c. [SAMIZDAT](#), from Russian *samizdat*, samizdat, from *dat'*, to give.
4. Suffixed form **dō-ro-*. [LOBSTER THERMIDOR](#), [PANDORA](#), from Greek *dōron*, gift.
5. Reduplicated form **di-dō-*. [DOSE](#); [ANECDOTE](#), [ANTIDOTE](#), [APODOSIS](#), [EPIDOTE](#), from Greek *didonai*, to give, with zero-grade noun *dosis* (< **də-ti-*), something given.

[Pokorny *dō-* 223.]

dus-

Bad, evil; mis- (used as a prefix). Derivative of [deu-¹](#).

1. [DYS-](#), from Greek *dus-*, bad.
2. [DURGA](#), from Sanskrit *Durgā*, Durga (short for *durgā devī*, goddess who is difficult to approach), from *durgā*, feminine of *durga-*, difficult to approach, from *dus-* (becoming *dur-* before voiced consonants), bad, difficult (*-ga-, going, coming; see [g^wā-](#)).

[Pokorny *dus-* 227.]

dwo-

Two.

Derivatives include [twilight](#), [biscuit](#), [between](#), [combine](#), [diploma](#), and [doubt](#).

I. Variant form *duwo.

1.
 - a. [TWO](#), from Old English *twā*, two (nominative feminine and neuter);
 - b. [TWIN](#); [TWAYBLADE](#), from Old English *twēgen*, two (nominative and accusative masculine). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **twa*, two.
2. [TWELFTH](#), [TWELVE](#), from Old English *twelf*, twelve, and *twelfta*, twelfth, from Germanic compound **twa-lif*, "two left (over from ten)," twelve (*-lif-, left; see [leik^w-](#)).

II. Adverbial form *dwi- and combining form *dwi-

1.
 - a. [TWILIGHT](#), from Old English *twi-*, two;
 - b. [ZWIEBACK](#), [ZITTERION](#), from Old High German *zwi-*, twice. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **twi-*.
2. [BI-](#)¹, [BIS](#), [BIS-](#); [BALANCE](#), [BAROUCHE](#), [BEZEL](#), [BISCUIT](#), [BISTORT](#), from Latin *bis* (combining form *bi-*), twice.
3. [DI-](#)¹, from Greek *dis* (combining form *di-*), twice.
4. [TWIST](#), from Old English *-twist*, divided object, fork, rope, from Germanic **twis*.
5. [TWICE](#), from Old English *twige*, *twiga*, twice, from Germanic **twiyes*.
6. [TWENTY](#), from Old English *twēntig*, twenty, from Germanic compound **twēgentig*, "twice ten" (*-tig, ten; see [dekm](#)).
7. [TWINE](#), from Old English *twīn*, double thread, from Germanic **twīhna*, double thread, twisted thread.
8. [BETWEEN](#), [BETWIXT](#), [TWIXT](#), from Old English *betwēonum* and *betweox*, *betwix*, between, from Germanic compounds **bi-twīhna* and **bi-twisk*, "at the middle point of two" (*bi*, at, by; see [ambhi](#)).
9. [TWILL](#), from Old English *twilic*, woven of double thread, from Germanic compound **twilic-*, "two-threaded fabric."
10. Suffixed form **dwi-no-*.
 - a. [TWIN](#), from Old English *twinn*, *getwinn*, two by two, twin, from Germanic **twisnaz*, double;
 - b. [BI-](#)¹, [BINAL](#), [BINARY](#); [COMBINE](#), [PINOCHE](#), from Latin *bīnī*, two by two, two each.
11. Suffixed form **dwi-plo-*. [TWIG](#)¹, from Old English *twigge*, a branch, from Germanic **twig(g)a*, a fork.
12. Compound **dwi-plo-*, twofold (*-plo-, -fold; see [pel-](#)²). [DIPLO-](#), [DIPLOE](#), [DIPLOID](#), [DIPLOMA](#); [ANADIPLOSIS](#), [DIPLODOCUS](#), from Greek *diploos*, *diplous*, twofold.
13. Suffixed reduplicated form **dwi-du-mo-*. [DIDYMIUM](#), [DIDYMOUS](#); [EPIDIDYMIS](#), from Greek *didumos*, double, the testicles.
14. Suffixed form **dwi-gha*. [DICHASium](#), [DICH-](#), from Greek *dikha*, in two.
15. [DHIVEHI](#), from Sanskrit *dvīpah*, island, from earlier **dvi-ṣp-o-* "having water on two sides" (**ap-*, *ṣp-*, water).

III. Inflected form *duwō.

1. [DEUCE](#)¹, [DOZEN](#), [DUAL](#), [DUET](#), [DUO](#), [DUO-](#); [DUODECIMAL](#), [DUUMVIR](#), from Latin *duo*, two.
2. [DUAD](#), [DYAD](#); [DODECAGON](#), [HENDIADYS](#), from Greek *duo*, *duō*, two.

IV. Variant form *du-

1. Compound **du-plo-*, twofold (*-plo-, -fold; see [pel-](#)²). [DOUBLE](#), [DOUBLET](#), [DOUBLOON](#), [DUPE](#), from Latin *duplus*, double.

2. Compound **du-plek-*, twofold (**-plek-*, -fold; see [plek-](#)). [DUPLEX](#), [DUPLICATE](#), [DUPLICITY](#); [CONDUPLICATE](#), from Latin *duplex*, double.
 3. Suffixed form **du-bhw-io-*. [DOUBT](#), [DUBIOUS](#); [REDOUBTABLE](#), from Latin *dubius*, doubtful (< "hesitating between two alternatives"), and *dubitāre*, to be in doubt.
- V. Also ultimately from this root, although the exact preform is unclear, is the Middle Indic prefix **du-*, two. [DUPATTA](#).

[Pokorny *duō(u)* 228.]

dyeu-

To shine (and in many derivatives, "sky, heaven, god"). Zero-grades **dyu-* and **diw-*.

Derivatives include [Tuesday](#), [divine](#), [jovial](#), [Jupiter](#), [diary](#), [dismal](#), [journey](#), and [psychedelic](#).

- I. Basic form **dyeu-*, Jove, the name of the god of the bright sky, head of the Indo-European pantheon.
 1. [JOVE](#), [JOVIAL](#); [APOJOVE](#), [PERJOVE](#), [SANGIOVESE](#), from Latin *Iovis*, Jupiter, or *Iov-*, stem of *Iuppiter*, Jupiter.
 2. [JULY](#), from Latin *Iūlius*, "descended from Jupiter" (name of a Roman gens), from derivative **iou-il-*.
 3. Vocative compound **dyeu-pāter*, "O father Jove" (**pāter-*, father; see [pāter-](#)). [JUPITER](#), from Latin *Iuppiter*, *Iūpiter*, head of the Roman pantheon.
 4. [DIONE](#), [ZEUS](#); [DIANTHUS](#), [DIOSCURI](#), from Greek *Zeus* (genitive *Dios*), Zeus.
- II. Noun **deiws*, god, formed by *e*-insertion to the zero-grade **diw-* and suffixation of (accented) *-o-*.
 1.
 - a. [TIU](#), [TUESDAY](#), from Old English *Tīw* (genitive *Tīwes*), god of war and sky;
 - b. [TYR](#), from Old Norse *Týr*, sky god. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **Tīwaz*.
 2. [DEISM](#), [DEITY](#), [JOSS](#); [ADIEU](#), [ADIOS](#), [DEIFIC](#), [DEUS EX MACHINA](#), from Latin *deus*, god.
 3. [DIVA](#), [DIVINE](#), from Latin *dīvus*, divine, god.
 4. [DIS](#), [DIVES](#), from Latin *dīves*, rich (< "fortunate, blessed, divine").
 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **diw-yo-*, heavenly. [DIANA](#), from Latin *Diāna*, moon goddess.
 6. [DEVA](#), [DEVI](#); [DEODAR](#), [DEVANAGARI](#), from Sanskrit *devaḥ*, god, and *deva-*, divine.
 7. [ASMODEUS](#), from Avestan *daēuua-*, spirit, demon.
- III. Variant **dyē-* (< **dyeā-*) [DIAL](#), [DIARY](#), [DIET](#)², [DISMAL](#), [DIURNAL](#), [JOURNAL](#), [JOURNEY](#); [ADJOURN](#), [AJOURÉ](#), [CIRCADIAN](#), [MERIDIAN](#), [POSTMERIDIAN](#), [QUOTIDIAN](#), [SOJOURN](#), from Latin *diēs*, day.
- IV. Variant **deiā-*. [PSYCHEDELIC](#), [ADELGRID](#), from Greek *dēlos* (< **deyalos*), clear.

[Pokorny 1. *dei-* 183.]

ed-

To eat; original meaning "to bite." Oldest form **h₁ed-*.

1.
 - a. [EAT](#), from Old English *etan*, to eat;
 - b. [ETCH](#), from Old High German *ezzen*, to feed on, eat;
 - c. [ORT](#), from Middle Dutch *eten*, to eat;
 - d.
 - i. [FRET](#)¹, from Old English *fretan*, to devour;
 - ii. [FRASS](#), from Old High German *frezzan*, to devour. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic compound **fra-etan*, to eat up (**fra-*, completely; see [per](#)¹). **a-d** all from Germanic **etan*.
2. [EDACIOUS](#), [EDIBLE](#), [ESCAROLE](#), [ESCULENT](#), [ESURIENT](#); [COMEDO](#), [COMESTIBLE](#), [OBESE](#), from Latin *edere*, to eat.
3. [PRANDIAL](#), from Latin compound *prandium*, lunch, probably from **prām-(e)d-yo-*, "first meal," **prām-*, first; see [per](#)¹.
4. Suffixed form **ed-un-o-*. [JOTUN](#), from Old Norse *jötunn*, giant, jotun, from Germanic *idunaz* (perhaps < "immense eater" or "man-eating giant").
5. Suffixed form **ed-un-ā-*. [ANODYNE](#), [PLEURODYNIA](#), from Greek *odunē*, pain (< "gnawing care").
6. Suffixed zero-grade form **ād-ti-*. [ALFALFA](#), from Old Iranian **-sti-*, food, in compound. **aspa-sti*-clover, alfalfa ("horse food") (**aspa-*, horse; see [ekwo-](#)).
7. [SAMOYED](#), from Russian *-ed*, eater.

[Pokorny *ed-* 287.]
See also derivative [dent-](#).

eg

I. Nominative form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. Oldest form **eĝ*, becoming **eg* in centum languages. (For oblique forms see [me-](#)¹).

1. [I](#)¹, from Old English *ic*, I, from Germanic **ek*.
2. Extended form **egō*. [EGO](#), [EGOIST](#), [EGOTISM](#), from Latin *ego*, I.

[Pokorny *eĝ-* 291.]

eghs

Out. Oldest form **eĝhs*, becoming **eghs* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [strange](#), and [extreme](#).

1. Variant **eks*.
 - a. [EX](#)¹, [EX-](#); [DEUS EX MACHINA](#), from Latin *ex*, *ex-*, out of, away from;
 - b. [ECTO-](#), [EX-](#), [EXO-](#), [EXOTERIC](#), [EXOTIC](#); [EKPYROTIC](#), [ELECTUARY](#), [LEKVAR](#), [SYNECDOCHE](#), from Greek *ex*, *ek*, out of, from.
2. Suffixed (comparative) variant form **eks-tero-*.
 - a. [ESTRANGE](#), [EXTERIOR](#), [EXTERNAL](#), [EXTRA-](#), [STRANGE](#), from Latin *exter*, outward (feminine ablative *exterā*, *extrā*, on the outside);
 - b. further suffixed (superlative) form **eks-t(e)r-ēmo-*. [EXTREME](#), [EXTREMUM](#), from Latin *extrēmus*, outermost (**-mo-*, superlative suffix).
3. Suffixed form **eghs-ko-*. [ESCHATOLOGY](#), from Greek *eskhatos*, outermost, last.
4. Celtic **eks-*, out (of), in compound **eks-dī-sedo-* (see [sed-](#)).
5. [SAMIZDAT](#), from Russian *iz*, from, out of, from Balto-Slavic **iz*.

[Pokorny *eĝhs* 292.]

eg^wh-

To drink. Oldest form **h₁eg^wh-*. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **ēg^wh-r-yo-*.

- a. [INEBRIATE](#), [RYEGRASS](#), from Latin *ēbrius*, drunk;
- b. Latin compound *sōbrius* (see [s\(w\)e-](#)).

[Not in Pokorny; compare Hittite *ekuzi*, he drinks, and Greek *nēphein*, to be sober (< "not drink," **ne-ēg^wh-*).]

ei-

To go. Oldest form **h₁ei-*, zero-grade **h₁i-*.

Derivatives include [ambition](#), [perish](#), [sudden](#), [transit](#), [ion](#), [initial](#), [janitor](#), and [January](#).

1. Full-grade form **ei-*.
 - a. [ADIT](#), [AMBIENT](#), [AMBITION](#), [CIRCUIT](#), [COITUS](#), [COMITIA](#), [EXIT](#), [INTROIT](#), [ISSUE](#), [OBITUARY](#), [PERISH](#), [PRAETOR](#), [PRETERITE](#), [SEDITION](#), [SUBITO](#), [SUDDEN](#), [TRANCE](#), [TRANSIENT](#), [TRANSIT](#), [TRANSITIVE](#), from Latin *īre*, to go;
 - b. [ION](#); [ANION](#), [CATION](#), [DYSPROSIUM](#), from Greek *ienai*, to go;
 - c. [RAMAYANA](#), from Sanskrit *eti*, he goes (< Indo-Iranian **ai-ti*), and abstract noun *ayanam*, a going, way.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **i-t-*.
 - a. Further suffixed form **i-t-yo-*. [COMMENCE](#), [INITIAL](#), [INITIATE](#), from Latin *initium*, entrance, beginning (*in-*, in; see [en](#)).
- 3.

- a. [COUNT](#)², [COUNTY](#); [CONCOMITANT](#), [CONSTABLE](#), [VISCOUNT](#), from Latin *comes* (stem *comit-*), companion (< "one who goes with another"; *com-*, with; see [kom](#)).
4. Suffixed form **i-ter*. [ERRANT](#), [EYRE](#), [ITINERANT](#), [ITINERARY](#), from Latin *iter*, journey.
5. Perhaps suffixed form **i-ti-*. [GASTARBEITER](#), from Old High German *arabeiti*, labor, from Germanic **arbaithi-* (see [orbh-](#)).
6. Extended form **yā-* (< **h₁yah₂-*, colored from earlier **h₁yeh₂-*) in suffixed forms **yā-no-*, **yā-nu-*.
 - a. [JANITOR](#), [JANUARY](#), [JANUS](#), from Latin *iānus*, archway, and *Iānus*, god of doors and of the beginning of a year;
 - b. [HINAYANA](#), [MAHAYANA](#), from Sanskrit *yānam*, way (in Buddhism, "mode of knowledge," "vehicle").

[Pokorny 1. *ei-* 293.]

eis-

In words denoting passion. Oldest form **h₁eis-* or possibly **h₁eish₂-*.

1. Suffixed form **eis-ā-*. [IRASCIBLE](#), [IRATE](#), [IRE](#), from Latin *īra*, anger.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **is-(ə)ro-*, powerful, holy. [HIERATIC](#), [HIERO-](#); [HIERARCH](#), [HIERARCHY](#), [HIERODULE](#), [HIEROGLYPHIC](#), [HIEROPHANT](#), from Greek *hieros*, "filled with the divine," holy.
3.
 - a. [IRON](#), from Old English *īse(r)n*, *īren*, iron;
 - b. [GISARME](#), [SPIEGELEISEN](#), from Old High German *īsarn*, *īsan*, iron. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **īsarno-*, "holy metal" (possibly from Celtic).
4. Suffixed o-grade form **ois-tro-*, madness. [ESTRUS](#); [ESTROGEN](#), [ESTRONE](#), from Greek *oistros*, gadfly, goad, anything causing madness.
5. Suffixed form **eis-mo*. [ASMODEUS](#), from Avestan *aēšma-*, anger.

[Pokorny 1. *eis-* 299.]

ekwo-

Horse. Probably to be segmented **ekw-o-*, a suffixed form akin to the lengthened o-grade adjective [ōku-](#), swift. Oldest form *h₁ekwo-*, becoming *ekwo-* in centum languages.

1. [EQUESTRIAN](#), [EQUID](#), [EQUINE](#), [EQUITANT](#), [EQUITATION](#), [EQUULEUS](#); [EQUISETUM](#), from Latin *equus*, horse.
2. [EOHIPPIUS](#), [HIPPOCAMPUS](#), [HIPPOCRENE](#), [HIPPODROME](#), [HIPPOGRIFE](#), [HIPPOPOTAMUS](#), from Greek *hippos*, horse.
3. [ALFAFA](#), from Old Iranian **aspa-*, horse.

[Pokorny *ekwo-*s 301.]

el-

Elbow, forearm.

1. Extended form **el-inā-*, elbow.
 - a. [ELL](#)², from Old English *eln*, forearm, cubit, from Germanic **elinō*;
 - b. [ELBOW](#), from Old English *elnboga*, elbow, from Germanic compound **elino-bugōn-*, "bend of the forearm," elbow (**bugōn-*, bend, bow; see [bheug-](#));
 - c. [ULNA](#), from Latin *ulna*, forearm.
2. Extended o-grade form **ol-enā-*. [UILLEANN PIPE](#), from Old Irish *uilenn*, elbow.
3. Extended lengthened o-grade form **ōl-enā-*. [OLECRANON](#), from Greek *ōlenē*, elbow.
4. Extended basic form **el-in-*. [ARSHIN](#), from Old Persian *arašn-*, ell, from Indo-Iranian **aratn(i)-*, probably from a variant **el-etn-* of **el-in-*.

[Pokorny 8. *el-* 307.]

em-

To take, distribute.

1. [ADEMPTION](#), [EXAMPLE](#), [EXEMPLARY](#), [EXEMPLIFY](#), [EXEMPLUM](#), [EXEMPT](#), [IMPROMPTU](#), [PEREMPTORY](#), [PREEMPTION](#), [PREMIUM](#), [PROMPT](#), [PRONTO](#), [RANSOM](#), [REDEEM](#), [REDEMPTION](#), [SAMPLE](#), [VINTAGE](#), from Latin *emere*, to obtain, buy.
2. [SUMPTUARY](#), [SUMPTUOUS](#); [ASSUME](#), [CONSUME](#), [PRESUME](#), [RESUME](#), [SUBSUME](#), from Latin *sūmere* (< **sus(e)m-*), to take, obtain, buy (*sus-*, variant of *sub-*, up from under; see [upo](#)).

[Pokorny *em-* 310.]

en

In.

Derivatives include [inner](#), [entrails](#), [industry](#), and [dysentery](#).

1.
 - a. [IN](#)¹, (preposition), from Old English *in*, in;
 - b. [IN](#)¹, (adverb), from Old English *inn*, into, *inne*, inside;
 - c. [INN](#), from Old English *inn*, habitation, inn;
 - d. [TSIMMES](#), from Old High German *in*, in;
 - e. [INNER](#), from Old English *innera*, farther in, inner, from Germanic (comparative) **inn(e)ra*;
 - f.
 - i. [BEN](#), from Old English *binnan*, within;
 - ii. [BILANDER](#), from Middle Dutch *binnen*, within (*be*, by; see [ambhi](#) + *innan*, in, within). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **innan*. **a-f** all from Germanic **in*.
2. [EN-](#)¹, [IN-](#)², from Latin *in*, *in-*, in, into.
3. [EN-](#)²; [ENKEPHALIN](#), [PARENCHYMA](#), [PARENTHESIS](#), from Greek *en*, *en-*.
4. Suffixed form **en-t(e)ro-*.
 - a. [INTRO-](#); [INTRODUCE](#), [INTROIT](#), [INTROMIT](#), [INTRORSE](#), [INTROSPECT](#), from Latin *intrō*, inward, within;
 - b. [ENTER](#), [INTRA-](#); [INTRADOS](#), from Latin *intrā*, inside, within;
 - c. [INTERIM](#), [INTRINSIC](#), from Latin *interim*, meanwhile, with ablative suffix *-im*, and *intrīnsecus*, on the inside, from *int(e)rim* + *secus*, alongside (see [sek](#)^{w-1}).
5. Suffixed form **en-ter*. [ENTRAILS](#), [INTER-](#), [INTERIOR](#), [INTERN](#), [INTERNAL](#), from Latin *inter*, *inter-*, between, among.
6. [INTIMA](#), [INTIMATE](#)², from Latin (superlative) *intimus*, innermost (**-mo-*, superlative suffix).
7. Extended form **en-do*.
 - a. [INDUSTRY](#), from Latin *industrius*, diligent (Archaic Latin *indostruus*; **stru-*, to construct; see [ster](#)²);
 - b. [INDIGENT](#), from Latin *indigēre*, to be in need (*egēre*, to be in need). Both **a** and **b** from *indu-*, within, from Archaic Latin *endo*;
 - c. [ENDO-](#), from Greek *endon*, *endo-*, within.
8. Suffixed form **en-tos*.
 - a. [DEDANS](#), [INTESTINE](#), [INTINE](#), [INTUSSUSCEPTION](#), from Latin *intus*, within, inside;
 - b. [ENTO-](#), from Greek *entos*, within.
9. Suffixed form **en-tero-*.
 - a. [ENTERIC](#), [ENTERO-](#), [ENTERON](#); [DYSENTERY](#), [EXENTERATE](#), [MESENTERY](#), from Greek *enteron*, intestine;
 - b. [ATOLL](#), perhaps ultimately from Sanskrit *antara-*, interior.
10. Extended form **ens*.
 - a. [EPISODE](#), from Greek *eis*, into;
 - b. suffixed form **ens-ō*. [ESOTERIC](#), [ESOTROPIA](#), from Greek *esō*, within.
11. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **ṇ-dha*. [AND](#), from Old English *and*, and, from Germanic **anda*, **unda*.

[Pokorny 1. *en* 311.]

epi

Also **opi**.

Near, at, against.

1. [OB-](#), from Latin *ob*, *ob-*, before, to, against.
2. [EPI-](#), from Greek *epi*, on, over, at.
3. [OPISTHOBRANCH](#), [OPISTHOGNATHOUS](#), from Greek *opisthen*, behind, at the back.
4. Zero-grade form **pi*, on, in Greek *piezein* (see [sed-](#)).
5. [OBLAST](#), from Russian *oblast'*, oblast, from Old Church Slavonic *ob*, on.
6. Reduced prefixal form **op-* in **op-wer-yo-* (see [wer-](#)⁴).
7. [DUOPSONY](#), [OPSONIN](#), from Greek **ops*, extra on the side, with, in noun *opson*, condiment, cooked food.

[Pokorny *epi* 323.]

er-¹

To move, set in motion. Oldest form **h₁er-*.

I. Basic form **er-*.

1. Probably Germanic **ar-*, **or-*, **art(a)*, to be, exist. [ARE](#)¹, [ART](#)², from Old English *eart* and *aron*, second person singular and plural present of *bēon*, to be.
2. Perhaps Germanic suffixed form **er-n-os-ti-*. [EARNEST](#)¹, from Old English *eornoste*, zealous, serious.
3. Uncertain o-grade suffixed form **ori-yo-*. [ORIENT](#), [ORIGIN](#), [ORIGINAL](#); [ABORT](#), from Latin *orīrī*, to arise, appear, be born.
4. Suffixed o-grade form **or-smā-*. [HORMESIS](#), [HORMONE](#), from Greek *hormē*, impulse, onrush.

II. Enlarged extended form **rei-s-*.

1. [RISE](#); [ARISE](#), from Old English *rīsan*, from Germanic **rīsan*;
2. Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **rois-ye-*.
 - a. [REAR](#)², from Old English *rēran*, to rear, raise, lift up;
 - b. [RAISE](#), from Old Norse *reisa*, to raise. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **raizjan*.

[Pokorny 3. *er-* 326; *ergh-* 339.]

er-²

Earth, ground. Extended form **ert-*.

- a. [EARTH](#), from Old English *eorthe*, earth;
- b. [AARDVARK](#), [AARDWOLF](#), from Middle Dutch *aerde*, *eerde*, earth. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **erthō*.

[Pokorny 4. *er-* 332.]

erə-

To row. Oldest form **h₁erh₁-*.

1. Variant form **rē-* (contracted from **reh₁-*, from earlier **h₁reh₁-*).
 - a. [ROW](#)², from Old English *rōwan*, to row, from Germanic **rō-*;
 - b. suffixed form **rō-tro-*. [RUDDER](#), [RUS](#), [RUSSIAN](#), [RUSSKY](#), from Old English *rōther* and Old Norse *rōdhr*, steering oar, both from Germanic **rōthra*, rudder;
 - c. suffixed form **rē-smo-*. [BIREME](#), [REMEX](#), [TRIEME](#), from Latin *rēmus*, oar.
2. Oldest variant form **h₁reh₁-* becoming **erē-* in Greek. [TRIERARCH](#), from Greek *triērēs*, trireme.

[Pokorny 1. *erə-* 338.]

ers-

To be in motion.

1. Variant form **rēs-*. [RACE](#)², from Old Norse *rās*, rushing, from Germanic **rēs-*.
2. Suffixed form **ers-ā-*. [ERR](#), [ERRATIC](#), [ERRATUM](#), [ERRONEOUS](#), [ERROR](#); [ABERRATION](#), from Latin *errāre*, to wander.

3. Possible zero-grade form **r̥s-i-*. [RISHI](#), from Sanskrit *r̥ṣiḥ*, poet, seer.

[Pokorny 2. *ere-s-* 336.]

es-

To be. Oldest form **h₁es-*, zero-grade **h₁s-*.

Derivatives include [yes](#), [soothe](#), [sin](#)¹, [essence](#), [absent](#), and [proud](#).

1. Athematic first person singular form **es-mi*. [AM](#), from Old English *eam*, *eom*, *am*, from Germanic **izm(i)*.
2. Athematic third person singular form **es-ti*. [IS](#), from Old English *is*, *is*, from Germanic **ist(i)*.
3. Optative stem **sī-*. [YES](#), from Old English *gēse*, *yes*, from *sīe*, *may it be (so)* (*gēa*, *yea*; see [i-](#)), from Germanic **sijai-*.
4. Suffixed zero-grade (participial) form **h₁s-ont-*, becoming **sont-*, *being*, *existing*, hence *real*, *true*.
 - a. [SOOTH](#), [SOOTHE](#), from Old English *sōth*, *true*, from Germanic **santhaz*;
 - b. suffixed (collective) zero-grade form **snt̥-yā-*, "that which is." [SIN](#)¹, from Old English *synn*, *sin*, from Germanic **sun(d)jō*, *sin* (< "it is true," "the sin is real");
 - c. [SUTTEE](#); [BODHISATTVA](#), [SATYAGRAHA](#), from Sanskrit *sat-*, *sant-*, *existing*, *true*, *virtuous*.
5. Basic form **es-*. [ENTITY](#), [ESSENCE](#); [ABESSIVE](#), [ABSENT](#), [ADESSIVE](#), [ESSIVE](#), [IMPROVE](#), [INESSIVE](#), [INTEREST](#), [OSSIA](#), [PRESENT](#)¹, [PRESENT](#)², [PROUD](#), [QUINTESSENCE](#), [REPRESENT](#), [STOVER](#), from Latin *esse*, *to be*.
6. Basic form **es-*. [-ONT](#), [-ONTO-](#); [-BIONT](#), [HOMIOUSIAN](#), [PAROUSIA](#), [SCHIZONT](#), from Greek *einai* (present participle *ont-*, *being*), *to be* (in *pareinai*, *to be present*).
7. Suffixed form **es-ti-*. [SWASTIKA](#), from Sanskrit *svasti*, *well-being* (*su-*, *good*; see [\(e\)su-](#)).

[Pokorny *es-* 340.]

See also extension [\(e\)su-](#).

(e)su-

Good. Oldest form **h₁(e)su-*. Originally suffixed form of [es-](#).

1. [EU-](#), from Greek *eu-*, *well*, combining form of *eus*, *good*.
2.
 - a. [SWASTIKA](#), from Sanskrit *svasti*, *well-being*, *good luck* (*-asti*, *being*; see [es-](#));
 - b. [NAINSOOK](#), from Sanskrit *sukha-*, *running easily* (said of a chariot), *pleasant* ("having good axle-holes"; *kham*, *axle-hole*). Both **a** and **b** from Sanskrit *su-*, *good*.
3. [CUSHY](#), perhaps from Urdu *khūš*, *good*, from Persian *khvaš*, perhaps from Old Iranian **khvaxša-*, *having a good appearance*, from *hu-* (becoming *khv-* before vowels), *good* (*-axša-*, *eye*; see [ok^w-](#)).

[Pokorny *esu-s* 342.]

eu-

To dress.

1. [ENDUE](#), [INDUMENTUM](#), from Latin *induere*, *to don* (*ind-*, variant of *in-*, *in*, *on*; see [en](#)).
2. [EXUVIAE](#), from Latin *exuere*, *to doff* (*ex-*, *off*; see [eghs](#)).
3. [REDUVIID](#), from Latin *reduvia*, *fragment* (*red-*, *back*, *in reverse*; see [re-](#)).

[Pokorny 2. *eu-* 346.]

See also extension [wes-](#)².

euə-

To leave, abandon, give out, whence nominal derivatives meaning *abandoned*, *lacking*, *empty*. Oldest form **h₁eu_h2-*, zero-grade **h₁uh₂-*, with variant form **h₁weh₂-*, colored to **h₁wah₂-*, becoming **wā-*.

1. Suffixed form **wə-no-*.
 - a. [WANE](#); [WANTON](#), from Old English *wanian*, to lessen (from Germanic **wanēn*), and *wan-*, without;
 - b. [WANT](#), from Old Norse *vanta*, to lack, from North Germanic **wanatōn*.
2. Suffixed form **wā-no-*. [VAIN](#), [VANITY](#), [VAUNT](#); [EVANESCE](#), [VANISH](#), from Latin *vānus*, empty.
3. Extended form **wak-*. [VACANT](#), [VACATE](#), [VACATION](#), [VACUITY](#), [VACUUM](#), [VOID](#); [AVOID](#), [DEVOID](#), [EVACUATE](#), from Latin *vacāre* (variant *vocāre*), to be empty.
4. Extended and suffixed form **wās-to-*. [WASTE](#); [DEVASTATE](#), from Latin *vāstus*, empty, waste.

[Pokorny 1. *eu-* 345.]

euə-dh-r

Udder. Related to [wē-r-](#).

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ūdh-r-*. [UDDER](#), from Old English *ūder*, udder, from Germanic **ūdr-*.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **oudh-r-*. [EXUBERANT](#), [EXUBERATE](#), from Latin adjective *ūber*, fertile, derived from *ūber*, "breast."

[Pokorny *ēudh-* 347.]

gal-

To call, shout.

1. [CALL](#), from Old Norse *kalla*, to call, from Germanic expressive form **kall-*.
2. [CLATTER](#), from Old English **clatrian*, to clatter, from Germanic **klat-*.
3. Expressive form **gall-*. [GALLINACEOUS](#), [GALLINULE](#); [PICO DE GALLO](#), from Latin *gallus*, cock (< "the calling bird"; but probably also associated with *Gallus*, Gallic, as if to mean "the bird of Gaul," the cock being archaeologically attested as an important symbol in the iconography of Roman and pre-Roman Gaul).
4. Suffixed form **gal-so-*. [GLASNOST](#), from Old Church Slavonic *glasŭ*, voice.
5. Reduplicated form **gal-gal-*. [GLAGOLITIC](#), from Old Church Slavonic *glagolŭ*, word.

[Pokorny 2. *gal-* 350.]

gāu-

To rejoice; also to have religious fear or awe. Oldest form **geh₂u-*, colored to **gah₂u-*, becoming **gau-* (before consonants) and **gāw-* (before vowels).

1. Suffixed extended form **gāw-idh-ē-*. [GAUD](#), [GAUDY](#)¹, [GAUDY](#)², [JOY](#); [ENJOY](#), [REJOICE](#), from Latin *gaudēre*, to rejoice.
2. Form (with nasal infix) **gə-n-u-*. [GANOID](#), from Greek *ganusthai*, to rejoice.

[Pokorny *gāu-* 353.]

gel-

Cold; to freeze.

Derivatives include [chill](#), [jelly](#), and [glacier](#).

1. [CHILL](#), from Old English *c(i)ele*, chill, from Germanic **kaliz*, coldness.
2. [COLD](#), from Old English *ceald*, cold, from Germanic **kaldaz*, cold.
3.
 - a. [COOL](#), from Old English *cōl*, cold, cool;
 - b. [KEEL](#)³, from Old English *cēlan*, to cool, from Germanic **kōljan*, to cool. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kōl-*, cool.
4. Suffixed form **gel-ā-*. [GELATIN](#), [GELATION](#), [JELLY](#); [CONGEAL](#), from Latin *gelāre*, to freeze.
5. Suffixed form **gel-u-*. [GELID](#), from Latin *gelū*, frost, cold.
6. Probably suffixed zero-grade form **gl̥-k-*. [GLACÉ](#), [GLACIAL](#), [GLACIATE](#), [GLACIER](#), [GLACIS](#); [DEMI-GLACE](#), [VERGLAS](#), from Latin *glaciēs*, ice.

gembh-

Tooth, nail. Oldest form **ĝembh-*, becoming **gembh-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [comb](#), [unkempt](#), and [gem](#).

1. Suffixed o-grade form **gombh-o-*.
 - a.
 - i. [COMB](#), [KAME](#), from Old English *comb*, *camb*, comb;
 - ii. [CAM](#), from Dutch *kam*, cog, comb;
 - iii. [UNKEMPT](#), from Old English *cemban*, to comb, from Germanic denominative **kambjan*, to comb.
(i)-(iii) all from Germanic **kambaz*, comb.
 - b. [GOMPHOSIS](#), from Greek *gomphos*, tooth, peg, bolt.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **gm̥bh-ōn-*. [OAKUM](#), from Old English *ā-cumba*, part of flax separated in hackling, oakum ("stuff combed off"; *ā-*, away, off).
3. Perhaps Germanic **kimb-*. [CHIME](#)², from Old English *cim-*, *cimb-*, rim (only in compounds),.
4. Possibly suffixed form **gembh-mā-*. [GEM](#), [GEMMA](#), [GEMMATION](#), [GEMMULE](#), from Latin *gemma*, bud, hence gem.

[Pokorny *ĝembh-* 369.]

gemə-

To marry. Oldest form **ĝemh₁-*, becoming **gemh₁-* in centum languages.

Suffixed zero-grade form **gm̥ə-o-*. [GAMETE](#), [GAMO-](#), [-GAMOUS](#), [-GAMY](#), from Greek *gamos*, marriage.

[Pokorny *ĝem(e)*- 369.]

genə-

Also **gen-**.

To give birth, beget; with derivatives referring to aspects and results of procreation and to familial and tribal groups. Oldest form **ĝenh₁-*, becoming **genh₁-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [kin](#), [king](#), [jaunty](#), [genius](#), [pregnant](#)¹, [gingerly](#), and [nature](#).

- I. Basic form **genə-*.
 1. Suffixed form **genə-es-*.
 - a. [GENDER](#), [GENERAL](#), [GENERATE](#), [GENERATION](#), [GENERIC](#), [GENEROUS](#), [GENRE](#), [GENUS](#); [CONGENER](#), [DEGENERATE](#), [ENGENDER](#), [MISCEGENATION](#), from Latin *genus*, race, kind;
 - b. [GENE](#); [ALLOGENEIC](#), [GENEALOGY](#), [GENOCIDE](#), [GENOTYPE](#), [HETEROGENEOUS](#), [SYNGENEIC](#), from Greek *genos* and *geneā*, race, family;
 - c. [-GEN](#), [-GENY](#); [EPIGENE](#), from Greek suffix *-genēs*, "-born."
 2. Suffixed form **gen(ə)-yo-*.
 - a. [GENIAL](#)¹, [GENIUS](#); [CONGENIAL](#), from Latin *genius*, procreative divinity, inborn tutelary spirit, innate quality;
 - b. [ENGINE](#), [INGENIOUS](#), from Latin *ingenium*, inborn character (*in-*, in; see [en](#)).
 3. Suffixed form **genə-ā-*. [INDIGEN](#), [INDIGENOUS](#), from Latin *indigena*, born in (a place), indigenous (*indu-*, within; see [en](#)).
 4. Suffixed form **genə-wo-*. [GENUINE](#), [INGENUOUS](#), from Latin *ingenuus*, born in (a place), native, natural, freeborn (*in-*, in; see [en](#)).
 5. Suffixed form **gen(ə)-men-*. [GERM](#), [GERMAN](#)², [GERMANE](#), [GERMINAL](#), [GERMINATE](#), from dissimilated Latin *germen*, shoot, bud, embryo, germ.
- II. O-grade form **gonə-*, reduced to **gon-* in suffixed form **gon-o-*.
 1. [GONAD](#), [GONO-](#), [-GONY](#); [ARCHEGONIUM](#), [CARPOGONIUM](#), [EPIGONE](#), from Greek *gonos*, child, procreation, seed.
 2. [HARIJAN](#), from Sanskrit *janah*, offspring, child, person.
- III. Zero-grade form **gn̥ə-*.

1. Suffixed form **gn̥ə-yo-*.
 - a. [KIN](#); [KINDRED](#), from Old English *cyn(n)*, race, family, kin;
 - b. [KING](#), from Old English *cyning*, king, from Germanic **kuningaz*, king. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kunjam*, family.
2. Suffixed form **gn̥ə-t-*.
 - a. [KIND](#)², from Old English *cynd*, *gecynd(e)*, origin, birth, race, family, kind, from Germanic **kundjaz*, family, race;
 - b. [KIND](#)¹, from Old English *gecynde*, natural, native, fitting (*ge-*, collective prefix; see [kom](#)), from Germanic **kundiz*, natural, native;
 - c. suffixed form **gn̥ə-ti-*.
 - i. [GENS](#), [GENTEEL](#), [GENTILE](#), [GENTLE](#), [GENTRY](#), [JAUNTY](#); [GENDARME](#), from Latin *gēns* (stem *genti-*), race, clan;
 - ii. [GENESIS](#), [-GENESIS](#), from Greek *genesis*, birth, beginning.
 - d. [KINDERGARTEN](#), [KRIS KRINGLE](#), [WUNDERKIND](#), from Old High German *kind*, child, from Germanic secondary full-grade variant **kenthām*;
 - e. suffixed form **gn̥ə-to-*. [JATAKA](#), from Sanskrit *jāta-*, born (verbal adjective of *janate*, he is born).
3. Reduplicated form **gi-gn̥(ə)-*. [GENITAL](#), [GENITIVE](#), [GENITOR](#), [GENITURE](#), [GENT](#)¹, [GINGERLY](#); [CONGENITAL](#), [PRIMOGENITOR](#), [PRIMOGENITURE](#), [PROGENITOR](#), [PROGENY](#), from Latin *gignere* (past participle *genitus*), to beget.
4. Reduced form **gn-* in suffixed form **-gn-o-*. [BENIGN](#), [MALIGN](#), from Latin *benignus*, good-natured, kindly (*bene*, well; see [deu-](#)²) and *malignus*, evil-natured, malevolent (*male*, ill; see [mel-](#)³).
5. Zero-grade form **gn̥ə-* becoming **gnā-*. [PREGNANT](#)¹; [IMPREGNATE](#), from Latin *praegnās*, pregnant (*prae-*, before; see [per](#)¹).
6. Suffixed form **gn̥ə-sko-* becoming **gnā-sko-*. [NADA](#), [NAIVE](#), [NASCENT](#), [NATAL](#), [NATION](#), [NATIVE](#), [NATURE](#), [NÉE](#), [NOËL](#); [ADNATE](#), [AGNATE](#), [COGNATE](#), [CONNATE](#), [ENATE](#), [INNATE](#), [NEONATE](#), [PUISNE](#), [PUNY](#), [RENAISSANCE](#), from Latin *gnāscī*, *nāscī* (past participle *gnātus*, *nātus*), to be born.
7. Reduced form **gn̥-* in Sanskrit compound *kr̥mi-ja-* (see [k^wr̥mi-](#)).

[Pokorny 1. *ġen-* 373.]

genu-¹

Knee; also angle. Oldest form **ġenu-*, becoming **genu-* in centum languages.

1. Variant form **gneu-*.
 - a. [KNEE](#), from Old English *cnēo*, knee, from Germanic **knewam*;
 - b. [KNEEL](#), from Old English *cnēowlian*, to kneel, from Germanic **knewljan*.
2. Basic form **genu-*. [GENICULATE](#), [GENUFLECT](#), from Latin *genū*, knee.
3. O-grade form **gonu-*. [POLYGONUM](#), [PYCNOGONID](#), from Greek *gonu*, knee.
4. Suffixed variant form **gōnw-yə-*. [-GON](#); [AMBLYGONITE](#), [DIAGONAL](#), [GONIOMETER](#), [ORTHOGONAL](#), from Greek *gōniā*, angle, corner.

[Pokorny 1. *ġenu-* 380.]

genu-²

Jawbone, chin. Oldest form **ġenu-*, becoming **genu-* in centum languages.

1. Form **genw-*. [CHIN](#), from Old English *cin(n)*, chin, from Germanic **kinnuz*.
2. Basic form **genu-*. [GENIAL](#)², from Greek *genus*, jaw.
3. Suffixed variant form **gn̥ə-dho-*. [GANACHE](#), [GNATHAL](#), [GNATHIC](#), [-GNATHOUS](#); [AGNATHAN](#), [CHAETOGNATH](#), [COMPSOGNATHUS](#), [GNATHOSTOME](#), from Greek *gnathos*, jaw.
4. Variant form **g(h)enu-*. [HANUMAN](#), from Sanskrit *hanu*, jaw.

[Pokorny 2. *ġenu-* 381.]

ger-

To gather. Oldest form **h₂ger-*.

1. Extended form **grem-*. [CRAM](#), from Old English *crammian*, to stuff, cram, from Germanic **kramm-*.
2. Reduplicated form **gre-g-*. [GREGARIOUS](#), [GREIGE](#); [AGGREGATE](#), [CONGREGATE](#), [EGREGIOUS](#), [SEGREGATE](#), from Latin *grex* (stem *greg-*), herd, flock.
3. Basic form **ager-*, with suffixed o-grade form **agor-ā-*. [AGORA](#)¹, [AGORAPHOBIA](#), [ALLEGORY](#), [CATEGORY](#), [PANEGYRIC](#), from Greek *ageirein*, to assemble, and *aguris*, *agorā*, marketplace.

[Pokorny 1. *ger-* 382.]

gerbh-

To scratch.

Derivatives include [carve](#), [crawl](#)¹, and [program](#).

1. [CARVE](#), from Old English *ceorfan*, to cut, from Germanic **kerban*.
2. [KERE](#), from Old English *cyrf*, a cutting (off), from zero-grade Germanic form **kurbiz*.
3. Variant form **grebh-*.
 - a. [CRAB](#)¹, from Old English *crabba*, a crab, from Germanic **krab(b)-*;
 - b. [CRAYFISH](#), from Old High German *kerbiz*, edible crustacean, from Germanic **krabiz-*;
 - c. perhaps Germanic **krab-*. [CRAWL](#)¹, from Old Norse *krafla*, to crawl.
4. Zero-grade form **grbh-*.
 - a. [GLAMOUR](#), [GRAFFITO](#), [GRAFT](#)¹, [GRAM](#)¹, [-GRAM](#), [GRAMMAR](#), [-GRAPH](#), [-GRAPHER](#), [GRAPHIC](#), [-GRAPHY](#); [AGRAPHIA](#), [AGRAPHIA](#), [ANAGRAM](#), [DIAGRAM](#), [EPIGRAM](#), [EPIGRAPH](#), [GRAPHITE](#), [ICONOGRAPHY](#), [PARAGRAPH](#), [PARALLELOGRAM](#), [PROGRAM](#), [PSEUDEPIGRAPHIA](#), [TETRAGRAMMATON](#), [TOPOGRAPHY](#), from Greek *graphein*, to scratch, draw, write, *gramma* (< **grbh-mn*), a picture, written letter, piece of writing, and *grammē*, a line;
 - b. [LANDGRAVE](#), [MARGRAVE](#), [PALSGRAVE](#), from Middle Dutch *grāve* and Middle Low German *grave*, count, from West Germanic **grafa*, a designation of rank, possibly borrowed from Greek *grapheus*, scribe.

[Pokorny *gerbh-* 392.]

gera-¹

To grow old. Oldest form **ġerh₂-*, becoming **gerh₂-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **gērā-s-*. [AGERATUM](#), [GERIATRICS](#), from Greek *gēras*, old age.
2. Suffixed form **gerā-ont-*. [GERONTO-](#), from Greek *gerōn* (stem *geront-*), old man.

[Pokorny *ġer-* 390.]

gera-²

To cry hoarsely; also the name of the crane. Oldest form **gerh₂-*.

Derivatives include [crack](#), [cranberry](#), and [pedigree](#).

- I. Words meaning "to cry hoarsely"; also words denoting the crow.
 1.
 - a. [CROW](#)¹, from Old English *crāwe*, a crow;
 - b. [CROW](#)², from Old English *crāwan*, to crow;
 - c. [CRACK](#), from Old English *cracian*, to resound;
 - d. [CRACKNEL](#), from Middle Dutch *krāken*, to crack;
 - e. [CRAKE](#), from Old Norse *krāka*, a crow;
 - f. [CROON](#), from Middle Dutch *krōnen*, to groan, lament. **a-f** all from Germanic **krē-*.
 2. Possibly from this root (but more likely imitative) is Germanic **kur(r)-*. [CUR](#), from Middle English *curre*, cur, akin to Old Norse *kurra*, to growl.

II. Words denoting a crane.

1.
 - a. [CRANE](#), from Old English *cran*, crane;
 - b. [CRANBERRY](#), from Middle Low German *kran*, crane. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kran-*, crane.
2. Extended form **grū-*. [GRUS](#); [PEDIGREE](#), from Latin *grūs*, crane.
3. Suffixed variant form **grā-k-*. [GRACKLE](#), from Latin *grāculus*, jackdaw.
4. Suffixed extended form **gera-no-*. [GERANIUM](#), from Greek *geranos*, crane.

[Pokorny 2. *ger-* 383.]

geus-

To taste, choose. Oldest form **ĝeus-*, becoming **geus-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [CHOOSE](#), from Old English *cēosan*, *ceōsan*, to choose, from Germanic **keusan*;
 - b. [CHOICE](#), from a Germanic source akin to Gothic *kausjan*, to test, taste, from Germanic causative **kausjan*.
2. [AGEUSIA](#), from Greek *geuesthai*, to taste.
3. Zero-grade form **gus-*. [VALKYRIE](#), from Old Norse *Valkyrja*, "chooser of the slain," Valkyrie (*valr*, the slain; see [wela-](#)), from Germanic **kuz-*.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **gus-tu-*. [GUST](#)², [GUSTO](#); [RAGOUT](#), from Latin *gustus*, taste.
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **gus-to-*, whence further suffixed (frequentative) form **gus-t-ā-*. [GUSTATION](#); [DEGUST](#), [DISGUST](#), from Latin *gustāre*, to taste.

[Pokorny *ĝeus-* 399.]

ghabh-

Also **ghebh-**.

To give or receive.

Derivatives include [give](#), [able](#), [malady](#), [prohibit](#), [duty](#), and [endeavor](#).

1. Form **ghebh-*.
 - a. [GIVE](#), from Old English *giefan*, to give, and Old Norse *gefa*, to give;
 - b. [ZEITGEBER](#), from Old High German *geban*, to give;
 - c. [FORGIVE](#), from Old English *forġi(e)fan*, to give, give up, leave off (anger), remit, forgive, from Germanic compound **far-geban*, to give away (**far-*, away; see [per](#)¹). **a-c** all from Germanic **geban*.
2. Suffixed form **ghebh-ti-*, something given (or received) [GIFT](#), from Old Norse *gipt*, *gift*, a gift, from Germanic **giftiz*.
3. O-grade form **ghobh-*. [GAVEL](#)², from Old English *gafo*, tribute, tax, debt, from Germanic **gab-ulam*, something paid (or received).
4. Form **ghabh-ē-*.
 - a. [ABLE](#), [BINNACLE](#), [HABILE](#), [HABIT](#), [HABITABLE](#), [HABITANT](#), [HABITAT](#); [AVOIRDUPOIS](#), [COHABIT](#), [EXHIBIT](#), [INHABIT](#), [INHIBIT](#), [MALADY](#), [PREBEND](#), [PROHIBIT](#), [PROVENDER](#), from Latin *habēre*, to hold, possess, have, handle (> *habitāre*, to dwell);
 - b. [DEBENTURE](#), [DEBIT](#), [DEBT](#), [DEVOIR](#), [DUE](#), [DUTY](#); [ENDEAVOR](#), from Latin *dēbēre*, to owe (*dē-*, away from; see [de-](#)).

[Pokorny *ghabh-* 407.]

Compare [kap-](#).

ghans-

Goose. Oldest form **ĝhans-*, becoming **ghans-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [GOOSE](#); [GOSHAWK](#), from Old English *gōs* (nominative plural *gēs*), goose;
 - b. [GOSLING](#), from Old Norse *gās*, goose;
 - c. [GUNSEL](#), from Old High German *gans*, goose;

- d. [GONZO](#), from Spanish *ganso*, goose, from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *gans*, goose. **a-d** all from Germanic **gans-* (nominative plural **gansiz*).
2. [GANDER](#), from Old English *ganra*, *gandra*, gander, from Germanic **gan(d)rōn-*.
3. [GANNET](#), from Old English *ganot*, gannet, from Germanic **ganōtōn-*.
4. Suffixed form **ghans-er-*. [ANSERINE](#); [MERGANSER](#), from Latin *ānser* (< **hanser*), goose.
5. Basic form **ghans-*. [CHENOPOD](#), from Greek *khēn*, goose.

[Pokorny *ghan-s-* 412.]

ghē-

To release, let go; (in the middle voice) to be released, go. Oldest form **gheh₁-*, becoming **ghē-* in satem languages and **ghē-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [heir](#), and [gait](#).

1. [GO](#)¹; [AGO](#), [FOREGO](#)¹, [FORGO](#), from Old English *gān*, to go, from Germanic variant form **gaian*.
2. Suffixed form **ghē-ro-*. [HEIR](#), [HEREDITAMENT](#), [HEREDITY](#), [HERITAGE](#); [INHERIT](#), from Latin *hērēs*, heir (? < "orphan" < "bereft").
3. Possibly suffixed o-grade form **ghō-ro-*, "empty space."
 - a. [-CHORE](#), [HORIIKI](#); [ANCHORITE](#), [CHOROGRAPHY](#), from Greek *khōros*, place, country, particular spot;
 - b. [CHORIPETALOUS](#), from Greek *khōris*, *khōri*, apart, separate.
4. Possible suffixed zero-grade form **gha-t(w)ā-*.
 - a. [GAIT](#), [GATE](#)², from Old Norse *gata*, path, street;
 - b. [GANTLET](#)¹, [GAUNTLET](#)², from Old Swedish *gata*, lane. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **gatwōn-*, a going.
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **gha-no-*. [HINAYANA](#), from Sanskrit *hīna-*, inferior, verbal adjective of *jahāti*, he leaves, lets go (< reduplicated **ghe-ghē-ti*, **ghe-gheā-ti*).

[Pokorny 1. *ghē-* 418.]

ghebh-el-

Head.

1. [GABLE](#), from Old Norse *gafl*, gable, from Germanic **gablaz*, top of a pitched roof.
2. Form **kephal-*, dissimilated from **khephal-*. [CEPHALIC](#), [CEPHALO-](#), [-CEPHALOUS](#); [AUTOCEPHALOUS](#), [ENCEPHALO-](#), [ENKEPHALIN](#), [HYDROCEPHALUS](#), [PACHYCEPHALOSAUR](#), from Greek *kephalē*, head.

[Pokorny *ghebh-el-* 423.]

ghei-

Theoretical base of **ghyem-*, **ghiem-*, winter. Oldest forms **ghei-*, **ghyem-*, **ghiem-*, becoming **ghei-*, **ghyem-*, **ghiem-* in centum languages.

1. Form **ghiem-*. [HIEMAL](#), from Latin *hiems*, winter.
2. Suffixed variant form **gheim-ri-no-*. [HIBERNACULUM](#), [HIBERNATE](#), from Latin *hibernus*, pertaining to winter.
3. O-grade form **ghiom-*. [CHIONODOXA](#), from Greek *khiōn* (stem *khion-*), snow, from earlier **khiōn-*, **khiom-*, with **-n-* (< final **-m*) generalized in oblique stem from nominative singular *khiōn* (< **ghiōm* with lengthened o-grade).
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghim-r̥-yā*, "female animal one year (winter) old." [CHIMERA](#), from Greek *khimaira*, she-goat.

[Pokorny 2. *ghei-* 425.]

ghel-¹

To call.

1.
 - a. [YELL](#), from Old English *gellan*, *giellan*, to sound, shout;
 - b. [YELP](#), from Old English *gielpān*, to boast, exult;
 - c. [NIGHTINGALE](#), from Old English *galan*, to sing. **a-c** all from Germanic **gel-*, **gal-*.
2. Reduplicated form **ghi-ghl-*. [CICHLID](#), from Greek *kikhlē*, thrush, later also the name for a kind of wrasse (a sea fish that has bright colors and jagged waving fins, reminiscent of the plumage of a bird).
3. [CELANDINE](#), from Greek *khelidwōn*, *khelidōn*, the swallow.

[Pokorny *ghel-* 428.]

ghel-²

To shine; with derivatives referring to colors, bright materials, gold (probably "yellow metal"), and bile or gall. Oldest form **ghel-*, becoming **ghel-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [gold](#), [arsenic](#), [melancholy](#), [Hare Krishna](#), [gleam](#), [glimpse](#), and [glide](#).

I. Words denoting colors.

1. Suffixed form **ghel-wo-*. [YELLOW](#), from Old English *geolu*, yellow, from Germanic **gelwaz*.
2. Suffixed variant form **ghlō-ro-*. [CHLORO-](#); [CHLORITE](#)¹, from Greek *khlōros*, green, greenish yellow.
3. Suffixed variant form **ghlo-wo-*. [CHLOASMA](#), from Greek *khloos* (< **khlo-wo-s*), greenish color.
4. O-grade form **ghol-*. [PODZOL](#), from Russian *zola*, ashes (from their color).
5. Suffixed form **ghel-i-*. [HARE KRISHNA](#), [HARIJAN](#), from Sanskrit *hari-*, tawny yellow.
6. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **ghl̥-wo-* in Latin *fulvus*, tawny (with dialectal *f-* as in *fel*, gall) [FULVOUS](#); [GRISEOFULVIN](#).

II. Words denoting gold.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghl̥-to-*.
 - a. [GOLD](#), from Old English *gold*, gold;
 - b. [GILD](#)¹, from Old English *gyldan*, to gild, from Germanic denominative verb **gulthjan*;
 - c. [GUILDER](#), [GULDEN](#), from Middle Dutch *gulden*, golden;
 - d. [GOWAN](#), from Middle English *gollan*, yellow flower, possibly from a source akin to Old Norse *gullinn*, golden. **a-d** all from Germanic **gultham*, gold.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-to-*. [ZLOTY](#), from Polish *złoto*, gold.
3. Suffixed full-grade form **ghel-no-*. [ARSENIC](#), from Syriac *zarnīkā*, orpiment, from Middle Iranian **zarnīk-*, from Old Iranian **zarna-*, golden.

III. Words denoting bile.

1. Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-no-*. [GALL](#)¹, from Old English *gealla*, gall, from Germanic **gallōn-*, bile.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **ghol-ā-*. [CHOLE-](#), [CHOLER](#), [CHOLERA](#); [ACHOLIA](#), [MELANCHOLY](#), from Greek *kholē*, bile.
3. Suffixed full-grade form **ghel-n-*. [FELON](#)², from Latin *fel*, bile.

IV. A range of Germanic words (where no preforms are given, the words are late creations).

1. [GLEAM](#), from Old English *glæm*, bright light, gleam, from Germanic **glaimiz*.
2. [GLIMPSE](#), from Middle English *glimsen*, to glimpse, from a source akin to Middle High German *glimsen*, to gleam.
3. [GLINT](#), from Middle English *glent*, a glint, and *glenten*, to shine, from a source akin to Swedish dialectal *glinta*, to shine.
4. [GLIMMER](#), from Middle English *glimeren*, to glimmer, from a source akin to Swedish *glimra*, glimmer.
5. [GLITTER](#), from Old Norse *glitra*, to shine.
6. [GLITZ](#), from Old High German *glīzan*, to sparkle.
7. [GLISTEN](#), from Old English *glisnian*, to shine.
8. [GLISTER](#), from Middle Dutch *glinsteren* or Middle Low German *glisteren*, to shine.
9. [GLASS](#), [GLAZE](#), [GLAZIER](#), from Old English *glæs*, glass, from Germanic **glasam*, glass.
10. [GLARE](#)¹, from Middle English *glaren*, to glitter, stare, from a source akin to Middle Low German *glaren*, to glisten, from Germanic **glaz-*.
11. [GLOSS](#)¹, from a source perhaps akin to Icelandic *glossi*, a spark.
12. [GLANCE](#)², from Old High German *glanz*, bright.
13. [GLEG](#), from Old Norse *glöggr*, clear-sighted.
14. [GLAD](#)¹, from Old English *glæd*, shining, joyful, from Germanic **gladaz*.

15. [GLEE](#); [GLEEMAN](#), from Old English *glēo*, sport, merriment, from Germanic **gleujam*.
16.
 - a. [GLEED](#), from Old English *glēd*, ember;
 - b. [GLOGG](#), from Old Norse *glodh*, ember. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **glō-di-*.
17.
 - a. [GLOW](#), from Old English *glōwan*, to glow;
 - b. [GLOW](#), from Old High German *gluoen*, to glow;
 - c. [GLOWER](#), from Middle English *gloren*, to gleam, stare, probably from a source akin to Norwegian dialectal *glora*, to gleam, stare;
 - d. [GLOAT](#), from a source perhaps akin to Old Norse *glotta*, to smile (scornfully). **a-d** all from Germanic **glō-*.
18. [GLOAMING](#), from Old English *glōm*, twilight, from Germanic **glō-m-*.
19. Possibly distantly related to this root is Germanic **glīdan*, to glide.
 - a. [GLIDE](#), from Old English *glīdan*, to slip, glide;
 - b. [GLISSADE](#), from Old French *glier*, to glide;
 - c. [GLITCH](#), from Old High German *glītan*, to glide;
 - d. [GLEDE](#), from Old English *glida*, kite (< "gliding, hovering bird"), from derivative Germanic **glidōn-*.
20. [GLIB](#), from a source possibly akin to Middle Low German *glibberich*, slippery.

[Pokorny 1. *ghel-* 429.]

ghedh-

To unite, join, fit.

1. Lengthened o-grade form **ghōdh-*. [GOOD](#), from Old English *gōd*, good, from Germanic **gōdaz*, "fitting, suitable."
2. [TOGETHER](#), from Old English *tōgædere*, together (*tō*, to; see [de-](#)), from Germanic **gadurī*, "in a body."
3. [GATHER](#), from Old English *gad(e)rian*, to gather, from Germanic **gadurōn*, "to come or bring together."

[Pokorny *ghedh-* 423.]

ghend-

Also *ghed-*.

To seize, take.

Derivatives include [get](#), [guess](#), [prison](#), [comprehend](#), [surprise](#), and [prey](#).

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

[Pokorny *ghend-* 437.]

gher-¹

To grasp, enclose; with derivatives meaning "enclosure." Oldest form **ġher-*, becoming **gher-* in centum languages. Derivatives include [orchard](#), [kindergarten](#), [courteous](#), [choir](#), and [choral](#).

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr₀-dh-*.
 - a. [GIRD](#)¹, [GIRT](#)¹, from Old English *gyrdan*, to gird, from Germanic **gurdjan*;
 - b. [GIRDLE](#), from Old English *gyrdel*, girdle;
 - c. [GIRTH](#), from Old Norse *gjörðh*, girdle, girth.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **ghor-to-* or (in Germanic) **ghor-dho-*, an enclosure.
 - a.
 - i. [YARD](#)²; [ORCHARD](#), from Old English *geard*, enclosure, garden, yard;
 - ii. [GARTH](#); [ASGARD](#), from Old Norse *gardhr*, enclosure, garden, yard;
 - iii. [KINDERGARTEN](#), from Old High German *garto*, garden;
 - iv. [GARDEN](#), [JARDINIÈRE](#), from Old North French *gart*, garden;
 - v. [HANGAR](#), from Old French *hangard*, shelter, possibly from Germanic **haimgardaz* (**haimaz*, home; see [tkei-](#));
 - vi. Germanic compound **midja-gardaz* (see [medhyo-](#)). (i)-(vi) all from Germanic **gardaz*.
 - b. [HORTICULTURE](#), [ORTOLAN](#), from Latin *hortus*, garden.
3. Prefixed and suffixed zero-grade form **ko(m)-ghr₀-ti-* (**ko(m)-*, collective prefix, "together"; see [kom](#)). [COHORT](#), [CORTEGE](#), [COURT](#), [COURTEOUS](#), [COURTESAN](#), [COURTESY](#), [COURTIER](#), [CURTILAGE](#), [CURTSY](#), from Latin *cohors* (stem *cohort-*), enclosed yard, company of soldiers, multitude.
4. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **ghor-o-*. [CAROL](#), [CHOIR](#), [CHORAL](#), [CHORALE](#), [CHORIC](#), [CHORISTER](#), [CHORUS](#), [HORA](#); [CHORAGUS](#), [TERPSICHORE](#), from Greek *khōros*, dancing ground (? perhaps originally a special enclosure for dancing), dance, dramatic chorus.

[Pokorny 4. *ġher-* 442, *ġherdh-* 444.]

gher-²

To like, want. Oldest form **ġher-*, becoming **gher-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed form **gher-n-*. [YEARN](#), from Old English *giernan*, *gyrnan*, to strive, desire, yearn, from Germanic **gernjan*.
2. Possibly extended form **ghrē-*.
 - a. [GREEDY](#), from Old English *grēdig*, hungry, covetous, greedy, from Germanic **grēdiga-*, hungry, formed from **grēduz*, hunger;
 - b. [CATACHRESIS](#), [CHRESTOMATHY](#), from Greek *khresthai*, to lack, want, use, from *khre*, it is necessary.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr₀-to-*. [HORTATIVE](#); [EXHORT](#), from Latin *hortārī*, to urge on, encourage (< "to cause to strive or desire").
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr₀-i-*. [CHARISMA](#); [EUCHARIST](#), from Greek *khāris*, grace, favor.
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr₀-yo-*. [CHERVIL](#), from Greek *khairein*, to rejoice, delight in.

[Pokorny 1. *ġher-* 440.]

gherə-

Gut, entrail. Oldest form **ġherh₂-*, becoming **gherh₂-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed form **gherə-no-*. [YARN](#), from Old English *gearn*, yarn, from Germanic **garnō*, string.
2. Suffixed form **gherə-n-*. [HERNIA](#), from Latin *hernia*, "protruded viscus," rupture, hernia.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **ghorə-d-*. [CHORD](#)², [CORD](#), [CORDON](#); [HARPSICORD](#), [HEXACHORD](#), [TETRACHORD](#), from Greek *khordē*, gut, string.
4. O-grade form **ghorə-*. [CHORION](#), from Greek *khōrion*, intestinal membrane, afterbirth.
5. Possible suffixed zero-grade form **ghrə-u-*. [HARUSPEX](#), from Latin *haruspex*, "he who inspects entrails," diviner (-*spex*, "he who sees"; see [spek-](#)), but perhaps borrowed from Etruscan.

[Pokorny 5. *ġher-* 443.]

ghes-

Hand. Oldest form **ghes-*, becoming **ghes-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed form **ghes-ōr*, stem **ghes-(e)r-*. [CHIRO-](#); [CHIRONOMID](#), [CHIRURGEON](#), [ENCHIRIDION](#), [SURGEON](#), [SURGERY](#), from Greek *kheir*, hand.
2. Suffixed form **ghes-to-*. [PRESS](#)², [PRESTO](#); [IMPREST](#), from Latin *praestō*, at hand, perhaps from prefixed form **prai-ghes-to-* (**prai-*, before; see [per](#)¹).

[Pokorny 1. *ghesor-* 447.]

gheslo-

Seen by some as a base for words meaning "thousand." Oldest form **gheslo-*, becoming **gheslo-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed form **ghesl-yo-*. [CHILIAD](#), [KILO-](#), from Greek *khīlioī*, thousand.
2. Compound **sm̥-gheslo-* (**sm̥-*, one; see [sem-](#)¹). [HAZARA](#), from Old Iranian **hazahram*, thousand.
3. [MIL](#)¹, [MILE](#), [MILLENARY](#), [MILLESIMAL](#), [MILLI-](#), [MILLIARY](#), [MILLIME](#), [MILLION](#); [MILFOIL](#), [MILLEFIORI GLASS](#), [MILLEFLEUR](#), [MILLENNIUM](#), [MILLEPORE](#), [MILLPEDE](#), [PER MIL](#), from Latin *mille*, thousand, which has been analyzed as **smī-*, "one" + a form **ghslī-*, but is of obscure origin.

[Pokorny *ghéslo-* 446.]

gheu-

To pour, pour a libation. Oldest form **gheu-*, becoming **gheu-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [gut](#), [funnel](#), [fusion](#), and [refund](#).¹

- I. Extended form **gheud-*.
 1. Zero-grade form **ghud-*.
 - a. [GUT](#), from Old English *guttas*, intestines, from Germanic **gut-*;
 - b. [GYTTJA](#), from Swedish *gyttja*, perhaps from Germanic **gutjōn*.
 2. Nasalized zero-grade form **ghu-n-d-*. [FOISON](#), [FONDANT](#), [FONDUE](#), [FONT](#)², [FOUND](#)², [FUNNEL](#), [FUSE](#)², [FUSILE](#), [FUSION](#); [AFFUSION](#), [CIRCUMFUSE](#), [CONFOUND](#), [CONFUSE](#), [DIFFUSE](#), [EFFUSE](#), [INFUSE](#), [PERFUSE](#), [PROFUSE](#), [REFUND](#), [REFUSE](#)¹, [REFUSE](#)², [SUFFUSE](#), [TRANSFUSE](#), from Latin *fundere*, to melt, pour out.
- II. Extended form **gheus-*.
 1.
 - a. [GUST](#)¹, from Old Norse *gustr*, a cold blast of wind, from Germanic suffixed form **gustiz*;
 - b. [GUSH](#), from Middle English *gushen*, to gush, perhaps akin to Icelandic *gusa*, to gush. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic zero-grade form **gus-*.
 2. [GEYSER](#), from Old Norse *geysa*, to gush, from Germanic suffixed o-grade form **gausjan*.
 3.
 - a. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghus-mo-*. [CHYME](#); [ECCHYMOSIS](#), from Greek *khūmos*, juice;
 - b. suffixed zero-grade form **ghus-lo-*. [CHYLE](#), from Greek *khūlos*, juice.
- III. Suffixed form **gheu-ti-*. [FUTILE](#), from Latin *fūtilis*, "(of a vessel) easily emptied, leaky," hence untrustworthy, useless.
- IV. Basic form **gheu-*.
 1. [ALCHEMY](#), [PARENCHYMA](#), from Greek *khein* (stem form *khu-*), to pour.
 2. O-grade form **ghou-*.
 - a. [CHOANOCYTE](#), from Greek *khoanē* (< **khowanā*), funnel;
 - b. [OINOCHOE](#), from Greek *khoē* (< **khowā*), a pouring.
- V. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghu-trā*. [CHYTRID](#), from Greek *khutrā*, pot.

[Pokorny *gheu-* 447.]

gheu(ə)-

To call, invoke. Oldest form *gheu(h_{2/3})-, becoming *gheu(h_{2/3})- in centum languages. Suffixed zero-grade form *ghu-to-, "the invoked," god.

- a. [GOD](#), from Old English *god*, god;
- b. [GIDDY](#), from Old English *gydig*, *gidig*, possessed, insane, from Germanic *gud-iga-, possessed by a god;
- c. [GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG](#), from Old High German *got*, god. **a-c** all from Germanic *gudam, god.

[Pokorny *ghau-* 413.]

ghos-ti-

Stranger, guest, host; properly "someone with whom one has reciprocal duties of hospitality."

1. Basic form *ghos-ti-.
 - a.
 - i. [GUEST](#), from Old Norse *gestr*, guest;
 - ii. [GASTARBEITER](#), from Old High German *gast*, guest. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *gastiz.
 - b. [HOST](#)², [HOSTILE](#), from Latin *hostis*, enemy (< "stranger").
2. Compound *ghos-pot-, *ghos-po(d)-, "guest-master," one who symbolizes the relationship of reciprocal obligation (*pot-, master; see [poti-](#)). [HOSPICE](#), [HOSPITABLE](#), [HOSPITAL](#), [HOSPITALITY](#), [HOST](#)¹, [HOSTAGE](#), [HOSTEL](#), [HOSTLER](#), from Latin *hospes* (stem *hospit-*), host, guest, stranger.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form *ghs-en-wo-. [XENIA](#), [XENO-](#), [XENON](#); [AXENIC](#), [EUXENITE](#), [PYROXENE](#), from Greek *xenos*, guest, host, stranger.

[Pokorny *ghosti-s* 453.]

ghrē-

To grow, become green. Contracted from *ghreh₁-.

1. O-grade form *ghrō-. [GROW](#), from Old English *grōwan*, to grow, from Germanic *grō(w)an.
2. Suffixed o-grade form *ghrō-n-yo-. [GREEN](#), from Old English *grēne*, green, from Germanic *grōnjaz, green.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form *ghrə-so-. [GRASS](#), [GRAZE](#)¹, from Old English *græs*, grass, from Germanic *grasam, grass.

[Pokorny (*ghrē-*) 454.]

ghrebh-¹

To seize, reach.

1. Zero-grade form *ghrbh-. [SATYAGRAHA](#), from Sanskrit *grbhñāti*, *grhñāti*, he seizes.
2.
 - a. [GRASP](#), from Middle English *graspen*, to grasp;
 - b. [GRAB](#)¹, from Middle Dutch or Middle Low German *grabben*, to seize. Both **a** and **b** from parallel (imitative) Germanic creations with base *grab-, *grap-.

[Pokorny 1. *ghrebh-* 455.]

ghrebh-²

To dig, bury, scratch.

1. O-grade form *ghrobh-.
 - a.
 - i. [GRAVE](#)³, [ENGRAVE](#), from Old English *grafan*, to dig, engrave, scratch, carve;

- ii. [GRABEN](#), from Old High German *graban*, to dig;
- iii. [GRAVLAX](#), from Swedish *grava*, to bury;
- iv. [GRAVURE](#), from Old French *graver*, to engrave. (i)-(iv) all from Germanic **graban*.
- b. [GRAVE](#)¹, from Old English *græf*, trench, grave, from Germanic **grabam*.
- 2. [GRUB](#), from Old English **grybban*, to dig, from Germanic **grub(b)jan* (with secondary ablaut).
- 3. [GROOVE](#), from Middle Dutch *groeve*, ditch, from Germanic **grōbō*.

[Pokorny 2. *ghrebh-* 455.]

ghredh-

To walk, go. Suffixed zero-grade form **ghr̥dh-yo-*.

- a. [AGGRESS](#), [CONGRESS](#), [DEGRESSION](#), [DIGRESS](#), [EGRESS](#), [INGREDIENT](#), [INGRESS](#), [INTROGRESSION](#), [PLANTIGRADE](#), [PROGRESS](#), [REGRESS](#), [RETROGRADE](#), [RETROGRESS](#), [TARDIGRADE](#), [TRANSGRESS](#), from Latin *gradī* (past participle *gressus*), to walk, go;
- b. [GRADE](#), [GRADUAL](#), [GRADUATE](#), [GREE](#); [CENTIGRADE](#), [DEGRADE](#), [DEGREE](#), from Latin *gradus* (< deverbative **grad-u-*), step, stage, degree, rank.

[Pokorny *ghredh-* 456.]

ghrēi-

To rub. Oldest form **ghreh₁i-*, with variant (metathesized) form **ghreih₁-*, whence zero-grade **ghrih₁-*, becoming **ghrī-* in satem language and **ghr̥i-* in centum languages.

- 1. [GRISLY](#), from Old English *grislic*, terrifying, from Germanic **gris-*, to frighten (< "to grate on the mind").
- 2. [GRIME](#), from Middle English *grime*, grime, from a source akin to Middle Dutch *grīme*, grime, from Germanic **grīm-*, smear.
- 3. Extended form **ghrīs-*. [CHRISM](#), [CHRIST](#)², [CHRISTEN](#), [CHRISTIAN](#); [CHRISTMAS](#), [CREAM](#), [KRISS KRINGLE](#), from Greek *khreīn*, to anoint.

[Pokorny *ghrēi-* 457.]

ghrendh-

To grind.

- 1. [GRIND](#), from Old English *grindan*, to grind, from Germanic **grindan*.
- 2. [GRIST](#), from Old English *grīst*, the action of grinding, from Germanic **grinst-*, a grinding.
- 3. [FRAISE](#), [FRENULUM](#), [FRENUM](#); [REFRAIN](#)¹, from Latin *frendere*, to grind.
- 4. Sometimes but improbably regarded as from this root (in variant form **ghrend-*) is Greek *khondros*, granule, groats, hence cartilage [CHONDRO-](#); [HYPOCHONDRIA](#), [MITOCHONDRION](#).

[Pokorny *ghren-* 459.]

ghwer-

Wild beast. Oldest form **ghwer-*, becoming **ghwer-* in centum languages.

- 1. Suffixed form **ghwer-o-*. [FERAL](#), [FERINE](#), [FIERCE](#), from Latin *ferus*, wild.
- 2. Compound **ghwero-ək^w-*, "of wild aspect" (**-ək^w-*, "-looking"; see [ok^w-](#)). [FEROCIOUS](#), from Latin *ferōx* (stem *ferōc-*), fierce.
- 3. Lengthened-grade form **ghwēr-*. [TREACLE](#); [BALUCHITHERIUM](#), [DINOTHERIUM](#), [EUTHERIAN](#), [INDRICOTHERIUM](#), [MEGATHERIUM](#), [THEROPOD](#), from Greek *thēr*, wild beast.

[Pokorny *ghwēr-* 493.]

ghwībh-

Shame, also pudenda. Expressive root, found only in Tocharian (in the literal meaning) and Germanic.

1. [WIFE](#); [HUSSY](#), from Old English *wīf*, woman, from Germanic **wībam*, woman (with semantic weakening from the original meaning; for the semantics, compare the histories of *pudendum* and *cunt*).
2. [WOMAN](#), from Old English compound *wīf-man(n)*, "woman-person, wife person," female (as opposed to *wæpen-man(n)*, "weapon-person," male, with clear sexual overtones).

[Not in Pokorny; compare Tocharian B *kwīpe* and Tocharian A *kip*, female pudenda.]

gleubh-

To tear apart, cleave.

Derivatives include [clever](#), and [hieroglyphic](#).

I. Basic form **gleubh-*.

1. [CLEAVE](#)¹, from Old English *clēofan*, to split, cleave, from Germanic **kleuban*.
2. Probably o-grade form **gloubh-*. [CLEVER](#), from Middle English *cliver*, nimble, skillful, perhaps akin to East Frisian *klüfer*, *klifer*, skillful, and Old Norse *kleyfr*, easy to split, from Germanic **klaubri-*.

II. Zero-grade form **glubh-*.

1.
 - a. [CLOVE](#)², from Old English *clufu*, clove (of garlic);
 - b. [KLOOF](#), from Middle Dutch *clove*, a cleft;
 - c. [CLEVIS](#), from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *klofi*, a cleft. **a-c** all from Germanic **klub-*, a splitting.
2. [CLEFT](#), from Old English *geclyft*, fissure, from Germanic **klufti-* (**klub-ti-*).
3. [GLYPH](#), [GLYPHTIC](#); [ANAGLYPH](#), [HIEROGLYPHIC](#), from Greek *gluphein*, to carve.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **glubh-mā-*. [GLUME](#), from Latin *glūma*, husk of grain.

[Pokorny *gleubh-* 401.]

gnō-

To know. Oldest form **ġneh₃₋*, colored to **ġnoh₃₋*, becoming **ġnō-* in satem languages and **gnō-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [know](#), [cunning](#), [uncouth](#), [ignore](#), [noble](#), [diagnosis](#), and [narrate](#).

1. Variant form **gnē-*, contracted from **gnēā-*. [KNOW](#); [KNOWLEDGE](#), [ACKNOWLEDGE](#), from Old English *cnāwan*, to know, from Germanic **knē(w)-*.
2. Zero-grade form **gn̥-*.
 - a. [CAN](#)¹, [CON](#)², [CUNNING](#), from Old English *cunnan*, to know, know how to, be able to, from Germanic **kunnan* (Old English first and third singular *can* from Germanic **kann* from o-grade **gonā-*);
 - b. [KEN](#), [KENNING](#), from Old English *cennan*, to declare, and Old Norse *kenna*, to know, name (in a formal poetic metaphor), from Germanic causative verb **kannjan*, to make known;
 - c. [COUTH](#); [UNCOUTH](#), from Old English *cūth*, known, well-known, usual, excellent, familiar, from Germanic **kunthaz*;
 - d. [KITH AND KIN](#), from Old English *cýth(the)*, *cýththu*, knowledge, acquaintance, friendship, kinfolk, from Germanic **kunthithō*.
3. Suffixed form **gnō-sko-*. [NOTICE](#), [NOTIFY](#), [NOTION](#), [NOTORIOUS](#); [ACQUAINT](#), [COGNITION](#), [COGNIZANCE](#), [CONNOISSEUR](#), [INCOGNITO](#), [QUAINT](#), [RECOGNIZE](#), [RECONNAISSANCE](#), [RECONNOITER](#), from Latin *(g)nōscere*, *cognōscere*, to get to know, get acquainted with.
4. Suffixed form **gnō-ro-*. [IGNORANT](#), [IGNORE](#), from Latin *ignōrāre*, not to know, to disregard (*i-*, for *in-*, not; see [ne](#)).
5. Suffixed form **gnō-dhli-*. [NOBLE](#), from Latin *nōbilis*, knowable, known, famous, noble.
6. Reduplicated and suffixed form **gi-gnō-sko-*. [GNOME](#)², [GNOMON](#), [GNOSIS](#), [GNOSTIC](#); [AGNOSIA](#), [DIAGNOSIS](#), [NOSCAPINE](#), [PATHOGNOMONIC](#), [PHYSIOGNOMY](#), [PROGNOSIS](#), from Greek *gignōskein*, to know, think, judge (verbal adjective *gnōtos*, known), with *gnōsis* (< **gnō-ti-*), knowledge, inquiry, and *gnōmōn*, judge, interpreter.

7. Suffixed zero-grade form **gṇā-ro-*. [NARRATE](#), from Latin *narrāre* (< **gnarrāre*), to tell, relate, from *gnārus*, knowing, expert.
8. Suffixed zero-grade form **gṇā-ti-*. [ZEND-AVESTA](#), from Avestan *zainti-*, knowledge (remade from **zāti-*).
9. Traditionally but improbably referred here are:
 - a. [NOTE](#); [ANNOTATE](#), [CONNOTE](#), [PROTHONOTARY](#), from Latin *nota*, a mark, note, sign, cipher, shorthand character;
 - b. [NORM](#), [NORMA](#), [NORMAL](#); [ABNORMAL](#), [ENORMOUS](#), from Latin *norma*, carpenter's square, rule, pattern, precept, possibly from an Etruscan borrowing of Greek *gnōmōn*, carpenter's square, rule.

[Pokorny 2. *ḡen-* 376.]

gr̥a-no-

Grain. Oldest form **ḡr̥h₂-no-*, becoming **gr̥h₂-no-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [CORN](#)¹, from Old English *corn*, grain;
 - b. [KERNEL](#), from Old English derivative noun *cyrnel*, seed, pip;
 - c. [EINKORN](#), from Old High German *korn*, grain. **a-c** all from Germanic **kornam*.
2. [GARNER](#), [GARNET](#)¹, [GRAIN](#), [GRAM](#)², [GRANADILLA](#), [GRANARY](#), [GRANGE](#), [GRANI-](#), [GRANITA](#), [GRANITE](#), [GRANULE](#), [GRENADE](#), [GRENADINE](#); [FILIGREE](#), [GROSGRAIN](#), [POMEGRANATE](#), from Latin *grānum*, grain.

[In Pokorny *ḡer-* 390.]

g^wā-

Also **g^wem-**.

To go, come. Oldest form **g^weh₂-*, colored to **g^wah₂-*, becoming **g^wā-*.

Derivatives include [welcome](#), [adventure](#), [souvenir](#), [acrobat](#), and [diabetes](#).

1.
 - a. [COME](#), from Old English *cuman*, to come;
 - b. [WELCOME](#), from Old English *wilcuma*, a welcome guest, and *wilcume*, the greeting of welcome, from Germanic compound **wil-kumōn-*, a desirable guest (**wil-*, desirable; see [wel-](#)¹), from **kumōn-*, he who comes, a guest;
 - c. [BECOME](#), from Old English *becuman*, to become, from Germanic compound **bi-kuman*, to arrive, come to be (**bi-*, intensive prefix; see [ambhi](#)). **a-c** all from Germanic **kuman*.
2. Suffixed form **g^w(e)m-yo-*. [VENIRE](#), [VENUE](#); [ADVENT](#), [ADVENTITIOUS](#), [ADVENTURE](#), [AVENUE](#), [CIRCUMVENT](#), [CONTRAVENE](#), [CONVENE](#), [CONVENIENT](#), [CONVENT](#), [CONVENTICLE](#), [CONVENTION](#), [COVEN](#), [COVENANT](#), [EVENT](#), [EVENTUAL](#), [INTERVENE](#), [INVENT](#), [INVENTORY](#), [MISADVENTURE](#), [PARVENU](#), [PREVENIENT](#), [PREVENT](#), [PROVENANCE](#), [PROVENIENCE](#), [REVENANT](#), [REVENUE](#), [SOUVENIR](#), [SUBVENTION](#), [SUPERVENE](#), from Latin *venīre*, to come.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wm̥-yo-*. [BASE](#)¹, [BASIS](#); [ABASIA](#), [ACROBAT](#), [ADIABATIC](#), [AMPHISBAENA](#), [ANABAENA](#), [ANABASIS](#), [BATOPHOBIA](#), [DIABASE](#), [DIABETES](#), [HYPERBATON](#), [KATABATIC](#), [STEREOBATE](#), [STYLOBATE](#), from Greek *baínein*, to go, walk, step, with *basis* (< **g^wā-ti-*, suffixed zero-grade form of **g^wā-*), a stepping, tread, base, *-batos* (< **g^wā-to-*), going, and *-batēs* (< **g^wā-tā-*), agential suffix, "one that goes or treads, one that is based."
4. Suffixed lengthened-grade form *g^wēm-yo-*. [QUIM](#), perhaps from Old English *gecwēme*, pleasant, fitting ("becoming"), from Germanic **-kwēmja-*. (**ge-*, intensive prefix; see [kom](#)).
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^w(ə)-u-* in compound **pres-g^wu-* (see [per](#)¹).
6. Basic form **g^wā-*. [BEMA](#), from Greek *bēma*, step, seat, raised platform.
7. Basic form **g^wā-* or zero-grade form **g^wm̥-* in Sanskrit compound *durga-*, difficult to approach (**dus-*, **dur-*, difficult; see [dus-](#)). [DURGA](#), from Sanskrit *Durgā*, Durga (short for *durgā devī*, goddess who is difficult to approach), from *durgā*, feminine of *durga-*.
8. Reduplicated form **g^we-g^wā-*. [JUGGERNAUT](#), from Sanskrit *jagat*, moving, the world, originally present participle of **jagāti* (remade as *jigāti*), he goes.

[Pokorny *g^hā-* 463.]

g^wei-

To live. Also g^weiə- (oldest form *g^weih₃-, with metathesized variant *g^wyeh₃-, colored to *g^wyoh₃-, becoming *g^wyō-).

Derivatives include [quick](#), [vivid](#), [vitamin](#), [whiskey](#), [amphibious](#), [microbe](#), and [hygiene](#).

I. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wi-wo-, *g^wī-wo- (< *g^wiā-wo-), living.

1.

- a. [QUICK](#), [QUICKSILVER](#), from Old English *cwic*, *cwicu*, living, alive;
- b. [COUCH GRASS](#), [QUITCH GRASS](#), from Old English *cwice*, couch grass (so named from its rapid growth). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *kwi(k)waz.

2.

- a.
 - i. [SEMPERVIVUM](#), [VIVIFY](#), [VIVIPAROUS](#), from Latin *vīvus*, living, alive;
 - ii. [VIPER](#), [WEEVER](#), [WYVERN](#), from Latin *vīpera*, viper, contracted from *vīvipera, "bearing live young" (from the belief that it hatches its eggs inside its body), from feminine of earlier *vīvo-paros (-paros, bearing; see [pera](#)¹).
 - b. [VIAND](#), [VICTUAL](#), [VIVA](#), [VIVACIOUS](#), [VIVID](#); [CONVIVIAL](#), [REVIVE](#), [SURVIVE](#), from Latin denominative *vīvere*, to live.
3. [AZOTH](#), from Middle Persian *zhīwak, alive, from Old Persian *jīvaka-, extension of *jīva*-.
4. Further suffixed form *g^wī-wo-tā-. [VIABLE](#), [VITAL](#); [VITAMIN](#), from Latin *vīta*, life.
5. Further suffixed form *g^wi-wo-tūt-. [USQUEBAUGH](#), [WHISKEY](#), from Old Irish *bethu*, life.

II. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wiā-o-. [BIO-](#), [BIOTA](#), [BIOTIC](#); [AEROBE](#), [AMPHIBIAN](#), [ANABIOSIS](#), [CENOBITE](#), [DENDROBIUM](#), [MICROBE](#), [RHIZOBIUM](#), [SAPROBE](#), [SYMBIOSIS](#), from Greek *bios*, life (> *biotē*, way of life).

III. Variant form *g^wyō- (< *g^wyoā-).

1. [AZO-](#); [DIAZO](#), [HYLOZOISM](#), from Greek *zōē*, *zoē*, life.

2. Suffixed form *g^wyō-yo-. [ZODIAC](#), [-ZOIC](#), [ZOO-](#), [ZOON](#)¹, [-ZOON](#), from Greek *zōon*, *zōion*, living being, animal.

IV. Compound suffixed form *yu-g^wiā-es- (see [aiw-](#)).

V. Possibly Old English *cwifer*-, nimble [QUIVER](#)¹.

[Pokorny 3. g^wei- 467.]

g^welə-

Also g^wel-.

To throw, reach, with further meaning to pierce. Oldest form *g^welh₁-, with metathesized variant *g^wleh₁-, becoming *g^wlē-.

Derivatives include [devil](#), [emblem](#), [metabolism](#), [parliament](#), [problem](#), [symbol](#), [ballet](#), and [kill](#).¹

I. Words denoting to throw, reach. Variant *g^wlē-, contracted from *g^wleā-.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form *g^wl̥-n-ā-.

- a. [BALLISTA](#); [AMPHIBOLE](#), [ARBALEST](#), [ASTROBLEME](#), [BOLIDE](#), [DEVIL](#), [DIABOLICAL](#), [EMBOLISM](#), [EMBOLY](#), [EPIBOLY](#), [HYPERBOLA](#), [HYPERBOLE](#), [METABOLISM](#), [PALAVER](#), [PARABLE](#), [PARABOLA](#), [PARLEY](#), [PARLIAMENT](#), [PARLOR](#), [PAROL](#), [PAROLE](#), [POLARI](#), [PROBLEM](#), [SYMBOL](#), from Greek *ballein*, to throw (with o-grade *bol- and variant *blē-);
- b. [BALL](#)², [BALLAD](#), [BALLET](#), [BAYADERE](#), from Greek *ballizein*, to dance.

2. Suffixed o-grade form *g^wol(ə)-ā-. [BOLOMETER](#), from Greek *bolē*, beam, ray.

3. Possible suffixed o-grade form *g^wol(ə)-sā-. [BOULE](#)¹, [ABULIA](#), from Greek *boulē*, determination, will (< "throwing forward of the mind"), council.

4. Suffixed full-grade form *g^welā-mno-. [BELEMNITE](#), from Greek *belemnōn*, dart, javelin.

II. Words denoting to pierce.

1. Suffixed o-grade form *g^wol-eyo-.

- a. [QUELL](#), from Old English *cwellan*, to kill, destroy;
- b. [QUAIL](#)², from Middle Dutch *quelen*, to be ill, suffer. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **kwaljan*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wl̥-yo-*. [KILL](#)¹, from Middle English *killen*, to kill, perhaps from Old English **cyllan*, to kill, from Germanic **kuljan*.
3. Full-grade form **g^wel-*. [BELONEPHOBIA](#), from Greek *belonē*, needle.

[Pokorny 2. *g^uel-* 471, 1. *g^uel-* 470.]

g^wen-

Woman.

1. Suffixed form **g^wen-ā-*.
 - a. [QUEAN](#), from Old English *cwene*, woman, prostitute, wife, from Germanic **kwenōn-*;
 - b. [BANSHEE](#), from Old Irish *ben*, woman;
 - c. [ZENANA](#), from Persian *zan*, woman.
2. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **g^wēn-i-*. [QUEEN](#), from Old English *cwēn*, woman, wife, queen, from Germanic **kwēniz*.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wn̥-ā-*. [GYNE](#), [-GYNE](#), [GYNO-](#), [-GYNOUS](#), [-GYNY](#); [GYNECOCRACY](#), [GYNECOLOGY](#), [GYNOECIUM](#), from Greek *gunē*, woman.

[Pokorny *g^uēñā* 473.]

g^werə-¹

Heavy. Oldest form **g^werh₂-*.

Derivatives include [grave](#)², [grief](#), [aggravate](#), [baritone](#), [guru](#), [brute](#), and [blitzkrieg](#).

- I. Zero-grade form **g^wr̥ə-*.
 1. Suffixed form **g^wr̥ə-wi-*. [GRAVE](#)², [GRAVID](#), [GRAVIMETER](#), [GRAVITATE](#), [GRAVITY](#), [GRIEE](#), [GRIEVE](#); [AGGRAVATE](#), [AGGRIEVE](#), from Latin *gravis*, heavy, weighty.
 2. Suffixed form **g^wr̥ə-u-*.
 - a. [BARITE](#), [BARIUM](#), [BARYON](#), [BARYTA](#); [BARITONE](#), [BARYCENTER](#), [BARYSPHERE](#), [CHARIVARI](#), from Greek *barus*, heavy;
 - b. [GURU](#), from Sanskrit *guru-*, heavy, venerable.
 3. Suffixed form **g^wr̥ə-es-*. [BAR](#)², [BARO-](#); [CENTROBARIC](#), [ISALLOBAR](#), [ISOBAR](#), from Greek *baros*, weight.
 4. Possibly **g^wr̥i-* in Greek compound **u(d)-bri-* (see [ud-](#)).
- II. Suffixed extended form **g^wrū-to-*. [BRUT](#), [BRUTE](#), from Latin *brūtus*, heavy, unwieldy, dull, stupid, brutish.
- III. Suffixed extended form **g^wrī-g-*.
 - a. [BRIO](#), from Spanish *brio* or Provençal *briu*, vigor, from Celtic **brīg-o-*, strength;
 - b. [BRIG](#), [BRIGADE](#), [BRIGAND](#), [BRIGANTINE](#), from Old Italian *briga*, strife, from Celtic **brīg-ā-*, strife;
 - c. [BLITZKRIEG](#), [SITZKRIEG](#), from Old High German *krēg*, *chrēg*, stubbornness, from Germanic **krīg-*.
- IV. Suffixed full-grade form **g^werə-nā-*, millstone. [QUERN](#), from Old English *cweorn*, quern.

[Pokorny 2. *g^uer-* 476.]

g^werə-²

To favor. Oldest form **g^werh₂-*.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^wr̥ə-to-*. [GRACE](#), [GRATEFUL](#), [GRATIFY](#), [GRATIS](#), [GRATITUDE](#), [GRATUITOUS](#), [GRATUITY](#); [AGREE](#), [CONGRATULATE](#), [DISGRACE](#), [INGRATE](#), [INGRATIATE](#), [MAUGRE](#), from Latin *grātus*, pleasing, beloved, agreeable, favorable, thankful, with related suffixed forms **g^wr̥ə-ti-*, **g^wr̥ə-t-ā-*, **g^wr̥ə-t-olo-*.

2. Probably compound zero-grade form **g^wr̥ǵ-dh(ə)-o-*, "he who makes praises" (**-dh(ə)-*, to do; see [dhē-](#)). [BARD](#)¹, from Welsh *bardd* and Scottish and Irish Gaelic *bard*, bard, from Celtic *bardo-*, bard.

[Pokorny 4. *g^uer(ə)-* 478.]

g^wet-

To say, speak.

1. Basic form **g^wet-*. [BEQUEATH](#), [QUOTH](#), from Old English *cwethan*, to say, speak, from Germanic **kwithan*.
2. Suffixed form **g^wet-ti-*. [BEQUEST](#), from Old English *-cwis*, will, from Germanic **kwessiz*.

[Pokorny 2. *g^uet-* 480.]

g^whedh-

To ask, pray.

1. Suffixed form **g^whedh-yo-*. [BID](#), from Old English *biddan*, to ask, pray, from Germanic **bidjan*, to pray, entreat.
2. [BEAD](#), from Old English *bed(u)*, *gebed*, prayer (*ge-*, intensive and collective prefix; see [kom](#)), from Germanic **bidam*, entreaty.
3. Suffixed form **g^whedh-to-*. [INFEST](#), [MANIFEST](#), from Latin *-festus*, probably in *īnfestus*, hostile (< **ṛ̥-g^whedh-to-*, "inexorable"; **ṛ̥-*, not; see [ne](#)) and perhaps in *manifestus*, caught in the act, red-handed (*manus*, hand; see [man-](#)²).

[Pokorny *g^uhedh-* 488, 2. *bhedh-* 114.]

g^when-

To strike, kill.

Derivatives include [bane](#), [fence](#), and [offend](#).

1. O-grade form **g^whon-*.
 - a. [BANE](#), from Old English *bana*, slayer, cause of ruin or destruction;
 - b. [AUTOBAHN](#), from Middle High German *ban*, *bane*, way, road (< "strike" in a technical sense like "swath"). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **ban-ōn-*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^whn̥-tyā-*.
 - a. [GUN](#), from Old Norse *gunnr*, war;
 - b. [GONFALON](#), from Italian *gonfalone*, standard, from Germanic compound **gund-fanōn-*, "battle flag" (**fanōn-*, flag; see [pan-](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **gundjō*, war, battle.
3. Suffixed form **g^when-do-*.
 - a. [DEFEND](#), [DEFENSE](#), [FENCE](#), [FEND](#), from Latin *dēfendere*, to ward off (*dē-*, away; see [de-](#));
 - b. [OFFEND](#), [OFFENSE](#), from Latin *offendere*, to strike against, be offensive, offend (*ob-*, against; see [epi](#)).
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^whn̥-tro-*. [BEZOAR](#), from Persian *zahr*, poison, from Old Iranian **jathra-*.
5. Full-grade form **g^when-*. [BONZE](#), [KALANCHOE](#), [SANGHA](#), from Sanskrit *hanti*, he strikes.

[Pokorny 2. *g^uhen-(ə)-* 491, *bhen-* 126.]

g^wher-

To heat, warm.

Derivatives include [brand](#), [brandy](#), [forceps](#), and [fornicate](#).

1. Zero-grade form **g^whr-*.
 - a. [BURN](#)¹, from Old English *beornan*, *byrnan* (intransitive) and *bærnan* (transitive), to burn;

- b. [BRIMSTONE](#), from late Old English *brynstān*, "burning mineral," sulfur (*stān*, stone; see [stāi-](#));
- c. [BRINDLED](#), from Old Norse *brenna*, to burn. **a-c** all from Germanic **brennan* (intransitive) and *brannjan* (transitive), formed from **brenw-* with nasal suffix and analogical vocalism.

2.

- a. [BRAND](#), from Old English *brand*, piece of burning wood, sword;
- b. [BRANDY](#), from Dutch *branden*, to burn, distill;
- c. [BRANDISH](#), from Old French *brand*, sword;
- d. [BRANDADE](#), from Old Provençal *brand*, sword. **a-d** all from Germanic **brandaz*, a burning, a flaming torch, hence also a sword.

- 3. Suffixed form **g^wher-m(n)o-*. [THERM](#), [-THERM](#), [THERMO-](#), [-THERMY](#); [HYPOTHERMIA](#), [LOBSTER THERMIDOR](#), from Greek *thermos*, warm, hot, and *thermē*, heat.
- 4. O-grade form **g^whor-*. [FORCEPS](#), [FORCIPATE](#), from Latin *forceps*, pincers, fire tongs (< "that which holds hot things"; -*ceps*, agential suffix, "-taker"; see [kap-](#)).
- 5. Suffixed o-grade form **g^whor-no-*.
 - a. [FORNAX](#), [FURNACE](#), [HORNITO](#), from Latin *furnus*, *fornus*, *fornāx*, oven;
 - b. probably Latin *fornix*, arch, vault (< "vaulted brick oven") [FORNICATE](#), [FORNIX](#).
- 6. Suffixed zero-grade form **g^whr̥-to-*, heated, likely source of Sanskrit *ghṛtam*, ghee, clarified butter [GHEE](#).

[Pokorny *g^uher-* 493, *bh(e)reu-* 143.]

g^whī-

Thread, tendon. Oldest full-grade form **g^whyeh_x-*, with zero-grade form **g^whih_x-* becoming **g^whī-*.

- 1. Full-grade form *g^whyeə-*. [ZU](#), ultimately from Old Iranian **jyā-*, bowstring (attested in Avestan *jyā-*).
- 2. Suffixed form **g^whī-slo-*. [FICELLE](#), [FILAMENT](#), [FILAR](#), [FILARIA](#), [FILE](#)¹, [FILLET](#), [FILOSE](#), [FILUM](#); [DEFILE](#)², [ENFILADE](#), [FILIFORM](#), [FILIGREE](#), [FILOPLUME](#), [FILOVIRUS](#), [PROFILE](#), [PURFLE](#), from Latin *fīlum*, thread.

[Pokorny *g^uheiə-* 489.]

g^whrē-

To smell, breathe. Oldest form **g^whreh₁-*, becoming **g^whrē-*.

[BREATH](#), [BREATHE](#), from Old English *bræth*, odor, exhalation, from Germanic suffixed form **brē-thaz*.

[Pokorny *g^uhrē-* 495.]

g^whren-

To think.

- 1. [FRANTIC](#), [FRENETIC](#), [FRENZY](#), [-PHRENIA](#), [PHRENO-](#); [PHRENITIS](#), from Greek *phrēn*, the mind, also heart, midriff, diaphragm.
- 2. Extended zero-grade root form **g^whr̥n̥-d-*. [PHRASE](#); [HOLOPHRASTIC](#), [METAPHRASE](#), [PARAPHRASE](#), [PERIPHRASIS](#), from Greek *phrazein*, to point out, show.

[Pokorny *g^uhren-* 496.]

g^wou-

Ox, bull, cow. Nominative singular form **g^wōu-s*.

Derivatives include [cow](#)¹, [beef](#), [bugle](#)¹, and [butter](#).

- 1. [COW](#)¹, [KINE](#); [COWSLIP](#), from Old English *cū*, *cȳ*, *cȳe*, cow, from Germanic **kōuz* (> **kūz*).

2.
 - a. [BEEF](#), [BOVINE](#), [BUGLE](#)¹, from Latin *bōs* (stem *bov-*), ox, bull, cow;
 - b. [BUCCINATOR](#), from Latin *būcina*, horn, trumpet, from **bou-kanā-*, "bellower" (**-kanā-*, singer; see [kan-](#)).
3.
 - a. [BOŌTES](#), [BOUSTROPHEDON](#), [BUCOLIC](#), [BUGLOSS](#), [BULIMIA](#), [BUMELIA](#), [BUPRESTID](#), [BUTTER](#), [BUTYRIC](#), from Greek *bous*, ox, bull, cow;
 - b. [BUFFALO](#), from Greek *boubalos*, buffalo, perhaps from *bous*;
 - c. [BOY](#), perhaps from Old French *buie*, fetter, shackle, from Latin *bōia*, collar used to restrain a criminal (originally made from ox hide), from Greek *boeiā*, ox hide, from *bous*.
4. [GAYAL](#); [GUAR](#), [GURKHA](#), [KOUFREY](#), [NILGAI](#), from Sanskrit *gauḥ*, *go-*, cow.
5. Suffixed form **g^wou-no-*. [GUNNY](#), from Pali *goṇa-*, ox.
6. Suffixed form **g^wōu-ro-*. [GAUR](#), from Sanskrit *gaurāḥ*, wild ox.
7. Zero-grade suffixed form **g^ww-ā-*. [HECATOMB](#), from Greek *hekatombē*, "sacrifice of a hundred oxen" (*hekatōn*, hundred; see [dek-](#)).

[Pokorny *g^uou-* 482.]

i-

Pronominal stem.

Derivatives include [yonder](#), [identity](#), and [item](#).

1. [ILK](#)¹, from Old English *ilca*, same, from Germanic **is-līk-* (**līk-*, like; see [lik-](#)).
2. [YON](#), from Old English *geon*, that, from Germanic **jaino-*, **jeno-*.
3.
 - a. [YOND](#), [YONDER](#), from Old English *geond*, as far as, yonder, from Germanic **jend-*;
 - b. [BEYOND](#), from Old English *geondan*, beyond, from Germanic **jendana-*.
4. Extended forms **yām*, **yāi*. [YEA](#)¹, [YES](#), from Old English *gēa*, affirmative particle, and *gēse*, yes (see [es-](#)), from Germanic **jā*, **jai*.
5. [YET](#), from Old English *gīet*, *gīeta* still (preform uncertain).
6. Relative stem **yo-* plus particle. [IF](#), from Old English *gif*, if, from Germanic **ja-ba*.
7. Basic form **i-*, with neuter **id-em*. [ID](#), [IDEM](#), [IDENTICAL](#), [IDENTITY](#); [IDENTIFY](#), from Latin *is*, he (neuter *id*, it), and *īdem*, same.
8. Suffixed form **i-tero-*. [ITERATE](#); [REITERATE](#), from Latin *iterum*, again.
9. Suffixed and extended form **it(ə)-em*. [ITEM](#), from Latin *item*, thus, also.
10. Stem **i-* plus locative particle **-dha-i*. [IBIDEM](#), from Latin *ibīdem*, in the same place.
11. Suffixed variant form **e-tero-* in compound **ke-e-tero-* (see [ko-](#)).

[Pokorny 3. *e-* 281.]

kā-

To like, desire. Oldest form **keh₂-*, colored to **kah₂-*, becoming **kā-*.

1. Suffixed form **kā-ro-*.
 - a.
 - i. [WHORE](#), from Old English *hōre*;
 - ii. [WHOREDOME](#), from Old Norse compound *hōrdōmr* (*-dōmr*, "condition"; see [dhē-](#)). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **hōraz* (feminine **hōrōn-*), "one who desires," adulterer.
 - b. [CARESS](#), [CHARITY](#), [CHERISH](#); [MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN](#), from Latin *cārus*, dear.
2. Suffixed form **kā-mo-*. [KAMA](#)¹; [KAMASUTRA](#), from Sanskrit *kāmaḥ*, love, desire.

[Pokorny *kā-* 515.]

kad-

To fall. Oldest form **kad-*, becoming **kad-* in centum languages.

[CADAVER](#), [CADENCE](#), [CADENT](#), [CADUCOUS](#), [CASCADE](#), [CASE](#)¹, [CASUAL](#), [CASUALTY](#), [CASUIST](#), [CHANCE](#), [CHUTE](#); [ACCIDENT](#), [DECAY](#), [DECIDUOUS](#), [ESCHEAT](#), [INCIDENT](#), [OCCASION](#), [OCCIDENT](#), [RECIDIVISM](#), from Latin *cadere*, to fall, die.

[Pokorny 1. *kad*- 516.]

kaə-id-

To strike. Oldest form **keh₂-id-*, colored to **kah₂-id-*.

1. [CAESURA](#), [CEMENT](#), [CESTUS](#)², [CHISEL](#), [-CIDE](#), [SCISSOR](#); [ABSCISE](#), [CIRCUMCISE](#), [CONCISE](#), [DECIDE](#), [EXCISE](#)², [INCISE](#), [PRECISE](#), from Latin *caedere*, to cut, strike.
2. [CAELUM](#), [CEIL](#), [SALLET](#), from Latin *caelum* (? < **caedum*), sculptor's chisel.

[Pokorny (s)k(h)ai- 917.]

kai-

Heat. Extended form **kaid-*.

- a. [HOT](#), from Old English *hāt*, hot, from Germanic **haitaz*;
- b. [HEAT](#), from Old English *hætu*, from Germanic **haitī-*.

[Pokorny *kāi*- 519.]

kailo-

Whole, uninjured, of good omen.

1.
 - a. [HALE](#)¹, [WHOLE](#), from Old English *hāl*, hale, whole;
 - b. [WHOLESOME](#), from Old English **hālsūm* (> Middle English *holsom*), wholesome;
 - c. [HAIL](#)²; [WASSAIL](#), from Old Norse *heill*, healthy. **a-c** all from Germanic **hailaz*.
2. [HEALTH](#), from Old English *hælh*, health, from Germanic **hailithō*.
3. [HEAL](#), from Old English *hēlan*, to heal, from Germanic **hailjan*.
4.
 - a. [HOLY](#); [HALIBUT](#), [HALIDOM](#), [HOLIDAY](#), [HOLLYHOCK](#), from Old English *hālig*, holy, sacred;
 - b. [HALLOW](#); [ALLHALLOWMAS](#), [HALLOWEEN](#), from Old English *hālgian*, to consecrate, bless, from Germanic derivative verb **hailagōn*. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hailagaz*.

[Pokorny *kai-lo*- 520.]

kaito-

Forest, uncultivated land.

1. [HEATH](#), from Old English *hæth*, heath, untilled land, from Germanic **haithiz*.
2.
 - a. [HEATHEN](#), from Old English *hæthen*, heathen, "savage" (< "one inhabiting uncultivated land");
 - b. [HOYDEN](#), from Middle Dutch *heiden*, heathen. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **haithinaz*.

[Pokorny *kaito*- 521.]

kakka-

Also **kaka-**.

To defecate. Root imitative of glottal closure during defecation.

1. [CUCKING STOOL](#), from Middle English *cukken*, to defecate, from a source akin to Old Norse **kūka*, to defecate.

2. [POPPYCOCK](#), from Latin *cacāre*, to defecate.
3. [CACO-](#); [CACODYL](#), [CACOËTHES](#), [CACOPHONOUS](#), [CACOPHONY](#), from Greek *kakos*, bad.

[Pokorny *kakka-* 521.]

kan-

To sing.

1. [HEN](#), from Old English *hen(n)*, hen, from Germanic **han(e)nī*.
2.
 - a. [CANOROUS](#), [CANT](#)², [CANTABILE](#), [CANTATA](#), [CANTICLE](#), [CANTILLATE](#), [CANTO](#), [CANTOR](#), [CANZONE](#), [CHANT](#), [CHANTEUSE](#), [CHANTEY](#), [CHANTRY](#); [ACCENT](#), [CHANTICLEER](#), [DESCANT](#), [ENCHANT](#), [INCANTATION](#), [INCENTIVE](#), [PRECENTOR](#), [RECAANT](#), from Latin *canere*, to sing (> *cantāre*, to sing, frequentative of *canere*);
 - b. suffixed form **kan-ā-*, "singer," in Latin compound **bou-kanā* (see [g^wou-](#)).
3. [OSCINE](#), from Latin *oscen*, a singing bird used in divination (< **obs-cen*, "one that sings before the augurs"; *ob-*, before; see [epi](#)).
4. Suffixed form **kan-men-*. [CHARM](#), from Latin *carmen*, song, poem.

[Pokorny *kan-* 525.]

kand-

Also **kend-**.

To shine.

1. Suffixed (stative) form **kand-ē-*. [CANDELABRUM](#), [CANDELILLA](#), [CANDENT](#), [CANDESCENCE](#), [CANDID](#), [CANDIDA](#), [CANDIDATE](#), [CANDLE](#), [CANDOR](#); [INCANDESCENCE](#), from Latin *candēre* to shine.
2. [INCENDIARY](#), [INCENSE](#)¹, [INCENSE](#)²; [FRANKINCENSE](#), from Latin compound *incendere*, to set fire to, kindle (*in-*, in; see [en](#)), from transitive **candere*, to kindle.

[Pokorny *kand-* 526.]

kap-

To grasp.

Derivatives include [have](#), [heavy](#), [cable](#), [captive](#), [deceive](#), [capsule](#), and [chassis](#).

I. Basic form **kap-*.

1. [HEDDLE](#), from Old English *hefeld*, thread used for weaving, heddle (a device which grasps the thread), from Germanic **haf-*.
2. [HAFT](#), from Old English *hæft*, handle, from Germanic **haftjam*.
3. Form **kap-o-*. [HAVE](#); [BEHAVE](#), from Old English *habban*, to have, hold, from Germanic **habai-*, **habēn*.
4. [HEAVY](#), from Old English *hefig*, heavy, from Germanic **hafigaz*, "containing something," having weight.
5. [HAVEN](#), from Old English *hæfen*, a haven, from Germanic **hafnō-*, perhaps "place that holds ships."
6. [HAWK](#)¹, from Old English *h(e)afoc*, hawk, from Germanic **habukaz*.
7. Suffixed form **kap-to-*. [ECHT](#), from Middle Low German *echte*, true, legitimate, akin to Old High German *ēohaft*, according to custom, from *ēwa*, custom, right (see [aiw-](#)) + *-haft*, having (a characteristic; < "possessed by, seized by"), from *-haft*, caught, captured, from Germanic **haftam*.
8. Latin combining form *-ceps* (< **kap-s*), "taker" (see [g^wher-](#), [man-](#)², [per](#)¹).
9. Probably from this root is Germanic **gaf-*, the source of Provençal *gafar*, to seize [GAFF](#)¹.

II. Suffixed form **kap-yo-*.

1. [HEAVE](#), [HEFT](#), from Old English *hebban*, to lift, from Germanic **hafjan*.
2. [CABLE](#), [CACCIATORE](#), [CAITIFF](#), [CAPABLE](#), [CAPACIOUS](#), [CAPIAS](#), [CAPSTAN](#), [CAPTION](#), [CAPTIOUS](#), [CAPTIVATE](#), [CAPTIVE](#), [CAPTOR](#), [CAPTURE](#), [CATCH](#), [CATER](#), [CHASE](#)¹, [COP](#)², [COPPER](#)²; [ACCEPT](#), [ANTICIPATE](#), [CATCHPOLE](#), [CONCEIVE](#), [DECEIVE](#), [EXCEPT](#), [INCEPTION](#), [INCIPIENT](#), [INTERCEPT](#), [INTUSSUSCEPTION](#), [MUNICIPAL](#), [NUNCUPATIVE](#), [OCCUPY](#), [PARTICIPATE](#),

[PERCEIVE](#), [PRECEPT](#), [RECEIVE](#), [RECIPE](#), [RECOVER](#), [RECUPERATE](#), [SUSCEPTIBLE](#), from Latin *capere*, to take, seize, catch.

III. Lengthened-grade variant form *kōp-.

1.
 - a. [BEHOOF](#), from Old English *behōf*, use, profit, need;
 - b. [BEHOOVE](#), from Old English *behōfian*, to have need of. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic compound *bi-hōf, "that which binds," requirement, obligation (*bi-, intensive prefix; see [ambhi](#)), from *hōf-.
2. [COPEPOD](#), from Greek *kōpē*, oar, handle.

[Pokorny *kap-* 527.]

Compare [ghabh-](#).

kaput-

Head.

1.
 - a. [HEAD](#); [BEHEAD](#), [FOREHEAD](#), from Old English *hēafod*, head;
 - b. [HETMAN](#), from Old High German *houbit*, head. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *haubudam, *haubidam.
2. [BACALAO](#), [CADDIE](#), [CADET](#), [CAPE](#)², [CAPITAL](#)¹, [CAPITAL](#)², [CAPITATE](#), [CAPITATION](#), [CAPITELLUM](#), [CAPITULATE](#), [CAPITULUM](#), [CAPO](#)¹, [CAPO](#)², [CAPRICE](#), [CAPTAIN](#), [CATTLE](#), [CAUDILLO](#), [CHAPIER](#), [CHAPTER](#), [CHEF](#), [CHIEF](#), [CHIEFTAIN](#), [CORPORAL](#)²; [ACHIEVE](#), [BICEPS](#), [DECAPITATE](#), [KERCHIEF](#), [MISCHIEF](#), [OCCIPUT](#), [PRECIPITATE](#), [RECAPITULATE](#), [SINCIPUT](#), [TRICEPS](#), from Latin *caput*, head.

[Pokorny *kap-ut-* 529.]

kar-

Also **ker-**.

Hard.

Derivatives include [hard](#), and [cancer](#).

I. Variant form *ker-.

1. Suffixed o-grade form *kor-tu-.
 - a. [HARD](#), [HARDLY](#), from Old English *hard*, *heard*, hard;
 - b. [-ARD](#), from Germanic *-hart, *-hard, bold, hardy;
 - c. [STANDARD](#), from Old French *estandard*, flag marking a rallying place in battle, from Frankish *hard, hard;
 - d. [HARDY](#)¹, from Old French *hardir*, to make hard. **a-d** all from Germanic *harduz.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form *krt-es-, from earlier full-grade form *kret-es-. [-CRACY](#), from Greek *kratos*, strength, might, power.

II. Possible basic form *kar- in derivatives referring to things with hard shells.

1. Possibly Latin *carīna*, keel of a ship, nutshell [CAREEN](#), [CARINA](#).
2. Possibly Greek *karuon*, nut [KARYO-](#); [EUCARYOTE](#), [GILLYFLOWER](#), [SYNKARYON](#).
3. Reduplicated form *kar-kr-o-. [CANCER](#), [CANKER](#), [CARANGID](#), [CHANCRE](#), from dissimilated Latin *cancer*, crab, cancer, constellation Cancer.
4. Suffixed form *kar-k-ino-. [CARCINO-](#), [CARCINOMA](#), from Greek *karkinos*, cancer, crab.

[Pokorny 3. *kar-* 531.]

kas-

Gray. Oldest form *k̂as-, becoming *kas- in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [HARE](#), from Old English *hara*, hare;
 - b. [HASENPFEFFER](#), from Old High German *haso*, rabbit. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *hazōn-, *hasōn-.
2. Suffixed form *kas-no-. [CANESCENT](#), from Latin *cānus*, white, gray, grayed hair.

[Pokorny *kas-* 533.]

kat-

Down.

1. Possibly Greek *kata*, down [CATA-](#).
2. Suffixed form **kat-olo-*. [CADELLE](#), from Latin *catulus*, young puppy, young of animals ("dropped").

[Pokorny 2. *kat-* 534.]

kau-

To hew, strike.

1.
 - a. [HEW](#), from Old English *hēawan*, to hew;
 - b. [HAGGIS](#), [HAGGLE](#); [HACKSAW](#), from Old Norse *höggva*, to cut;
 - c. [HOE](#), from Old French *houe*, a hoe. **a-c** all from Germanic **hawwan*.
2. [HAG](#)², from a source akin to Old Norse *högg*, a gap, a cutting blow, from Germanic **hawwō*.
3. [HAY](#), from Old English *hīeg*, hay, cut grass, from Germanic **haujam*.
4. Suffixed form **kau-do-*. [INCUS](#), from Latin *cūdere* (< **caudere*), to strike, beat.

[Pokorny *kāu-* 535.]

ked-

To go, yield.

1. Lengthened-grade form **kēd-*. [CEASE](#), [CEDE](#), [CESSION](#); [ABSCISS](#), [ACCIDE](#), [ACCESS](#), [ANCESTOR](#), [ANTECEDE](#), [CONCEDE](#), [DECEASE](#), [EXCEED](#), [INCESSANT](#), [INTERCEDE](#), [PRECEDE](#), [PREDECESSOR](#), [PROCEED](#), [RECEDE](#), [RETROCEDE](#), [SECEDE](#), [SUCCEED](#), from Latin *cēdere*, to go, withdraw, yield.
2. Prefixed and suffixed form **ne-ked-ti-*, "(there is) no drawing back" (**ne-*, not; see [ne](#)). [NECESSARY](#), from Latin *necesse*, inevitable, unavoidable.

[In Pokorny *sed-* 884.]

keg-

Hook, tooth.

1.
 - a. [HAKE](#), from Old English *haca*, hook, akin to Old Norse *haki*, hook;
 - b. [HARQUEBUS](#), from Middle Dutch *hake*, hook. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hakan-*.
2.
 - a. [HOOK](#), from Old English *hōc*, hook;
 - b. [HOOKER](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *hōk*, *hoec*, hook;
 - c. [HAČEK](#); [HAKENKREUZ](#), from Old High German *hāko*, hook. **a-c** all from Germanic lengthened form **hōka-*.
3. [HATCHEL](#), [HECKLE](#), from Middle Dutch *hekel*, hatchel, a flax comb with long metal hooklike teeth, from Germanic **hakila-*.
4. [HACK](#)¹, from Old English *-haccian*, to hack to pieces as with a hooked instrument, from Germanic **hakkijan*.

[Pokorny *keg-* 537.]

kei-¹

To lie; bed, couch; beloved, dear. Oldest form **kēi-*, becoming **kei-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [city](#), and [cemetery](#).

I. Basic form **kei-*.

1. Suffixed form **kei-wo-*.

- a. [HIND](#)³, from Old English *hīwan*, members of a household, from Germanic **hīwa-*;
- b. [HIDE](#)³, from Old English *hīgid*, *hīd*, a measure of land (< "household"), from suffixed Germanic form **hīwidō*.

2. Suffixed form **kei-wi-*. [CITY](#), [CIVIC](#), [CIVIL](#), from Latin *cīvis*, citizen (< "member of a household").

3. Suffixed form **kei-liyo-*. [CEILIDH](#), from Old Irish *céle*, companion.

II. O-grade form **koi-*.

1. Suffixed form **koi-nā-*. [INCUNABULUM](#), from Latin *cūnae*, a cradle.

2. Suffixed form **koi-m-ā-*. [CEMETERY](#), from Greek *koimān*, to put to sleep.

III. Suffixed zero-grade form **ki-wo-*. [SHIVA](#), from Sanskrit *śiva-*, auspicious, dear.

[Pokorny 1. *kei-* 539.]

keiə-

To set in motion. Oldest form *keih*₂-.

Derivatives include [resuscitate](#), and [kinetic](#).

I. Possibly extended variant o-grade from **koid-* in Germanic **hait-*, to call, summon (but this may be from a separate root **kaid-*).

1. [HIGHT](#), from Old English *hātan*, to call, summon, order, from Germanic **haitan*.

2. Suffixed form **koid-ti-*.

a. [HEST](#), from Old English *hāes*, a command, bidding;

b. [BEHEST](#), from Old English compound *behāes*, a vow, promise, command (*be-*, intensive prefix; see [ambhi](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **haissiz*, from **hait-ti-*.

II. Zero-grade form **ki-*.

1. Suffixed iterative form **kiə-eyo-*. [CITE](#); [EXCITE](#), [INCITE](#), [OSCITANCY](#), [RESUSCITATE](#), [SOLICITOUS](#), from Latin *ciēre* (past participle *citus*), with its frequentative *citāre*, to set in motion, summon.

2. Suffixed form **kiə-neu-*. [KINEMATICS](#), [KINESICS](#), [-KINESIS](#), [KINETIC](#); [BRADYKININ](#), [CINEMATOGRAPH](#), [HYPERKINESIA](#), [KINESIOLOGY](#), [KINESTHESIA](#), [TELEKINESIS](#), from Greek *kīnein*, to move.

[Pokorny *kēi-* 538.]

kek^w-

Excrement. Oldest form **kēk^w-*, becoming **kek^w-* in centum languages. Suffixed o-grade form **kok^w-ro-*.

[COPRO-](#), from Greek *kopros*, dung.

[Pokorny *kēk^u-* 544.]

kel-¹

To cover, conceal, save. Oldest form **kēl-*, becoming **kel-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [hell](#), [hole](#), [holster](#), [apocalypse](#), and [eucalyptus](#).

I. O-grade form **kol-*.

1.

a. [HELL](#), from Old English *hell*;

b. [HEL](#), from Old Norse *Hel*, the underworld, goddess of death. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **haljō*, the underworld (< "concealed place").

2.

a. [HALL](#), from Old English *heall*, hall;

b. [VALHALLA](#), from Old Norse *höll*, hall. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hallō*, covered place, hall.

3. Suffixed form **kol-eyo-*. [COLEUS](#); [COLEOPTERAN](#), [COLEOPTILE](#), [COLEORHIZA](#), from Greek *koleon*, *koleos*, sheath.

II. Zero-grade form **k_l-*.

1.
 - a. [HOLD](#)², [HULL](#), from Old English *hulu*, husk, pod (< "that which covers");
 - b. [HOLE](#), from Old English *hol*, a hollow;
 - c. [HOLLOW](#), from Old English *holh*, hole, hollow;
 - d. [HAUGH](#), from Old English *healh*, secret place, small hollow. **a-d** all from Germanic **hul-*.
 2.
 - a. [HOLSTER](#), from Old High German *hulft*, covering;
 - b. [HOUSING](#)², from Medieval Latin *hultia*, protective covering. Both **a** and **b** from suffixed Germanic form **hulftī-*.
 3. Extended form **kl̥ə-* becoming **klā-*. [CLANDESTINE](#), from Latin *clam*, in secret.
 4. Suffixed variant form **kal-up-yo-*. [CALYPSO](#)¹, [CALYPTRA](#); [APOCALYPSE](#), [EUCALYPTUS](#), from Greek *kaluptein*, to cover, conceal.
- III. Full-grade form **kel-*.
1.
 - a. [HELM](#)², from Old English *helm*, protection, covering;
 - b. [HELMET](#), from Middle English *helmet*, helmet, from a source akin to Frankish **helm*, helmet. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **helmaz*, "protective covering".
 2. [OCCULT](#), from Latin *occulere* < **ob-kel-* (past participle *occultus*), to cover over (*ob-*, over; see [epi](#)).
 3. Suffixed form **kel-os-*. [COLOR](#), from Latin *color*, color, hue (< "that which covers").
 4. Suffixed form **kel-nā-*. [CELL](#), [CELLA](#), [CELLAR](#), [CELLARER](#); [RATHSKELLER](#), from Latin *cella*, storeroom, chamber.
 5. Suffixed form **kel-yo-*. [CILIUM](#), [SEEL](#); [SUPERCILIOUS](#), [SUPERCILIUM](#), from Latin *cilium*, lower eyelid.
- IV. Lengthened-grade form **kēl-*. [CONCEAL](#), from Latin *cēlāre*, to hide, from suffixed form **kēl-ā-*.

[Pokorny 4. *kel-* 553.]

kel-²

To be prominent; hill.

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

[Pokorny 1. *kel-* 544.]

kelə-¹

Warm. Oldest form **kelh₁-*, with metathesized variant **kleh₁-*, becoming **klē-* in satem languages and **klē-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed variant form **klē-wo-*.
 - a. [LEE](#), from Old English *hlēo*, *hlēow*, covering, protection (as from cold);
 - b. [LUKEWARM](#), from Old English *-hlēow*, warm. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hlēwaz*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **kl̥ə-ē-*.
 - a. [CALENTURE](#), [CHAFE](#), [CHAUFFEUR](#), [CHOLENT](#); [DECALESCENCE](#), [INCALESCENT](#), [NONCHALANT](#), [RECALESCENCE](#), [RÉCHAUFFÉ](#), from Latin *calēre*, to be warm;
 - b. [CAULDRON](#), [CAUDLE](#), [CHOWDER](#); [SCALD](#)¹, from Latin derivative adjective *calidus*, warm.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kl̥ə-os-*. [CALORIC](#), [CALORIE](#); [CALORECEPTOR](#), [CALORIFIC](#), [CALORIMETER](#), [CALORIMETRY](#), from Latin *calor*, heat.

[Pokorny 1. *kel-* 551.]

kelə-²

To shout. Oldest form **kelh₂-*, with metathesized variant **kleh₂-*, colored to **klah₂-*, becoming **klā-*.

Derivatives include [exclaim](#), [haul](#), [calendar](#), and [class](#).

I. Variant form **klā-* (< **klaə-*).

1. [LOW](#)², from Old English *hlōwan*, to roar, low, from Germanic **hlō-*.

2. Suffixed form **klā-mā-*. [CLAIM](#), [CLAMANT](#), [CLAMOR](#); [ACCLAIM](#), [DECLAIM](#), [EXCLAIM](#), [PROCLAIM](#), [RECLAIM](#), from Latin *clāmāre*, to call, cry out.

II. O-grade form **kolə-*.

a. [KEELHAUL](#), from Middle Dutch *halen*, to haul, pull (? < "to call together, summon");

b. [HALE](#)², [HAUL](#); [HALYARD](#), from Old French *haler*, to haul. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **halōn*, to call.

III. Zero-grade form **kl̥ə-* (> **kal-*).

1. Suffixed form **kal-yo-*. [CONCILIATE](#), [COUNCIL](#); [RECONCILE](#), from Latin *concilium*, a meeting, gathering (< "a calling together"; *con-*, together; see [kom](#)).

2. Suffixed form **kal-end-*. [CALENDAR](#), [CALENDS](#), from Latin *kalendae*, the calends, the first day of the month, when it was publicly announced on which days the nones and ides of that month would fall.

3. Suffixed form **kal-e-*. [ECCLESIA](#), [PARACLETE](#), from Greek *kalein* (variant *klē-*), to call.

4. Suffixed form **kal-ā-*. [INTERCALATE](#), [NOMENCLATOR](#), from Latin *calāre*, to call, call out.

5. Suffixed form **kl̥ə-ro-* or suffixed variant form **klaə-ro-* contracted to **klā-ro-*. [CLEAR](#), [GLAIR](#);

[AUFKLÄRUNG](#), [CHIAROSCURO](#), [CLAIRVOYANT](#), [CLARAIN](#), [DECLARE](#), [ÉCLAIR](#), from Latin *clārus*, bright, clear.

IV. Possibly extended zero-grade form **kl̥d-*, becoming **klad-* in suffixed form **klad-ti-*. [CLASS](#), from Latin *classis*, summons, division of citizens for military draft, hence army, fleet, also class in general.

[Pokorny 6. *kel-* 548.]

ken-

Fresh, new, young.

1. Suffixed form **ken-t-*. [RECENT](#), from Latin *recēns*, young, fresh, new (*re-*, again; see [re-](#)).

2. Suffixed zero-grade form **k̥n̥-yo-*. [-CENE](#); [CAINOTOPHOBIA](#), [CENOZOIC](#), [KAINITE](#), from Greek *kainos*, new, fresh.

[Pokorny 3. *ken-* 563.]

kenk-

To gird, bind. Variant form **keng-*.

[CINCH](#), [CINCTURE](#), [CINGULUM](#); [ENCEINTE](#)², [PRECINCT](#), [SHINGLES](#), [SUCCINCT](#), from Latin *cingere*, to gird.

[Pokorny 1. *kenk-* 565.]

kens-

To proclaim, speak solemnly. Oldest form **kēns-*, becoming **kens-* in centum languages. Suffixed form **kens-ē-*.

[CENSOR](#), [CENSUS](#); [RECENSION](#), from Latin *cēnsēre*, to judge, assess, estimate, tax.

[Pokorny *kēns-* 566.]

kent-

To prick, jab.

1. [CENTER](#); [AMNIOCENTESIS](#), [DICENTRA](#), [ECCENTRIC](#), from Greek *kentein*, to prick.

2. Suffixed form **kent-to-*. [CESTUS](#)¹, from Greek *kestos*, belt, girdle.

3. Suffixed o-grade form **kont-o-*. [HETEROKONT](#), from Greek *kontos*, punting pole, goad.

[Pokorny *kent-* 567.]

ker-¹

Horn, head; with derivatives referring to horned animals, horn-shaped objects, and projecting parts. Oldest form **k̑er-*, becoming **ker-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [horn](#), [unicorn](#), [hornet](#), [reindeer](#), [migraine](#), [cheer](#), [rhinoceros](#), and [cerebrum](#).

I. Zero-grade form **kr̥-*. Suffixed form **kr̥-no-*.

a.

i. [HORN](#), [HORNBEAM](#), from Old English *horn*, horn;

ii. [ALPENHORN](#), [ALTHORN](#), [FLUGELHORN](#), [HORNLENDE](#), from Old High German *horn*, horn. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **hurnaz*.

II. Extended o-grade form **koru-*.

1. [CORYMB](#), from Greek *korumbos*, uppermost point (< "head").

2. [CORYPHEUS](#), from Greek *koruphē*, head.

3. Suffixed form **koru-do-*. [CORYDALIS](#), from Greek *korudos*, crested lark.

4. Suffixed form **koru-nā-*. [CORYNEBACTERIUM](#), from Greek *korunē*, club, mace.

III. Extended e-grade form **keru-*.

1. Suffixed form **kerw-o-*, "having horns."

a. [CERVID](#), [CERVINE](#), [SERVAL](#), from Latin *cervus*, deer;

b. [CERVIX](#), from Latin *cervix*, neck.

2. Suffixed form **keru-do-*.

a. [HART](#), from Old English *heorot*, hart, stag;

b. [HARTEBEEST](#), from Middle Dutch *hert*, deer, hart. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **herutaz*.

IV. Italic and Celtic blend of (I) **kr̥-no-* and (II) **koru-* yielding **kor-nu-*. [CORN](#)², [CORNEA](#), [CORNEOUS](#), [CORNER](#), [CORNET](#), [CORNICHON](#), [CORNICULATE](#), [CORNU](#); [BICORNUATE](#), [CAPRICORN](#), [CORNIFICATION](#), [LAMELLICORN](#), [LONGICORN](#), [TRICORN](#), [UNICORN](#), from Latin *cornū*, horn.

V. Extended zero-grade form **kr̥̥-*.

1. [CHARIVARI](#); [CHEER](#), from Greek *karē*, *karā*, head.

2. [CAROTID](#), from Greek *karoun*, to stupefy, be stupefied (< "to feel heavy-headed").

3. [CARROT](#), [CAROTENE](#), from Greek *karōton*, carrot (from its hornlike shape).

VI. Suffixed further extended form **kr̥̥s-no-*.

1. [CRANIUM](#); [MIGRAINE](#), [OLECRANON](#), from Greek *krānion*, skull, upper part of the head.

2. [HORNET](#), from Old English *hyrnet*, hornet, from Germanic **hurznuta-*.

VII. E-grade further extended form **ker̥s-*.

1. [CARAT](#), [CERAMBYCID](#), [CERASTES](#), [KERATO-](#); [CERATOPSIAN](#), [CHELICERA](#), [CLADOCERAN](#), [KERATIN](#), [MONOCEROS](#), [RHINOCEROS](#), [TRICERATOPS](#), from Greek *keras*, horn.

2. [SIRDAR](#), from Persian *sar*, head.

3. Suffixed form **ker̥s-ro-*. [CEREBELLUM](#), [CEREBRUM](#), [SAVELOY](#), from Latin *cerebrum*, brain.

VIII. Extended form **krei-*.

1. [REINDEER](#), from Old Norse *hreinn*, reindeer, from Germanic **hraina-*.

2. [RINDERPEST](#), from Old High German *hrind*, ox, from Germanic **hrinda-*.

3. Possibly extended form **krī-*. [CRIOSPHINX](#), from Greek *krīos*, ram.

[Pokorny 1. *k̑er-* 574.]

ker-²

To grow. Oldest form **k̑er-*, becoming **ker-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [cereal](#), [Creole](#), [concrete](#), and [recruit](#).

1. Suffixed form **ker-es-*. [CEREAL](#), [CERES](#), from Latin *Cerēs*, goddess of agriculture, especially the growth of grain.

2. Extended form **kr̥ē-* (< **kreā-*).

a. Suffixed form **kr̥ē-yā-*. [CREATE](#), [CREOLE](#), [CRIA](#), [GRIOT](#); [PROCULATE](#), from Latin *creāre*, to bring forth, create, produce (< "to cause to grow");

- b. suffixed form **krē-sko-*. [CRESCENDO](#), [CRESCENT](#), [CREW](#)¹; [ACCRUE](#), [CONCRESCENCE](#), [CONCRETE](#), [DECREASE](#), [EXCRESCENCE](#), [INCREASE](#), [RECRUIT](#), from Latin *crēscere*, to grow, increase.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **kor-wo-*, "growing," adolescent. [KORE](#), [KOUROS](#); [DIOSCURI](#), [HYPOCORISM](#), from Greek *kouros*, *koros*, boy, son, and *korē*, girl.
4. Compound **sm̥-kēro-*, "of one growth" (**sm̥-*, same, one; see [sem-](#)¹). [SINCERE](#), from Latin *sincērus*, pure, clean.

[Pokorny 2. *ker-* 577.]

ker-³

Heat, fire.

1. Suffixed form **ker-tā-*. [HEARTH](#), from Old English *heorth*, hearth, from Germanic **herthō*.
2. Zero-grade form **kr̥-*.
 - a. [CARBON](#), [CARBUNCLE](#), from Latin *carbō*, charcoal, ember;
 - b. extended form **krem-*. [CREMATE](#), from Latin *cremāre*, to burn.
3. Possibly suffixed and extended form **kerə-mo-*. [CERAMIC](#), from Greek *keramos*, potter's clay, earthenware.
4. Possibly variant extended form **krās-*. [CRASH](#)², from Russian *krasit'*, to color.

[Pokorny 3. *ker(ə)-* 571.]

kerd-

Heart. Oldest form **kērd-*, becoming **kerd-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed form **kerd-en-*. [HEART](#), from Old English *heorte*, heart, from Germanic **hertōn-*.
2. Zero-grade form **kr̥d-*.
 - a. [CORDATE](#), [CORDIAL](#), [COURAGE](#), [QUARRY](#)¹; [ACCORD](#), [CONCORD](#), [CORDIFORM](#), [DISCORD](#), [MISERICORD](#), [RECORD](#), from Latin *cor* (stem *cord-*), heart;
 - b. suffixed form **kr̥d-yā-*. [CARDIA](#), [CARDIAC](#), [CARDIO-](#); [ENDOCARDIUM](#), [EPICARDIUM](#), [MEGALOCARDIA](#), [MYOCARDIUM](#), [PERICARDIUM](#), from Greek *kardiā*, heart, stomach, orifice.
3. Possibly **kred-dhə-*, "to place trust" (an old religious term; **dhə-*, to do, place; see [dhē-](#)) [CREDENCE](#), [CREDIBLE](#), [CREDIT](#), [CREDO](#), [CREDULOUS](#), [GRANT](#); [MISCREANT](#), [RECREANT](#), from Latin *crēdere*, to believe.

[Pokorny (*kered-*) 579.]

kerə-

To mix, confuse, cook. Oldest form **kērh₂-*, becoming **kerh₂-* in centum languages.

1. Variant form **krā-* (< **kraə-*).
 - a. [UPROAR](#), from Middle Low German *rōr*, motion, from Germanic **hrōr-*;
 - b. [RARE](#)², from Old English *hrēr*, lightly boiled, half-cooked, possibly from Germanic **hrōr-* (see a).
2. Zero-grade form **kr̥ə-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **kr̥ə-ti-*. [IDIOSYNCRASY](#); [DYSCRASIA](#), from Greek *krāsis*, a mixing;
 - b. suffixed form **kr̥ə-ter-*. [CRATER](#), [KRATER](#), from Greek *krātēr*, mixing vessel.

[Pokorny *kerə-* 582.]

kerp-

To gather, pluck, harvest. Variant **karp-*.

1. [HARVEST](#), from Old English *hærfest*, harvest, from Germanic **harbistaz*.
2. [CARPET](#); [EXCERPT](#), [SCARCE](#), from Latin *carpere*, to pluck.
3. [-CARP](#), [CARPEL](#), [CARPO-](#), [-CARPOUS](#), from Greek *karpōs*, fruit.

[In Pokorny 4. *sker-* 938.]

kers-

To run. Oldest form **kers-*, becoming **kers-* in centum languages. Zero-grade form **kr̥s-*.

1. [CORRAL](#), [CORRIDA](#), [CORRIDO](#), [CORRIDOR](#), [CORSAIR](#), [COURANTE](#), [COURIER](#), [COURSE](#), [CURRENT](#), [CURSIVE](#), [CURSOR](#), [CURULE](#); [CONCOURSE](#), [CONCUR](#), [DECURRENT](#), [DISCOURSE](#), [EXCURSION](#), [HUSSAR](#), [INCUR](#), [INTERCOURSE](#), [KRAAL](#), [OCCUR](#), [PARKOUR](#), [PERCURRENT](#), [PRECURSOR](#), [RECOURSE](#), [RECUR](#), [SUCCOR](#), from Latin *currere*, to run.
2. Suffixed form **kr̥s-o-*.
 - a. [CAR](#), [CAREER](#), [CARGO](#), [CARICATURE](#), [CARIOLE](#), [CARK](#), [CAROCHE](#), [CARRY](#), [CHARGE](#), [CHARIOT](#), [CHARRETTE](#); [DISCHARGE](#), from Latin *carrus*, a two-wheeled wagon;
 - b. [CARPENTER](#), from Latin *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage. Both **a** and **b** from Gaulish *carros*, a wagon, cart.

[Pokorny 2. *kers-* 583.]

kes-

To cut. Oldest form **kes-*, becoming **kes-* in centum languages. Variant **kas-*.

1. Suffixed form **kas-tro-*.
 - a. [CASTRATE](#), from Latin *castrāre*, to castrate;
 - b. [ALCAZAR](#), [CASTELLAN](#), [CASTELLATED](#), [CASTLE](#), from Latin *castrum*, fortified place, camp (perhaps "separated place").
2. Suffixed form **kas-to-*. [CASTE](#), [CHASTE](#); [CASTIGATE](#), [INCEST](#), from Latin *castus*, chaste, pure (< "cut off from or free of faults").
3. Suffixed (stative) form **kas-ē-*. [CARET](#), from Latin *carēre*, "to be cut off from," lack.
4. Extended geminated form **kasso-*. [CASHIER](#), [QUASH](#)¹, [CASSATION](#), from Latin *cassus*, empty, void.

[Pokorny *kes-* 586.]

keuə-

To swell; vault, hole. Oldest form **keuh_x-*, becoming **keuh_x-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [cave](#), [excavate](#), and [church](#).

- I. O-grade form **kouə-*.
 1. Basic form **kouə-* becoming **kaw-*. [CAVA](#), [CAVE](#), [CAVERN](#), [CAVETTO](#), [CAVITY](#); [CONCAVE](#), [EXCAVATE](#), from Latin *cavus*, hollow.
 2. Suffixed form **kow-ilo-*. [-CELE](#)², [CELIAC](#), [-COEL](#), [COELOM](#); [ACOELOMATE](#), [COELACANTH](#), from Greek *koilos*, hollow.
 3. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **kōw-o-*. [CODEINE](#), from Greek *kōos*, hollow place, cavity.
- II. Zero-grade form **kū-* (< **kuə-*).
 1. Suffixed shortened form **ku-m-olo*. [CUMULATE](#), [CUMULUS](#); [ACCUMULATE](#), from Latin *cumulus*, heap, mass.
 2. Basic form **kū-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **kū-ro-*, "swollen," strong, powerful. [CHURCH](#), [KIRK](#), [KYRIE](#); [KERMIS](#), from Greek *kūrios* (vocative *kūrie*), master, lord;
 - b. suffixed form **kuw-eyo-*. [CYMA](#), [CYMATIUM](#), [CYME](#); [CYMOPHANE](#), [KYMOGRAPH](#), [PSEUDOCYESIS](#), from Greek *kuein*, to swell, and derivative *kūma* (< **kū-mn̥*), "a swelling," wave;
 - c. suffixed form **en-kū-yo-* (**en*, in; see [en](#)). [ENCEINTE](#)¹, from Latin *inciēns*, pregnant.

[Pokorny 1. *keu-* 592.]

klei-

To lean. Oldest form **klei-*, becoming **klei-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [decline](#), [climax](#), [climate](#), and [ladder](#).

- I. Full-grade form **klei-*.

1. Suffixed form **klei-n-*. [DECLINE](#), [INCLINE](#), [RECLINE](#), from Latin *-clīnāre*, to lean, bend.
2. Suffixed form **klei-tro-*. [CLITELLUM](#), from Latin *clītellae*, packsaddle, from diminutive of **clītra*, litter.
3. Suffixed form **klei-wo-*. [ACCLIVITY](#), [DECLIVITY](#), [PROCLIVITY](#), from Latin *clīvus*, a slope.
4. Suffixed form **klei-tor-*, "incline, hill." [CLITORIS](#), from Greek diminutive *kleitoris*, clitoris.

II. Zero grade form **kli-*.

1. [LID](#), from Old English *hlid*, cover, from Germanic **hlid-*, "that which bends over," cover.
2. Suffixed form **kli-n-*. [LEAN](#)¹, from Old English *hlinian* and *hleonian*, to lean, from Germanic **hlinēn*.
3. Suffixed form **kli-ent-*. [CLIENT](#), from Latin *cliēns*, dependent, follower.
4. Suffixed form **kli-to-* in compound **aus-klit-ā-* (see [ous-](#)).
5. Suffixed form **kli-n-yo-*. [-CLINAL](#), [CLINE](#), [-CLINE](#), [-CLINIC](#), [CLINO-](#), [CLISIS](#), [KLISMOS](#); [ACLINIC LINE](#), [ANACLISIS](#), [CLINANTRIUM](#), [ENCLITIC](#), [MATRICLINOUS](#), [PATROCLINOUS](#), [PERICLINE](#), [PROCLITIC](#), from Greek *klīnein*, to lean.
6. Suffixed form **kli-mn-*. [CLIMATE](#), from Greek *klima*, sloping surface of the earth.
7. Lengthened zero-grade form **klī-*, with lengthening of obscure origin.
 - a. Suffixed form **klī-n-ā-*. [CLINIC](#); [DICLINOUS](#), [MONOCLINOUS](#), [TRICLINIUM](#), from Greek *klīnē*, bed;
 - b. suffixed form **klī-m-*. [CLIMAX](#), from Greek *klīmax*, ladder.

III. Suffixed o-grade form **kloi-tr-*. [LADDER](#), from Old English *hlæd(d)er*, ladder, from Germanic **hlaidri-*.

[Pokorny *klei-* 600.]

kleu-

To hear. Oldest form **kleu-*, becoming **kleu-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [leer](#), [loud](#), and [Hercules](#).

I. Extended form **kleus-*. [LEER](#), from Old English *hlēor*, cheek (< "side of the face" < "ear"), from Germanic **hleuza-*.

II. Zero-grade form **klu-*.

1. [LIST](#)⁴, from Old English *hlystan*, to listen, from Germanic **hlustjan*.
2. [LISTEN](#), from Old English *hlysnan*, to listen, from Germanic **hlusinōn*.
3. Suffixed lengthened form **klū-to-*.
 - a. [LOUD](#), from Old English *hlūd*, loud;
 - b. [ABLAUT](#), [UMLAUT](#), from Old High German *hlūt*, sound. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hlūdaz*, "heard," loud.

III. Full-grade form **kleu-*.

1. Suffixed form **klew-yo-*. [CLIO](#), from Greek *kleiein*, to praise, tell.
2. Suffixed form **klew-es-*, "fame." [HERCULES](#), from Latin *Herculēs*, from Greek *Hēraklēs*, *Hērakleēs*.
3. Suffixed form **kleu-to-*. [SAROD](#), from Middle Persian *srōd*, sarod, akin to Avestan *sraota-*, hearing, sound, from Iranian **srauta-*.

[Pokorny 1. *kleu-* 605.]

ko-

Stem of demonstrative pronoun meaning "this." Oldest form **ko-*, becoming **ko-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [he](#)¹, [et cetera](#), and [behind](#).

I. Variant form **ki-*.

1.
 - a. [HE](#)¹, from Old English *hē*, he;
 - b. [HIM](#), from Old English *him*, him (dative of *hē*);
 - c. [HIS](#), from Old English *his*, his (genitive of *hē*);
 - d. [HER](#), from Old English *hire*, her (dative and genitive of *heo*, she);
 - e. [IT](#), from Old English *hit*, it (neuter of *hē*);
 - f. [HERE](#), from Old English *hēr*, here;
 - g. [HENCE](#), from Old English *heonane*, *heonon*, from here
 - h. [HARASS](#), from Old French *hare*, call used to set dogs on, from Frankish **hara*, over here, hither, alteration (perhaps influenced by **dara*, thither) of earlier **hera* (compare Old High German

hera*, hither). **a-h all from Germanic **hi-*.

2. Suffixed form **ki-tro-*. [HITHER](#), from Old English *hider*, hither, from Germanic **hi-thra-*.

3. Suffixed form **ki-s-*. [CIS-](#), from Latin *cis*, on this side of.

II. Variant form **ke-*.

1. Preposed in **ke-etero-* (**e-tero-*, a second time, again; see [i-](#)). [ET CETERA](#), from Latin *cēterus* (neuter plural *cētera*), the other part, that which remains.

2. Postposed in Latin *-ce* (see [nu-](#)).

III.

1. [BEHIND](#), [HIND](#)¹, from Old English *behindan*, in the rear, behind (*bi*, at; see [ambhi](#)).

2. [HINTERLAND](#), from Old High German *hintar*, behind.

3. [HINDER](#)¹, [HINDRANCE](#), from Old English *hindrian*, to check, hinder, from Germanic derivative verb **hindrōn*, to keep back. **1-3** all from Germanic root **hind-*, behind, attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin).

[Pokorny 1. *ko-* 609.]

kō-

To sharpen, whet. Oldest form **keə₃-*, colored to **koə₃-*, contracted to **kō-* (becoming **kō-* in centum languages).

1. Suffixed extended form **koəi-no-*. [HONE](#)¹, from Old English *hān*, stone, from Germanic **hainō*.

2. Possibly Greek *kōnos*, cone, conical object (< "a sharp-pointed object") [CONE](#), [CONIC](#); [CONIFER](#), [CONODONT](#).

[Pokorny *kē(i)-* 541.]

kob-

To suit, fit, succeed.

[HAP](#), [HAPPEN](#), [HAPPY](#); [HAPLESS](#), [MISHAP](#), from Old Norse *happ*, chance, good luck, from Germanic **hap-*.

[Pokorny *kob-* 610.]

kom

Beside, near, by, with.

Derivatives include [enough](#), [handiwork](#), and [country](#).

1.

a. [ENOUGH](#), [GEMOT](#), [HANDIWORK](#), [WITENAGEMOT](#), [YCLEFT](#), [YEAN](#), from Old English *ge-*, with, also participial, collective, and intensive prefix;

b. [GEMÜTLICH](#); [GEBRAUCHSMUSIK](#), from Old High German *gi-*, participial, collective, and intensive prefix. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **ga-*, together, with (collective and intensive prefix and marker of the past participle).

2. [CUM](#)¹; [COONCAN](#), from Latin *cum*, *co-*, with.

3. [CO-](#), [COM-](#), from Archaic Latin *com*, with (collective and intensive prefix).

4. British Celtic **kom-*, collective prefix, in compound **kombrogos* (see [merg-](#)).

5. Suffixed form **kom-trā-*. [CON](#)¹, [CONTRA-](#), [CONTRARY](#), [COUNTER](#)¹, [COUNTER-](#), [COUNTRY](#); [ENCOUNTER](#), from Latin *contrā*, against, opposite.

6. Suffixed form **kom-yo-*. [COENO-](#); [CENOBITE](#), [EPICENE](#), [KOINE](#), from Greek *koinos*, common, shared.

7. Reduced form **ko-* in compounds (see [gher-](#)¹, [mei-](#)¹, [smei-](#)).

[Pokorny *kom* 612.]

konk-

To hang. Oldest form **konk-*, becoming **konk-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [HANG](#), from Old English *hōn*, to hang;
 - b. [HANKER](#), from Dutch (dialectal) *hankeren*, to long for;
 - c. [HINGE](#), from Middle English *henge*, *hinge*, hinge, possibly related (ultimately from the base of Old English *hangian*, to hang). **a-c** all from Germanic **hanhan* (transitive), *hangēn* (intransitive), hang.
2. Suffixed form **konk-it-ā-*. [CUNCTATION](#), from Latin *cūnctārī*, to delay.

[Pokorny *kenk-* 566, *konk-* 614.]

koro-

War; also war-band, host, army.

1. [HERIOT](#), from Old English *here*, army.
2. [ARRIÈRE-BAN](#), from Old French *herban*, a summoning to military service (*ban*, proclamation, summons; see [bhā](#)²).
3.
 - a. [HARBOR](#), from Old English *herebeorg*, lodging;
 - b. [HARBINGER](#), from Old French *herberge*, lodging. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic compound **harja-bergaz*, "army hill," hill-fort, later shelter, lodging, army quarters (**bergaz*, hill; see [bhergh](#)²).
4. [HERALD](#), from Anglo-Norman *herald*, from Germanic compound **harja-waldaz*, "army commander" (**wald-*, rule, power; see [wal-\).](#)
5. [HARNESS](#), from Old French *harneis*, harness, from Germanic compound **harja-nestam*, "army provisions" (**nestam*, food for a journey; see [nes](#)¹).
6. [HARRY](#), [HURRY](#), from Old English *hergian*, to ravage, plunder, raid, from Germanic denominative **harjōn*.
7. [HARANGUE](#), from Old Italian *aringo*, *arringa*, public square, from Germanic compound **harihring*, assembly, "host-ring" (**hringaz*, ring; see [sker](#)²). **1-7** all from Germanic **harjaz*, army.

[Pokorny *koro-s* 615.]

kost-

Bone. Probably related to [ost-](#).

[COAST](#), [COSTA](#), [COSTARD](#), [COSTREL](#), [CUESTA](#), [CUTLET](#); [ACCOST](#), [INTERCOSTAL](#), [STERNOCOSTAL](#), from Latin *costa*, rib, side.

[Pokorny *kost-* 616.]

kous-

To hear. Oldest form **h₂kous-*.

1.
 - a. [HEAR](#), from Old English *hīeran*, to hear;
 - b. [HEARKEN](#), from Old English *he(o)rcnian*, to harken. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hauzjan*.
2. Suffixed form **əkous-yo-*. [ACOUSTIC](#), from Greek *akouein*, to hear.

[Pokorny 1. *keu-* 587.]

krei-

To sieve, discriminate, distinguish.

Derivatives include [garble](#), [crime](#), [certain](#), [excrement](#), [crisis](#), and [hypocrisy](#).

1. Basic form with variant instrumental suffixes.
 - a. Suffixed form **krei-tro-*. [RIDDLE](#)¹, from Old English *hridder*, *hriddel*, sieve, from Germanic **hridra-*;
 - b. suffixed form **krei-dhro-*. [CRIBRIFORM](#), [GARBLE](#), from Latin *crībrum*, sieve.
2. Suffixed form **krei-men-*.

- a. [CRIME](#), [CRIMINAL](#); [RECRIMINATE](#), from Latin *crīmen*, judgment, crime;
- b. [DISCRIMINATE](#), from Latin *discrīmen*, distinction (*dis-*, apart).
- 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kri-no-*. [CERTAIN](#); [ASCERTAIN](#), [CONCERN](#), [CONCERT](#), [DECREE](#), [DISCERN](#), [DISCONCERT](#), [DISCRETE](#), [EXCREMENT](#), [EXCRETE](#), [INCERTITUDE](#), [RECREMENT](#), [SECERN](#), [SECRET](#), [SECRETARY](#), from Latin *cernere* (past participle *crētus*), to sift, separate, decide.
- 4. Suffixed zero-grade form **kri-n-yo-*. [CRISIS](#), [CRITIC](#), [CRITERION](#); [APOCRINE](#), [DIACRITIC](#), [ECCRINE](#), [ENDOCRINE](#), [EPICRITIC](#), [EXOCRINE](#), [HEMATOCRIT](#), [HYPOCRISY](#), [PARACRINE](#), from Greek *krīnein*, to separate, decide, judge, and *krīnesthai*, to explain.

[Pokorny 4. *sker-*, Section II. 945.]

kreuə-

Raw flesh. Oldest form **kreuh₂-*.

- 1. Suffixed o-grade form **krowə-o-*. [RAW](#), from Old English *hrēaw*, raw, from Germanic **hrawaz*.
- 2. Suffixed form **krewə-s-*. [CREATINE](#), [CREODONT](#), [CREOSOTE](#), [PANCREAS](#), from Greek *kreas*, flesh.
- 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **krū-do-* (< **kruə-do-*).
 - a. [CRUDE](#); [ECRU](#), [RECRUDESCE](#), from Latin *crūdus*, bloody, raw;
 - b. [CRUEL](#), from Latin *crūdēlis*, cruel.

[Pokorny 1. A. *kreu-* 621.]

kreus-

To begin to freeze, form a crust.

- 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **krus-to-*.
 - a. [CROUTON](#), [CRUST](#), [CRUSTACEAN](#), [CRUSTACEOUS](#), [CRUSTOSE](#); [ENCRUST](#), from Latin *crusta*, crust;
 - b. [CRYSTAL](#), [CRYSTALLINE](#), [CRYSTALLO-](#); [KRISTALLNACHT](#), from Greek *krustallos*, ice, crystal.
- 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **krus-es-*. [CRYO-](#), from Greek *kruos*, icy cold, frost.
- 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **krus-mo-*. [CRYMOTHERAPY](#), from Greek *krūmos*, icy cold, frost.

[Pokorny 1. B. *kreu-* 621.]

ksun

Preposition and preverb meaning "with."

- 1. [SYN-](#), from Greek *sun*, *xun*, together, with.
- 2. Basic form **su(n)-*.
 - a. [SOVIET](#), from Old Russian compound *sŭvētŭ*, assembly;
 - b. [SPUTNIK](#), from Russian *so-*, *s-*, with, together. **a** and **b** from Old Russian *sŭ(n)-*, with, together.

[In Pokorny 2. *sem-* 902.]

k^we

And (enclitic).

[SESQUI-](#), [UBIQUITY](#), from Latin *-que*, and.

[Pokorny 1. *k^ue* 635.]

k^wei-¹

To pay, atone, compensate. Suffixed o-grade form **k^woi-nā-*.

[PAIN](#), [PENAL](#), [PENALTY](#), [PINE](#)², [PUNISH](#); [IMPUNITY](#), [PENOLOGY](#), [PUNITORY](#), [REPINE](#), [SUBPOENA](#), from Greek *poinē*, fine, penalty.

[Pokorny 1. *k^uei-(t)-* 636.]

k^wei-²

To pile up, build, make. O-grade form **k^woi-*.

- a. [CHEETAH](#), from Sanskrit *kāyāḥ*, body;
- b. suffixed form **k^woi-wo-*, making, in denominative verb **k^woiw-eyo-*. [POEM](#), [POESY](#), [POET](#), [POETIC](#), [-POIESIS](#), [-POIETIC](#); [EPOPEE](#), [MYTHOPOEIC](#), [ONOMATOPOEIA](#), [PHARMACOPOEIA](#), from Greek *poiein*, to make, create.

[Pokorny 2. *k^uei-* 637.]

k^weiə-

Also **k^wyeə-**.

To rest, be quiet. Oldest forms **k^weih₁-*, **k^wyeh₁-*.

Derivatives include [while](#), [coy](#), and [requiem](#).

- I. Suffixed zero-grade form **k^wi-lo-* (< **k^wiə-lo-*).

1.

- a. [WHILE](#), from Old English *hwīl*, while;
- b. [WHILOM](#), from Old English *hwīlum*, sometimes. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **hwīlō*.

2. Possibly Latin *tranquillus*, tranquil (*trāns*, across, beyond; see [terə-](#)²). [TRANQUIL](#).

- II. Variant form **k^wyē-* (< **k^wyeə-*).

1. Suffixed form **k^wyē-t-*. [REQUIEM](#), from Latin *quiēs*, rest, quiet.
2. Suffixed form **k^wyē-ske-*. [COY](#), [QUIET](#), [QUIT](#); [ACQUIESCE](#), [ACQUIT](#), [QUITCLAIM](#), [QUITE](#), [QUITRENT](#), [REQUIESCAT](#), from Latin *quiēscere* (past participle *quiētus*), to rest.

[Pokorny *k^ueiə-* 638.]

kweit-

Also **kweid-**.

White; to shine. Oldest form **k^wweit-*, becoming **kweit-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed variant form **kweid-o-*.

- a. [WHITE](#); [WHITSUNDAY](#), from Old English *hwīt*, white;
- b. [WITLOOE](#), from Middle Dutch *wit*, white;
- c. [WHITING](#)², from Middle Dutch *wijting*, whiting;
- d.
 - i. [EDELWEISS](#), from Old High German *hwīz*, *wīz*, white;
 - ii. [BISMUTH](#), from obsolete German *Bismuth*, *Wismuth*, perhaps obscurely related to Old High German *wīz*, white. **a-d** all from Germanic **hwītaz*.

2. Suffixed o-grade variant form **kwoid-yo-*. [WHEAT](#), from Old English *hwæte*, wheat (from the fine white flour it yields), from Germanic **hwaitjaz*.

[Pokorny 3. *k^uei-* 628.]

k^wel-¹

Also **k^welə-**.

To revolve, move around, sojourn, dwell. Oldest forms $k^w el-$, $k^w elh_2-$.

Derivatives include [colony](#), [cult](#), [wheel](#), [cyclone](#), [pulley](#), and [bucolic](#).

- I. Basic form $*k^w el-$. [COLONIA](#), [COLONY](#), [CULT](#), [CULTIVATE](#), [CULTURE](#), [KULTUR](#); [INCULT](#), [INQUILINE](#), [SILVICOLOUS](#), from Latin *colere*, to till, cultivate, inhabit (< $*k^w el-o-$).
- II. Suffixed form $*k^w el-es-$. [TELIC](#), [TELIUM](#), [TELO-](#), [TELOS](#); [ENTELECHY](#), [TALISMAN](#), [TELEOLOGY](#), [TELEOST](#), [TELEUTOSPORE](#), from Greek *telos*, "completion of a cycle," consummation, perfection, end, result.
- III. Suffixed reduplicated form $*k^w(e)-k^w l-o-$, circle.
 1. [WHEEL](#), from Old English *hwēol*, *hweogol*, wheel, from Germanic $*hwewlaz$.
 2. [CYCLE](#), [CYCLO-](#), [CYCLOID](#), [CYCLONE](#), [CYCLOSIS](#); [BICYCLE](#), [ENCYCLICAL](#), [EPICYCLE](#), from Greek *kuklos*, circle, wheel.
 3. [CHAKRA](#), [CHAKRAM](#), [CHUKKER](#), from Sanskrit *cakram*, circle, wheel.
 4. Metathesized form $*k^w e-lk^w o-$. [CHARKHA](#), from Old Persian $*carka-$.
 5. Probably ultimately from $*k^w(e)-k^w l-o-$ is the Old Chinese word for "wheeled vehicle" (reflected by modern Mandarin *chē*), borrowed from an Indo-European language of Central Asia. [JINRIKSHA](#), from Middle Chinese $t(SHOOKR)^h ia$, vehicle, from an Old Chinese word probably from or akin to Tocharian A *kukāl* and Tocharian B *kokale*, wagon.
- IV. O-grade form $*k^w ol-$.
 1. Suffixed form $*k^w ol-so-$, "that on which the head turns," neck.
 - a.
 - i. [HAWSE](#), from Old Norse *hāls*, neck, ship's bow;
 - ii. [RINGHALS](#), from Middle Dutch *hals*, neck;
 - iii. [HABERGEON](#), [HAUBERK](#), from Old French *hauberc*, hauberk, from Germanic compound $*h(w)als-berg-$, "neck-protector," gorget ($*bergan$, to protect; see [kom](#)¹). (i)-(iii) all from Germanic $*h(w)alsaz$.
 - b. [COL](#), [COLLAR](#), [COLLET](#), [CULLET](#); [ACCOLADE](#), [DECOLLATE](#)¹, [DÉCOLLETÉ](#), [MACHICOLATE](#), [MACHICOLATION](#), [TORTICOLLIS](#), from Latin *collum*, neck.
 2. Suffixed form $*k^w ol-ā-$. [-COLOUS](#); [PRATINCOLE](#), from Latin *-cola* and *incola*, inhabitant (*in-*, *in*; see [en](#)).
 3. Suffixed form $*k^w ol-o-$.
 - a. [ANCILLARY](#), from Latin *anculus*, "he who bustles about," servant (*an-*, short for *ambi-*, around, about; see [ambhi](#));
 - b. [POLE](#)¹, [PULLEY](#), from Greek *polos*, axis of a sphere;
 - c. [BUCOLIC](#), from Greek *boukolos*, cowherd, from *-kolos*, herdsman.
 4. Suffixed form $*k^w ol-es-$ (probably a blend of o-grade $*k^w ol-o-$ and expected e-grade $*k^w el-es-$) [CALASH](#), [KOLACKY](#), from Slavic *kolo*, *koles-*, wheel.
 5. Suffixed o-grade form $*k^w ol-eno-$ in Old Iranian compound $*vahā-carana-$ (see [wes](#)³).
 6. Suffixed zero-grade variant form $*k^w l_0-i-$. [PALIMPSEST](#), [PALINDROME](#), [PALINGENESIS](#), [PALINODE](#), from Greek *palin*, again (< "revolving").

[Pokorny 1. $k^u el-$ 639.]

$k^w el-$ ²

Far (in space and time).

1. Lengthened-grade form $*k^w ēl-$. [TELE-](#); [HYPERTELORISM](#), from Greek *tēle*, far off.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form $*k^w l_0 ai$. [PALEO-](#), from Greek *palai*, long ago.

[Pokorny 2. $k^u el-$ 640.]

$kwen-$

Holy. Oldest form $*k̂wen-$, becoming $*kwen-$ in centum languages.

Suffixed zero-grade form **kwn̥-s-lo-*. [HOUSEL](#), from Old English *hūsl*, *hūsel*, sacrifice, Eucharist, from Germanic **hunslam*.

[Pokorny **k̥u̯en-* 630.]

k^went(h)-

To suffer.

1. Suffixed form **k^wenth-es-*. [NEPENTHE](#), from Greek *penthos*, grief.
2. Zero-grade form **k^w̥n̥th-*. [PATHETIC](#), [PATHIC](#), [PATHO-](#), [PATHOS](#), [-PATHY](#); [APATHY](#), [PATHOGNOMONIC](#), [SYMPATHY](#), from Greek *pathos*, suffering, passion, emotion, feelings.

[Pokorny *k^henth-* 641.]

k^wer-

To make.

1. [NAMASKAR](#), [PRAKRIT](#), [PUGGAREE](#), [SANSKRIT](#), from Sanskrit *karoti*, he makes.
2. Suffixed form **k^wer-ōr* with dissimilated form **k^wel-ōr*. [PELORIA](#), from Greek *pelōr*, monster (perhaps "that which does harm").
3. Suffixed form **k^wer-ās-*. [TERA-](#), [TERATO-](#), from Greek *teras*, monster.
4. Suffixed form **k^wer-m̥n̥*. [KARMA](#), from Sanskrit *karma*, act, deed.
5. Suffixed form **k^wer-o-*. [LASCAR](#), from Middle Persian *laškar*, army, perhaps from Old Iranian **raxša-kara-* ("furnishing protection"; **raxša-*, protection).
6. Suffixed form **k^wr̥tu-*. [CRUITHNE](#), from Old Irish *Cruithne*, the Picts, from *Cruithen*, a Pict, from **k^writeno-*, member of a tribe inhabiting Britian, Pict, ultimately derived from **k^wr̥tu-*, shape, form (perhaps in reference to the designs the Picts tattooed or painted on their bodies).

[Pokorny 1. *k^her-* 641.]

kwes-

To pant, wheeze. Oldest form **k̥wes-*, becoming **kwes-* in centum languages.

1. [WHEEZE](#), from Old Norse *hvæsa*, to hiss, from Germanic **hwēsjan*.
2. [QUARREL](#)¹, [QUERULOUS](#), from Latin *querī*, to complain.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **kus-ti-*. [CYST](#), [CYSTO-](#), from Greek *kustis*, bladder, bag (< "bellows").

[Pokorny *k̥u̯es-* 631.]

kwēt-

To shake. Contracted from **kwea₁t-*. Zero-grade form **kwāt-*, becoming **kwat-*.

- a. [CASCARA BUCKTHORN](#), [CASK](#), [SCUTCH](#), [SQUASH](#)²; [CONCUSS](#), [DISCUSS](#), [PERCUSS](#), [RESCUE](#), [SOUKOUS](#), [SUCCUSSION](#), from Latin *quatere* (past participle *quassus*, in composition *-cussus*), to shake, strike;
- b. [PASTA](#), [PASTE](#)¹, [PASTEL](#), [PASTICHE](#), [PASTIS](#), [PASTRY](#), [PÂTÉ](#), [PATISSERIE](#), [PATTY](#), from Greek *passein*, to sprinkle.

[Pokorny *ku̯ēt-* 632.]

k^wetwer-

Four.

Derivatives include [four](#), [squad](#), [quarantine](#), and [farthing](#).

I. O-grade form **k^wetwor-*.

1.

- a. [FOUR](#), from Old English *fēower*, four;
- b. [FORTY](#), from Old English *fēowertig*, forty;
- c. [FOURTEEN](#); [FORTNIGHT](#), from Old English *fēowertēne*, fourteen (-*tēne*, ten; see [dekṃ](#)). **a-c** all from Germanic **fe(d)wor-*, probably from **k^wetwor-*.

2. [QUATRIN](#); [CATER-CORNERED](#), [QUATTROCENTO](#), from Latin *quattuor*, four.

3. [CHARPOY](#), [CZARDAS](#), from Old Iranian *cathwārō*, four.

II. Multiplicatives **k^weturs*, **k^wetrus*, and combining forms **k^wetur-*, **k^wetru-*.

1. [CAHIER](#), [CARILLON](#), [CARNET](#), [CASERN](#), [QUATERNARY](#), [QUATERNION](#), [QUIRE](#)¹, from Latin *quater*, four times.

2. [CADRE](#), [QUADRATE](#), [QUADRILLE](#)¹, [QUARREL](#)², [QUARRY](#)²; [ESCADRILLE](#), [SQUAD](#), [SQUARE](#), [TROCAR](#), from Latin *quadrum*, square.

3. [QUADRI-](#), from Latin *quadri-*, four.

4. [QUADRANT](#), from Latin *quadrāns*, a fourth part.

5. [QUARANTINE](#), from Latin *quadrāgintā*, forty (-*gintā*, ten times; see [dekṃ](#)).

6. [QUADRICENTENARY](#), from Latin *quadri(n)gentī*, four hundred.

7. Variant form **k^wet(w)r-*.

- a. [TETRA-](#), from Greek *tetra-*, four;
- b. [TESSERA](#); [DIATESSARON](#), from Greek *tessares*, *tettares*, four;
- c. [TETRAD](#), from Greek *tetras*, group of four;
- d. zero-grade form **k^wt(w)r-*. [TRAPEZIUM](#), from Greek *tra-*, four.

III. Ordinal adjective **k^wetur-to-*.

1.

- a. [FOURTH](#), from Old English *fēortha*, *fēowertha*, fourth;
- b. [FIRKIN](#), from Middle Dutch *veerde*, fourth;
- c. [FARTHING](#), from Old English *fēorthing*, *fēorhung*, fourth part of a penny. **a-c** all from Germanic **fe(d)worthōn-*.

2. [QUADRILLE](#)², [QUADROON](#), [QUART](#), [QUARTAN](#), [QUARTER](#), [QUARTO](#); [ÉCARTÉ](#), from Latin *quārtus*, fourth, quarter.

[Pokorny *k⁴etuer-* 642.]

k^wo-

Also **k^wi-**.

Stem of relative and interrogative pronouns.

Derivatives include [who](#), [whether](#), [either](#), [quorum](#), [quip](#), and [quality](#).

1.

- a. [WHO](#), [WHOSE](#), [WHOM](#), from Old English *hwā*, *hwæs*, *hwām*, who, whose, whom, from Germanic personal pronouns **hwas*, **hwasā*, **hwam*;
- b. [WHAT](#), from Old English *hwæt*, what, from Germanic pronoun **hwat*;
- c. [WHY](#), from Old English *hwȳ*, why, from Germanic adverb **hwī*;
- d. [WHICH](#), from Old English *hwilc*, *hwelc*, which, from Germanic relative pronoun **hwa-līk-* (**līk-*, body, form; see [lik-](#));
- e. [HOW](#), from Old English *hū*, how, from Germanic adverb **hwō*;
- f.
 - i. [WHEN](#), from Old English *hwenne*, *hwanne*, when;
 - ii. [WHENCE](#), from Old English *hwanon*, whence. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic adverb **hwan-*.
- g. [WHITHER](#), from Old English *hwider*, whither, from Germanic adverb **hwithrē*;
- h. [WHERE](#), from Old English *hwār*, where, from Germanic adverb **hwar-*. **a-h** all from Germanic **hwa-*, **hwi-*.

2.

- a. [WHETHER](#); [NEITHER](#), from Old English *hwæther*, *hwether*, which of two, whether;
- b. [EITHER](#), from Old English *æghwæther*, *æther*, either, from Germanic phrase **aiwo gihwatharaz*, "ever each of two" (**aiwo*, **aiwi*, ever, and **gi-*, from **ga-*, collective prefix; see [aiw-](#) and [kom](#)). Both **a** and **b**

from Germanic *hwatharaz.

3. [QUA](#), [QUIBBLE](#), [QUORUM](#), from Latin *quī*, who.
4. [HIDALGO](#), [QUIDDITY](#), [QUIDNUNC](#), [QUIP](#); [KICKSHAW](#), from Latin *quid*, what, something.
5. [QUASI](#), from Latin *quasi*, as if (< *quam* + *sī*, if; see [swo-](#)), from *quam*, as, than, how.
6. [QUODLIBET](#), from Latin *quod*, what.
7. Suffixed form *k^wo-ti.
 - a. [QUOTE](#), [QUOTIDIAN](#), [QUOTIENT](#); [ALIQUOT](#), from Latin *quot*, how many;
 - b. further suffixed form *k^wo-ty-o-. [POSOLGY](#), from Greek *posos*, how much.
8. [QUONDAM](#), from Latin *quom*, when.
9. [COONCAN](#), from Latin *quem*, whom.
10. [QUANTITY](#), from Latin *quantus*, how great.
11. [QUALITY](#); [KICKSHAW](#), from Latin *quālis*, of what kind.
12. [CUE](#)², from Latin *quandō*, when (from *k^wām + -dō, to, til; see [de-](#)).
13. [NEUTER](#), from Latin *uter*, either of two, ultimately from *k^wo-tero- (becoming -*cuter* in such compounds as *necuter*, neither, from which *uter* was abstracted out by false segmentation).
14. [UBIQUITY](#), from Latin *ubi*, where, ultimately from locative case *k^wo-bhi (becoming -*cubi* in such compounds as *alicubi*, somewhere, from which *ubi* was abstracted out by false segmentation, perhaps under the influence of *ibi*, there).
15. [CHEESE](#)³, from Old Persian *ciš-ciy, something (< *k^wid-k^wid).

[Pokorny k^uo- 644.]

kwon-

Dog. Oldest form *k^won-, becoming *kwon- in centum languages.

1. [CYNIC](#); [CYNOSURE](#), [PROCYON](#), [QUINSY](#), from Greek *kuōn*, dog.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form *k^wŋ-to-.
 - a. [HOUND](#), from Old English *hund*, dog;
 - b. [DACHSHUND](#), from Old High German *hunt*, dog;
 - c. [KEESHOND](#), from Middle Dutch *hond*, dog. **a-c** all from Germanic **hundaz*.
3. Nominative form *k^wō. [CORGI](#), from Welsh *ci*, dog.
4. Variant *kan-i-. [CANAILLE](#), [CANARY](#), [CANICULAR](#), [CANINE](#), [CHENILLE](#), [KENNEL](#)¹, from Latin *canis*, dog.

[Pokorny k^uon- 632.]

k^wrep-

Body, form, appearance. Probably a verbal root meaning "to appear."

1. Suffixed form *k^wrep-es-. [MIDRIFE](#), from Old English *hrif*, belly from Germanic **hrefiz*-.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form *k^wrp-es-. [CORPORAL](#)¹, [CORPORAL](#)³, [CORPORATE](#), [CORPOREAL](#), [CORPOSANT](#), [CORPS](#), [CORPSE](#), [CORPULENCE](#), [CORPUS](#), [CORPUSCLE](#), [CORSAGE](#), [CORSE](#), [CORSET](#); [LEPRECHAUN](#), from Latin *corpus*, body, substance.

[Pokorny 1. krep- 620.]

k^wṛmi-

Worm.

Rhyme word to *wṛmi-, worm (see [wer-](#)²). [CARMINE](#), [CRIMSON](#), [KERMES](#), from Arabic *qirmiz*, kermes, borrowed from Sanskrit compound *kṛmi-ja-*, "(red dye) produced by worms" (-*ja-*, produced; see [genə-](#)), from *kṛmi*-, worm.

[Pokorny k^uṛmi- 649.]

laks-

Salmon. Suffixed form **laks-o-*.

- a. [LOX](#), from Old High German *lahs*, salmon;
- b. [GRAVLAX](#), from Swedish *lax*, salmon. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **lahsaz*.

[In Pokorny *lak-* 653.]

las-

To be eager, wanton, or unruly.

1.
 - a. [LUST](#), from Old English *lust*, lust;
 - b. [WANDERLUST](#), from Old High German *lust*, desire;
 - c. [LIST](#)⁵, from Old English *lystan*, to please, satisfy a desire, from Germanic denominative verb **lustjan*. **a-c** all from suffixed Germanic zero-grade form **lustuz*.
2. Suffixed form **las-ko-*. [LASCIVIOUS](#), from Latin *lascīvus*, wanton, lustful.

[Pokorny *las-* 654.]

lau-

Gain, profit. Oldest form **leh₂u-*, colored to **lah₂u-*.

1. Suffixed form **lau-no-*. [GUERDON](#), from Old High German *lōn*, reward from Germanic **launam*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **lu-tlo-*. [LUCRATIVE](#), [LUCRE](#), from Latin *lucrum*, gain, profit.

[Pokorny *lāu-* 655.]

lē-

To let go, slacken. Contracted from **leǵ₁-*.

- I. Extended form **lēd-*.
 1.
 - a. [LET](#)¹, from Old English *lētan*, to allow, leave undone, from Germanic **lētan*;
 - b. [LIEGE](#); [ALLEGIANCE](#), from Late Latin *laetus*, semifree colonist, from Germanic derivative **lēthigaz*, freed.
 2. Zero-grade form **lād-*.
 - a. [LATE](#), [LATTER](#), [LAST](#)¹, from Old English *læt*, late, with its comparative *lætra*, latter, and its superlative *latost*, last, from Germanic **lataz*;
 - b. [LET](#)², from Old English *lettan*, to hinder, impede (< "to make late"), from Germanic **latjan*;
 - c. suffixed form **lād-to-*. [LASSITUDE](#); [ALAS](#), from Latin *lassus*, tired, weary.
- II. Suffixed basic form **lē-ni-*. [LENIENT](#), [LENIS](#), [LENITIVE](#), [LENITY](#), from Latin *lēnis*, soft, gentle.

[Pokorny 3. *lē(i)-* 666.]

leb-

To lick; lip.

1. [LIP](#), from Old English *lippa*, lip, from Germanic **lep-*.
2. Variant form **lab-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **lab-yo-*. [LABIAL](#), [LABIUM](#), from Latin *labium*, lip;
 - b. suffixed form **lab-ro-*. [LABELLUM](#), [LABRET](#), [LABRUM](#), from Latin *labrum*, lip.

[Pokorny *lēb-* 655.]

leg-

To collect; with derivatives meaning "to speak." Oldest form *leġ-, becoming *leg- in centum languages.

Derivatives include [leech](#)¹, [lecture](#), [legend](#), [intelligent](#), [sacrilege](#), [loyal](#), and [logic](#).

1. Perhaps Germanic *lĕkjaz, enchanter, one who speaks magic words. [LEECH](#)¹, from Old English *læce*, physician.
2. [LECTERN](#), [LECTION](#), [LECTURE](#), [LEGEND](#), [LEGIBLE](#), [LEGION](#), [LESSON](#); [COIL](#)¹, [COLLECT](#)¹, [DILIGENT](#), [ELECT](#), [FLORILEGIUM](#), [INTELLIGENT](#), [NEGLECT](#), [PRELECT](#), [SACRILEGE](#), [SELECT](#), [SORTILEGE](#), from Latin *legere*, to gather, choose, pluck, read.
3. [LEXICON](#), [LOGION](#), [-LOGUE](#), [-LOGY](#); [ALEXIA](#), [ANALECTS](#), [ANTHOLOGY](#), [CATALOG](#), [DIALECT](#), [DIALOGUE](#), [DYSLEXIA](#), [ECLECTIC](#), [ECLOGITE](#), [ECLOGUE](#), [HOROLOGE](#), [LECTOTYPE](#), [PROLEGOMENON](#), from Greek *legein*, to gather, speak, with o-grade derivative *logos*, a gathering, speech (See also 6 below for derivatives independently built to *logos*).
4. Suffixed form *leg-no-. [LIGNEOUS](#), [LIGNI-](#), from Latin *lignum*, wood, firewood (< "that which is gathered").
5. Possibly lengthened-grade form *lēg-.
 - a. [LEGAL](#), [LEGIST](#), [LEGITIMATE](#), [LEX](#), [LOYAL](#); [LEGISLATOR](#), [PRIVILEGE](#), from Latin *lēx*, law (? < "collection of rules");
 - b. [LEGACY](#), [LEGATE](#); [COLLEAGUE](#), [COLLEGIAL](#), [DELEGATE](#), [RELEGATE](#), from Latin denominative *lēgāre*, to depute, commission, charge (< "to engage by contract"). (It is also possible, but uncertain, that Latin *lēx* comes, like English *law* from a form meaning "that which is set or laid down," from [leg\(h\)-](#)).
6. Suffixed o-grade form *log-o-. [LOGIC](#), [LOGISTIC](#), [LOGO-](#), [LOGOS](#), [-LOGY](#); [ANALOGOUS](#), [APOLOGUE](#), [APOLOGY](#), [DECALOGUE](#), [EPILOGUE](#), [HOMOLOGOUS](#), [LOGARITHM](#), [PARALOGISM](#), [PROLOGUE](#), [SYLLOGISM](#), from Greek *logos*, speech, word, reason.

[Pokorny *leġ-* 658.]

leg(h)-

To lie, lay.

Derivatives include [ledge](#), [lair](#), [beleaguer](#), [lees](#), [law](#), and [fellow](#).

1. Suffixed form *leg(h)-yo-.
 - a. [LIE](#)¹, from Old English *licgan*, to lie, from Germanic *ligjan;
 - b.
 - i. [LAY](#)¹, [LEDGE](#), [LEDGER](#), from Old English *lecgan*, to lay;
 - ii. [BELAY](#), from Old English *belecgan*, to cover, surround (*be-*, over; see [ambhi](#)). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *lagjan.
2. Suffixed form *leg(h)-ro-.
 - a. [LAIR](#), from Old English *leger*, lair;
 - b. [LEAGUER](#)¹; [BELEAGUER](#), from Middle Dutch *leger*, lair, camp;
 - c. [LAAGER](#), [LAGER](#); [LAGERSTÄTTE](#), [STALAG](#), from Old High German *legar*, bed, lair. **a-c** all from Germanic *legraz.
3. [LEES](#), from Medieval Latin *lia*, sediment, from Celtic *leg-yā-.
4. Lengthened-grade form *lēgh-. [LOW](#)¹, from Old Norse *lāgr*, low, from Germanic *lēgaz, "lying flat," low.
5. Suffixed form *leg(h)-to-. [COVERLET](#), [LITTER](#); [WAGON-LIT](#), from Latin *lectus*, bed.
6. Suffixed o-grade form *logh-o-.
 - a. [LAW](#); [BYLAW](#), [DANELAW](#), from Old Norse *lagu, lag-, law, "that which is set down";
 - b. [FELLOW](#), from Old Norse *lag*, a laying down;
 - c. [OUTLAW](#), from Old Norse *lög*, law;
 - d. [ANLAGE](#), [VORLAGE](#), from Old High German *lāga*, act of laying. **a-d** all from Germanic *lagam.
7. [LAGAN](#), from Old Norse *lōgn*, dragnet (< "that which is laid down"), from Germanic *lag-īnō-.
8. Suffixed o-grade form *logh-o-. [LOCHIA](#), from Greek *lokhos*, childbirth, place for lying in wait.

[Pokorny *leg(h)-* 658, 2. *lēgh-* 660.]

leg^{wh}-

Light, having little weight.

Derivatives include [levity](#), [carnival](#), [elevate](#), [leprechaun](#), and [lung](#).

1. Suffixed form *leg^{wh}-t-.

- a. [LIGHT](#)², from Old English *līht*, *lēoht*, light;
- b. [LIGHTER](#)², from Old English *līhtan*, to lighten. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **līht(j)az*.
2. Suffixed form **leg^wh-wi-*. [LEAVEN](#), [LEVER](#), [LEVITY](#); [ALEVIN](#), [ALLEVIATE](#), [CARNIVAL](#), [ELEVATE](#), [LEGERDEMAIN](#), [MEZZO-RELIEVO](#), [RELEVANT](#), [RELIEVE](#), from Latin *levis*, light, with its derivative *levāre*, to lighten, raise.
3. Variant form **lag^wh-*. [LEPRECHAUN](#), from Old Irish *lū-*, small.
4. Nasalized form **l(e)ng^wh-*. [LUNG](#), from Old English *lungen*, lungs (from their lightness), from Germanic **lung-*.
5. Latin *oblīvīscī*, to forget, attributed by some to this root, is more likely from [lei-](#).

[Pokorny *leg^uh-* 660.]

lei-

Also **slei-**.

Slimy.

Derivatives include [slime](#), [slick](#), and [oblivion](#).

1.
 - a. [SLIME](#), from Old English *slīm*, slime;
 - b. [SLIPPERY](#), from Old English *slipor*, slippery;
 - c. [SLICK](#), from Old English **slice*, smooth, and *-slīcian*, to make smooth;
 - d. [LIME](#)³, from Old English *līm*, cement, birdlime;
 - e. [LOAM](#), from Old English *lām*, loam;
 - f. [SLIGHT](#), from Middle English *slight*, slender, probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *slētr*, smooth, sleek;
 - g. [SLIP](#)¹, from Middle English *slippen*, to slip, probably from a source akin to Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *slippen*, to slip, slip away;
 - h. [SCHLEP](#), from Middle Low German *slēpen*, to drag. **a-h** all from Germanic **slīz* with various extensions.
2. Suffixed form **lei-mo-*. [LIMACINE](#), [LIMICOLINE](#), from Latin *līmus*, slime.
3. Suffixed form **lei-w-*. [OBLIVION](#), [OUBLIETTE](#), from Latin *oblīvīscī*, to forget (< "to wipe, let slip from the mind"; *ob-*, away; see [epi](#)).
4. Suffixed form **lei-wo-*. [LEIOMYOMA](#), from Greek *leios*, smooth.
5. Extended form **(s)leiə-* (oldest form **(s)leih_x-*), with metathesis **(s)leə(i)-*.
 - a. Zero-grade form with nasal infix **li-n-ə-*. [LINIMENT](#), from Latin *linere* (perfect *lēvī*), to anoint;
 - b. suffixed zero-grade form **lī-* (< **liə-*) [LITOTES](#), from Greek *lītos*, plain, simple;
 - c. suffixed metathesized form **leə-wo-*, whence **lē-wo-*. [LEVIGATE](#), from Latin *lēvis*, smooth.

[Pokorny 3. *lei-* 662.]

leid-

To play, jest. Suffixed o-grade form **loid-o-*.

[LUDIC](#), [LUDICROUS](#); [ALLUDE](#), [COLLUDE](#), [DELUDE](#), [ELUDE](#), [ILLUSION](#), [INTERLUDE](#), [PRELUDE](#), [PROLUSION](#), from Latin *lūdus*, game, play, and *lūdere*, to play (but both words may possibly be from Etruscan).

[Pokorny *leid-* 666.]

leig-

To bind. Oldest form **leig̊-*, becoming **leig-* in centum languages.

1. [LEECH](#)², from Middle Low German *līk*, leech line, from Germanic **līk-*.
2. Suffixed agent noun **l(e)ig-tor-*. [LICTOR](#), from Latin *lictōr*, lictor.
3. Zero-grade form **lig-ā-*. [LEAGUE](#)¹, [LEGATO](#), [LIABLE](#), [LIAISON](#), [LIANA](#), [LIEN](#), [LIGAMENT](#), [LIGASE](#), [LIGATE](#), [LIGATURE](#); [ALLOY](#), [ALLY](#), [COLLIGATE](#), [FURL](#), [OBLIGE](#), [RALLY](#)¹, [RELIGION](#), [RELY](#), from Latin *ligāre*, to bind.

[Pokorny 4. *leig-* 668.]

leigh-

To lick. Oldest form **leīgh-*, becoming **leigh-* in centum languages.

1. [ELECTUARY](#), [LEKVAR](#), [LICHEN](#), from Greek *leikhein*, to lick.
2. Zero-grade form **ligh-*.
 - a. [LICK](#), from Old English *liccian*, to lick;
 - b. [LECHER](#), from Old French *lechier*, to live in debauchery. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **likkōn*.
3. Nasalized zero-grade form **li-n-gh-*. [ANILINGUS](#), [CUNNILINGUS](#), from Latin *lingere*, to lick.

[Pokorny *leīgh-* 668.]

leik^w-

To leave.

Derivatives include [eclipse](#), [loan](#), and [derelict](#).

- I. Basic form **leik^w-*. [ECLIPSE](#), [ELLIPSIS](#), from Greek *leipein*, to leave.
- II. O-grade form **loik^w-*. [LOAN](#), from Old Norse *lān*, loan, from Germanic **laihwniz*.
- III. Zero-grade form **lik^w-*.
 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **lik^w-o-*. [LIPOGRAM](#), from Greek *lipo-*, lacking.
 2.
 - a. Germanic compound **ain-lif-* (see [oi-no-](#));
 - b. Germanic compound **twa-lif-* (see [dwo-](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **-lif-*, left.
- IV. Nasalized zero-grade form **li-n-k^w-*. [DELINQUENT](#), [DERELICT](#), [RELIC](#), [RELINQUISH](#), from Latin *linquere*, to leave.

[Pokorny *leik^u-* 669.]

leip-

To stick, adhere; fat.

Derivatives include [life](#), and [liver](#).¹

1. [LIFE](#), [LIVELY](#), from Old English *līf*, life (< "continuance"), from Germanic **lībam*.
2.
 - a. [LIVE](#)¹, from Old English *lifian*, *libban*, to live;
 - b. [LEBENSRAUM](#), from Old High German *lebēn*, to live. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **libēn*.
3.
 - a. [LEAVE](#)¹, from Old English *lāfan*, to leave, have remaining;
 - b. [DELAY](#), [RELAY](#), from Old French *laier*, to leave, from Frankish **laibjan*. Both **a** and **b** from o-grade Germanic causative **-laibjan*.
4. [LIVER](#)¹, from Old English *lifer*, liver (formerly believed to be the blood-producing organ), from Germanic **librō*.
5. Zero-grade form **lip-*. [LIPO-](#), from Greek *lipos*, fat.
6. Variant form **aleibh-*. [ALIPHATIC](#); [SYNALEPHA](#), from Greek *aleiphein*, to anoint with oil.

[Pokorny 1. *leip-* 670.]

leis-¹

Track, furrow.

1. O-grade form **lois-*.
 - a. [LAST](#)³, from Old English *lāst*, *lāest*, sole, footprint, from Germanic **laist-*;

- b. [LAST](#)², from Old English *læstan*, to continue, from Germanic **laistjan*, "to follow a track";
- c. suffixed form **lois-ā-*. [LORE](#)¹, from Old English *lār*, learning, from Germanic **laizō*.
- 2. [LEARN](#), from Old English *leornian*, to learn, from Germanic zero-grade form **liznōn*, "to follow a course (of study)".
- 3. Suffixed full-grade form **leis-ā-*. [DELIRIUM](#), from Latin *līra*, a furrow.

[Pokorny *leis-* 671.]

leis-²

Small.

[LEAST](#), [LESS](#), from Old English comparative *læs*, *læssa* and superlative *læst*, *lærest*, from Germanic comparative **lais-izō* and superlative **lais-ista-*.

[In Pokorny 2. *lei-* 661.]

leit-

To go forth, die.

- 1. Suffixed o-grade form **loit-eyo-*.
 - a. [LEAD](#)¹, from Old English *lædan*, to lead;
 - b. [LEITMOTIE](#), from Old High German *leitan*, to lead. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **laidjan*.
- 2. Suffixed variant o-grade form **loit-ā-*. [LOAD](#), [LODE](#); [LIVELIHOOD](#), from Old English *lād*, course, way, from Germanic **laidō*.

[Pokorny *leit(h)-* 672.]

lendh-

Open land.

- a. [LAND](#); [ISLAND](#), from Old English *land*, land;
- b. [BILANDER](#), [LANDSCAPE](#), [UTTLANDER](#), from Middle Dutch *land*, land;
- c. [AUSLANDER](#), [GELÄNDESPRUNG](#), [HINTERLAND](#), [LANDSLEIT](#), [LANDSMAN](#)², from Old High German *lant*, land;
- d. [LANDGRAVE](#), [LANDGRAVINE](#), from Middle Low German *lant*, country;
- e. [LANDRACE](#)², [LANDSMÅL](#), from Old Norse *land*, land;
- f. [LAWN](#)¹, from Old French *launde*, heath, pasture. **a-e** all from Germanic **landam*; **f** from Germanic, or from Celtic **landā-*.

[Pokorny 3. *lendh-* 675.]

leu-

To loosen, divide, cut apart.

Derivatives include [forlorn](#), [analysis](#), and [solve](#).

I. Extended Germanic root **leus-*.

1.

- a. [LORN](#), [LOSEL](#), from Old English *-lēosan*, to lose;
- b.
 - i. [FORLORN](#), from Old English *forlēosan*, to forfeit, lose;
 - ii. [FORLORN HOPE](#), from Dutch *verliezen* (past participle *verloren*), to lose. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **fer-leusan*, **far-leusan* (**fer-*, **far-*, prefix denoting rejection or exclusion; see [per](#)¹). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **leusan*, with Old English and Dutch past participle *loren* from Germanic **luzana-*, from Indo-European suffixed zero-grade form **lus-ono-*.

2.

- a. [LEASING](#), [-LESS](#), from Old English *lēas*, "loose," free from, without, untrue, lacking;
 - b. [LOSE](#), [LOSS](#), from Old English *los*, loss;
 - c. [LOOSE](#), from Old Norse *lauss*, *louss*, loose;
 - d. [LOESS](#), from German dialectal *lösch*, loose. **a-d** all from Germanic **lausaz*.
3. [LEISTER](#), from Old Norse *ljōsta*, to strike, perhaps from Germanic **leustan*.

II. Basic form **leu-*.

- 1. [LAG](#)², probably from a source akin to Swedish *lagg*, barrel stave (< "split piece of wood"), from Germanic **lawwō*.
- 2. Zero-grade form **lu-*.
 - a. [LYO-](#), [LYSIS](#), [LYSO-](#), [-LYTE](#), [LYTIC](#), [-LYTIC](#); [ANALYSIS](#), [CATALYSIS](#), [DIALYSIS](#), [LYASE](#), [PALSY](#), [PARALYSIS](#), [TACHYLYTE](#), from Greek *lūein*, to loosen, release, untie;
 - b. [LUES](#), from Latin *luēs*, plague, pestilence (< "dissolution, putrefaction");
 - c. prefixed form **se-lu-* (se-, apart; see [s\(w\)e-](#)). [SOLUBLE](#), [SOLUTE](#), [SOLVE](#); [ABSOLUTE](#), [ABSOLVE](#), [ASSOIL](#), [CONSOLUTE](#), [DISSOLVE](#), [RESOLUTE](#), [RESOLVE](#), from Latin *solvere*, to loosen, untie.

[Pokorny 2. *leu-* 681.]

leubh-

To care, desire; love.

Derivatives include [livelong](#), [belief](#), and [libido](#).

- I. Suffixed form **leubh-o-*. [LIEF](#); [LEMAN](#), [LIVELONG](#), from Old English *lēof*, dear, beloved, from Germanic **leubaz*.
- II. O-grade form **loubh-*.

- 1.
 - a. [LEAVE](#)², from Old English *lēaf*, permission (< "pleasure, approval");
 - b. [FURLOUGH](#), from Middle Dutch *verlof*, leave, permission (*ver-*, intensive prefix, from Germanic **fer-*, see [per](#)¹);
 - c. [BELIEF](#), from Old English *gelēafa*, belief, faith, from Germanic **galaubō* (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see [kom](#)). **a-c** all from Germanic **laubō*.
- 2. [BELIEVE](#), from Old English *gelēfan*, *belēfan*, to believe, trust (*be-*, about; see [ambhi](#)), from Germanic **galaubjan*, "to hold dear," esteem, trust (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see [kom](#)).

III. Zero-grade form **lubh-*.

- 1. Suffixed form **lubh-ā-*. [LOVE](#), from Old English *lufu*, love, from Germanic **lubō*.
- 2. Suffixed (stative) form **lubh-ē-*. [QUODLIBET](#), from Latin *libēre*, to be dear, be pleasing.
- 3. [LIBIDO](#), from Latin *libīdō*, pleasure, desire.

[Pokorny *leubh-* 683.]

leudh-

To mount up, grow. Oldest form **h₁leudh-*.

- 1. Basic form **leudh-*. [LANDSLEIT](#), from Old High German *liut*, person, people, from Germanic **liud-i-*.
- 2. Suffixed form **leudh-ero-*. [LIBERAL](#), [LIBERATE](#), [LIBERO](#), [LIBERTINE](#), [LIBERTY](#), [LIVERY](#); [DELIVER](#), from Latin *līber*, free (the precise semantic development is obscure).

[Pokorny 1. *leudh-* 684.]

leu(ə)-

To wash. Oldest form **leu(h₃)-*.

- 1. Suffixed form **lou-kā-*. [LYE](#), from Old English *lēag*, lye, from Germanic **laugō*.
- 2. Suffixed form **lou-tro-*.
 - a. [LATHER](#), from Old English *lēthran*, *līthran*, to lather;
 - b. [LUTEFISK](#), from Old Norse *laudhr*, soap, foam.
- 3. Variant form **law-*.

- a. [LOMENT](#), [LOTION](#); [ABLUTION](#), [ALLUVION](#), [COLLUVIUM](#), [DELUGE](#), [DILUTE](#), [ELUENT](#), [ELUTE](#), [ELUVIUM](#), from Latin *lavere*, to wash (in compounds, *-luere*);
 - b. form **law-ā-*. [LAUNDER](#), [LAVABO](#), [LAVAGE](#), [LAVATORY](#), [LAVE](#), [LAVISH](#), from Latin *lavāre*, to wash;
 - c. [LATRINE](#), from Latin *lavātrīna*, *lātrīna*, a bath, privy.
4. O-grade form **lou-*. [PYROLUSITE](#), from Greek *louein*, to wash.

[Pokorny *lou-* 692.]

leugh-

To tell a lie.

- 1.
 - a. [WARLOCK](#), from Old English *lēogan*, to lie;
 - b. [BELIE](#), from Old English *belēogan*, to deceive (*be-*, about; see [ambhi](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **leugan*.
- 2. [LIE](#)², from Old English *lyge*, a lie, falsehood, from Germanic **lugiz*.

[Pokorny 1. *leugh-* 686.]

leuk-

Light, brightness.

Derivatives include [light](#)¹, [illuminate](#), [lunatic](#), [lucid](#), and [lynx](#).

I. Basic form **leuk-*.

1. Suffixed form **leuk-to-*.

- a. [LIGHT](#)¹, from Old English *lēoht*, *līht*, light;
- b. [LIGHTNING](#), from Old English *līhtan*, to shine, from Germanic **leuht-jan*, to make light. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **leuhtam*.

2. Basic form **leuk-*. [LUCULENT](#), [LUX](#); [LUCIFER](#), [LUCIFERIN](#), from Latin *lūx*, light.

3. Suffixed form **leuk-smen-*. [LIMBERS](#), [LIMN](#), [LUMEN](#), [LUMINARY](#), [LUMINOUS](#); [ILLUMINATE](#), [PHILLUMENIST](#), from Latin *lūmen*, light, opening.

4. Suffixed form **leuk-snā-*. [LUNA](#), [LUNAR](#), [LUNATE](#), [LUNATIC](#), [LUNE](#), [LUNULA](#); [MEZZALUNA](#), [SUBLUNARY](#), from Latin *lūna*, moon.

5. Suffixed form **leuk-stro-*.

- a. [LUSTER](#), [LUSTRUM](#), from Latin *lūstrum*, purification;
- b. [ILLUSTRATE](#), from Latin *lūstrāre*, to purify, illuminate.

6. Suffixed form **leuko-dhro-*. [LUCUBRATE](#); [ELUCUBRATION](#), from Latin *lūcubrāre*, to work by lamplight.

7. Suffixed form **leuk-o-*. [LEUKO-](#); [MELALEUCA](#), from Greek *leukos*, clear, white.

8. Suffixed form **leuk-os*, **leuk-es-*. [RISK](#), perhaps ultimately from Old Iranian *raučah-*, day (Old Persian *raucah-*).

II. O-grade form **louk-*.

1. Suffixed form **louk-o-*.

- a. [LEA](#), from Old English *lēah*, meadow (< "place where light shines"), from Germanic **lauhaz*;
- b. [LEVIN](#), from Middle English *levin*, lightning, from Germanic **lauh-ubni-*.

2. Suffixed (iterative) form **louk-eyo-*. [LUCENT](#), [LUCID](#); [ELUCIDATE](#), [NOCTILUCA](#), [PELLUCID](#), [RELUCENT](#), [TRANSLUCENT](#), from Latin *lūcēre*, to shine.

III. Zero-grade form **luk-*.

1. Suffixed form **luk-sno-*. [LINK](#)², [LYCHNIS](#), from Greek *lukhnos*, lamp.

2. Attributed by some to this root (but more likely of obscure origin) is Greek *lunx*, lynx (as if from its shining eyes) [LYNX](#), [OUNCE](#)².

[Pokorny *leuk-* 687.]

[līk-

Body, form; like, same. Germanic root.

Derivatives include [alike](#), [each](#), and [frolic](#).

1. [LYCH-GATE](#), from Old English *līc*, form, body.
2. [-LY](#)¹, [-LY](#)², from Old English *-līc*, having the form of.
3.
 - a. [ALIKE](#), [LIKE](#)², [LIKELY](#), from Old English *gelīc*, similar, and Old Norse *(g)līkr*, like, both from Germanic **galīkaz*;
 - b. [EACH](#); [EVERY](#), from Old English *ælc*, each, from Germanic phrase **aiwo galīkaz*, "ever alike" (**aiwo*, **aiwi*, ever; see [aiw-](#)).
4. Germanic compound **is-līk-* (see [i-](#)).
5. [ALIKE](#), from Old English *onlīc*, from Germanic **ana-līkaz*.
6. [FROLIC](#), from Middle Dutch *-lijc*, -like.
7. [LIKE](#)¹, from Old English *līcian*, to please, from Germanic **līkjan*.
8. Germanic compound **hwa-līk-* (see [k^wo-](#)).

[Pokorny 2. *lēig-* 667.]]

līno-

Flax.

1. Form **lino-*. [LINOLEIC ACID](#), from Greek *linon*, flax.
2. Form **līno-*. [LENO](#), [LINE](#)¹, [LINE](#)², [LINEAGE](#), [LINEN](#), [LINGERIE](#), [LINNET](#), [LINT](#); [ALIGN](#), [CRINOLINE](#), [LINEA ASPERA](#), [LINSEED](#), from Latin *līnum*, flax, linen, thread.

[Pokorny *lī~no-* 691.]

lūs-

Louse.

[LOUSE](#), from Old English *lūs*, louse, from Germanic **lūs-*.

[Pokorny *lūs-* 692.]

mā-¹

Good; with derivatives meaning "occurring at a good moment, timely, seasonable, early." Oldest form **meh₂-*, colored to **mah₂-*, becoming **mā-*.

1. Suffixed form **mā-tu-*.
 - a. Further suffixed form **mā-tu-ro-*. [MATURE](#); [IMMATURE](#), [PREMATURE](#), from Latin *mātūrus*, seasonable, ripe, mature;
 - b. further suffixed form **mā-tu-to-*. [MATINEE](#), [MATINS](#), [MATUTINAL](#), from Latin *Mātūta*, name of the goddess of dawn.
2. Suffixed form **mā-ni-*.
 - a. [MAÑANA](#), from Latin *māne*, (in) the morning;
 - b. [MANES](#), from Latin *mānis*, *mānus*, good.

[Pokorny 2. *mā-* 693.]

mā-²

Mother. A linguistic near-universal found in many of the world's languages, often in reduplicated form.

1. [MAMMA](#)², [MAMMAL](#), [MAMMILLA](#), [MAMONCILLO](#), from Latin *mamma*, breast.

2. Probably from this root is Greek *Maia*, "good mother" (respectful form of address to old women), also nurse [MAIA](#), [MAIEUTIC](#); [MAIASAURA](#).
3. [MAMA](#), more recently formed in the same way.

[Pokorny 3. *mā* 694.]

mag-

Also **mak-**.

To knead, fashion, fit. Oldest forms **mag-*, **mak-*, becoming **mag-*, **mak-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [make](#), [mason](#), [mingle](#), [magma](#), and [mass](#).

1.
 - a.
 - i. [MAKE](#), from Old English *macian*, to make;
 - ii. [MASON](#), from Old French *masson*, mason;
 - iii. [MAQUILLAGE](#), from Middle Dutch *maken*, to make. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic verb **makōn*, to fashion, fit.
 - b. [MATCH](#)¹, from Old English *gemæcca*, mate, spouse, from Germanic compound noun **ga-mak-(j)ōn-*, "one who is fitted with (another)" (**ga-*, with, together; see [kom](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mak-*.
2.
 - a. [MINGLE](#), from Old English *mengan*, to mix;
 - b. [AMONG](#), [MONGREL](#), from Old English *gemang*, mixture, crowd (*ge-*, together; see [kom](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic nasalized form **mangjan*, to knead together.
3. Suffixed form **mak-yo-*. [MAGMA](#), from Greek *magma*, unguent, from *massein* (aorist stem *mag-*), to knead.
4. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māg-ya-*. [MASS](#); [AMASS](#), from Greek *māza*, *maza*, a (kneaded) lump, barley cake.
5. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māk-ero-*. [MACERATE](#), from Latin *mācerāre*, to tenderize, to soften (food) by steeping.

[Pokorny *mag-* 696, 2. *māk-* 698, *men(ə)k-* 730.]

magh-

To be able, have power.

Derivatives include [dismay](#), [might](#)¹, [machine](#), and [magic](#).

1.
 - a. [MAY](#)¹, from Old English *magan*, to be able;
 - b. [DISMAY](#), from Old French *esmaier*, to frighten. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **magan*, to be able.
2. [MIGHT](#)¹, from Old English *miht*, power, from Germanic suffixed form **mah-ti-*, power.
3. [MAIN](#), from Old English *mægen*, power, from Germanic suffixed form **mag-inam*, power.
4. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **māgh-anā-*, "that which enables." [MACHINE](#), [MECHANIC](#), [MECHANISM](#), [MECHANO-](#); [DEUS EX MACHINA](#), from Greek (Attic) *mēkhanē*, (Doric) *mākhanā*, device.
5. Possibly suffixed form **magh-u-*. [MAGIC](#), [MAGUS](#), from Old Persian *maguš*, member of a priestly caste (< "mighty one").

[Pokorny *magh-* 695.]

maghu-

Young person of either sex. Suffixed form **magho-ti-*.

- a. [MAID](#), [MAIDEN](#), from Old English *mægden*, virgin;
- b. [MATJES HERRING](#), from Dutch *maagd*, maid. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **magadi-*, with diminutive **magadin-*.

[Pokorny *maghos* 696.]

māk-

Long, thin. Oldest form **meh₂k̂-*, colored to **mah₂k̂-*, becoming **māk* in satem languages and **māk-* in centum languages.

1. Zero-grade form **māk-* becoming **mak-*.
 - a.
 - i. [MEAGER](#), from Latin *macer*, thin;
 - ii. [MACRO-](#), [MACRON](#); [AMPHIMACER](#), from Greek *makros*, long, large. Both (i) and (ii) from suffixed form **mak-ro-*.
 - b. [EMACIATE](#), from Latin *maciāre*, to make thin, from suffixed form **mak-ye-*.
2. Suffixed full-grade form **māk-es-*. [MECOPTERAN](#), [PARAMECIUM](#), from Greek *mēkos*, length.

[Pokorny *māk-* 699.]

man-¹

Also **mon-**.

Man.

1. Extended forms **manu-*, **manw-*.
 - a. [MAN](#); [LEMAN](#), [NORMAN](#)¹, from Old English *man(n)* (plural *menn*), man;
 - b. [FUGLEMAN](#), [LANDSMAN](#)², from Old High German *man*, man;
 - c. [MANIKIN](#), [MANNEQUIN](#), from Middle Dutch *man*, man;
 - d. [YEOMAN](#), perhaps from Old Frisian *man*, man;
 - e. [NORMAN](#)¹, [OMBUDSMAN](#), from Old Norse *madhr*, *mannr*, man;
 - f. [ALEMANNI](#), possibly from Germanic **Ala-manniz*, tribal name (< "all men": **ala-*, all; see [al-](#)³). **a-f** all from Germanic **manna-* (plural **manniz*);
 - g. [MANU](#), from Sanskrit *manuḥ*, man, from Indo-Iranian **manu-*.
2. [MENSCH](#), from Old High German *mennisco*, human, from Germanic adjective **manniska-*, human, from **manna-* (see 1).
3. [MUZHIK](#), from Russian *muzh*, man, male, from Slavic suffixed form **mon-gyo-*.

[Pokorny *manu-s* 700.]

man-²

Hand.

Derivatives include [manacle](#), [maneuver](#), and [manure](#).

1.
 - a. [MANACLE](#), [MANAGE](#), [MANÈGE](#), [MANNER](#), [MANUAL](#), [MANUBRIUM](#), [MANUS](#); [AMANUENSIS](#), [MAINTAIN](#), [MANEUVER](#), [MANICOTTI](#), [MANICURE](#), [MANIFEST](#), [MANSUETUDE](#), [MANUFACTURE](#), [MANUMIT](#), [MANURE](#), [MANUSCRIPT](#), [MASTIFE](#), [MORTMAIN](#), [QUADRUMANOUS](#), from Latin *manus*, hand;
 - b. [MANIPLE](#), [MANIPULATION](#), from Latin *manipulus*, handful (*-pulus*, perhaps *-ful*; see [pele-](#)¹).
2. Suffixed form **man-ko-*, maimed in the hand. [MANQUÉ](#), from Latin *mancus*, maimed, defective.
3. [EMANCIPATE](#), from Latin compound *manceps*, "he who takes by the hand," purchaser (*-ceps*, agential suffix, "taker"; see [kap-](#)).
4. [MANDAMUS](#), [MANDATE](#), [MAUNDY THURSDAY](#); [COMMAND](#), [COMMANDO](#), [COMMEND](#), [COUNTERMAND](#), [DEMAND](#), [RECOMMEND](#), [REMAND](#), from Latin compound *mandāre*, "to put into someone's hand," entrust, order (*-dere*, to put; see [dhē-](#)).

[Pokorny *mā-r* 740.]

marko-

Horse.

1. [MARSHAL](#), from Old French *mareschal*, from Frankish **marha-skalkaz*, horse-servant (**skalkaz*, servant).

2. [MARE](#)¹, from Old English *mere*, *miere*, mare, from Germanic feminine **marhjōn-*.

[Pokorny *marko-* 700.]

māter-

Mother. Based ultimately on the baby-talk form [mā](#)-², with the kinship term suffix **-ter-*.

Derivatives include [mother](#)¹, [matrix](#), and [matter](#).

1.
 - a. [MOTHER](#)¹, from Old English *mōdor*, mother;
 - b. [MOTHER](#)², from Middle Dutch *moeder*, mother. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mōdar-*.
2. [ALMA MATER](#), [MATER](#), [MATERNAL](#), [MATERNITY](#), [MATRICULATE](#), [MATRIX](#), [MATRON](#); [MADREPORE](#), [MATRIMONY](#), from Latin *māter*, mother.
3. [METRO-](#); [METROPOLIS](#), from Greek *mētēr*, mother.
4. [MATERIAL](#), [MATTER](#), from Latin *māteriēs*, *māteria*, tree trunk (< "matrix," the tree's source of growth), hence hard timber used in carpentry, hence (by a calque on Greek *hūlē*, wood, matter) substance, stuff, matter.
5. [DEMETER](#), from Greek compound *Dēmētēr*, name of the goddess of produce, especially cereal crops (*dē-*, possibly meaning "earth").

[Pokorny *māter-* 700.]

me-¹

Oblique form of the personal pronoun of the first person singular. For the nominative see [eg](#).

1. [ME](#), [MYSELF](#), from Old English *mē* (dative and accusative), from Germanic **mē-*.
2. Possessive adjective **mei-no-*.
 - a. [MINE](#)², [MY](#), from Old English *mīn*, my;
 - b. [MYNHEER](#), from Middle Dutch *mijn*, my. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mīn-*.
3. Possessive adjective **me-yo-*. [MADAME](#), [MONSIEUR](#), from Latin *meus*, mine.
4. Genitive form **me-wo*. [MAVOURNEEN](#), from Old Irish *mo*, my.

[Pokorny 1. *me-* 702.]

me-²

In the middle of.

1. Suffixed form **me-dhi*. [MIDWIFE](#), from Old English *mid*, among, with, from Germanic **mid-*.
2. Suffixed form **me-ta*. [META-](#), from Greek *meta*, between, with, beside, after.

[Pokorny 2. *me-* 702.]

See also [medhyo-](#).

mē-¹

Expressing certain qualities of mind. Oldest form **meh₁-*.

1. Suffixed o-grade form **mō-to-*.
 - a. [MOOD](#)¹, from Old English *mōd*, mind, disposition;
 - b. [GEMÜTLICH](#), [GEMÜTLICHKEIT](#), from Old High German *muot*, mind, spirit. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mōthaz*.
2. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **mō-s-*. [MORAL](#), [MORALE](#), [MORES](#), [MOROSE](#), from Latin *mōs*, wont, humor, manner, custom.

[Pokorny 5. *mē-* 704.]

mē-²

To measure. Oldest form *meh₁-.

Derivatives include [piecemeal](#), [immense](#), [meter](#)¹, [geometry](#), [moon](#), and [semester](#).

I. Basic form mē-.

1. Suffixed form *mē-lo-. [MEAL](#)²; [PIECEMEAL](#), from Old English *mæl*, "measure, mark, appointed time, time for eating, meal," from Germanic *mēlaz.
2. Suffixed form *mē-ti-.
 - a. [MEASURE](#), [MENSURAL](#); [COMMENSURATE](#), [DIMENSION](#), [IMMENSE](#), from Latin *mētīrī*, to measure;
 - b. [METIS](#), from Greek *mētis*, wisdom, skill.
3. Possibly Greek *metron*, measure, rule, length, proportion, poetic meter (but referred by some to [med-](#)).
[METER](#)¹, [METER](#)², [METER](#)³, [-METER](#), [METRICAL](#), [-METRY](#); [DIAMETER](#), [GEMATRIA](#), [GEOMETRY](#), [ISOMETRIC](#), [METROLOGY](#), [METRONOME](#), [SYMMETRY](#).
4. Reduplicated zero-grade form *mī-mə-. [MAHOUT](#), [MAUND](#), from Sanskrit *mīmīte*, he measures.

II. Extended and suffixed forms *mēn-, *mēn-en-, *mēn-ōt-, *mēn-s-, moon, month (an ancient and universal unit of time measured by the moon).

1. [MOON](#); [MONDAY](#), from Old English *mōna*, moon, from Germanic *mēnōn-.
2. [MONTH](#), from Old English *mōnath*, month, from Germanic *mēnōth-.
3. [MENO-](#); [AMENORRHEA](#), [CATAMENIA](#), [DYSMENORRHEA](#), [EMMENAGOGUE](#), [MENARCHE](#), [MENISCUS](#), [MENOPAUSE](#), from Greek *mēn*, *mēnē*, month.
4. [MENSES](#), [MENSTRUAL](#), [MENSTRUATE](#); [BIMESTRIAL](#), [SEMESTER](#), [TRIMESTER](#), from Latin *mēnsis*, month.

[Pokorny 3. mē- 703, mēnōt 731.]

mē-³

Big. Oldest form *meh₁-.

1. Suffixed (comparative) form *mē-is-. [MORE](#), from Old English *māra*, greater, and *māre* (adverb), more, from Germanic *maizōn-.
2. Suffixed (superlative) form *mē-isto-. [MOST](#), from Old English *māest*, most, from Germanic *maista-.
3. Suffixed form *mē-ro-, *mē-ri-. [MÄRCHEN](#), from Old High German *māri*, news, narration.
4. Suffixed o-grade form *mō-ro-. [CLAYMORE](#), from Gaelic *mōr*, big, great.

[Pokorny 4. mē- 704.]

mē-⁴

To cut down grass or grain with a sickle or scythe. Oldest form *meh₁-.

1. [MOW](#)², from Old English *māwan*, to mow, from Germanic *mē-.
2. Suffixed form *mē-ti-. [AFTERMATH](#), from Old English *māth*, a mowing, a mown crop, from Germanic *mēdiz.
3. Suffixed form *mē-twā-, a mown field. [MEAD](#)², [MEADOW](#), from Old English *māed*, meadow, from Germanic *mēdwō.

[Pokorny 2. mē- 703.]

med-

To take appropriate measures.

Derivatives include [medicine](#), [modest](#), [modern](#), [commodity](#), and [empty](#).

1.
 - a. [METE](#)¹, from Old English *metan*, to measure (out), from Germanic *metan;

- b. [MEET](#)², from Old English *gemāete*, "commensurate," fit (*ge-*, with; see [kom](#)), from Germanic derivative **māetō*, measure.
2.
 - a. [MEDICAL](#), [MEDICATE](#), [MEDICINE](#), [MEDICO](#); [METHEGLIN](#), [REMEDY](#), from Latin *medērī*, to look after, heal, cure;
 - b. [MEDITATE](#), from Latin *meditārī*, to think about, consider, reflect.
3. Suffixed form **med-es-*.
 - a. [MODEST](#); [IMMODEST](#), from Latin *modestus*, "keeping to the appropriate measure," moderate;
 - b. [MODERATE](#); [IMMODERATE](#), from Latin *moderārī*, "to keep within measure," to moderate, control. Both **a** and **b** from Latin **modes-*, replacing **medes-* by influence of *modus* (see 5 below).
4. [MEDUSA](#), from Greek *medein*, to rule (feminine participle *medousa* < **med-ont-ya*).
5. Suffixed o-grade form **mod-o-*. [MODAL](#), [MODE](#), [MODEL](#), [MODERN](#), [MODICUM](#), [MODIFY](#), [MODULATE](#), [MODULE](#), [MODULUS](#), [MOLD](#)¹, [MOOD](#)², [MOULAGE](#); [ACCOMMODATE](#), [COMMODE](#), [COMMODOUS](#), [COMMODITY](#), from Latin *modus*, measure, size, limit, manner, harmony, melody.
6. Suffixed o-grade form **mod-yo-*. [MODIOLUS](#), [MUTCHKIN](#), from Latin *modius*, a measure of grain.
7. Possibly lengthened o-grade form **mōd-*.
 - a. [MOTE](#)², [MUST](#)¹, from Old English *mōtan*, to have occasion, to be permitted or obliged;
 - b. [EMPTY](#), from Old English *āmetta*, rest, leisure, from Germanic compound **ē-mōt-ja-* (prefix **ē-*, meaning uncertain, from Indo-European **ē*, **ō*, to). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mōt-*, ability, leisure.

[Pokorny 1. *med-* 705.]

medhu-

Honey; also mead.

1. [MEAD](#)¹, from Old English *meodu*, mead, from Germanic **medu*.
2. [AMETHYST](#), [METHYLENE](#), from Greek *methu*, wine.

[Pokorny *médhu-* 707.]

medhyo-

Middle.

Derivatives include [middle](#), [medieval](#), and [meridian](#).

1.
 - a. [MID](#)¹, [MIDST](#); [AMID](#), from Old English *midd(e)*, middle;
 - b. [MIDDLE](#), from Old English *middel*, middle, from West Germanic diminutive form **middila-*;
 - c. [MIDGARD](#), from Old Norse *Midhgardhr*, Midgard, from Germanic compound **midja-gardaz*, "middle zone," name of the earth conceived as an intermediate zone lying between heaven and hell (**gardaz*, enclosure, yard; see [gher](#)-¹). **a-c** all from Germanic **midja-*.
2. [MEAN](#)³, [MEDAL](#), [MEDIAL](#), [MEDIAN](#), [MEDIASTINUM](#), [MEDIATE](#), [MEDIUM](#), [MEZZALUNA](#), [MEZZANINE](#), [MEZZOTINT](#), [MIZZEN](#), [MOIETY](#), [MULLION](#); [INTERMEDIATE](#), [MIDIEVAL](#), [MIDIocre](#), [MEDITERRANEAN](#), [MERIDIAN](#), [MILIEU](#), from Latin *medius*, middle, half.
3. [MESO-](#), from Greek *mesos*, middle.
4. [MINGE](#), from Romani *mindž*, vagina, possibly from Armenian *mēj* (stem *miĵ-*), middle.

[Pokorny *medhi-* 706.]

See also [me](#)-².

meg-

Great. Oldest form **meg-*, becoming **meg-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [much](#), [magnate](#), [mayor](#), [maestro](#), and [maharajah](#).

1.
 - a. [MICKLE](#), [MUCH](#), from Old English *micel*, *mycel*, great;
 - b. [MICKLE](#), from Old Norse *mikill*. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **mik-ila-*.

2. Suffixed form *mag-no-. [MAGNATE](#), [MAGNITUDE](#), [MAGNUM](#); [MAGNANIMOUS](#), [MAGNIFIC](#), [MAGNIFICENT](#), [MAGNIFICO](#), [MAGNIFY](#), [MAGNILOQUENT](#), from Latin *magnus*, great.
3. Suffixed (comparative) form *mag-yos-.
 - a. [MAJOR](#), [MAJOR-DOMO](#), [MAJORITY](#), [MAJUSCULE](#), [MAYOR](#), from Latin *māior*, greater;
 - b. [MAESTOSO](#), [MAJESTY](#), from Latin *māiestās*, greatness, authority;
 - c. [MAESTRO](#), [MAGISTERIAL](#), [MAGISTRAL](#), [MAGISTRATE](#), [MASTER](#), [MISTER](#), [MISTRAL](#), [MISTRESS](#), from Latin *magister*, master, high official (< "he who is greater").
4. Suffixed (superlative) form *mag-samo-. [MAXIM](#), [MAXIMUM](#), from Latin *maximus*, greatest.
5. Suffixed (feminine) form *mag-ya-, "she who is great." [MAY](#)², [MAY](#), from Latin *Maia*, name of a goddess.
6. Suffixed form *meg-ə-(l-). [MEGA-](#), [MEGALO-](#); [ACROMEGALY](#), [OMEGA](#), from Greek *megas* (stem *megal-*), great.
7. Suffixed (superlative) form meg-(ə)-isto-. [ALMAGEST](#), [HERMES TRISMEGISTUS](#), from Greek *megistos*, greatest.
8. Variant form *megh- (< *meg-ə-) [MAHABHARATA](#), [MAHARAJA](#), [MAHARANI](#), [MAHARISHI](#), [MAHATMA](#), [MAHAYANA](#), [MAHOUT](#), from Sanskrit *mahā-*, *mahat-*, great.

[Pokorny *meġ(h)*- 708.]

mei-¹

To change, go, move; with derivatives referring to the exchange of goods and services within a society as regulated by custom or law.

Derivatives include [mad](#), [molt](#), [mutate](#), [mistake](#), [communism](#), [amoeba](#), and [migrate](#).

1. [MEATUS](#); [CONGÉ](#), [IRREMEABLE](#), [PERMEATE](#), from Latin *meāre*, to go, pass.
2. Suffixed o-grade form *moi-to-.
 - a. [MAD](#), from Old English **gemædan*, to make insane or foolish, from Germanic **ga-maid-jan*, denominative from **ga-maid-az*, "changed (for the worse)," abnormal (**ga-*, intensive prefix; see [kom](#));
 - b. [MEW](#)¹, [MOLT](#), [MUTATE](#); [COMMUTE](#), [PERMUTE](#), [REMUDA](#), [TRANSMUTE](#), from Latin *mūtāre*, to change;
 - c. [MUTUAL](#), from Latin *mūtūus*, "done in exchange," borrowed, reciprocal, mutual.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form *mi-tā-. [AZIMUTH](#), [ZENITH](#), from Latin *sēmita*, sidetrack, side path (< "thing going off to the side"; *sē-*, apart; see [s\(w\)e](#)).
4. Suffixed zero-grade form *mi-tro-.
 - a. [MITRA](#), from Sanskrit *mitraḥ*, friend, friendship;
 - b. [MITHRAS](#), from Avestan and Old Persian *mithra-*, contract. Both **a** and **b** from Indo-Iranian **mitra-*, friend(ship), contract, god of the contract.
5. Suffixed extended zero-grade form *mit-to-.
 - a. [MIS](#)¹, from Old English *mis-*, *mis-*, and Old French *mes-* (from Frankish **miss-*);
 - b. [AMISS](#), [MISTAKE](#), from Old Norse *mis(s)*, *mis(s)-*, *miss*, *mis-*;
 - c. [MISS](#)¹, from Old English *missan*, to miss, from Germanic **missjan*, to go wrong. **a-c** all from Germanic **missa-*, "in a changed manner," abnormally, wrongly.
6. Suffixed o-grade form *moi-n- in compound adjective *ko-moin-i-, "held in common" (**ko-*, together; see [kom](#)).
 - a. [MEAN](#)², [DEMEAN](#)², from Old English *gemæne*, common, public, general, from Germanic **gamainiz*;
 - b. [COMMON](#), [COMMUNE](#)¹, [COMMUNE](#)², [COMMUNICATE](#), [COMMUNISM](#); [EXCOMMUNICATE](#), [INCOMMUNICADO](#), from Latin *commūnis*, common, public, general.
7. Suffixed o-grade form *moi-n-es-.
 - a. [MUNICIPAL](#), [MUNIFICENT](#), [REMUNERATE](#), from Latin *mūnus*, "service performed for the community," duty, work, "public spectacle paid for by a magistrate," gift;
 - b. [IMMUNE](#), from Latin *immūnis*, exempt from public service (*in-*, negative prefix; see [ne](#)).
8. Possibly extended form *(ə)meig^w- (but more likely a separate root).
 - a. [AMOEBIA](#), from Greek *ameibein*, to change;
 - b. [MIGRATE](#); [EMIGRATE](#), from Latin *migrāre*, to change one's place of living.

[Pokorny 2. *mei-*, 3. *mei-* 710, *mei-g^u*- 713, 2. *mei-t(h)*- 715.]

mei-²

Small.

Derivatives include [menu](#), [mince](#), [minestrone](#), and [minister](#).

1. [MEIOFAUNA](#), [MEIOSIS](#); [MIOCENE](#), from Greek *meiōn*, less, lesser, from extended variant **meiu-*.
2. Zero-grade compounded suffixed form **ne-mi-s* (see [ne](#)).
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **mi-nu-*.
 - a. [MENU](#), [MINCE](#), [MINUEND](#), [MINUET](#), [MINUTE](#)², [MINUTIAE](#), [COMMINUTE](#), [DIMINISH](#), from Latin *minuere*, to reduce, diminish;
 - b. [MINOR](#), [MINUS](#); [MINUSCULE](#), from Latin *minor* (influenced by the comparative suffix *-or*), less, lesser, smaller;
 - c. further suffixed (superlative) form **minu-mo-*. [MINIM](#), [MINIMUM](#), from Latin *minimus*, least;
 - d. [MINISTRONE](#), [MINISTER](#), [MINISTRY](#), [MYSTERY](#)², from Latin *minister*, an inferior, servant (formed after *magister*, master; see [meg-](#));
 - e. [MENSHEVIK](#), from Russian *men'she*, less.

[Pokorny 5. *mei-* 711.]

meigh-

To urinate. Oldest form **meiġh-*, becoming **meigh-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [MIST](#), from Old English *mist*, mist;
 - b. [MIZZLE](#)¹, from Middle English *misellen*, to drizzle, from a source perhaps akin to Dutch dialectal *mieselen*, to drizzle;
 - c. [MISSEL THRUSH](#), [MISTLETOE](#), from Old English *mistel*, mistletoe, from Germanic diminutive form **mihst-ila-*, mistletoe (which is propagated through the droppings of the missel thrush). **a-c** all from Germanic suffixed form **mih-stu-*, urine, hence mist, fine rain.
2. Suffixed form **migh-tu-*. [MICTURATE](#), from Latin *micturīre*, to want to urinate (desiderative of *meiere*, to urinate).

[Pokorny *meiġh-* 713.]

meik-

Also **meig-**.

To mix. Oldest forms **meik̑-*, **meiġ-*, becoming **meik-*, **meig-* in centum languages.

1. Zero-grade variant form **mig-*. [MIGMATITE](#); [AMPHIMIXIS](#), [APOMIXIS](#), [PANMIXIA](#), from Greek *mignunai*, to mix, and noun *mixis* (< **mig-ti-*), a mingling.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **mik-sk-*. [MEDDLE](#), [MEDLEY](#), [MÉLANGE](#), [MELEE](#), [MESCLUN](#), [MESTIZO](#), [MISCELLANEOUS](#), [MISCIBLE](#), [MIX](#), [MIXTURE](#), [MUSTANG](#); [ADMIX](#), [COMMIX](#), [IMMIX](#), [MISCEGENATION](#), [PELL-MELL](#), [PROMISCUOUS](#), from Latin *miscēre* (past participle *mixtus*), to mix.
3. Possibly Germanic **maisk-* (phonological details unclear) [MASH](#), from Old English **māsc*, **mācs*, *māx-*, mashed malt.

[Pokorny *mei-k̑-* 714.]

mei-no-

Opinion, intention.

1. [MOAN](#), from Old English **mān*, opinion, complaint, from Germanic **main-*.
2. [MEAN](#)¹; [BEMOAN](#), from Old English *mānan*, to signify, tell, complain of, moan, from Germanic **mainjan*.

[Pokorny *mei-no-* 714.]

mel-¹

Soft; with derivatives referring to soft or softened materials of various kinds.

I. Extended form **meld-*.

1. [MELT](#), from Old English *meltan*, to melt, from Germanic **meltan*.
2. Possibly Germanic **miltja-*. [MILT](#), from Old English *milte*, spleen, and Middle Dutch *milte*, milt.
3. Possibly Germanic **malta-*. [MALT](#), from Old English *mealt*, malt.
4. Suffixed variant form **mled-sno-*. [BLENNY](#), from Greek *blennos*, slime, also a name for the blenny.
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **mḷd-wi-*. [MOIL](#), [MOJITO](#), [MOLLIFY](#), [MOLLUSK](#), [MOUILLÉ](#), [EMOLLIENT](#), from Latin *mollis*, soft.
6. Possibly nasalized variant form **mlad-*. [BLAND](#), [BLANDISH](#), from Latin *blandus*, smooth, caressing, flattering, soft-spoken.

II. Variant form **smeld-*.

- a. [SMELT](#)¹, from Middle Dutch or Middle Low German *smelten*, to smelt;
- b. [SCHMALTZ](#), from Old High German *smalz*, animal fat;
- c. [SMALT](#), from Italian *smalto*, enamel, glaze;
- d. [ENAMEL](#), from Old French *esmail*, enamel. **a-d** all from Germanic **smelt-*;
- e. [SMELT](#)², from Old English *smelt*, *smylt*, a marine fish, smelt, perhaps from Germanic **smelt-*.

III. Extended form **meldh-*.

1. [MILD](#), from Old English *milde*, mild, from Germanic **mildja-*.
2. Possibly Greek *maltha*, a mixture of wax and pitch [MALTHA](#).

IV. Suffixed form **mel-sko-*. [MULCH](#), from Old English *mel(i)sc*, *mylsc*, mild, mellow, from Germanic **mil-sk-*.

V. Extended form **mḷak-*. [BONANZA](#), [CHONDROMALACIA](#), [MALACOLOGY](#), [OSTEOMALACIA](#), from Greek *malakos*, soft.

VI. Possibly Celtic **molto-*, sheep. [MUTTON](#), from Old French *moton*, sheep.

VII. Possibly suffixed zero-grade form **(ə)ml-u-*. [AMBLYGONITE](#), [AMBLYOPIA](#), from Greek *amblus*, blunt, dull, dim.

[Pokorny 1. *mel-* 716.]

mel-²

Strong, great.

1. Suffixed (comparative) form **mel-yos-*. [AMELIORATE](#), [MELIORATE](#), [MELIORISM](#), from Latin *melior*, better.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **mḷ-to-*. [MOLTO](#), [MUCHO](#), [MULTI-](#), [MULTITUDE](#), from Latin *multus*, much, many.

[Pokorny 4. *mel-* 720.]

mel-³

False, bad, wrong.

1. [MAL-](#), [MALICE](#), [MALIGN](#); [DISMAL](#), [MALADY](#), [MALARIA](#), [MALEDICT](#), [MALEFACTOR](#), [MALEFIC](#), [MALENTENDU](#), [MALEVOLENCE](#), [MALISON](#), [MALVERSATION](#), from Latin *malus*, bad, and *male*, ill (> *malignus*, harmful).
2. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **mḷ-s-*. [BLAME](#), [BLASPHEME](#), from Greek *blasphēmos*, blasphemous, perhaps from **mḷs-bhā-mo-*, "speaking evil" (**bhā-*, to speak; see [bhā-](#)²).
3. Suffixed form **mel-yo-*. [MARKHOR](#), from Avestan *mairiia-*, treacherous.

[Pokorny 2. *mel-* 719, *mēlo-* 724.]

melə-

Also **mel-**.

To crush, grind; with derivatives referring to various ground or crumbling substances (such as flour) and to instruments for grinding or crushing (such as millstones). Oldest form **melh₂-*.

1. O-grade form **mol-*. [MAELSTROM](#), from Middle Dutch *malen*, to whirl, from Germanic **mal-*.
2. Full-grade form **mel-*. [MEAL](#)¹, from Old English *melu*, flour, meal, from Germanic suffixed form **mel-wa-*.

3. Zero-grade form **ml̥*-. [MOLD](#)³, [MOLDER](#), from Old English *molde*, soil, from Germanic suffixed form **mul-dō*.
4. Full-grade form **mel*-.
 - a. [MEUNIÈRE](#), [MILL](#)¹, [MOLA](#)², [MOLAR](#)², [MOLE](#)⁴, [MOULIN](#); [EMOLUMENT](#), [IMMOLATE](#), [ORMOLU](#), from Latin *molere*, to grind (grain), and its derivative *mola*, a millstone, mill, coarse meal customarily sprinkled on sacrificial animals;
 - b. possible suffixed form **mel-iyo*-. [MEALIE](#), [MILIARY](#), [MILIUM](#), [MILLET](#); [GROMWELL](#), from Latin *milium*, millet.
5. Suffixed variant form **mal-ni*-. [MALLEABLE](#), [MALLEOLUS](#), [MALLET](#), [MALLEUS](#), [MAUL](#); [PALL-MALL](#), from Latin *malleus*, hammer, mallet.
6. Zero-grade form **ml̥*-. [AMYLUM](#), [MYLONITE](#), from Greek *mulē*, *mulos*, millstone, mill.
7. Possibly extended form **ml̥*-. [BLINI](#), [BLINTZ](#), from Old Russian *blinŭ*, pancake.

[Pokorny 1. *mel*- 716.]

melg-

To rub off; also to milk. Oldest form **h₂melĝ*-, becoming **h₂melg*- in centum languages.

- I.
 1. Zero-grade form **mlg*-. [EMULSION](#), from Latin *mulgēre*, to milk.
 2. Full-grade form **melg*-.
 - a. [MILK](#), from Old English *meolc*, *milc*;
 - b. [MILCH](#), from Old English *-milce*, *milch*, from Germanic suffixed form **meluk-ja*-, giving milk;
 - c. [MILCHIG](#), from Old High German *miluh*, *milch*. **a-c** all from Germanic **melkan*, to milk, contaminated with an unrelated noun for milk, cognate with the Greek and Latin forms given in **II** below, to form the blend **meluk*-.
- II. Included here to mark the unexplained fact that no common Indo-European noun for milk can be reconstructed is another root **g(a)lag*-, **g(a)lakt*-, milk, found only in the following:
 1. [GALACTIC](#), [GALACTO](#)-, [GALAXY](#); [AGALACTIA](#), [POLYGALA](#), from Greek *gala* (stem *galakt*-), milk.
 2. [LACTATE](#)¹, [LACTATE](#)², [LACTEAL](#), [LACTESCENT](#), [LACTO](#)-, [LATTE](#), [LETTUCE](#); [ARROZ CON LECHE](#), [DULCE DE LECHE](#), from Latin *lac*, milk.
 3. The blended Germanic form cited in **I. 2.** above.

[Pokorny *mēlĝ*- 722, *glag*- 400.]

melit-

Honey.

1. [HYDROMEL](#), [MARMALADE](#), [MELILOT](#), [MEMBRILLO](#), [OENOMEL](#), from Greek *meli*, honey.
2.
 - a. [MELLIFEROUS](#), [MELLIFLUOUS](#), [MOLASSES](#), from Latin *mel* (stem *mell*-), honey, from **meld*-, syncopated from **melid*-;
 - b. suffixed zero-grade form **ml̥d-to*-, "honied." [MOUSSE](#), from Latin *mulsus*, honey-sweet.
3. [MILDEW](#), from Old English *mildēaw*, honeydew, nectar, from Germanic compound **melith-dauwaz*, honeydew (a substance secreted by aphids on leaves; it was formerly imagined to be distilled from the air like dew; **dauwaz*, dew; see [dheu](#)-¹), from **melith*-.

[Pokorny *meli*-t 723.]

men-¹

To think; with derivatives referring to various qualities and states of mind and thought.

Derivatives include [mind](#), [mention](#), [automatic](#), [mania](#), [money](#), [monster](#), [mosaic](#), [music](#), and [amnesia](#).

- I. Zero-grade form **mn̥*-.
 1. Suffixed form **mn̥-ti*-.
 - a. [MIND](#), from Old English *gemynd*, memory, mind, from Germanic **ga-mundi*- (**ga*-, collective prefix; see [kom](#));

- b. [MENTAL](#)¹; [AMENTIA](#), [DEMENT](#), from Latin *mēns* (stem *ment-*), mind;
- c. [MENTION](#), from Latin *mentiō*, remembrance, mention.
- 2. Suffixed form **mṇ-to-*. [AUTOMATIC](#), from Greek *-matos*, "willing."
- 3. Suffixed form **mṇ-yo-*.
 - a. [MAENAD](#), from Greek *mainesthai*, to be mad;
 - b. [AHRIMAN](#), from Avestan *mainiuš*, spirit.

- 4.
 - a. [MANIA](#), [MANIAC](#), [MANIC](#), from Greek *maniā*, madness;
 - b. [BALLETO MANE](#), from Greek *-manēs*, ardent admirer.

II. Full-grade form **men-*.

- 1. Suffixed form **men-ti-*.
 - a. [MINNESINGER](#), from Old High German *minna*, love;
 - b. [MINIKIN](#), from Middle Dutch *minne*, love. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **minthjō*.
- 2.
 - a. [MEMENTO](#), from Latin reduplicated form *meminisse*, to remember;
 - b. [COMMENT](#), from Latin *commiṇiscī*, to contrive by thought (*com-*, intensive prefix; see [kom](#));
 - c. [REMINISCENT](#), from Latin *reminiscī*, to recall, recollect (*re-*, again, back; see [re-](#));
 - d. possibly Latin *Minerva*, name of the goddess of wisdom [MINERVA](#).
- 3.
 - a. [MENTOR](#), from Greek *Mentōr*, Mentor, man's name (probably meaning "adviser");
 - b. [-MANCY](#), [MANTIC](#), [MANTIS](#), from Greek *mantis*, seer (vocalism obscure).
- 4. [MANDARIN](#), [MANTRA](#), from Sanskrit *mantraḥ*, counsel, prayer, hymn.
- 5. Suffixed form *men-es-*. [EUMENIDES](#), from Greek *menos*, spirit.

III. O-grade form **mon-*.

- 1. Suffixed (causative) form **mon-eyo-*. [MONISH](#), [MONITION](#), [MONITOR](#), [MONSTER](#), [MONUMENT](#), [MUSTER](#); [ADMONISH](#), [DEMONSTRATE](#), [PREMONITION](#), [SUMMON](#), from Latin *monēre*, to remind, warn, advise.
- 2. Suffixed o-grade form **mon-twa-*. [MOSAIC](#), [MUSE](#), [MUSEUM](#), [MUSIC](#), from Greek *Mousa*, a Muse.

IV. Extended form **mnā-*, contracted from **mnaa-*.

- 1. [AMNESIA](#), [AMNESTY](#), [ANAMNESIS](#), from Greek reduplicated form *mimnēskein*, to remember.
- 2. [MNEMONIC](#), from Greek *mnēmōn*, mindful.
- 3. [MNEMOSYNE](#), from Greek *mnēmē*, memory.

V. Indo-European verb phrase **mens dhē-*, "to set mind" (**dhē-*, to put; see [dhē-](#)) underlying compound noun **mṇṣ-dhē-*. [AHURA MAZDA](#), [MAZDAISM](#), [ORMAZD](#), from Avestan *mazdā-*, wise.

[Pokorny 3. *men-* 726, *mendh-* 730.]

men-²

To project.

Derivatives include [mouth](#), [menace](#), and [mountain](#).

- 1. Suffixed zero-grade form **mṇ-to-* in a western Indo-European word for a projecting body part, variously "chin, jaw, mouth."
 - a. [MOUTH](#), from Old English *mūth*, mouth, from Germanic **munthaz*;
 - b. [MENTAL](#)², from Latin *mentum*, chin.
- 2. [MENACE](#), [MINACIOUS](#); [AMENABLE](#), [DEMEAN](#)¹, [PROMENADE](#), from Latin *minae*, projecting points, threats.
- 3. [Eminent](#), [IMMINENT](#), [PROMINENT](#), [PROMONTORY](#), from Latin *-minēre*, to project, jut, threaten.
- 4. Suffixed o-grade form **mon-ti-*. [MONS](#), [MONTAGNARD](#), [MONTANE](#), [MONTE](#), [MONTICULE](#), [MOUNT](#)¹, [MOUNT](#)², [MOUNTAIN](#); [AMOUNT](#), [ULTRAMONTANE](#), from Latin *mōns* (stem *mont-*), mountain.

[Pokorny 1. *men-* 726, 2. *menth-* 732.]

men-³

To remain. Variant suffixed (stative) form **man-ē-*.

[MANOR](#), [MANSE](#), [MANSION](#), [MÉNAGE](#); [IMMANENT](#), [PERMANENT](#), [REMAIN](#), from Latin *manēre*, to remain.

men-⁴

Small, isolated.

1. [MANOMETER](#), from Greek *manos*, rare, sparse.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **mon-wo-*. [MONAD](#), [MONASTERY](#), [MONK](#), [MONO-](#); [PSEUDOMONAD](#), from Greek *monos*, alone, single, sole.
3. Possibly also suffixed form **men-i-*, a small fish. [MINNOW](#), from Middle English *meneu*, a small fish, from a source akin to Old English *myne*, *mynwe*, minnow.

[Pokorny 4. *men-* 728, *m₂ni-* 731.]

mendh-

To learn. Zero-grade form **m₂ndh-*.

[MATHEMATICAL](#), [MATHEMATICS](#); [CHRESTOMATHY](#), [POLYMATH](#), from Greek *manthanein* (aorist stem *math-*), to learn.

[Pokorny *mendh-* 730.]

menegh-

Copious.

[MANY](#), from Old English *manig*, *mænig*, many, from Germanic **managa-*.

[Pokorny *men(e)gh-* 730.]

mer-

To rub away, harm.

Derivatives include [nightmare](#), [morsel](#), [morbid](#), [mortal](#), [mortgage](#), and [ambrosia](#).

I.

1. [NIGHTMARE](#), from Old English *mare*, *mære*, goblin, incubus, from Germanic **marōn-*, goblin.
2. [MARASMUS](#); [AMARANTH](#), from Greek *marainein*, to waste away, wither.
3. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **mor-i-* in Old Irish *fomoire*, *fomoir*, Fomorian, perhaps from earlier **wo-mor-i-*, sinister supernatural being (**wo-* under; < **upo-*; see [upo](#)): [FOMORIAN](#).
4. Probably suffixed zero-grade form **mr₂-to-*, "ground down." [MORTAR](#), from Latin *mortārium*, mortar.
5. Possibly extended root **merd-*. [MORDACIOUS](#), [MORDANT](#), [MORDENT](#), [MORSEL](#); [PREMORSE](#), [REMORSE](#), from Latin *mordēre*, to bite.
6. Possibly suffixed form **mor-bho-*. [MORBID](#), from Latin *morbus*, disease (but this is more likely of unknown origin).

II. Possibly the same root is **mer-*, "to die," with derivatives referring to death and to human beings as subject to death.

1. Zero-grade form **mr₂-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **mr₂-tro-*. [MURDER](#), from Old English *morthor*, murder, from Germanic suffixed form **mur-thra-*;
 - b. suffixed form **mr₂-ti-*. [MORT](#)¹, [MORTAL](#); [AMORTIZE](#), [MORTIFY](#), [POSTMORTEM](#), from Latin *mors* (stem *mort-*), death;
 - c. suffixed form **mr₂-yo-*. [MORIBUND](#), [MORTGAGE](#), [MORTMAIN](#), [MORTUARY](#), [MURRAIN](#), from Latin *morī*, to die, with irregular past participle *mortuus* (< **mr₂-two-*), replacing older **mr₂-to-* (for which see **d**);
 - d. prefixed and suffixed form **n₂-mr₂-to-*, "undying, immortal." **n₂-*, negative prefix; see [ne](#)
 - i. [IMMORTAL](#), from Latin *immortālis*;
 - ii. [AMBROSIA](#), from Greek *ambrotos*, immortal, divine(*a-* + *-mbrotos*, *brotos*, mortal);
 - iii. [AMRITA](#), from Sanskrit *amṛtam*, immortality (*a-* + *mṛta-*, dead).

2. Suffixed o-grade form **mor-t-yo-*. [MANTICORE](#), from Greek *mantikhōras* (corrupted from *marti(o)khōras*), manticore, probably from Iranian compound **martiya-khvāra-*, "man-eater" (**khvāra-*, eating; see [swel-](#)), from Old Persian *martiya-*, a mortal man.

[Pokorny 4. *mer-*, 5. *mer-* 735.]

merg-

Boundary, border. Oldest form **merǵ-*, becoming **merg-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [marquee](#), [demarcation](#), and [margin](#).

1.
 - a. [MARK](#)¹, from Old English *mearc*, boundary, landmark, sign, trace;
 - b. [MARGRAVE](#), from Middle Dutch *marc*, border;
 - c. [MARCH](#)², [MARQUEE](#), [MARQUIS](#), [MARQUISE](#), from Old French *marc*, *marche*, border country;
 - d. [MARCHESE](#), [MARCHIONESS](#), from Medieval Latin *marca*, boundary, border;
 - e. [DEMARCATI](#)ON, from Old Italian *marcare*, to mark out;
 - f. [MARK](#)², from Old English *marc*, a mark of weight or money;
 - g. [MARKKA](#), from Swedish *mark*, a mark of money;
 - h. [MARKA](#), from Middle High German *marke*, mark of money. **a-h** all from Germanic **mark-*, boundary, border territory; also to mark out a boundary by walking around it (ceremonially "beating the bounds"); also a landmark, boundary marker, and a mark in general (and in particular a mark on a metal currency bar, hence a unit of currency); these various meanings are widely represented in Germanic descendants and in Romance borrowings.
2. [LETTERS OF MARQUE](#), [MARQUETRY](#); [REMARK](#), from Old Norse *merki*, a mark, from Germanic **markja-*, mark, border.
3. [MARC](#), [MARCH](#)¹, from Frankish **markōn*, to mark out, from Germanic denominative verb **markōn*.
4. [MARGIN](#); [EMARGINATE](#), from Latin *margō*, border, edge.
5. Celtic variant form **mrog-*, territory, land. [CYMRY](#), from Welsh *Cymro*, Wales, from British Celtic **kom-brogos*, fellow countryman (**kom-*, collective prefix; see [kom](#)), from **brogos*, district.

[Pokorny *mereǵ-* 738.]

meuə-

To push away.

[MOB](#), [MOBILE](#), [MOMENT](#), [MOMENTOUS](#), [MOMENTUM](#), [MOSSO](#), [MOTIF](#), [MOTION](#), [MOTIVE](#), [MOTOR](#), [MOVE](#), [MOVEMENT](#); [COMMOTION](#), [EMOTION](#), [PROMOTE](#), [REMOTE](#), [REMOVE](#), from Latin *movēre*, to move.

[Pokorny 2. *meu-* 743.]

mizdho-

Reward.

[MEED](#), from Old English *mēd*, reward, compensation, meed, from West Germanic **mēdō-*, from Germanic **mizdō*.

[Pokorny *mizdhó-* 746.]

mori-

Body of water; lake (?), sea (?).

1.
 - a. [MERE](#)²; [MERMAID](#), from Old English *mere*, sea, lake, pond;
 - b. [MARRAM GRASS](#), from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *marr*, sea;
 - c. [MEERSCHAUM](#), from Old High German *mari*, sea;

- d. [MEERKAT](#), from Middle Dutch *meer*, sea. **a-d** all from Germanic **mari-*.
- 2.
- a. [MARSH](#), from Old English *mersc*, *merisc*, marsh;
- b. [MORASS](#), from Old French *maresc*, *mareis*, marsh. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **mariska-*, water-logged land.
3. [MAAR](#), [MARE](#)², [MARINARA](#), [MARINE](#), [MARITIME](#); [BÊCHE-DE-MER](#), [CORMORANT](#), [MARICULTURE](#), [ORMER](#), [ULTRAMARINE](#), from Latin *mare*, sea.

[Pokorny *mori* 748.]

mregh-u-

Short. Oldest form **mreġh-u-*, becoming **mregh-u-* in centum languages.

- I. Suffixed form **mregh-wi-*. [BRIEF](#), [BRUMAL](#); [ABBREVIATE](#), [ABRIDGE](#), from Latin *brevis*, short.
- II. Zero-grade form **mrghu-*.
- 1.
- a. [MERRY](#), from Old English *myrge*, *mirige*, pleasant;
- b. [MIRTH](#), from Old English *myrġth*, pleasure, joy, from Germanic **murgithō*, pleasantness. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **murgja-*, short, also pleasant, joyful.
2. [BRACHY-](#); [AMPHIBRACH](#), [TRIBRACH](#), from Greek *brakhus*, short.
3. [BRACE](#), [BRACERO](#), [BRACHIUM](#), [BRASSARD](#), [BRASSIERE](#), [PRETZEL](#); [ABRACHIA](#), [EMBRACE](#), from Greek comparative *brakhiōn*, shorter, hence also "upper arm" (as opposed to the longer forearm).

[Pokorny *mreġhu-* 750.]

mūs-

A mouse; also a muscle (from the resemblance of a flexing muscle to the movements of a mouse).

1. [MOUSE](#), from Old English *mūs* (plural *mȳs*), mouse, from Germanic **mūs-* (plural **mūsiz*).
2. [MURINE](#), [MUSCLE](#), [MUSSEL](#), [MUSTELID](#), [MUSTELINE](#), from Latin *mūs*, mouse.
3. [MYELO-](#), [MYO-](#); [EPIMYSIUM](#), [MYOSOTIS](#), [MYSTICETE](#), [PERIMYSIUM](#), [SYRINGOMYELIA](#), from Greek *mūs*, mouse, muscle.
4. Perhaps suffixed reduced form **mus-ko-*. [MUSCADET](#), [MUSCAT](#), [MUSCATEL](#), [MUSK](#), [MUST](#)⁵; [NUTMEG](#), from Sanskrit *muṣkaḥ*, testicle, scrotum (? < "little mouse").

[Pokorny *mūs* 752.]

nas-

Nose.

1. [NOSE](#), [NUZZLE](#); [NOSTRIL](#), from Old English *nosu*, nose, from Germanic zero-grade form **nusō*.
2. [NESS](#), from Old English *næss*, headland, from Germanic **nasja-*.
3. Lengthened-grade form **nās-*.
- a. [NARIS](#), from Latin *nāris*, nostril;
- b. expressive form **nāss-*. [NASAL](#), [NASO-](#); [NASTURTIIUM](#), [PINCE-NEZ](#), from Latin *nāsus*, nose.
4. [NARK](#)², from Romany *nāk*, nose, from expressive Indo-Aryan form **nakka-*.

[Pokorny *nas-* 755, *neu-ks-* 768.]

nāu-

Boat. Oldest form **neh₂u-*, colored to **nah₂u-*, becoming **nau-* (before consonants) and **nāw-* (before vowels).

1. [NACELLE](#), [NAVAL](#), [NAVE](#)¹, [NAVICULAR](#), [NAVIGATE](#), [NAVY](#), from Latin *nāvis*, ship.
2. [NAUSEA](#), [-NAUT](#), [NAUTICAL](#), [NAUTILUS](#), [NOISE](#); [AERONAUT](#), [ARGONAUT](#), [ASTRONAUT](#), [COSMONAUT](#), from Greek *naus*, ship, and *nautēs*, sailor.

ndher-

Under.

1.
 - a. [UNDER](#), [UNDER-](#), from Old English *under*, under;
 - b. [U-BOAT](#), from Old High German *untar*, under. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **under-*.
2. [INFERIOR](#), from Latin *īnferus*, lower.
3. [INFERNAL](#), [INFERNO](#), from Latin *īnfernus*, lower.
4. [INFRA-](#), from Latin *īnfrā*, below.

[Pokorny *ndhos* 771.]

ne

Not.

Derivatives include [naughty](#), [never](#), [nothing](#), [annul](#), [nice](#), [annihilate](#), [negligee](#), [deny](#), and [renegade](#).

1.
 - a. [NAUGHT](#), [NAUGHTY](#), [NEITHER](#), [NEVER](#), [NILL](#), [NO](#)¹, [NO](#)², [NONE](#), [NOR](#)¹, [NOT](#), [NOTHING](#); [HOBNOB](#), from Old English *ne*, not, and *nā*, no;
 - b. [NAY](#), from Old Norse *ne*, not;
 - c. [NIX](#)², from Old High German *ne*, *ni*, not. **a-c** all from Germanic **ne-*, **na-*.
2. [ANNUL](#), [NEFARIOUS](#), [nescience](#), [NEUTER](#), [NICE](#), [NULL](#), [NULLIFY](#), [NULLIPARA](#), from Latin *ne-*, not, and *nūllus*, none (*ne-*, + *ūllus*, any; see [oi-no-](#)).
3. [NIMIETY](#), from Latin *nimis*, too much, excessively, very (< **ne-mi-s*, "not little"; **mi-*, little; see [mei-2](#)).
4. [NIHILISM](#), [NIHILITY](#), [NIL](#); [ANNIHILATE](#), from Latin *nihil*, *nīl*, nothing, contracted from *nihilum*, nothing (< **ne-hīlum*, "not a whit, nothing at all"; *hīlum*, a thing, trifle; origin unknown).
5. [NON-](#); [NONPLUS](#), [NONSUIT](#), from Latin *nōn*, not (< **ne-oinom*, not one thing"; **oino-*, one; see [oi-no-](#)).
6. [NISI](#), from Latin *nisi*, unless (*nī*, not, from **nei* + *sī*, if; see [swo-](#)).
7.
 - a. [NEGLECT](#), [NEGLIGEE](#), [NEGOTIATE](#), from Latin prefix *neg-*, not;
 - b. [NEGATE](#); [ABNEGATE](#), [DENY](#), [RENEGADE](#), [RENEGE](#), from Latin *negāre*, to deny. Both **a** and **b** from Italic **nek*, not.
8. [NEPENTHE](#), from Greek *nē-*, not.
9. Zero-grade combining form **n̥-*.
 - a.
 - i. [UN-](#)¹, from Old English *un-*, not;
 - ii. [ZUGUNRUHE](#), from Old High German *un-*, not. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **un-*.
 - b. [IN-](#)¹, from Latin *in-*, not;
 - c. [A-](#)¹, [AN-](#), from Greek *a-*, *an-*, not;
 - d. [AHIMSA](#), from Sanskrit *a-*, *an-*, not;
 - e. compound **n̥-mr̥-to-* (see [mer-](#)).

[Pokorny 1. *ně* 756.]

nebh-

Cloud.

1. Suffixed form **nebh-(e)lo-*.
 - a. [NIFELHEIM](#), from Old Norse *nifl-*, "mist" or "dark," probably from Germanic **nibila-*;
 - b. [NIBELUNG](#), from Old High German *Nibulunc*, *Nibilung*, from Germanic suffixed patronymic form **nibul-unga-*, beside Old High German *nebul*, mist, fog, from Germanic **nebla-*.
2. Suffixed form **nebh-elā-*.
 - a. [NEBULA](#), [NEBULOUS](#), from Latin *nebula*, cloud;

- b. [NEPHELINE](#); [NEPHELOMETER](#), from Greek *nephelē*, cloud.
- 3. Suffixed form **nebh-es-*. [NEPHOLOGY](#), from Greek *nephos*, cloud.
- 4. Nasalized form **ne-m-bh-*. [NIMBUS](#), from Latin *nimbus*, rain, cloud, aura.

[Pokorny 2. (*enebh-*) 315.]

ned-

To bind, tie.

- 1. O-grade form **nod-*.
 - a. [NET](#)¹, from Old English *net(t)*, a net, from Germanic **nati-*;
 - b. [NETTLE](#), from Old English *netel(e)*, *netle*, nettle, from Germanic **nat-ilo*, a nettle (nettles or plants of closely related genera such as hemp were used as a source of fiber);
 - c. [OUCH](#)², from Anglo-Norman *nouch*, brooch, from Germanic **nat-sk-*.
- 2. Lengthened o-grade form **nōdo-*. [NODE](#), [NODULE](#), [NODUS](#), [NOIL](#), [NOOSE](#); [DENOUEMENT](#), from Latin *nōdus*, a knot.
- 3. With re-formation of the root. [NEXUS](#); [ADIPONECTIN](#), [ADNEXA](#), [ANNEX](#), [CONNECT](#), [FIBRONECTIN](#), from Latin *nectere* (past participle *nexus*), to tie, bind, connect.

[Pokorny 1. *ned-* 758.]

nek-¹

Death. Oldest form **nek̂-*, becoming **nek-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [nuisance](#), [innocent](#), and [nectarine](#).

- 1. [INTERNECINE](#), [PERNICIOUS](#), from Latin *nex* (stem *nec-*), death.
- 2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **nok-eyo-*. [NOCEBO](#), [NOCENT](#), [NOCUOUS](#), [NUISANCE](#); [INNOCENT](#), [INNOCUOUS](#), from Latin *nocēre*, to injure, harm.
- 3. Suffixed o-grade form **nok-s-*. [NOXIOUS](#); [OBNOXIOUS](#), from Latin *noxa*, injury, hurt, damage entailing liability.
- 4. Suffixed full-grade form **nek-ro-*. [NECRO-](#), [NECROSIS](#); [NECROMANCY](#), from Greek *nekros*, corpse.
- 5. [NECTAR](#), [NECTARINE](#), from Greek *nektar*, the drink of the gods, "overcoming death" (**tar-*, overcoming; see [terə-](#)²).

[Pokorny *nek̂-* 762.]

nek-²

To reach, attain. Oldest form **nek̂-*, becoming **nek-* in centum languages.

- I. O-grade form **nok-*. [ENOUGH](#), from Old English *genōg*, enough, from Germanic **ganōga-*, sufficient, from **ga-nah*, "suffices" (**ga-*, collective prefix; see [kom](#)).
- II. Variant form **enk-*.
 - 1. [ONCOGENESIS](#), [ONCOLITE](#), [ONCOLOGY](#), from Greek reduplicated *enenkein*, to carry (suppletive aorist of *pherein*, to carry; see [bher-](#)), with derived noun *onkos*, a burden, mass, hence a tumor (from suffixed o-grade **onk-o-*; see 2 below).
 - 2. Suffixed o-grade form **onk-o-*. [PAISA](#), [PICE](#), from Sanskrit *amśaḥ*, part, portion.
 - 3. Compound root **bhrenk-* (see [bher](#)¹).

[Pokorny *enek̂-* 316.]

nek^{w-t}-

Night (perhaps originally "twilight, twilight of the morning and evening" as opposed to **kwsep-*, "the dark of the night"). Probably from a verbal root **neg^{w-}*, to be dark, be night. O-grade form **nok^{w-t-}*.

- 1.
 - a. [NIGHT](#); [FORTNIGHT](#), from Old English *niht*, *neaht*, night;

- b. [KRISTALLNACHT](#), from Old High German *naht*, night. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **naht-*.
2. [NOCTI-](#), [NOCTURN](#), [NOCTURNAL](#), [EQUINOX](#), from Latin *nox* (stem *noct-*), night.
3. [NOCTUID](#), [NOCTULE](#), from Latin *noctua*, night owl.
4. [NIX](#); [NYCTALOPIA](#), [NYCTINASTY](#), from Greek *nux* (stem *nukt-*), night.
5. Perhaps zero-grade form **ŋk^w-t-*. [ACTINIUM](#), [ACTINO-](#), from Greek *aktīs* (stem *aktīn-*), ray, traditionally taken as from **ŋk^w-t-*. This derivation is supported by the Sanskrit cognate *aktuḥ*, meaning both "ray" and "night," but has recently contested in favor of a derivation from **ak-**, "sharp," the rays of the sun originally having been conceived of as a pointed weapon. If the oldest meaning of **nek^w-t-* is "twilight," however, Greek *aktīs* the traditional derivation from **ŋk^w-t-* can be upheld if the Greek word is considered to have originally referred to the rays of the sun seen in the morning and evening twilight.
6. Suffixed plain verbal root **neg^w-ro-*. [NEGRO](#), [NIELLO](#), [NIGELLA](#), [NIGRESCENCE](#), [NIGROSINE](#); [DENIGRATE](#), [FILM NOIR](#), [PINOT NOIR](#), from Latin *niger*, black.

[Pokorny *nek^u-(t-)* 762.]

nem-

To assign, allot; also to take.

Derivatives include [numb](#), [nemesi](#), and [nomad](#).

1.
 - a. [NUMB](#); [BENUMB](#), from Old English *niman*, to take, seize;
 - b. [NIMBLE](#), from Old English *nāmel*, quick to seize, and *numol*, quick at learning, seizing;
 - c. [NIM](#), from Old High German *nēman*, to take. **a-c** all from Germanic **nem-*.
2. [NEMESIS](#); [ECONOMY](#), from Greek *nemein*, to allot.
3. Suffixed e-grade form **nom-os*, **nom-es-*. [NAMASKAR](#), [NAMASTE](#), from Sanskrit *namaḥ*, *namas-*, obeisance.
4. O-grade form **nom-*.
 - a. [NOME](#), [-NOMY](#); [ANOMIE](#), [ANTINOMIAN](#), [ANTINOMY](#), [ASTRONOMER](#), [ASTRONOMY](#), [AUTONOMOUS](#), [CHIRONOMID](#), [DEUTERONOMY](#), [METRONOME](#), [NOMOGRAPH](#), [NOMOLOGY](#), [NOMOTHETIC](#), [NUMISMATIC](#), from Greek *nomos*, portion, usage, custom, law, division, district;
 - b. [NOMA](#), from Greek *nomē*, pasturage, grazing, hence a spreading, a spreading ulcer;
 - c. [NOMAD](#), from Greek *nomas*, wandering in search of pasture;
 - d. [NUMMULAR](#), [NUMMULITE](#), from Greek *nomimos*, legal.
5. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **nom-eso-*. [NUMBER](#), [NUMERAL](#); [ENUMERATE](#), [INNUMERABLE](#), [SUPERNUMERARY](#), from Latin *numerus*, number, division.

[Pokorny 1. *nem-* 763.]

nepōt-

Grandson, nephew. Feminine **neptī-*.

[NEPHEW](#), [NEPOTISM](#), [NIECE](#), from Latin *nepōs*, grandson, nephew, and *neptis*, granddaughter, niece.

[Pokorny *nepōt-* 764.]

ner-¹

Under, also on the left; hence, with an eastward orientation, north. Suffixed zero-grade form **nr_o-t(r)o-*.

- a. [NORDIC](#), [NORTEÑO](#), [NORTH](#), from Old English *north*, north;
- b. [NORTHERN](#), from Old English *northerne*, northern;
- c. [NORSE](#), from Middle Dutch *nort*, north;
- d. [NORMAN](#)¹, [NORWEGIAN](#), from Old Norse *nordhr*, north.

[Pokorny 2. *ner-* 765.]

Compare [deks-](#).

ner-²

Man; basic sense "vigorous, vital, strong."

Oldest form **h₂ner-*. [ANDRO-](#), [-ANDROUS](#), [-ANDRY](#); [PHILANDER](#), from Greek *anēr* (stem *andr-*, from zero-grade form **ǵnr-*), man.

[Pokorny 1. *ner*-(t-) 765.]

nes-¹

To return safely home.

1. [HARNESS](#), from Old French *harneis*, harness, possibly from a Germanic source akin to Old English, Old High German (in composition), and Old Norse *nest*, food for a journey, from Germanic **nes-tam*.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **nos-to-*. [NOSTALGIA](#), from Greek *nostos*, a return home.

[Pokorny *nes*- 766.]

nes-²

Oblique cases of the personal pronoun of the first person plural. For the nominative see [we-](#).

1. Zero-grade form **ņs-*. [US](#), from Old English *ūs*, us (accusative), from Germanic **uns*.
2. Suffixed (possessive) zero-grade form **ņs-ero-*. [OUR](#), [OURS](#), from Old English *ūser*, *ūre*, our, from Germanic **unsara-*.
3. O-grade form **nos-*, with suffixed (possessive) form **nos-t(e)ro-*. [NOSTRATIC](#), [NOSTRUM](#); [PATERNOSTER](#), from Latin *nōs*, we, and *noster*, our.

[Pokorny 3. *ne*- 758.]

neu-

To shout.

Suffixed (participial) o-grade form **now-ent-(yo-)*, "shouting." [NUNCIO](#); [ANNOUNCE](#), [DENOUNCE](#), [ENUNCIATE](#), [INTERNUNCIO](#), [PRONOUNCE](#), [RENOUCE](#), from Latin *nūntius*, "announcing," hence a messenger, also a message, and *nūntium*, message.

[Pokorny 1. *neu*- 767.]

newn̥

Nine.

1. [NINE](#), [NINETEEN](#), [NINETY](#), [NINTH](#), from Old English *nigon*, nine, with derivatives *nigontig*, ninety, and *nigontēne*, nineteen (*-tēne*, ten; see [dekṃ](#)), from Germanic **nigun*, variant of **niwun*.
2. [NOVEMBER](#), [NOVENA](#); [NONAGENARIAN](#), from Latin *novem*, nine (< **noven*, with *m* for *n* by analogy with the *m* of *septem*, seven, and *decem*, ten).
3. Ordinal form **neweno-*. [NONA-](#), [NONES](#), [NOON](#); [NONAGON](#), [NONANOIC ACID](#), from Latin *nōnus*, ninth.
4. Prothetic or prefixed forms **h₁newn̥*, **h₁nwn̥*. [ENNEAD](#), [ENNEAGRAM](#), from Greek *ennea*, nine (< **ennewa*, **enwa-*).

[Pokorny *e-neuen* 318.]

newo-

New. Related to [nu-](#).

Derivatives include [neon](#), and [nova](#).

1. Suffixed form **new-yo-*.
 - a. [NEW](#), from Old English *nēowe*, *nīwe*, new;
 - b. [NYNORSK](#), [SPAN-NEW](#), from Old Norse *nȳr*, new. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **neuja-*.
2. Basic form **newo-*. [NEO-](#), [NEON](#), [NEOTERIC](#); [MISONEISM](#), from Greek *newos*, *neos*, new.
3. Suffixed form **new-aro-*. [ANEROID](#), from Greek *nēron*, water, from *nēros*, fresh (used of fish and of water), contracted from *nearos*, young, fresh.
4. Basic form **newo-*. [NOVA](#), [NOVATION](#), [NOVEL](#)¹, [NOVEL](#)², [NOVELTY](#), [NOVICE](#), [NOVILLADA](#), [NOVILLERO](#); [INNOVATE](#), [RENOVATE](#), [ERGONOVINE](#), from Latin *novus*, new.
5. Suffixed form **new-er-ko-*. [NOVERCAL](#), from Latin *noverca*, stepmother (< "she who is new").

[Pokorny *neuos* 769.]

nobh-

Also **ombh-**.

Navel; later also "central knob," boss of a shield, hub of a wheel. Oldest form **h₃nobh-*, variant **h₃ombh-* (< **h₃onbh-*).

1.
 - a. [NAVE](#)², from Old English *nafu*, *nafa*, hub of a wheel;
 - b. [AUGER](#), from Old English *nafogār*, auger, from Germanic compound **nabō-gaizaz*, tool for piercing wheel hubs (**gaizaz*, spear, piercing tool). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **nabō*.
2. Variant form **ombh-*. [UMBO](#), from Latin *umbō*, boss of a shield.
3. Suffixed form **nobh-alo-*. [NAVEL](#), from Old English *nafela*, navel, from Germanic **nabalō*.
4. Suffixed variant form **ombh-alo-*.
 - a. [UMBILICUS](#); [NOMBRIL](#), from Latin *umbilīcus*, navel;
 - b. [OMPHALOS](#), from Greek *omphalos*, navel.

[Pokorny 1. (*enebh-*) 314.]

nogh-

Also **ongh-**.

Nail, claw. Oldest forms **h₃nogh-*, **h₃ongh-*.

1. Suffixed (diminutive) form **nogh-elo-*. [NAIL](#), from Old English *nægl*, nail, from Germanic **nagla-*.
2. Form **ənogh-*. [ONYX](#); [DEINONYCHUS](#), [PARONYCHIA](#), [PERIONYCHIUM](#), [SARDONYX](#), from Greek *onux* (stem *onukh-*), nail.
3. Variant form **ongh-*. [UNGUICULATE](#), [UNGUIS](#), [UNGULATE](#), from Latin *unguis*, nail, claw, hoof, with diminutive *ungula*, hoof, claw, talon (< **ongh-elā-*).

[Pokorny *onogh-* 780.]

nog^w-

Naked.

1. Suffixed forms **nog^w-eto-*, **nog^w-oto-*. [NAKED](#), from Old English *nacod*, naked, from Germanic **nakweda-*, **nakwada-*.
2. Suffixed form **nog^w-edo-*. [NUDE](#), [NUDI-](#); [DENUDE](#), from Latin *nūdus*, naked.
3. Suffixed form **nog^w-mo-*. [GYMNASIUM](#), [GYMNAST](#); [GYMNOSOPHIST](#), [GYMNOSPERM](#), from Greek *gymnos*, naked (with metathesis due to taboo deformation).
4. Suffixed form **nog^w-no-*. [NAAN](#), from Old Persian **nagna-*, bare, naked.

[Pokorny *nog^u-* 769.]

nō-men-

Name. Oldest form **h₁no(h₃)-mn̥*, zero-grade form **h₁n̥(h₃)-men-*.

1. [NAME](#), from Old English *nama*, name, from Germanic **namōn-*.
2. [NOMINAL](#), [NOMINATE](#), [NOUN](#); [AGNOMEN](#), [ANOMIA](#), [BINOMIAL](#), [COGNOMEN](#), [DENOMINATE](#), [IGNOMINY](#), [MISNOMER](#), [NOMENCLATOR](#), [NUNCUPATIVE](#), [PRAENOMEN](#), [PRONOUN](#), [RENOWN](#), from Latin *nōmen*, name, reputation.
3. [ONOMASTIC](#), [-ONYM](#), [-ONYMY](#); [ALLONYM](#), [ANONYMOUS](#), [ANTONOMASIA](#), [EPONYM](#), [EPONYMOUS](#), [EUONYMUS](#), [HETERONYMOUS](#), [HOMONYMOUS](#), [MATRONYMIC](#), [METONYMY](#), [ONOMATOPOEIA](#), [PARONOMASIA](#), [PARONYMOUS](#), [PATRONYMIC](#), [PSEUDONYM](#), [SYNONYMOUS](#), from Greek *onoma*, *onuma*, name (assimilated from *enuma*, preserved in proper names in Laconian).
4. [MONIKER](#), from Old Irish *ainm*, name.

[Pokorny *en(o)mn̥-* 321.]

nu-

Now. Related to [newo-](#).

1. [NOW](#), from Old English *nū*, now.
2. [QUIDNUNC](#), from Latin *nunc*, now (< **nun-ce*; *-ce*, a particle meaning "this," "here"; see [ko-](#)).

[Pokorny *nu-* 770.]

od-

To hate.

[ANNOY](#), [ENNUI](#), [NOISOME](#), [ODIUM](#), from Latin *ōdī*, I hate, and *odium*, hatred.

[Pokorny 2. *od-* 773.]

oi-no-

One, unique.

Derivatives include [once](#), [atone](#), [union](#), [universe](#), and [any](#).

I. Basic form **oi-no-*.

1.
 - a. [A](#)¹, [AN](#)¹, [ONCE](#), [ONE](#); [ALONE](#), [ANON](#), [ATONE](#), [LONE](#), [LONELY](#), [NONE](#), from Old English *ān*, one;
 - b. [ELEVEN](#), from Old English *endleofan*, eleven, from Germanic compound **ain-lif-*, "one left (beyond ten)," eleven (**lif-*, left over; see [leik^w-](#));
 - c. [EINKORN](#), [TURNVEREIN](#), from Old High German *ein*, one. **a-c** all from Germanic **ainaz*.
2. [UNI-](#), [UNION](#), [UNITE](#), [UNITY](#); [COADUNATE](#), [TRIUNE](#), [UNANIMOUS](#), [UNICORN](#), [UNIVERSE](#), from Latin *ūnus*, one.
3. [INDRICOTHERE](#), from Old Russian *inŭ*, one.
4. Latin *nōn*, not (< **ne-oinom*, "not one thing"; see [ne](#)).

II. Suffixed form **oino-ko-*.

- a. [ANY](#), from Old English *ānig*, one, anyone, from Germanic **ainigaz*;
- b. [UNIQUE](#), from Latin *ūnicus*, sole, single;
- c. [INCH](#)¹, [OUNCE](#)¹, [UNCIAL](#); [QUINCUNX](#), from Latin *ūncia*, one twelfth of a unit.

III. Suffixed form **oino-lo-* in Latin *ūllus* (see [ne](#)).

[Pokorny 3. D. *e-* 281.]

oit-

To take along, fetch. Oldest form *h₃eit-*, colored to *h₃oit-*.

1. [USAGE](#), [USE](#), [USUAL](#), [USURP](#), [USURY](#), [UTENSIL](#), [UTILITY](#), [UTILIZE](#); [ABUSE](#), [PERUSE](#), from Latin *ūtī*, to use.

2. Suffixed form *oit-to-*. [ESOPHAGUS](#), from Greek *ois-*, nominal stem and future tense stem corresponding to *pherein*, to carry, abstracted from verbal adjective *oistos*, able to be borne, endurable, from earlier **oit-to-s*, carried, by regular phonological change.

[Not in Pokorny.]

oktō(u)

Eight. Oldest form **oktō(u)*, becoming **oktō(u)* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [EIGHT](#), [EIGHTEEN](#), [EIGHTY](#), from Old English *eahta*, eight, with derivatives *eahtatig*, eighty, and *eahtatēne*, eighteen (-*tēne*, ten; see [dekm](#));
 - b. [ATTO-](#), from Old Norse *āttjān*, eighteen (*tjān*, ten; see [dekm](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **ahtō*.
2. [OCTANS](#), [OCTANT](#), [OCTAVE](#), [OCTAVO](#), [OCTET](#), [OCTO-](#), [OCTOBER](#), [OCTONARY](#); [OCTODECIMO](#), [OCTOGENARIAN](#), from Latin *octō*, eight.
3. [OCTAD](#), [OCTO-](#); [OCTOPUS](#), from Greek *oktō*, eight.

[Pokorny *oktō(u)* 775.]

ōku-

Swift. Oldest form **ōkū-*, becoming **ōku-* in centum languages.

1. [OXYTOCIC](#), from Greek *ōkus*, swift.
2. Possibly altered zero-grade form **aku-* in compound **aku-petro-*, "swift-flying" (**pet-ro-*, flying; see [pet-](#)). [ACCIPITER](#), from Latin *accipiter*, hawk.

[Pokorny *ōkū-s* 775.]

See also [ekwo-](#).

ok^w-

To see. Oldest form **h₃ek^w-*, colored to **h₃ok^w-*, zero-grade **h₃k^w-*.

Derivatives include [eye](#), [daisy](#), [window](#), [inoculate](#), and [autopsy](#).

1.
 - a. [EYE](#); [DAISY](#), from Old English *ēage*, eye;
 - b. [WALLEYED](#), [WINDOW](#), from Old Norse *auga*, eye;
 - c. [AUGEN](#), from German *Auge*, eye;
 - d. [OGLE](#), from Low German *oog*, *oge*, eye. **a-d** all from Germanic **augōn-* (with taboo deformation).
2. Suffixed form **ok^w-olo-*.
 - a. [EYELET](#), [OCELLUS](#), [OCULAR](#), [OCULIST](#), [OCULUS](#), [ULLAGE](#); [ANTLER](#), [INOCULATE](#), [MONOCLE](#), [OCULOMOTOR](#), [PINOCHLE](#), from Latin *oculus*, eye;
 - b. [INVEIGLE](#), from French *aveugle*, blind, from Gallo-Latin compound **ab-oculus*, blind, calqued on Gaulish *exs-ops*, blind.
3. Form **ok^w-s*. [CERATOPSIAN](#), [METOPIC](#), [MYOPIA](#), [NYCTALOPIA](#), [PELOPS](#), [PHLOGOPITE](#), [PROSOPOGRAPHY](#), [PROSOPOPEIA](#), [PYROPE](#), [TRICERATOPS](#), from Greek *ōps*, eye (and stem **op-*, to see).
4. Suffixed form **ok^w-s-*. [CUSHY](#), perhaps from Urdu *khuš*, good, from Persian *khvaš*, from Middle Persian *xvašš*, perhaps from Old Iranian **khvaxši-*, having a good appearance, from **axšši*, eye (Avestan *aši-*) (*hu-*, *x^w-*, good; see [\(e\)su-](#)).
5. Suffixed form **ok^w-ti-*. [OPSIN](#), [-OPIS](#), [-OPSY](#); [AUTOPSY](#), [DROPSY](#), [IODOPSIN](#), [RHODOPSIN](#), [SYNOPSIS](#), from Greek *opsis*, sight, appearance.
6. Suffixed form **ok^w-to-*. [OPTIC](#); [DIOPTER](#), [OPTOELECTRONICS](#), [OPTOMETRY](#), [PANOPTIC](#), from Greek *optos*, seen, visible.
7. Suffixed form **ok^w-ā-*. [METOPE](#), from Greek *opē*, opening.
8. Suffixed form **ok^w-m_ṛ*. [OMMATIDIUM](#), [OMMATOPHORE](#), from Greek *omma* (< **opma*), eye.

9. Suffixed form *ok^w-tro-. [CATOPTRIC](#), from Greek *katoptron*, "back-looker," mirror (*kata-*, down, back; see [kat-](#)).
10. [OPHTHALMO-](#); [EXOPHTHALMOS](#), from Greek *ophthalmos*, eye (with taboo deformation).
11. Zero-grade form *ə^w-, in compounds (see [ant-](#), [āter-](#), [ghwer-](#)).

[Pokorny ok^u- 775.]

op-

To work, produce in abundance. Oldest form *h₃ep-, colored to *h₃op-.

Derivatives include [opera](#)¹, [maneuver](#), [manure](#), [opulent](#), and [cornucopia](#).

1. Suffixed form *op-es-. [OPERA](#)¹, [OPERATE](#), [OPEROSE](#), [OPUS](#); [COOPERATE](#), [INURE](#), [MANEUVER](#), [MANURE](#), [OFFICIAL](#), [STOVER](#), from Latin *opus* (stem *oper-*), work, with its denominative verb *operārī*, to work, and secondary noun *opera*, work.
2. Italic compound *opi-fici-om (see [dhē-](#)).
3. Suffixed form *op-en-ent-. [OPULENT](#), from Latin dissimilated *opulentus*, rich, wealthy.
4. Suffixed form *op-ni-. [OMNI-](#), [OMNIBUS](#); [OMNIUM-GATHERUM](#), from Latin *omnis*, all (< "abundant").
5. Suffixed (superlative) form *op-tamo-. [OPTIMUM](#), from Latin *optimus*, best (< "wealthiest").
6. [COPIOUS](#), [COPY](#); [CORNUCOPIA](#), from Latin *cōpia*, profusion, plenty, from prefixed form *co-op- (co-, collective and intensive prefix; see [kom](#)).

[Pokorny 1. op- 780.]

or-

Large bird. Oldest form *h₃er-, colored to *h₃or-.

1. Suffixed form *or-n-. [ERNE](#), from Old English *earn*, eagle, from Germanic *arnuz, eagle.
2. Suffixed form *or-n-īth-. [ORNITHO-](#); [AEPYORNIS](#), [NOTORNIS](#), from Greek *ornīs* (stem *ornīth-*), bird.

[Pokorny 1. er- 325.]

orbh-

To turn, with derivatives referring to change of change allegiance or status. Oldest form *h₃erbh-, colored *h₃orbh-. Suffixed form *orbh-o-, "bereft of father," also "deprived of free status."

1. Suffixed form *orbh-o-.
 - a. In words referring to the act of turning: [GASTARBEITER](#), from Old High German *arabeit(i)*, labor, from Germanic *arbaithi-, perhaps from *orbo-iti-, "a going of a turn," in reference to the repetitive nature of agricultural labor (*-iti-, a going; see [ei-](#));
 - b. In words referring to orphans and persons of reduced or changed status:
 - i. [ORPHAN](#), from Greek *orphanos*, orphaned;
 - ii. [ROBOT](#), from Czech *robota*, compulsory labor, drudgery, from Old Church Slavonic *rabota*, servitude, from *rabŭ*, slave, from Old Slavic *orbŭ.
2. Suffixed form *orbh-i-.
 - a. [ORB](#), [ORBICULAR](#), [ORBICULATE](#), from Latin *orbis*, disc, sphere (< "that which turns");
 - b. Further suffixed form *orbh-i-t-. [ORBIT](#), from Latin *orbita*, rut, track made by a wheel.
3. Perhaps from this root is the Greek mythological name *Orpheus* (? < "he who goes to the other side" or "he who turns"). [ORPHEUS](#), [ORPHIC](#), [ORPHISM](#).

[Pokorny orbho- 781.]

ors-

Buttocks, backside.

1. Suffixed form *ors-o-.

- a. [ARSE](#), [ASS](#)², from Old English *ærs*, *ears*, backside;
 - b. [DODO](#), from Middle Dutch *ærs*, backside, tail. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **arsaz*.
2. Suffixed form **ors-ā-*.
- a. [URO](#)-², [-UROUS](#); [ANTHURIUM](#), [ANURAN](#), [COENURUS](#), [CYNOSURE](#), [DASYURID](#), [EREMURUS](#), [OPHIUROID](#), [OXYURIASIS](#), [SCIURID](#), [SQUIRREL](#), [TRICHURIASIS](#), from Greek *ourā*, tail;
 - b. [SILURID](#), from Greek *silouros*, sheatfish, probably from *ourā*, tail (with an obscure first element).

[Pokorny *ers-* 340.]

ōs-

Mouth. Oldest form **h₃ōs-*, but precise preform uncertain.

1. [ORAL](#), [OS](#)¹, [OSCILLATE](#), [OSCULATE](#), [OSCULUM](#), [OSTIARY](#), [OSTIUM](#), [USHER](#); [INOSCULATE](#), [ORIFICE](#), [ORONASAL](#), [OROTUND](#), [OSCITANCY](#), [PERORAL](#), from Latin *ōs* (stem *ōr-*), mouth, face, orifice, and derivative *ōstium* (< suffixed form **ōs-to-*), door.
2. [AURIGA](#), from Latin *aurīga*, charioteer (< **ōr-īg-* "he who manages the (horse's) bit"; *-īg-* lengthened from *ig-* driving, from **ag-*; see [ag-](#)) possibly from [ōs-](#).

[Pokorny 1. *ōus-* 784.]

ost-

Bone. Oldest form **h₂ost-*, with e-grade **h₂est-* colored to **h₂ast-*.

1. [OS](#)², [OSSEOUS](#), [OSSICLE](#), [OSSUARY](#); [OSSIFRAGE](#), [OSSIFY](#), from Latin *os* (stem *oss-*), bone.
2. [OSTEO-](#), [OSTEON](#); [ENDOSTEUM](#), [EXOSTOSIS](#), [PERIOSTEUM](#), [SYNOSTOSIS](#), [TELEOST](#), from Greek *osteon*, bone.
3. Suffixed form **ost-r-*.
 - a. [OSTRACIZE](#), [OSTRACOD](#), [OSTRACON](#); [OSTRACODERM](#), [PERIOSTRACUM](#), from Greek *ostrakon*, shell, potsherd;
 - b. e-grade form **æst-*, becoming **ast-*. [OYSTER](#), from Greek *ostreon*, oyster;
 - c. [ASTRAGAL](#), [ASTRAGALUS](#), from Greek *astragalos*, vertebra, ball of the ankle joint, knucklebone, Ionic molding.
4. Suffixed form **ost-ŋ-ko-*. [ASTAXANTHIN](#), from Greek *ostakos*, *astakos*, lobster.

[Pokorny *ost(h)-* 783.]

ous-

Also **aus-**.

Ear. Oldest form **h₂ous-*, with e-grade **h₂eus-* colored to **h₂aus-*.

1. Suffixed form **ous-en-*. [EAR](#)¹, from Old English *ēare*, ear, from Germanic **auzōn-*.
2. Suffixed form **aus-i-*. [AURAL](#)¹, [AURICLE](#), [ORECCHIETTE](#); [AURIFORM](#), [ORMER](#), from Latin *auris*, ear.
3. [AUSCULTATION](#), [SCOUT](#)¹, from Latin *auscultāre*, to listen to (< **aus-klit-ā-*; **aus-* + **kli-to-*, inclined; see [klei-](#)).
4. Suffixed basic form **ous-os-*. [OTIC](#), [OTO-](#); [MYOSOTIS](#), [PAROTID GLAND](#), from Greek *ous* (stem *ōt-*), ear.
5. Basic form **ous-* in Greek compound **lag-ous-* (see [slēg-](#)).

[Pokorny 2. *ōus-* 785.]

owi-

Sheep. Oldest form **h₂owi-*.

1. [EWE](#), from Old English *ēwe*, *eōwu*, ewe, from Germanic **awi-*.
2. [OVINE](#), from Latin *ovis*, sheep.

[Pokorny *ōui-s* 784.]

pā-

To protect, feed. Oldest form **peh₂-*, colored to **pah₂-*, becoming **pā-*.

Derivatives include [fodder](#), [forage](#), [fur](#), [food](#), [foster](#), [pasture](#), [pantry](#), and [company](#).

1. Suffixed form **pā-trom*.
 - a. [FODDER](#), from Old English *fōdor*, fodder;
 - b. [FORAGE](#), [FORAY](#), [FOURRAGÈRE](#), from Old French *feurre*, fodder;
 - c. [FUR](#), [FURRIER](#), from Old French *forre*, *fuerre*, trimming made from animal skin, fur (< "sheath, case, lining"). **a-c** all from Germanic **fōdram*.
2. Suffixed form **pā-dhlom* (doublet of **pā-trom*) [PABULUM](#), from Latin *pābulum*, food, fodder.
3. Extended form **pāt-*.
 - a. [FOOD](#), from Old English *fōda*, food, from Germanic **fōd-*, food;
 - b. [FEED](#), from Old English *fēdan*, to feed, from Germanic denominative **fōdjan*, to give food to;
 - c. suffixed form **pāt-tro-*. [FOSTER](#), from Old English *fōstor*, food, nourishment, from Germanic **fōstra-*.
4. Extended form **pās-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **pās-sko-*. [PASTURE](#); [ANTIPASTO](#), [REPAST](#), from Latin *pāscere*, to feed;
 - b. suffixed form **pās-tor-*. [PASTER](#), [PASTOR](#), [PESTER](#), from Latin *pāstor*, shepherd;
 - c. suffixed form **pās-t-ni-*. [PANADA](#), [PANATELA](#), [PANIC GRASS](#), [PANNIER](#), [PANOCHA](#), [PANTRY](#), [PASTILLE](#), [PENUCHE](#); [APPANAGE](#), [COMPANION](#)¹, [COMPANY](#), [PANFORTE](#), [PANKO](#), from Latin *pānis*, bread.
5. Suffixed form **pā-tor-*. [BEZOAR](#), from Persian *pād*, protecting against, from Iranian **pātar-* (Avestan *pātar-*).
6. Suffixed form **pā-won-*, protector. [SATRAP](#), from Old Persian *khshathra-pāvā*, protector of the province.

[Pokorny *pā-* 787, 1. *pō(i)-* 839.]

paəwɾ

Fire. Oldest form **peh₂wɾ*, colored to **pah₂wɾ*, with zero-grade **ph₂ur-* metathesized to **puh₂r-*. Zero-grade form **pūr-* (from **puh₂r-*).

1. [FIRE](#), from Old English *fȳr*, fire, from Germanic suffixed form **fūr-i-*.
2. [PYRE](#), [PYRETIC](#), [PYRITES](#), [PYRO-](#), [PYROSIS](#), [PYRRHOTITE](#); [EKPYROTIC](#), [EMPYREAL](#), from Greek *pūr*, fire.

[Pokorny *peuōr* 828.]

pag-

Also **pak-**.

To fasten. Oldest forms **paġ-*, **pak̑-*, becoming **pag-*, **pak-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [fang](#), [peace](#), [pact](#), [palisade](#), and [travel](#).

1. Lengthened-grade form **pāk-*. [FAY](#)¹, from Old English *fēgan*, to fit closely, from Germanic **fōgjan*, to join, fit.
2. Nasalized form **pa-n-g-*, also **pa-n-k-*.
 - a.
 - i. [FANG](#), from Old English *fang*, *feng*, plunder, booty, from Germanic **fangam*, **fangiz*;
 - ii. [VANG](#), from Dutch *vangen*, to catch, from remade Germanic verb **fangan*;
 - iii. [NEWFANGLED](#), from Middle English **-fangel*, taken, akin to Old High German *-fangolon*, to close, from Germanic **fanglōn*, to grasp. (i)-(iii) all derivatives of Germanic **fanhan*, to seize.
 - b. [COMPACT](#)¹, [IMPACT](#), [IMPINGE](#), [SPINTO](#), from Latin *pangere*, to fasten.
3. Root form **pāk-*.
 - a. [PACE](#)², [PAX](#), [PAY](#)¹, [PEACE](#); [APPEASE](#), [PACIFIC](#), [PACIFY](#), from Latin *pāx*, peace (< "a binding together by treaty or agreement");
 - b. [PACT](#), [PATIO](#), from Latin *pacīscī*, to agree.
4. Suffixed form **pak-slo-*.
 - a. [PALE](#)¹, [PALISADE](#), [PAWL](#), [PEEL](#)³, [POLE](#)²; [IMPALE](#), [TRAVAIL](#), [TRAVEL](#), from Latin *pālus*, stake (fixed in the ground);
 - b. probably Latin *pāla*, spade [PALETTE](#), [PEEL](#)².
5. Lengthened-grade form **pāg-*.

- a. [PAGAN](#), [PEASANT](#), from Latin *pāgus*, "boundary staked out on the ground," district, village, country;
- b. [PAGE](#)¹, [PAGEANT](#), from Latin *pāgina*, "trellis to which a row of vines is fixed," hence (by metaphor) column of writing, page;
- c. [PROPAGATE](#), from Latin *prōpāgāre*, to propagate (< "to fix before"; *prō-*, before, in front; see [per](#)¹);
- d. [PECTIN](#), [PEGMATITE](#); [AREOPAGUS](#), [MASTOPEXY](#), from Greek *pēgnunai*, to fasten, coagulate, with derivative *pagos* (< **pag-o-*), mass, hill.

[Pokorny *pāk̑*- 787.]

pāl-

To touch, feel, shake. Earlier **peh*₂*l-*, colored to **pah*₂*l-*, becoming **pāl-*.

1.
 - a. [FEEL](#), from Old English *fēlan*, to examine by touch, feel;
 - b. [SPRACHGEFÜHL](#), from Old High German *vuolen*, to feel. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fōljan*, to feel.
2. Reduplicated zero-grade form **pal-p-* (from **pəl-p(ə)-*).
 - a. [PALP](#), from Latin *palpus*, a touching;
 - b. [PALPABLE](#), [PALPATE](#)¹, [PALPITATE](#), from Latin *palpārī*, *palpāre*, to stroke gently, touch;
 - c. [PALPEBRA](#), from Latin *palpebra*, eyelid (< "that which shakes or moves quickly").
3. Perhaps expressive reduplicated form **pal-pal-*. [PAPILIONACEOUS](#), [PAPILLON](#), [PAPILLOTE](#), [PAVILION](#), from Latin *pāpiliō*, butterfly.
4. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form **pal-yo-*. [CATAPULT](#), from Greek *pallein*, to sway, brandish.
5. Perhaps suffixed form **psal-yo-*. [PSALM](#), [PSALTERY](#), from Greek *psallein*, to pluck, play the harp (but more likely of imitative origin).

[Pokorny 1. *pel-* 801, *polo-* 841.]

pan-

Fabric.

1.
 - a. [VANE](#), from Old English *fana*, flag, banner, weathercock;
 - b. Germanic compound **gund-fanōn-* (see [g^when-](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fanōn*.
2. Extended form **panno-*. [PANE](#), [PANEL](#); [PANNA COTTA](#), from Latin *pannus*, piece of cloth, rag.

[Pokorny *pāñ*- 788.]

pant-

All. Attested only in Tocharian and Greek.

[PAN-](#); [DIAPASON](#), [PANCRACTIUM](#), [PANCREAS](#), from Greek *pās* (neuter *pan*, stem *pant-*), all.

[In Pokorny 1. *keu-* 592.]

papa

A child's word for "father," a linguistic near-universal found in many languages.

1. [PAPA](#), from French *papa*, father.
2. [PAPPUS](#), [POPE](#), from Greek *pappās*, father, and *pappos*, grandfather.

[Pokorny *pap(p)a* 789.]

past-

Solid, firm.

1.
 - a. [FAST](#)¹; [SHAMEFACED](#), [STEADFAST](#), from Old English *fæst*, fixed, firm;
 - b. [AVAST](#), from Middle Dutch *vast*, firm, fast. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fastuz*, firm, fast.
2. [FASTEN](#), from Old English *fæstnian*, to fasten, establish, from Germanic **fastinōn*, to make firm or fast.
3. [HANDFAST](#), from Old Norse *festa*, to fix, affirm, from Germanic causative **fastjan*, to make firm.
4.
 - a. [FAST](#)², from Old English *fæstan*, to abstain from food;
 - b. [BREAKFAST](#), from Old Norse *fasta*, to abstain from food. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fastēn*, to hold fast, observe abstinence.

[Pokorny *pasto-* 789.]

pau-¹

Few, little. Oldest form **peh₂u-*, colored to **pah₂u-*.

Derivatives include [few](#), [pauper](#), [foal](#), [pony](#), and [pullet](#).

- I. Adjectival form **pau-*, few, little.
 1. [FEW](#), from Old English *fēawe*, few, from Germanic **fawaz*.
 2. Suffixed form **pau-ko-*. [PAUCITY](#), [POCO](#), from Latin *paucus*, little, few.
 3. Suffixed form **pau-ro-* in metathetical form **par-wo-*. [PARAFFIN](#), [PARVORDER](#), [PARVOVIRUS](#), from Latin *parvus*, little, small, neuter *parvum*, becoming *parum*, little, rarely.
 4. Compound **pau-paros*, producing little, poor (**par-os*, producing; see [pera-](#)¹). [PAUPER](#), [POOR](#), [POVERTY](#); [DEPAUPERATE](#), [IMPOVERISH](#), from Latin *pauper*, poor.
- II. Suffixed zero-grade form **pu-lo-*, young of an animal.
 1. [FOAL](#), from Old English *fola*, young horse, colt, from Germanic **fulōn-*.
 2. [FILLY](#), from Old Norse *fylja*, young female horse, from Germanic derivative **fuljō*.
- III. Basic form **pau-* and zero-grade form **pū-*, boy, child.
 1. Suffixed form **pu-ero-*. [PUERILE](#), [PUERPERAL](#), from Latin *puer*, child.
 2. Extended form **put-*.
 - a. [POLTROON](#), [PONY](#), [POOL](#)², [POULARD](#), [POULTER'S MEASURE](#), [POULTRY](#), [PULLET](#), [PUNCHINELLO](#); [CATCHPOLE](#), from Latin *pullus* (< **putslo-*), young of an animal, chicken;
 - b. [PUSILLANIMOUS](#), from Latin *pusillus* (< **putslo-lo-*), old diminutive of *pullus*;
 - c. further suffixed form **put-o-*. [PUTTO](#), from Latin *putus*, boy.
 3. Suffixed form **paw-id-*. [PEDO-](#)²; [ENCYCLOPEDIA](#), [ORTHOPEDICS](#), from Greek *pais* (stem *paid-*), child (> *paideia*, education).

[Pokorny *pōu-* 842.]

pau-²

To cut, strike, stamp. Oldest form **peh₂u-*, colored to **pah₂u-*.

1. Suffixed (participial) zero-grade form **pu-to-*, cut, struck.
 - a. [PUTAMEN](#), [PUTATIVE](#); [ACCOUNT](#), [AMPUTATE](#), [COMPUTE](#), [COUNT](#)¹, [DEPUTE](#), [DISPUTE](#), [IMPUTE](#), [REPUTE](#), from Latin *putāre*, to prune, clean, settle an account, think over, reflect;
 - b. possibly Latin *puteus*, well [PIT](#)¹.
2. Basic form **pau-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **pau-yo-*. [PAVE](#), [PAVÉ](#), from Latin *pavīre*, to beat;
 - b. suffixed (stative) form **paw-ē-*. [DAVID](#), from Latin *pavēre*, to fear (< "to be struck");
 - c. perhaps Greek *paiein*, to beat [ANAPEST](#).

[Pokorny 3. *pēu-* 827.]

ped-

Foot.

Derivatives include [foot](#), [fetter](#), [pioneer](#), [millipede](#), [impeach](#), [pajamas](#), [fetch](#)¹, [pessimism](#), and [impeccable](#).

I. Nominal root.

1. Lengthened o-grade form **pōd-*.
 - a. [FOOT](#), from Old English *fōt*, foot.
 - b. [FOOSBALL](#), from Old High German *fuoz*, foot. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fōt-*.
2. Suffixed form **ped-ero-*. [FETTER](#), from Old English *fetor*, *feter*, leg iron, fetter, from Germanic **feterō*.
3. Suffixed form **ped-el-*. [FETLOCK](#), from Middle English *fitlock*, *fetlock*, fetlock, from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *vizzelach*, fetlock, from Germanic **fetel-*.
4. Basic form **ped-*. [PAWN](#)², [-PED](#), [PEDAL](#), [PEDATE](#), [PEDESTRIAN](#), [PEDI-](#), [PEDICEL](#), [PEDUNCLE](#), [PEON](#), [PES](#), [PIONEER](#); [MILLIPEDE](#), [SESQUIPEDAL](#), [TRIPEDAL](#), [TRIVET](#), [VAMP](#)¹, from Latin *pēs* (stem *ped-*), foot.
5. Suffixed form **ped-yo-*.
 - a. [EXPEDITE](#), from Latin *expedire*, to free from a snare (*ex-*, out of; see [eghs](#));
 - b. [IMPEDE](#), from Latin *impedire*, "to put in fetters, hobble, shackle," entangle, hinder (*in-*, in; see [en](#)).
6. Suffixed form **ped-ikā-*. [IMPEACH](#), from Latin *pedica*, fetter, snare.
7. O-grade form **pod-*.
 - a. [PEW](#), [-POD](#), [PODIUM](#); [ANTIPODES](#), [APODAL](#), [APPOGGIATURA](#), [APUS](#), [CHENOPOD](#), [LYCOPodium](#), [MACROPOD](#), [MONOPODIUM](#), [OCTOPUS](#), [OEDIPUS](#), [PELECYPod](#), [PHALAROPE](#), [PLATYPUS](#), [PODAGRA](#), [PODIATRY](#), [PODOPHYLLIN](#), [POLYP](#), [POLYPOD](#), [RHIZOPUS](#), [SYMPODIUM](#), [XENOPUS](#), from Greek *pous* (stem *pod-*), foot;
 - b. [PODZOL](#), from Russian *pod*, under.
8. Suffixed form **ped-ya*. [TRAPEZIUM](#), from Greek *peza*, foot.
9. Suffixed form **ped-o-*.
 - a. [PEDO-](#)¹, [PEDON](#); [PARALLELEPIPED](#), from Greek *pedon*, ground, soil;
 - b. [PADA](#), [PAISA](#), [PICE](#), [PIE](#)³, [PUG](#)³, from Sanskrit *padam*, footstep, foot, and *pāt*, foot;
 - c. [CHARPOY](#), [PAJAMA](#), [TEAPOY](#), from Middle Persian *pāi*, leg, foot;
 - d. lengthened-grade form **pēd-o-*.
 - i. [PILOT](#), from Greek *pēdon*, rudder, steering oar;
 - ii. [DIAPEDESIS](#), from Greek *pēdān*, to leap.
10. Suffixed form *ped-ī-*. [CYPRIPEDIUM](#), from Greek *pedilon*, sandal.

II. Verbal root **ped-*, to walk, stumble, fall.

1. [FETCH](#)¹, from Old English *fetian*, *feccean*, to bring back, from Germanic **fetēn*.
2.
 - a. Suffixed (comparative) form **ped-yos-*. [PEJORATION](#); [IMPAIR](#), from Latin *pēior*, worse (< "stumbling");
 - b. suffixed (superlative) form **ped-samo-*. [PESSIMISM](#), from Latin *pessimus*, worst;
 - c. suffixed form **ped-ko-*. [PECCADILLO](#), [PECCANT](#), [PECCAVI](#); [IMPECCABLE](#), from Latin *peccāre*, to stumble, sin. **a-c** all from Latin **ped-*.

[Pokorny 2. *pēd-* 790.]

pē(i)-

Also **pē-**, **pī-**.

To hurt. Contracted from **pea₁(i)-*; zero-grades **pia₁-*, **pa₁-*.

1. Suffixed (participial) form **pī-ont-* (< **pia-ont-*) [FIEND](#), from Old English *fēond*, *fīond*, enemy, devil, from Germanic **fijand-*, hating, hostile.
2. Possibly **pē-* in suffixed zero-grade form **pā-to-*. [PASSIBLE](#), [PASSION](#), [PASSIVE](#), [PATIENT](#); [COMPASSION](#), from Latin *patī*, to suffer.

[Pokorny *pē(i)-* 792.]

peia-

To be fat, swell.

Derivatives include [fat](#), [pituitary](#), and [Irish](#).

I. Zero-grade form *pī- (contracted from *piā-).

1. Possibly suffixed form *pī-tu-. [PIP](#)⁵, [PITUITARY](#), from Latin *pītuīta*, moisture exuded from trees, gum, phlegm.
2. Possibly suffixed form *pī-nu-. [PINE](#)¹, [PINEAL](#), [PINNACE](#), [PIÑON](#), [PINOT](#); [PIÑA CLOTH](#), from Latin *pīnus*, pine tree (yielding a resin).
3. Suffixed form *pī-won-. [PROPIONIC ACID](#), from Greek *pīōn*, fat.
4. Suffixed form *pī-wer-, "fat, fertile."
 - a. [ERSE](#), [IRISH](#), from Old English *Īras*, the Irish, from **Īwer-iū*, the prehistoric Celtic name for Ireland;
 - b. [PIERIAN SPRING](#), from Greek *Pieriā*, a region of Macedonia, from **Pīwer-iā*.

II. Extended o-grade form *poid-. [FAT](#), from Old English *fāt(t)*, fat, from Germanic past participle **faitidaz*, fattened, from derivative verb **faitjan*, to fatten, from **faitaz*, plump, fat.

[Pokorny *pei(ə)*- 793.]

peig-

Also **peik-**.

(earlier **peik̑*-, remaining as such in satem languages). To cut, mark (by incision).

1. Alternate form **peik-*. [FILE](#)², from Old English *fīl*, file, from Germanic **fīhala*, cutting tool.
2. Nasalized zero-grade form **pi-n-g-*. [PAINT](#), [PICTOR](#), [PICTURE](#), [PICTURESQUE](#), [PIGMENT](#), [PIMENTO](#), [PINT](#), [PINTO](#); [DEPICT](#), [PICTOGRAPH](#), from Latin *pingere*, to embroider, tattoo, paint, picture.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **pik-ro-*. [PICRO-](#), from Greek *pikros*, sharp, bitter.
4. O-grade form **poik-*. [POIKILOtherm](#), from Greek *poikilos*, spotted, pied, various.

[Pokorny 1. *peig-* 794.]

peku-

Wealth, movable property. Oldest form **pek̑u-*, becoming **peku-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [FELLOW](#), from Old Norse *fē*, property, cattle;
 - b. [FEE](#), [FIEE](#); [ENFEOFF](#), [FEOFFMENT](#), from Old French *fie*, fief, and Old English *feoh*, cattle, goods, money;
 - c. [FEUD](#)², from Medieval Latin *feudum*, feudal estate. **a-c** all from Germanic **fehu-*.
2. [PECORINO](#), from Latin *pecus*, cattle.
3. Suffixed form **peku-n-*. [PECUNIARY](#); [IMPECUNIOUS](#), from Latin *pecūnia*, property, wealth.
4. Suffixed form **peku-l-*. [PECULATE](#), [PECULIAR](#), from Latin *pecūlium*, riches in cattle, private property.

[In Pokorny 2. *pek̑-* 797.]

pek^w-

To cook, ripen.

1. Assimilated form (in Italic and Celtic) **k^wek^w-*.
 - a. [COOK](#), [CUISINE](#), [KITCHEN](#), [QUITTOR](#); [APRICOT](#), [BISCOTTO](#), [BISCUIT](#), [CHARCUTERIE](#), [CONCOCT](#), [DECOCT](#), [PRECOCIOUS](#), [RICOTTA](#), [SANCOCHO](#), [TERRA COTTA](#), from Latin *coquere*, to cook;
 - b. [CULINARY](#), [KILN](#), from Latin *culīna*, kitchen, deformed from *coquīna*.
2. [PEPO](#); [PUMPKIN](#), from Greek *pepōn*, ripe.
3. [PEPTIC](#), [PEPTIZE](#); [DRUPE](#), [EUPEPTIC](#), [PEPSIN](#), [PEPTONE](#), from Greek *peptein*, to cook, ripen, digest (> *peptos*, cooked).
4. [DYSPEPSIA](#), from Greek *-pepsiā*, digestion.
5. [PUKKA](#); [PAKORA](#), from Sanskrit *pakva-*, ripe.
6. [CEVICHE](#); [ESCABECHE](#), from Old Iranian **pāka-*, cooked (Avestan *-pāka-*).

pel-¹

Pale.

Derivatives include [pallor](#), [falcon](#), and [poliomyelitis](#).

1. Suffixed variant form **pal-wo-*.
 - a.
 - i. [FALLOW DEER](#), from Old English *fealu*, *fealo*, reddish yellow;
 - ii. [FAUVISM](#), from Frankish **falw-*, reddish-yellow. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **falwaz*.
 - b. [PALE](#)², [PALLID](#), [PALLIDUM](#), [PALLOR](#); [APPALL](#), from Latin *pallēre*, to be pale;
 - c. [PALOMINO](#), from Latin *palumbēs* (influenced in form by Latin *columbus*, dove), ringdove, "gray-bird."
2. Probably suffixed form **pel-ko-*. [FALCON](#); [GYRFALCON](#), from Late Latin *falcō*, falcon, from Germanic **falkōn-*, falcon (< "gray bird"; but this is also possibly from the Late Latin).
3. Suffixed extended form **peli-wo-*.
 - a. [PELOPS](#), from Greek *pelios*, dark;
 - b. o-grade form **poli-wo-*. [POLIOMYELITIS](#), from Greek *polios*, gray.
4. Perhaps Greek *pelargos*, stork (< **pelawo-argos*, "black-white bird"; *argos*, white; see [arg-](#)) [PELARGONIUM](#).

[Pokorny 6. *pel-* 804.]

pel-²

To fold.

1. Extended o-grade form **polt-*.
 - a. [FOLD](#)¹, from Old English *fealdan*, *faldan*, to fold;
 - b. [FALTBOAT](#), from Old High German *faldan*, to fold;
 - c. [FURBELOW](#), from Italian *falda*, fold, flap, pleat;
 - d.
 - i. [FALDSTOOL](#), from Medieval Latin compound *faldistolium*, folding chair;
 - ii. [FAUTEUIL](#), from Old French *faldestoel*, faldstool. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic compound **faldistōlaz*, "folding stool" (**stōlaz*, stool; see [stā-](#)).
 - e. [-FOLD](#), from Old English *-feald*, *-fald*, *-fold*, from Germanic combining form **-falthaz*, **-faldaz*. **a-e** all from Germanic **falthan*, **faldan*.
2. Combining form **-plo-*.
 - a. [DECUPLE](#), [MULTIPLE](#), [OCTUPLE](#), [QUADRUPLE](#), [QUINTUPLE](#), [SEPTUPLE](#), [SEXTUPLE](#), [TRIPLE](#), from Latin *-plus*, -fold (as in *tripplus*, threefold);
 - b. [-PLOID](#); [TRIPLOBLASTIC](#), from Greek *-plos*, *-ploos*, -fold (as in *haploos*, *haplous*, single, and *triploos*, triple).

[Pokorny 3a. *pel-* 802.]

pel-³

Skin, hide.

1. Suffixed form **pel-no-*. [FELL](#)³, from Old English *fell*, skin, hide, from Germanic **felnam*.
2. [FILM](#), from Old English *filmen*, membrane, from Germanic suffixed form **fel-man-ja-*.
3. Suffixed form **pel-ni-*. [PELISSE](#), [PELLICLE](#), [PELT](#)¹, [PELTRY](#), [PILLION](#); [PELLAGRA](#), [SURPLICE](#), from Latin *pellis*, skin.
4. [ERYSIPELAS](#), from Greek *-pelas*, skin.
5. Suffixed form **pel-to-*. [PELTATE](#), from Greek *peltē*, a shield (made of hide).

[Pokorny 3b. *pel-* 803.]

pel-⁴
To sell.

Lengthened o-grade form *pōl-. [BIBLIOPOLE](#), [MONOPOLY](#), from Greek *pōlein*, to sell.

[Pokorny 5. *pel*- 804.]

pel-⁵
To thrust, strike, drive.
Derivatives include [anvil](#), [filter](#), [pulsate](#), [polish](#), and [appeal](#).

I. Suffixed form *pel-de-.

1.
 - a. [ANVIL](#), from Old English *anfilt(e)*, *anfealt*, anvil ("something beaten on");
 - b.
 - i. [FELT](#)¹, from Old English *felt*, felt;
 - ii. [FILTER](#), [FILTRATE](#), from Medieval Latin *filtrum*, filter, piece of felt. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *feltaz, *filtiz, compressed wool. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *felt-, *falt-, to beat.
2. [PELT](#)², [POUSSETTE](#), [PULSATE](#), [PULSE](#)¹, [PUSH](#); [COMPEL](#), [DISPEL](#), [EXPEL](#), [IMPEL](#), [IMPULSE](#), [PROPEL](#), [REPEL](#), from Latin *pellere* (past participle *pulsus*), to push, drive, strike.
3.
 - a. Suffixed o-grade form *pol-o-, fuller of cloth. [POLISH](#), from Latin *polīre*, to make smooth, polish (< "to full cloth");
 - b. suffixed o-grade form *pol-o- (with different accentuation from the preceding), fulled (of cloth) [INTERPOLATE](#), from Latin compound adjective *interpolis* (also *interpolus*), refurbished (*inter-*, between; see [en](#)).

II. Extended form *pelə₂-

1. Present stem *pelnā-.
 - a. [APPEAL](#), [PEAL](#), [RAPPEL](#), [REPEAL](#), from Latin *appellāre*, "to drive to," address, entreat, appeal, call (*ad-*, to; see [ad-](#));
 - b. [COMPELLATION](#), from Latin *compellāre*, to accost, address (*com-*, intensive prefix; see [kom](#)).
2. Possible suffixed zero-grade extended adverbial form *plə-ti-, or locative plural *plə-si. [PLESIOMORPHY](#), [PLESIOSAUR](#), from Greek *plēsios*, near (< "pushed toward"), from pre-Greek *plāti or *plāsi.

[Pokorny 2a. *pel*- 801.]

pelə-¹
To fill; with derivatives referring to abundance and multitude. Oldest form *pelh₁-; variant *pleh₁-, becoming *plē-.
Derivatives include [fill](#), [plenty](#), [folk](#), [accomplish](#), [expletive](#), and [plebeian](#).

I. Zero-grade form *plə-.

1. Suffixed form *plə-no-. [FULL](#)¹, from Old English *full*, full, from Germanic *fulnaz, *fullaz, full.
2. [FILL](#), from Old English *fyllan*, to fill (from Germanic derivative verb *fulljan, to fill), and *fyllu*, full amount (from Germanic abstract noun *full-īnō-, fullness).
3. [GEFILTE FISH](#), from Old High German *fullen*, to fill, from Germanic derivative verb *fulljan, from *fulla-, full (see **1** above).
4. [PLENARY](#), [PLENITUDE](#), [PLENTY](#), [PLENUM](#); [PLENIPOTENTIARY](#), [REPLENISH](#), [TERREPLEIN](#), from Latin *plēnus*, full, from Latin stem *plēno-, replacing *plāno- (influenced by Latin verb *plēre*, to fill; see **IV. 1.** below).
5. Suffixed form *plə-go-.
 - a. [FOLK](#), from Old English *folc*, people;
 - b. [HERRENVOLK](#), [VOLKSLIED](#), from Old High German *folc*, people. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *folkam.

II. Suffixed form *p(e)lə-u-.

1. Obscure comparative form. [PIÙ](#), [PLURAL](#), [PLUS](#); [NONPLUS](#), [PLUPERFECT](#), [SURPLUS](#), from Latin *plūs*, more (Archaic Latin *plous*). See also **IV. 5.** below.
2. O-grade form **pol(ə)-u-*. [POLY-](#); [HOI POLLOI](#), from Greek *polus*, much, many.
3. Possibly from this root (but probably rather from [pel-](#)¹) is Latin *palūs*, marsh (? < "inundated"): [PALUDAL](#), [PALUSTRINE](#).

III. Suffixed form **p(e)lā-o-*. Latin compound *manipulus* (see [man-](#)²).

IV. Variant form **plē-*.

1. [ACCOMPLISH](#), [COMPLETE](#), [COMPLIMENT](#), [COMPLY](#), [DEplete](#), [EXpletive](#), [IMPLEMENT](#), [REplete](#), [SUPPLY](#), from Latin *plēre*, to fill.
2. Possibly suffixed form **plē-dhw-*. [PLEBE](#), [PLEBEIAN](#), [PLEBS](#); [PLEBISCITE](#), from Latin *plēbs*, *plēbēs*, the people, multitude.
3. Suffixed form **plē-dhwo-*. [PLETHORA](#); [PLETHYSMOGRAPH](#), from Greek derivative verb *plēthein*, to be full.
4. Suffixed adjective (positive) form **plē-ro-*. [PLEROCERCOID](#), from Greek *plērēs*, full.
5. Suffixed (comparative) form **plē-i(s)on-*. [PLEO-](#), [PLEONASM](#); [PLEIOTROPY](#), [PLIOCENE](#), from Greek *pleōn*, *pleiōn*, more.
6. Suffixed (superlative) form **plē-isto-*. [PLEISTOCENE](#), from Greek *pleistos*, most.

V. Possibly Sanskrit *pūraḥ*, cake (< "that which fills or satisfies"): [POORI](#).

[Pokorny 1. *pel-* 798.]

pelə-²

Flat; to spread. Oldest form **pelh₂-*; variant **pleh₂-*, colored to **plah₂-*, becoming **plā-*.

Derivatives include [field](#), [planet](#), [plasma](#), [plastic](#), and [polka](#).

1. Suffixed form **pel(ə)-tu-*. [FIELD](#), from Old English *feld*, open field, from Germanic **felthuz*, flat land.
2. Suffixed form **pel(ə)-t-es-* (by-form of **pel(ə)-tu-*).
 - a. [FELDSPAR](#), from Old High German *feld*, field;
 - b. [VELD](#), from Middle Dutch *veld*, *velt*, field. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **feltha-*, flat land.
3. Variant form **plā-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **plā-ru-*. [FLOOR](#), from Old English *flōr*, floor, from Germanic **flōruz*, floor;
 - b. suffixed form **plā-no-*. [LLANO](#), [PIANO](#)², [PLAIN](#), [PLANARIAN](#), [PLANE](#)¹, [PLANE](#)², [PLANE](#)³, [PLANISH](#), [PLANO-](#), [PLANULA](#); [ESPLANADE](#), [EXPLAIN](#), [PIANOFORTE](#), from Latin *plānus*, flat, level, even, plain, clear.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **plə-mā-*. [PALM](#)¹, [PALM](#)², [PALMARY](#), [PALMIER](#), from Latin *palma* (< **palama*), palm of the hand.
5. Possibly extended variant form **plan-*.
 - a. [PLANET](#); [APLANATIC](#), from Greek *planāsthai*, to wander (< "to spread out");
 - b. perhaps Germanic **flan-*. [FLÂNEUR](#), from French *flâner*, to walk the streets idly, from a source akin to Old Norse *flana*, to wander aimlessly.
6. Suffixed zero-grade form **plā-dh-*. [-PLASIA](#), [PLASMA](#), [-PLAST](#), [PLASTER](#), [PLASTIC](#), [PLASTID](#), [-PLASTY](#); [DYSPLASIA](#), [METAPLASM](#), [TOXOPLASMA](#), from Greek *plassein* (< **plath-yein*), to mold, "spread out".
7. O-grade form **polə-*.
 - a. [POLYNYA](#), from Russian *polyĩ*, open;
 - b. [POLACK](#), [POLKA](#), from Slavic **polje*, broad flat land, field.

[Pokorny *pelə-* 805.]

See also extensions [plāk-](#)¹, [plat-](#).

pelə-³

Citadel, fortified high place. Oldest form perhaps **pelh₃-* (but exact laryngeal uncertain). Zero-grade form **plh₃-*.

1. [POLICE](#), [POLICY](#)¹, [POLIS](#), [POLITIC](#), [POLITY](#); [ACROPOLIS](#), [COSMOPOLIS](#), [COSMOPOLITE](#), [MEGALOPOLIS](#), [METROPOLIS](#), [NECROPOLIS](#), [POLICLINIC](#), [PROPOLIS](#), from Greek *polis*, city (phonological development unclear).
2. [GOPURAM](#), from Sanskrit *pūr*, *pur-*, fortress.

penk^{we}

Five.

Derivatives include [five](#), [Pentecost](#), [quintessence](#), [finger](#), and [foist](#).

I. Basic form *penk^we.

1. Assimilated form *pempe.

a.

i. [FIVE](#); [FIFTY](#), from Old English *fif*, five, with derivative *fiftig*, fifty (-*tēne*, ten; see [dekṃ](#));

ii. [FIN](#)², from Old High German *finf*, *funf*, five. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **fimf*.

b.

i. [FIFTEEN](#), from Old English *fiftēne*, fifteen;

ii. [FEMTO-](#), from Old Norse *fimmtān*, fifteen. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic compound **fimftehun*, fifteen (**tehun*, ten; see [dekṃ](#)).

2. Assimilated form *k^wenk^we.

a. [CINQUAIN](#), [CINQUE](#), [QUINQUE-](#); [CINQUECENTO](#), [CINQUEFOIL](#), [QUINCUNX](#), from Latin *quīnque*, five;

b. [KENO](#), [QUINATE](#), from Latin distributive *quīnī*, five each;

c. [QUINCEAÑERA](#), [QUINDECENNIAL](#), from Latin compound *quīndecim*, fifteen (*decem*, ten; see [dekṃ](#));

d. [QUINCENTENARY](#), from Latin *quīngentī*, five hundred.

3. [PENTA-](#), [PENTAD](#); [PENSTEMON](#), [PENTAGON](#), [PENTAMETER](#), [PENTATHLON](#), from Greek *pentē*, five.

4. [PUNCH](#)³; [PACHISI](#), from Sanskrit *pañca*, five.

II. Compound *penk^we-(d)konta, "five tens," fifty (*-(d)konta, group of ten; see [dekṃ](#)).

1. [QUINQUAGENARIAN](#), [QUINQUAGESIMA](#), from Latin *quīnquāgintā*, fifty.

2. [PENTECOST](#), [PINXTER FLOWER](#), from Greek *pentēkonta*, fifty.

III. Ordinal adjective *penk^w-to-.

1. [FIFTH](#), from Old English *fifta*, fifth, from Germanic **fimftōn-*.

2. [QUINT](#)¹, [QUINTAIN](#), [QUINTET](#), [QUINTILE](#); [QUINTESSENCE](#), [QUINTILLION](#), [QUINTUPLE](#), from Latin *quīntus* (< **quinc-*tos), feminine *quīnta*, fifth.

IV. Suffixed form *penk^w-ro-. [FINGER](#), from Old English *finger*, finger, from Germanic **fingwraz*, finger (< "one of five").

V. Suffixed reduced zero-grade form *pn̥k-sti-.

a. [FIST](#), from Old English *fȳst*, fist;

b. [FOIST](#), from Dutch *vuist*, fist. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **funhstiz*.

pent-

To tread, go.

Derivatives include [find](#), [pontiff](#), and [sputnik](#).

1. [FIND](#), from Old English *findan*, to find, from Germanic **finthan*, to come upon, discover.

2. Suffixed o-grade form *pont-i-.

a. [PONS](#), [PONTIFEX](#), [PONTIFE](#), [PONTINE](#), [PONTOON](#), [PUNT](#)¹; [OSTEOPONTIN](#), [TRANSPONTINE](#), from Latin *pōns* (stem *pont-*), bridge (earliest meaning, "way, passage," preserved in the priestly title *pontifex*, "he who prepares the way"; -*fex*, maker; see [dhē-](#));

b. [SPUTNIK](#), from Russian *sputnik*, fellow traveler, sputnik, from *put'*, path, way.

3. Zero-grade form *pn̥t-. [PERIPATETIC](#), from Greek *patein*, to tread, walk.

4. Suffixed zero-grade form *pn̥t-ə-.

a. [PATH](#), from Old English *pæth*, path;

b. [PAD](#)²; [FOOTPAD](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *pad*, way, path. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **patha-*, way, path, probably borrowed (? via Scythian) from Iranian **path-*.

per¹

Base of prepositions and preverbs with the basic meanings of "forward," "through," and a wide range of extended senses such as "in front of," "before," "early," "first," "chief," "toward," "against," "near," "at," "around."

Derivatives include [far](#), [paradise](#), [afford](#), [first](#), [protein](#), [veneer](#), [probe](#), [privy](#), [pristine](#), and [priest](#).

I. Basic form **per* and extended form **peri*.

1.
 - a. [TURNVEREIN](#), from Middle High German *vereinen*, to unite, from Old High German *far*-;
 - b. [FARKLEMT](#), from Yiddish *farklemmen*, to clamp, choke up, from Middle High German *verklemmen*, from Old High German *far*-;
 - c. [VEER](#)², from Middle Dutch *vieren*, to let out, slacken;
 - d. Germanic compound **fer-getan* (see [ghend](#)-);
 - e. [FRUMP](#), from Middle Dutch *verrompelen*, to wrinkle. **a-d** all from Germanic **fer*-, **far*-, used chiefly as an intensive prefix denoting destruction, reversal, or completion.
2. Suffixed (comparative) form **per-ero*-, farther away. [FAR](#), from Old English *feor(r)*, far, from Germanic **fer(e)ra*.
3. [PER](#), [PER-](#); [PARAMOUNT](#), [PARAMOUR](#), [ARGET](#), [PARTERRE](#), [PARVENU](#), from Latin *per*, through, for, by.
4. [PERI-](#); [PERISSODACTYL](#), from Greek *peri*, around, near, beyond.
5.
 - a. [PANTOUM](#), [PUGGREE](#), from Sanskrit *pari*-, couch;
 - b. [PARADISE](#), from Avestan *pairi*-, around;
 - c. [BARD](#)², [PURDAH](#), from Old Persian *pari*, around, over;
 - d. Old Iranian compound **pari-vāraka*- (see [wer](#)-⁴). **a-d** all from Indo-Iranian **pari*-, around.
6. [PERESTROIKA](#), from Old Russian *pere*-, around, again, from Slavic **per*-.

II. Zero-grade form **pr̥*-.

1.
 - a. [FOR](#), from Old English *for*, before, instead of, on account of;
 - b. [FOR-](#), from Old English *for*-, prefix denoting destruction, pejoration, exclusion, or completion. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fur*-, before, in.
2. Extended form **pr̥t*-. [FORTH](#); [AFFORD](#), from Old English *forth*, from Germanic **furth*-, forward.
3. Suffixed (comparative) form **pr̥t-tero*-. [FURTHER](#), from Old English *furthra*, *furthor*, farther away, from Germanic **furthera*-.
4.
 - a. Compound **pr̥st-i*- or **por-st-i*-, with o-grade form **por*- (see [stā](#)-);
 - b. [PORRECT](#), from Latin *por*-, forth, forward. Both **a** and **b** from Latin *por*- from **pr̥*-.
5. Suffixed form **pr̥sōd*. [ARGET](#), from Latin *porrō*, forward.

III. Extended zero-grade form **pr̥ə*-.

1. Suffixed (superlative) form **pr̥ə-mo*-.
 - a. [FORMER](#)², from Old English *forma*, first, from Germanic **fruma*-, **furma*-;
 - b. [FOREMOST](#), from Old English *formest*, first, from Germanic **frumista*-, **furmista*-;
 - c. Latin compound *prandium*, "first meal," late breakfast, lunch (probably < **prām-d-ium* < **pr̥əm-(e)d-yo*-, second element **(e)d*-, to eat; see [ed](#)-).
2. Suffixed (superlative) form **pr̥ə-isto*-. [FIRST](#), from Old English *fyrst*, *fyrest*, first, from Germanic **furista*-, foremost.
3. Suffixed form **pr̥ə-wo*-.
 - a. [PROW](#), from Greek *prōira*, forward part of a ship, from analogically suffixed form **prōw-arya*;
 - b. [PROTEIN](#), [PROTIST](#), [PROTO-](#), [PROTON](#), from Greek *prōtos*, first, foremost, from suffixed (superlative) form **prōw-ato*-. Both **a** and **b** from Greek **prōwo*-, first, foremost.
4. Suffixed form **pr̥ə-i*. [ARPENT](#), from Latin *arepennis*, half-acre (second element obscure), from Gaulish *ari* (combining form *are*-), before, from Celtic **(p)ari*, **are*.

IV. Extended form **pr̥ā*-.

1.
 - a. [FORE](#), [FORE-](#); [FOREFATHER](#), from Old English *fore*, *for*, before;
 - b. [VORLAGE](#), from Old High German *fora*, before;

c. [BEFORE](#), from Old English *beforan*, before, from Germanic prefixed and suffixed form **bi-fora-na*, in the front (**bi-*, at, by; see [ambhi](#)). **a-c** all from Germanic **fura*, before.

2. [PARA](#)¹; [PALFREY](#), from Greek *para*, beside, alongside of, beyond.

3. [PURANA](#), from Sanskrit *purā*, before.

V. Extended form **prō*.

1.

a. [FRAE](#), [FRO](#); [FROWARD](#), from Old Norse *frā*, from, from Germanic **fra*, forward, away from;

b. Germanic **fra-*, completely, in compounds (see [ed-](#), [aik-](#)).

2. Suffixed form **prō-mo-*.

a. [FRAME](#), [FROM](#), from Old English *fram*, forward, from, from Germanic **fram*, from;

b. [FURNISH](#), [FURNITURE](#), [VENEER](#), from Old French *f(o)urnir*, to supply, provide, from Germanic derivative verb **frumjan*, to further, from Germanic **frum*, forward;

c. [PRAM](#)², from Czech *prám*, raft.

3. Suffixed form **prō-wo-*.

a.

i. [FRAU](#), [FRÄULEIN](#), from Old High German *frouwa*, lady;

ii. [FREYA](#), from Old Norse *freyja*, lady. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **frōwō-*, lady, lengthened-grade feminine of **frawan-*; lord.

b. [FREY](#), from Old Norse *Freyr*, from Germanic **frawa-*, alteration of **frawan-*. lord;

c. form **prō-wo-*, independently created in Slavic. [NAPRAPATHY](#), from Old Church Slavonic *pravŭ*, true.

4. [PRIDE](#), [PRO](#)¹, [PRO](#)¹, [PRODIGALITY](#), [PROUD](#), [PROWESS](#); [IMPROVE](#), [PURCHASE](#), from Latin *prō*, *prō-*, before, for, instead of.

5. Suffixed form **prō-no-*. [PRONE](#), from Latin *prōnus*, leaning forward.

6. Possible suffixed form **pro-ko-*. [RECIPROCAL](#), from Latin compound *reciprocus*, alternating, "backward and forward" (**re-ko-*, backward; see [re-](#)).

7. Suffixed adverb **pro-k^we*.

a. [APPROACH](#), [RAPPROCHEMENT](#), [REPROACH](#), from Latin *prope*, near;

b. suffixed form **prok^w-ink^wo-*. [PROPINQUITY](#), from Latin *propinquus*, near;

c. suffixed (superlative) form **prok^w-isamo-*. [PROXIMATE](#); [APPROXIMATE](#), from Latin *proximus*, nearest.

8. Compound **pro-bhw-o-*, growing well or straightforward (**bhw-o-*, to grow; see [bheua-](#)). [PROBABLE](#), [PROBE](#), [PROBITY](#), [PROOF](#), [PROVE](#); [APPROVE](#), [IMPROBITY](#), [REPROVE](#), from Latin *probus*, upright, good, virtuous.

9. [PRO](#)², from Greek *pro*, before, in front, forward.

10. Suffixed (comparative) form **pro-tero-*. [HYSTERON PROTERON](#), [PROTEROZOIC](#), from Greek *proteros*, before, former.

11. [PRAKRIT](#), from Sanskrit *pra-*, before, forth.

12. Celtic **ro-*, intensive prefix. [GALORE](#), from Old Irish *roar*, enough, from Celtic compound **ro-wero-*, sufficiency (**-wero-*, from root **wer-*, also the source of Old Irish *feraid*, he supplies, provides).

VI. Extended forms **prai-*, **prei-*.

1.

a. [PRE-](#); [PRETERISM](#), [PRETERIT](#), from Latin *prae*, before;

b. compound **prai-ghes-to-* (see [ghes-](#)).

2. Suffixed (comparative) form **prei-yos-*. [PRIOR](#)², from Latin *prior*, former, higher, superior.

3. Suffixed form **prei-wo-*.

a. [PRIVATE](#), [PRIVILEGE](#), [PRIVITY](#), [PRIVY](#); [DEPRIVE](#), from Latin *prīvus*, single, alone (< "standing in front," "isolated from others");

b. [PROPER](#), [PROPERTY](#); [APPROPRIATE](#), [EXPROPRIATE](#), [PROPRIOCEPTION](#), [PROPRIOCEPTOR](#), [PROPRIUM](#), from Latin *proprius*, one's own, particular (< *prōprīvō*, in particular, from the ablative of *prīvus*, single; *prō*, for; see **V. 4.**).

4. Extended form **preis-*.

a. Suffixed (superlative) form **preis-mo-*.

i. [PREMIER](#), [PRIMAL](#), [PRIMARY](#), [PRIMATE](#), [PRIME](#), [PRIMITIVE](#), [PRIMO](#), [PRIMUS](#); [IMPRIMIS](#), [PRIMAVERA](#)¹, [PRIMEVAL](#), [PRIMIPARA](#), [PRIMOGENITOR](#), [PRIMOGENITURE](#), [PRIMORDIAL](#), from Latin *prīmus* (< **prīmus*; ablative plural *prīmīs*), first, foremost;

- ii. [PRINCE](#), [PRINCIPAL](#), [PRINCIPLE](#), from Latin compound *prīnceps*, "he who takes first place," leader, chief, emperor (-*ceps*, "-taker"; see [kap-](#)).
- b. suffixed form **preis-tano-*. [PRISTINE](#), from Latin *prīstinus*, former, earlier, original.
- VII. Extended form **pres-* in compound **pres-g^wu-*, "going before" (**g^wu-*, going; see [g^wā-](#)). [PRESBYTER](#), [PRESTER JOHN](#), [PRIEST](#); [PRESBYOPIA](#), from Greek *presbus*, old, old man, elder.
- VIII. Extended form **proti-*. [PROS-](#), from Greek *pros*, against, toward, near, at.

[Pokorny 2. A. *per* 810.]

Other possibly related forms are grouped under [per-](#)², [per-](#)³, [per-](#)⁴, [per-](#)⁵.

[per-](#)²

To lead, pass over. A verbal root belonging to the group of [per](#)¹.

Derivatives include [fjord](#), [welfare](#), [emporium](#), [opportune](#), [important](#), and [sport](#).

I. Full-grade form **per-*.

1. Suffixed form **per-tu-*. [FIRTH](#), [FJORD](#), from Old Norse *fjörðr*, an inlet, estuary, from Germanic **ferthuz*, place for crossing over, ford.
2. Suffixed form **per-onā-*. [PERONEAL](#), from Greek *peronē*, pin of a brooch, buckle (< "that which pierces through").
3. Suffixed form **per-yo-*. [DIAPIR](#), from Greek *peirein*, to pierce.
4. Suffixed form **per-trā-*. [PETRO-](#), [PETROUS](#), [PIER](#); [PARSLEY](#), [PETRIFY](#), [PETROLEUM](#), [SALTPETER](#), from Greek *petrā*, cliff, rock (dissimilated from **pertrā-*), with possible earlier meaning "bedrock" (< "what one comes through to").
5. Suffixed form **per-wr-*, **per-wŋ-*, bedrock, "a coming through, what one comes through to," and derived adjective **per-wŋ-to-*, rocky. [PARVATI](#), from Sanskrit *parvataḥ*, mountain.

II. O-grade form **por-*.

1.
 - a.
 - i. [FARE](#); [WARFARE](#), [WAYFARER](#), [WAYFARING](#), [WELFARE](#), from Old English *faran*, to go on a journey, get along;
 - ii. [FIELDFARE](#), from Old English *feldeware*, possibly altered by folk etymology in Old English from an earlier **feldefare*, from **fare*, a goer, from *faran* (see (i) above).
 - b. [GABERDINE](#), from Old High German *faran*, to go, travel;
 - c. [FARTLEK](#), from Old Norse *fara*, to go, move. **a-c** all from Germanic **faran*, to go.
2. Suffixed form **por-o-*, passage, journey. [PORE](#)²; [APORIA](#), [EMPORIUM](#), [POROMERIC](#), from Greek *poros*, journey, passage.
3. Suffixed (causative) form **por-eyo-*, to cause to go, lead, conduct.
 - a. [FERRY](#), from Old English *ferian*, to transport, from Germanic **farjan*, to ferry;
 - b. [GUAR](#), [WALLAH](#), from Sanskrit *pārayati*, *pālayati*, he leads across, brings to safety.
4. Lengthened-grade form **pōr-*.
 - a. [FERE](#), from Old English (*ge*)*fēra*, "fellow-traveler," companion (*ge-*, together, with; see [kom](#)), from Germanic suffixed form **fōr-ja-*;
 - b. [FÜHRER](#), from Old High German *fuoren*, to lead, from Germanic suffixed (causative) form **fōr-jan*.
5. Possibly suffixed form **por-no-*, feather, wing (< "that which carries a bird in flight").
 - a. [FERN](#), from Old English *fearn*, fern (having feathery fronds), from Germanic **farnō*, feather, leaf;
 - b. [PAAN](#), from Sanskrit *parṇam*, leaf, feather.

III. Zero-grade form **pr-*.

1. Suffixed form **pr-tu-*, passage.
 - a. [FORD](#), from Old English *ford*, shallow place where one may cross a river, from Germanic **furdu-*;
 - b. [PORT](#)¹; [IMPORTUNE](#), [OPPORTUNE](#), [PASSPORT](#), from Latin *portus*, harbor (< "passage").
2. Suffixed form **pr-tā-*. [PORCH](#), [PORT](#)³, [PORTAL](#), [PORTCULLIS](#), [PORTER](#)², [PORTICO](#), [PORTIÈRE](#), [PORTULACA](#), [PURSLANE](#), from Latin *porta*, gate.
3. Suffixed (denominative) form **pr-to-*. [PORT](#)⁵, [PORTABLE](#), [PORTAGE](#), [PORTAMENTO](#), [PORTATIVE](#), [PORTER](#)¹; [COMPORT](#), [DEPORT](#), [EXPORT](#), [IMPORT](#), [IMPORTANT](#), [PORTFOLIO](#), [PURPORT](#), [RAPPORT](#), [REPORT](#), [SPORT](#), [SUPPORT](#), [TRANSPORT](#), from Latin *portāre*, to carry.

[Pokorny 2. B. *per* 816.]

per-³

To try, risk (< "to lead over," "press forward"). A verbal root belonging to the group of [per](#)¹.

1. Lengthened grade **pēr*-. [FEAR](#), from Old English *fāer*, danger, sudden calamity, from Germanic **fēraz*, danger.
2. Suffixed form **perī-tlo*-. [PARLOUS](#), [PERIL](#), from Latin *perīclum*, *perīculum*, trial, danger.
3. Suffixed form **per-yo*-. [EXPERIENCE](#), [EXPERIMENT](#), [EXPERT](#), from Latin *experīrī*, to try, learn by trying (*ex*-, from; see [eghs](#)).
4. Suffixed form **per-ya*. [PIRATE](#); [EMPIRIC](#), from Greek *peira*, trial, attempt.

[Pokorny 2. E. *per* 818.]

per-⁴

To strike. A verbal root belonging to the group of [per](#)¹.

Extended forms **prem*-, **pres*-. [PREGNANT](#)², [PRESS](#)¹, [PRESSURE](#), [PRINT](#); [APPRESSED](#), [APRÈS](#), [COMPRESS](#), [DEPRESS](#), [ESPRESSO](#), [EXPRESS](#), [IMPRESS](#)¹, [IMPRIMATUR](#), [IMPRINT](#), [OPPRESS](#), [REPRESS](#), [REPRIMAND](#), [REPRISAL](#), [REPRISE](#), [SUPPRESS](#), from Latin *premere* (past participle *pressus*), to press.

[Pokorny 3. *per*- 818.]

per-⁵

To traffic in, sell (< "to hand over," "distribute"). A verbal root belonging to the group of [per](#)¹. Base of two distinct extended roots.

- I. Root form **pret*-.
 1. [INTERPRET](#), from Latin compound *inter-pres* (stem *inter-pret*-), go-between, negotiator (*inter*-, between; see [en](#)).
 2. Suffixed form **pret-yo*-. [PRAISE](#), [PRECIOUS](#), [PRICE](#); [APPRAISE](#), [APPRECIATE](#), [DEPRECIATE](#), from Latin *pretium*, price.
- II. Variant root form **perə*- (oldest form **perh*₂-). Suffixed form **p(e)r-n-ə*-, with o-grade **por(ə)-nā*-.
[PORNOGRAPHY](#), from Greek *pornē*, prostitute, from *pernanai*, to sell.

[In Pokorny 2. C. *per* 817.]

perd-

To fart.

1.
 - a. [FART](#), from Old English **feortan*, to fart, from Germanic **fertan*, **fartōn*.
 - b. Perhaps [FUTZ](#), perhaps from partial translation and alteration of Yiddish (*arum*)*fartsn* (*zikh*), to fart (around), from Middle High German *varzen*, to fart. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **fertan*, **fartōn*.
2. [PARTRIDGE](#), from Greek *perdix*, partridge (which makes a sharp whirring sound when suddenly flushed).

[Pokorny *perd*- 819.]

Compare [pezd](#)-.

perə-¹

To produce, procure. Oldest form **perh*₂-; possibly related to [perə](#)². See also [per](#)-⁵II.

Derivatives include [parade](#), [parry](#), [emperor](#), [parachute](#), [sever](#), and [parent](#).

I. Zero-grade form **pr̥-* (becoming **par-* in Latin).

- a. Suffixed form **par-ā-*. [PARADE](#), [PARE](#), [PARLAY](#), [PARRY](#), [PARURE](#); [APPARATUS](#), [APPAREL](#), [COMPRADOR](#), [DISPARATE](#), [EMPEROR](#), [IMPERATIVE](#), [IMPERATOR](#), [IMPERIAL](#), [PARACHUTE](#), [PARASOL](#), [PREPARE](#), [RAMPART](#), [REPAIR](#)¹, [SEPARATE](#), [SEVER](#), [SEVERAL](#), from Latin *parāre*, to try to get, prepare, equip;
 - b. suffixed form **par-yo-*. [-PARA](#), [PARITY](#)², [-PAROUS](#), [PARTURIENT](#), [POSTPARTUM](#), [REPERTORY](#), [VIPER](#), from Latin *parere*, *parīre*, to get, beget, give birth;
 - c. parallel suffixed (participial) form **par-ent-*. [PARENT](#), from Latin *parēns*, parent;
 - d. suffixed form **par-o-*, producing:
 - i. [JUNIPER](#), from Latin *iūniperus*, juniper, perhaps from compound **yoini-paros*, "producing juniper berries" (**yoini-*, juniper berry);
 - ii. compound **pau-paros* (see [pau-](#));
 - iii. Italic compound **wīwo-paros* (see [g^wei-](#)).
 - e. suffixed form **par-ikā-*. [PARCAE](#), from Latin *Parcae*, the Fates (who assign one's destiny).
- II. Suffixed o-grade form *por(ə)-sī-*. [HEIFER](#), from Old English *hēahfore*, calf, a compound (with obscure first element) of *fearr*, calf, from Germanic **farzī-*.

[Pokorny 2. D. *per* 818.]

per̥-²

To grant, allot (reciprocally, to get in return). Oldest form **perh₃-*. Possibly related to [per̥-](#)¹. See also [per-](#)⁵. II. Zero-grade form **pr̥-* (becoming **par-* in Latin).

- a. Suffixed form **par-ti-*. [PARCEL](#), [PARCENER](#), [PARSE](#), [PART](#), [PARTICLE](#), [PARTISAN](#), [PARTITA](#), [PARTY](#); [BIPARTITE](#), [COMPART](#), [IMPART](#), [PARTICIPATE](#), [REPARTEE](#), from Latin *pars* (stem *part-*), a share, part;
- b. possibly suffixed form **par-tiōn-*. [PORTION](#), [PROPORTION](#), from Latin *portiō*, a part (first attested in the phrase *prō portiōne*, in proportion, according to each part, perhaps assimilated from **prō partiōne*);
- c. perhaps Latin *pār*, equal [PAIR](#), [PAR](#), [PAREVE](#), [PARITY](#)¹, [PEER](#)²; [COMPARE](#), [IMPARITY](#), [NONPAREIL](#), [PARI-MUTUEL](#).

[Pokorny 2. C. *>per* 817.]

perk^wu-

Oak.

1. Zero-grade form **prk^w-*. [FIR](#), probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Icelandic *fýri*, fir, from Germanic **furh-jōn-*.
2. Assimilated form **k^werk^wu-*. [QUERCETIN](#); [QUERCITRON](#), from Latin *quercus*, oak.

[Pokorny *perk^wu-*s 822.]

pes-

Penis. Suffixed form **pes-ni-*.

[PENCIL](#), [PENICILLIUM](#), [PENIS](#), from Latin *pēnis* (< **pesnis*), penis, tail.

[Pokorny 3. *pes-* 824.]

pet-

To rush, fly. Also **pet̥-**. Oldest form **peth₁-*. Variant **pteh₁-*, becoming **ptē-*.

Derivatives include [feather](#), [compete](#), [perpetual](#), [ptomaine](#), [symptom](#), and [hippopotamus](#).

1. Suffixed form **pet-rā-*. [FEATHER](#), from Old English *fether*, feather, from Germanic **fethrō*, feather.
2. [-PETAL](#), [PETITION](#), [PETULANT](#); [APPETITE](#), [COMPETE](#), [IMPETIGO](#), [IMPETUOUS](#), [IMPETUS](#), [PERPETUAL](#), [REPEAT](#), from Latin *petere*, to go toward, seek.

- Suffixed form **pet-nā-*. [PANACHE](#), [PEN](#)¹, [PENNA](#), [PENNATE](#), [PENNON](#), [PIN](#), [PINNA](#), [PINNACLE](#), [PINNATE](#), [PINNATI-](#), [PINNULE](#); [EMPENNAGE](#), from Latin *penna*, *pinna*, feather, wing.
- Suffixed form **pet-ro-* in compound **aku-petro-* (see [ōku-](#)).
- Suffixed form **pet-yo-*. [PROPTITIOUS](#), from Latin *propitius*, favorable, gracious, originally a religious term meaning "falling or rushing forward," hence "eager," "well-disposed" (said of the gods; *prō-*, forward; see [per](#)¹).
- Suffixed zero-grade form **pt-ero-*. [-PTER](#); [APTERYX](#), [ARCHAEOPTERYX](#), [COLEOPTERAN](#), [DIPTERAL](#), [ISOPTERAN](#), [MECOPTERAN](#), [MONOPTEROS](#), [ORTHOPTERAN](#), [PERIPTERAL](#), [PLECOPTERAN](#), [PTERIDOLOGY](#), [PTERYGOID](#), [SAUROPTERYGIAN](#), from Greek *pteron*, feather, wing, and *pterux*, wing.
- Suffixed zero-grade form **pt-ilo-*. [COLEOPTILE](#), from Greek *ptilon*, soft feathers, down, plume.
- Reduplicated form **pi-pt-*. [PTOMAINÉ](#), [PTOSIS](#); [ASYMPTOTE](#), [PERIPETEIA](#), [PROPTOSIS](#), [SYMPTOM](#), from Greek *piptein*, to fall, with verbal adjective *ptōtos* (< **ptō-to-*), falling, fallen, and nominal derivatives *ptōsis* (< **ptō-ti-*), a fall, and *ptōma* (< **ptō-mn*), a fall, fallen body, corpse.
- O-grade form **pot-*. [HIPPOPOTAMUS](#), [POTAMOLOGY](#), from Greek *potamos* "rushing water," river (*-amo-*, Greek suffix).
- Suffixed form **pet-tro-*. [TALIPOT](#), from Sanskrit *pattram*, feather, leaf.

[Pokorny 2. *pet-* 825.]

petə-

To spread. Oldest form **peth*₂.

Derivatives include [fathom](#), [patent](#), and [compass](#).

- Suffixed o-grade form **pot(ə)-mo-*. [FATHOM](#), from Old English *fæthm*, fathom, from Germanic **fathmaz*, "length of two arms stretched out."
- Suffixed (stative) variant zero-grade form **pat-ē-*. [PATENT](#), [PATULOUS](#), from Latin *patēre*, to be open.
- Probably variant zero-grade form in remade nasalized form **pat-no-*. [PACE](#)¹, [PANDY](#), [PAS](#), [PASEO](#), [PASS](#), [PASSÉ](#), [PASSIM](#); [COMPAS](#), [COMPASS](#), [EXPAND](#), [PASO FINO](#), [PASQUEFLOWER](#), [PASSACAGLIA](#), [PASSAGE](#)¹, [PASSAGE](#)², [PASSPORT](#), [REPAND](#), [SPAWN](#), from Latin *pandere* (past participle *passus* < **pat-to-*), to spread out.
- Suffixed form **pet-alo-*. [PETAL](#), from Greek *petalon*, leaf.
- Suffixed form **pet-ano-*. [PAELLA](#), [PAN](#)¹, [PATEN](#), [PATINA](#)¹, [PATINA](#)², from Greek *patanē* (? < **petanā-*), platter, "thing spread out."
- [PETASOS](#), from Greek *petasos*, broad-brimmed hat, from Greek suffixed form **peta-so-*.

[Pokorny 1. *pet-* 824.]

peuə-

To purify, cleanse. Oldest form **peuh*₂.

Suffixed zero-grade form **pū-ro-* (< **puh*₂-*ro-*) [POUR](#), [PURE](#), [PURÉE](#), [PURGE](#), [PURITAN](#); [COMPURGATION](#), [DEPURATE](#), [EXPURGATE](#), [PURBLIND](#), [SPURGE](#), from Latin *pūrus*, pure, and *pūrgāre*, to purify (< **pūr-igāre* < **pūr-agāre*; **ag-*, to drive; see [ag-](#))

[Pokorny 1. *peu-* 827.]

peuk-

Also **peug-**.

To prick. Oldest forms **peuk̑-*, **peug̑-*, becoming **peuk-*, **peug-* in centum languages. Zero-grade form **pug-*.

- Suffixed form **pug-no-*. [PONIARD](#), [PUGILISM](#), [PUGIL STICK](#), [PUGNACIOUS](#); [IMPUGN](#), [OPPUGN](#), [REPUGN](#), from Latin *pugil*, pugilist, and *pugnus*, fist, with denominative *pugnāre*, to fight with the fist.
- Nasalized zero-grade form **pu-n-g-*. [BUNG](#), [PINK](#)², [POIGNANT](#), [POINT](#), [POINTILLISM](#), [PONTIL](#), [POUNCE](#)¹, [POUNCE](#)³, [PUNCHEON](#)¹, [PUNCTILIO](#), [PUNCTUAL](#), [PUNCTUATE](#), [PUNCTURE](#), [PUNGENT](#); [BONTEBOK](#), [COMPUNCTION](#), [EXPUNGE](#), [SPONTOON](#), [TRAPUNTO](#), from Latin *pungere*, to prick.

3. [PYGMAEAN](#), [PYGMY](#), from Greek *pugmē*, fist.
4. Seen by some as the base of Germanic *fuk(k)*- in words related to sexual intercourse, but uncertain. [FUCK](#).

[Pokorny *peuk*- 828.]

pezd-

To fart.

1. Suffixed form **pezd-i-*. [FEIST](#), from Old English *fīsting*, a breaking wind, and Middle English *fisten*, to fart, from Germanic **fistiz*, a fart.
2. [PETARD](#), from Latin *pēdere*, to fart.
3. Perhaps Latin *pēdis*, louse (? < "foul-smelling insect") [PEDICULAR](#)¹.

[Pokorny *pezd*- 829, 2. *peis*- 796.]

Compare [perd](#)-.

pāter-

Father. Oldest form **ph₂ter-*.

1. [FATHER](#); [FOREFATHER](#), from Old English *fæder*, father, from Germanic **fadar*.
2. [PADRE](#), [PATER](#), [PATERNAL](#), [PATRI-](#), [PATRICIAN](#), [PATRIMONY](#), [PATRON](#), [PÈRE](#); [COMPADRE](#), [EXPATRIATE](#), [GOOMBAH](#), [PERPETRATE](#), from Latin *pater*, father.
3. [PATRI-](#), [PATRIOT](#); [ALLOPATRIC](#), [EUPATRID](#), [PARAPATRIC](#), [PATRIARCH](#), [SYMPATRIC](#), from Greek *patēr*, father.

[Pokorny *pātē* (r) 829.]

plāk-¹

Also **plak-**.

To be flat. Earliest form **pleh₂k-*, colored to **plah₂k-*, becoming **plāk-*. Extension of [pelə](#)-².

Derivatives include [fluke](#)¹, [flaw](#)¹, [plead](#), [placenta](#), and [archipelago](#).

1. [FLOE](#), from Old Norse *flō*, layer, coating, from Germanic **flōhō*.
2. Variant form **plāg-*.
 - a. [FLUKE](#)¹, from Old English *flōc*, flatfish, from Germanic **flōk-*;
 - b. [FLAKE](#)¹, from Middle English *flake*, flake, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Norwegian *flak*, flat piece, flake, from Germanic **flakaz*;
 - c. [FLAKE](#)², from Old Norse *flaki*, *fleki*, hurdle, from Germanic **flak-*.
3. Extended form **plakā-*. [FLAG](#)⁴, [FLAW](#)¹, from Old Norse *flaga*, layer of stone, from Germanic **flagō*.
4. Possibly suffixed (stative) form **plak-ē-*, to be calm (as of the flat sea) [PLACEBO](#), [PLACID](#), [PLEA](#), [PLEAD](#), [PLEASANT](#), [PLEASE](#); [COMPLACENT](#), from Latin *placēre*, to please, be agreeable.
5. Root noun **plak-*. [SUPPLICATE](#), [SUPPLE](#), from Latin *supplex*, suppliant (whence denominative *supplicāre*, to beg humbly, first attested in Archaic Latin as *sub vos placō*, I entreat you; *sub*, under; see [upo](#)).
6. Lengthened suffixed form **plāk-ā-*. [PLACABLE](#), [PLACATE](#), from Latin *plācāre*, to calm (causative of *placēre*).
7. Nasalized form **pla-n-k-*. [PLANCHET](#), [PLANK](#), from Latin *plancus*, flat, flat-footed.
8. Variant form **plag-*.
 - a. Perhaps Latin *plaga*, net (? < "something extended") [PLAGIARY](#);
 - b. [PLAGAL](#), [PLAGIO-](#), [PLAYA](#), from Greek *plagos*, side.
9. Root form **plak-*. [PLACENTA](#), [PLACOID](#); [LEUKOPLAKIA](#), [PLACODERM](#), from Greek *plax*, flat, flat land, surface, plate.
10. Possible variant form **pelag-*. [PELAGIC](#); [ARCHIPELAGO](#), from Greek *pelagos*, sea.

[Pokorny 1. *plā-k*- 831.]

plāk-²

To strike. Oldest form *pleh₂k-, colored to *plah₂k-, becoming *plāk-.

1. Nasalized variant forms *pla-n-k-, *pla-n-g-.
 - a. [FLING](#), from Middle English *flingen*, to fling, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *flengja*, to flog, whip, from Germanic *flang-;
 - b. [PLAINT](#), [PLANGENT](#); [COMPLAIN](#), from Latin *plangere*, to strike (one's own breast), lament;
 - c. suffixed form *plang-yo-. [PLANKTON](#), from Greek *plazein*, to drive away, turn aside.
2. Variant form *plāg-. [PLAGUE](#), from Latin *plāga*, a blow, stroke.
3. Suffixed form *plāk-yo-. [PLECTRUM](#), [-PLEGIA](#), [PLEXOR](#); [APOPLEXY](#), [CATAPLEXY](#), [PARAPLEGIA](#), from Greek *plēssein*, to beat, strike.

[Pokorny 2. *plāk*- 832.]

plat-

Also pletə-.

To spread. (Oldest form *pletə₂-). Extension of [pelə](#)-².

Derivatives include [flutter](#)¹, [plant](#), [plateau](#), [platitude](#), and [plaza](#).

1. Variant form *plad-.
 - a. [FLAT](#)¹, from Old Norse *flatr*, flat;
 - b. [FLATTER](#)¹, from Old French *flater*, to flatter. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *flataz, flat.
2. Suffixed variant form *plad-yo-. [FLAT](#)², from Old English *flet(t)*, floor, dwelling, from Germanic *flatjam.
3. Basic form *plat-. [FLAN](#), from Late Latin *fladō*, flat cake, pancake, from Germanic *flathō(n), flat cake.
4. [FLOUNDER](#)², from Anglo-Norman *floundre*, flounder, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Old Swedish *flundra*, flatfish, flounder, from Germanic suffixed nasalized form *flu-n-th-r-jō-.
5. Nasalized form *pla-n-t-. [CLAN](#), [PLAN](#), [PLANT](#), [PLANTAIN](#)¹, [PLANTAR](#); [PLANTIGRADE](#), [SUPPLANT](#), [TRANSPLANT](#), from Latin *planta*, sole of the foot, and denominative *plantāre*, to drive in with the sole of the foot, plant, whence *planta*, a plant.
6. Suffixed zero-grade form *pl̥t(ə)-u-. [PIAZZA](#), [PLACE](#), [PLAICE](#), [PLANE](#)⁴, [PLANE TREE](#), [PLATE](#), [PLATEAU](#), [PLATERESQUE](#), [PLATINA](#), [PLATINUM](#), [PLATITUDE](#), [PLATY](#)², [PLATY-](#), [PLAZA](#); [PLATEOSAURUS](#), from Greek *platus*, flat, broad.

[Pokorny *plāt*- 833.]

plek-

To plait. Extension of [pel](#)-². Oldest form *plek̂-, becoming *plek- in centum languages.

Derivatives include [flax](#), [pliant](#), and [perplex](#).

1. Suffixed o-grade form *plok-so-. [FLAX](#), from Old English *fleax*, flax, from Germanic *flahsam, flax.
2. Full-grade form *plek-. [MULTIPLEX](#), from Latin *-plex*, -fold (in compounds such as *duplex*, twofold; see [dwo](#)-).
3. [PLAIT](#), [PLEAT](#), [PLIANT](#), [PLICA](#), [PLICATE](#), [PLIGHT](#)¹, [PLISSÉ](#), [PLY](#)¹; [APPLY](#), [COMPLICATE](#), [COMPLICE](#), [DEPLOY](#), [DISPLAY](#), [EMPLOY](#), [EXPLICITE](#), [EXPLICIT](#), [EXPLOIT](#), [IMPLICATE](#), [IMPLICIT](#), [REPLICATE](#), [REPLY](#), [SPLAY](#), from Latin *plicāre*, to fold (also in compounds used as denominatives of words in *-plex*, genitive *-plicis*).
4. Suffixed forms *plek-to- and *plek-t-to-. [PLEACH](#), [PLEXUS](#); [AMPLEXICAUL](#), [AMPLEXUS](#), [COMPECT](#), [COMPLEX](#), [PERPLEXED](#), from Latin *plectere* (past participle *plexus*), to weave, plait, entwine.
5. [PLECOPTERAN](#), from Greek *plekein*, to plait, twine, and *plektos*, twisted.

[Pokorny *plek̂*- 834.]

pleu-

To flow.

Derivatives include [pulmonary](#), [Pluto](#), [flow](#), [fowl](#), [flutter](#), and [fluster](#).

I. Basic form *pleu-.

1. [PLOVER](#), [PLUVIAL](#), [PLUVIOUS](#), from Latin *pluere*, to rain.
2. [PLEOPOD](#), from Greek *plein* (< **plewein*), to swim.
3. [PLEUSTON](#), from Greek *pleusis*, sailing.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **plu-elos*. [PYELITIS](#), from Greek dissimilated *puelos*, trough, basin.
5. Suffixed form **pl(e)u-mon-*, "floater," lung(s).
 - a. [PULMONARY](#), from Latin *pulmō* (< **plumonēs*), lung(s);
 - b. [PNEUMO-](#), [PNEUMONIA](#), [PNEUMONIC](#), from Greek *pleumōn*, *pneumōn* (influenced by *pneuma*, breath; see [pneu-](#)), lung.
6. Suffixed o-grade form **plou-to-*. [PLUTO](#); [PLUTOCRACY](#), from Greek *ploutos*, wealth, riches (< "overflowing").
7. Lengthened o-grade form **plō(u)-*.
 - a.
 - i. [FLOW](#), from Old English *flōwan*, to flow;
 - ii. perhaps Middle Dutch *vluwe*, fishnet [FLUE](#)², Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **flōwan*, to flow.
 - b. suffixed form **plō-tu-*. [FLOOD](#), from Old English *flōd*, flood, from Germanic **flōduz*, flowing water, deluge.

II. Extended form *pleuk-.

1. [FLY](#)¹, from Old English *flēogan*, to fly, from Germanic **fleugan*, to fly.
2. [FLY](#)², from Old English *flēoge*, a fly, from Germanic **fleugōn-*, flying insect, fly.
3. Probably Germanic **fleuhan*, to run away. [FLEE](#), from Old English *flēon*, to flee.
4. [FLEY](#), from Old English *flȳgan*, *flēgan*, to put to flight, from Germanic causative **flaugjan*.
5. [FLÈCHE](#), [FLETCHER](#), from Old French *fleche*, arrow, from Germanic suffixed form **fleug-ika*.
6. Zero-grade form **pluk-*.
 - a. [FLEDGE](#), from Old English **flycge*, with feathers (only in *unfligge*, featherless), from Germanic **flugja-*, feather;
 - b. [FLIGHT](#)¹, [FLIGHT](#)², from Old English *flyht*, act of flying, and **flyht*, act of fleeing, escape, from Germanic suffixed form **flug-ti-*;
 - c. [FOWL](#), from Old English *fugol*, bird, from Germanic **fuglaz*, bird, dissimilated from possible (but unlikely) suffixed form **flug-laz*;
 - d. [FLUGELHORN](#), [FUGLEMAN](#), from Middle High German *vlügel*, wing, from Germanic suffixed form **flug-ilaz*.

III. Extended form *pleud-.

1. [FLEET](#)¹, [FLEET](#)², from Old English *flēotan*, to float, swim (from Germanic **fleutan*), and Old Norse *fljōtr*, fleet, swift (from Germanic **fleutaz*).
2. Zero-grade form **plud-*.
 - a.
 - i. [FLOAT](#), from Old English *flotian*, to float;
 - ii. [FLOTSAM](#), from Old French *floter*, to float. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic derivative **flotōn*, to float.
 - b. [FLOTILLA](#), from Old Norse *floti*, raft, fleet;
 - c. [FLUTTER](#), from Old English *floterian*, *flotorian*, to float back and forth (-*erian*, iterative and frequentative suffix);
 - d. [FLUT](#), from Old Norse *flytja*, to further, convey, from Germanic **flutjan*, to float. **a-d** all from Germanic **flut-*, **flot-*.
3. [FLUSTER](#), probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Icelandic *flaustr*, hurry, and *flaustra*, to bustle, from Germanic **flausta-*, contracted from suffixed form **flaut-stā-*, probably from **pleud-*, o-grade **ploud-*.

[Pokorny *pleu-* 835, *pl(e)u-mon-* 837.]

pneu-

To breathe. Imitative root.

1. [SNEEZE](#), from Old English *fnēosan*, to sneeze, from Germanic **fnēu-s-*.
2. [SNORE](#), [SNORT](#), from Old English *fnora*, sneezing, from Germanic **fnu-s-*.

3. [APNEA](#), [DIPNOAN](#), [DYSPNEA](#), [EUPNEA](#), [HYPERPNEA](#), [HYPOPNEA](#), [POLYPNEA](#), [TACHYPNEA](#), from Greek *pnein*, to breathe, with o-grade nouns *pnoiā*, *-pnoia*, breathing, and *pnoē*, breath.
4. Suffixed form **pneu-mn-*, [PNEUMA](#), [PNEUMATIC](#), [PNEUMATO-](#), [PNEUMO-](#); [AMPHIUMA](#), from Greek *pneuma*, breath, wind, spirit.
5. Germanic variant root **fnes-*, [SNEER](#), from Old English *fnāran*, to snort, gnash one's teeth.

[Pokorny *pneu-* 838.]

pō(i)-

To drink. Oldest form **peh₃(i)-*, colored to **poh₃(i)-*.

I. Basic form **pō(i)-*, reduced to **pō-* (< **poh₃-*).

1. Suffixed form **pō-to-*, [POTABLE](#), [POTATION](#), [POTATORY](#), from Latin *pōtus*, drunk; a drink (whence *pōtāre*, to drink).
2. Suffixed form **pō-ti-*, [POISON](#), [POTION](#), from Latin *pōtiō*, a drink.
3. Suffixed form **pō-tlo-*, drinking vessel. [HIBACHI](#), from Sanskrit *pātram*, cup, bowl.
4. Suffixed reduplicated zero-grade form **pi-pə-o-* (oldest form **pi-ph₃-o-*), whence **pi-bo-*, assimilated to **bi-bo-*, [BEER](#), [BEVERAGE](#), [BIB](#), [BIBULOUS](#); [IMBIBE](#), [IMBRUE](#), from Latin *bibere*, to drink.
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **pə-ti-* (oldest form **ph₃-ti-*), **po-ti-*, [SYMPOSIUM](#), from Greek *posis*, drink, drinking.

II. Zero-grade form **pī-* (< **piə-*).

1. Suffixed form **pī-ro-*, [PIEROGI](#), [PIROZHKI](#), from Slavic **pirŭ*, feast (Old Church Slavonic *pirŭ*).
2. Suffixed (nasal present) form **pī-no-*, [PINOCYTOSIS](#), from Greek *pīnein*, to drink.

[Pokorny 2. *pō(i)-* 839.]

porko-

Young pig. Oldest form **porkō-*, becoming **porko-* in centum languages.

1.
 - a. [FARROW](#)¹, from Old English *fearh*, little pig;
 - b. [AARDVARK](#), from Middle Dutch diminutive form *varken*, small pig. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **farhaz*.
2. [PORCELAIN](#), [PORCINE](#), [PORK](#); [PORCUPINE](#), [PORPOISE](#), from Latin *porcus*, pig.

[Pokorny *porko-*s 841.]

poti-

Powerful; lord.

1. [PODESTA](#), [POSSESS](#), [POWER](#), from Latin *potis* (> **pots* > *pos-*), powerful, able.
2. [POSSIBLE](#), [POTENT](#); [IMPOTENT](#), [OMNIPOTENT](#), [PREPOTENT](#), from Latin compound *posse*, to be able (contracted from *potis*, able + *esse*, to be; see [es-](#)).
3. Form **pot-*.
 - a. Compound **ghos-pot-* (see [ghos-ti-](#));
 - b. compound **dems-pot-* (see [dem-](#)).
4.
 - a. [VANASPATI](#), from Sanskrit *patiḥ*, lord;
 - b. [BASHAW](#), [PADISHAH](#), [PASHA](#), from Old Persian *pati-*, master. Both **a** and **b** from Indo-Iranian **pati-*, lord.

[Pokorny *poti-*s 842.]

prek-

To ask, entreat. Oldest form **prek̑-*, becoming **prek-* in centum languages.

1. Basic form **prek-*. [PRAY](#), [PRAYER](#)¹, [PRECARIOUS](#); [DEPRECATE](#), [IMPRECATE](#), [PRIE-DIEU](#), from **prex*, prayer (attested only in the plural *precēs*), with Latin denominative *precārī*, to entreat, pray.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **pr̥k-sk-* becoming **pork-sk-*, contracted to **posk-* in suffixed form **posk-to-*, contracted to **posto-*. [POSTULATE](#); [EXPOSTULATE](#), from Latin *postulāre*, to ask, request.

[Pokorny 4. *perk-* 821.]

preus-

To freeze, burn.

1. [FREEZE](#), from Old English *frēosan*, to freeze, from Germanic **freusan*, to freeze.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **prus-to-*. [FROST](#), from Old English *forst*, *frost*, frost, from Germanic **frustaz*, frost.
3. Suffixed form **preus-i-*. [PRURIENT](#), [PRURIGO](#), [PRURITUS](#), from Latin denominative *prūrīre*, to burn, itch, yearn for, from **preusis*, **preuris*, act of burning.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **prus-wīnā-*. [PRUINOSE](#), from Latin *pruīna*, hoarfrost.

[Pokorny *preus-* 846.]

pri-

To love. Oldest form **prih_x-* (becoming **priy-* before vowels).

Derivatives include [filibuster](#), [friend](#), and [Friday](#).

1. Suffixed form **priy-o-*.
 - a. [FREE](#), from Old English *frēo*, free, and *frēon*, *freogan*, to love, set free;
 - b. [FILIBUSTER](#), [FREEBOOTER](#), from Dutch *vrij*, free. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **frijaz*, beloved, belonging to the loved ones, not in bondage, free, and **frijōn*, to love.
2. Suffixed (participial) form **priy-ont-*, loving. [FRIEND](#), from Old English *frīond*, *frēond*, friend, from Germanic **frijand-*, lover, friend.
3. Suffixed shortened form **pri-tu-*.
 - a. [SIEGFRIED](#), from Old High German *fridu*, peace;
 - b. [AFFRAY](#), [AFRAID](#), from Old French *esfreer*, to disturb, from Vulgar Latin **exfredāre*, to break the peace, from *ex-*, out, away (see [eghs](#)) + **fridāre*, to make peace, from Germanic **frithu-*, peace;
 - c. Germanic **frij-*, peace, safety, in compound **berg-frij-* (see [bhergh](#)⁻²). **a-c** all from Germanic **frithuz*, peace.
4. Suffixed feminine form **priy-ā-*, beloved.
 - a. [FRIGG](#), from Old Norse *Frigg*, goddess of the heavens, wife of Odin;
 - b. [FRIDAY](#), from Old English *Frīgedæg*, Friday, from Germanic compound **frije-dagaz*, "day of Frigg" (translation of Latin *Veneris diēs*, "Venus's day"). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **frijjō*, beloved, wife.

[Pokorny *prāi-* 844.]

pŭ-

To rot, decay. Probably from earlier **puh_x-* (becoming **puw-* before vowels).

Derivatives include [foul](#), [fuzzy](#), [potpourri](#), and [pus](#).

1. Suffixed form **pū-lo-*.
 - a. [FOUL](#), from Old English *fūl*, unclean, rotten;
 - b. [FULMAR](#), from Old Norse *fūll*, foul;
 - c. [FILTH](#), from Old English *fylth*, foulness, from Germanic abstract noun **fūlithō*;
 - d. [FILE](#)³, [FOIL](#)¹; [DEFILE](#)¹, from Old English *fylan*, to sully, from Germanic denominative **fūljan*, to soil, dirty. **a-d** all from Germanic **fūlaz*, rotten, filthy.
2. Extended form **pug-*. [FOG](#)², from Middle English *fog*, *fogge*, aftermath grass, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Icelandic *fūki*, rotten sea grass, and Norwegian *fogg*, rank grass, from Germanic **fuk-*.
3. Extended variant form **pous-*. [FUZZY](#), from Low German *fussig*, spongy, from Germanic **fausa-*.

4. Suffixed form **pu-tri-*. [PUTRESCENT](#), [PUTRID](#), [PUTTANESCA](#); [OLLA PODRIDA](#), [POTPOURRI](#), [PUTREFY](#), from Latin *puter* (stem *putri-*), rotten.
5. Suffixed form **puw-os-*.
 - a. [PURULENT](#), [PUS](#); [SUPPURATE](#), from Latin *pūs*, pus;
 - b. [PYO-](#), from Greek *puon*, *puos*, pus.
6. [EMPYEMA](#), from Greek compound *empuein*, to suppurate (*en-*, in; see [en](#)).

[Pokorny 2. *pū*- 848.]

[re-

Also **red-**.

Backward. Latin combining form conceivably from Indo-European **wret-*, metathetical variant of **wert-*, to turn (< "turned back"), an extended form of [wer-](#)².

1. [RE-](#), from Latin *re-*, *red-*, backward, again.
2. Suffixed form **re(d)-tro-*. [RETRAL](#), [RETRO-](#); [ARREARS](#), [REAR GUARD](#), [REARWARD](#)², [REREDOS](#), from Latin *retrō*, backward, back, behind.
3. Suffixed form **re-ko-* in Latin *reciprocus* (see [per](#)¹).

]

rē-

To bestow, endow. Oldest form **reh₁-*. Suffixed form **reā-i-*, goods, wealth, property.

[RE](#)², [REAL](#)¹, [REALIA](#), [REBUS](#); [REIFY](#), [REPUBLIC](#), from Latin *rēs*, thing.

[Pokorny 4. *rei-* 860.]

rēd-

To scrape, scratch, gnaw. Oldest form **reh₁d-*, becoming **rēd-*.

1. O-grade form **rōd-*.
 - a. [RODENT](#); [CORRODE](#), [ERODE](#), from Latin *rōdere*, to gnaw;
 - b. suffixed (instrumental) form **rōd-tro-*. [ROSTRUM](#), from Latin *rōstrum*, beak, ship's bow.
2. Possibly extended zero-grade form **rād-d-*, becoming **razd-*, whence **rād-* in Latin.
 - a. [RADULA](#), [RAPE](#)³, [RAPPEE](#), [RASCAL](#), [RASH](#)², [RASORIAL](#), [RATTEEN](#), [RAZE](#), [RAZOR](#); [ABRADE](#), [CORRADE](#), [ERASE](#), from Latin *rādere*, to scrape;
 - b. suffixed (instrumental) form **rād-tro-*. [RACLETTE](#), [RASTER](#), from Latin *rāstrum*, rake.
3. Zero-grade form **rād-*. [RAT](#), from Old English *ræt*, rat, from Germanic **rattōn-*.

[Pokorny 2. *rēd-* 854.]

reg-

To move in a straight line, with derivatives meaning "to direct in a straight line, lead, rule. " Oldest form **h₃reg-*, becoming **h₃reg-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [right](#), [realm](#), [anorexia](#), [rich](#), [rule](#), [interrogate](#), and [reckless](#).

- I. Basic form **reg-*.
 1. Suffixed form **reg-to-*. [RIGHT](#), from Old English *riht*, right, just, correct, straight, from Germanic **rehtaz*.
 2. [REALM](#), [RECTITUDE](#), [RECTO](#), [RECTOR](#), [RECTUM](#), [RECTUS](#), [REGENT](#), [REGIME](#), [REGIMEN](#), [REGIMENT](#), [REGION](#); [ADDRESS](#), [ADROIT](#), [ALERT](#), [CORRECT](#), [DERECHO](#), [DIRECT](#), [ERECT](#), [INCORRIGIBLE](#), [PORRECT](#), [RECTANGLE](#), [RECTIFY](#), [RECTILINEAR](#), [RESURGE](#), [RISORGIMENTO](#), [SORD](#), [SOURCE](#), [SURGE](#), from Latin *regere*, to lead straight, guide, rule (past participle *rēctus*, hence adjective *rēctus*, right, straight).

3. [OREXIN](#); [ANORECTIC](#), [ANOREXIA](#), from Greek *oregein*, to stretch out, reach out for (with *o-* from oldest root form **ǝ₃reǵ-*).

II. Lengthened-grade form **rēg-*, Indo-European word for a tribal king.

1.

- a. [BISHOPRIC](#), [ELDRITCH](#), from Old English *rīce*, realm;
b. [RIKSMÁL](#), from Old Norse *rīki*, realm;
c. [REICH](#); [REICHSMARK](#), from Old High German *rīchi*, realm;
d. [RICH](#), from Old English *rīce*, strong, powerful, and Old French *riche*, wealthy. **a-d** all from Germanic **rīkja-*, from Celtic suffixed form **rīg-yo-*.

2. [REAL](#)², [REGAL](#), [REGULUS](#), [REIGN](#), [REX](#), [RIAL](#)¹, [RIYAL](#), [ROYAL](#); [ARIARY](#), [REGICIDE](#), [REGIUS PROFESSOR](#), [VICEREINE](#), [VICEROY](#), from Latin *rēx*, king (royal and priestly title).

3. Suffixed form **rēg-en-*. [RAJ](#), [RAJAH](#), [RANI](#), [RYE](#)²; [MAHARAJA](#), [MAHARANI](#), from Sanskrit *rājā*, *rājan-*, king, rajah (feminine *rājñī*, queen, rani), and *rājati*, he rules.

III. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **rēg-olā-*. [RAIL](#)¹, [REGLET](#), [REGULAR](#), [REGULATE](#), [RILLETES](#), [RULE](#), from Latin *rēgula*, straight piece of wood, rod.

IV. O-grade form **rog-*.

1. [RAKE](#)¹, from Old English *raca*, *racu*, rake (implement with straight pieces of wood), from Germanic **rakō*.
2. [RACK](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *rec*, framework, from Germanic **rak-*.
3. Possibly Germanic **rankaz* (with nasal infix) [RANK](#)², from Old English *ranc*, straight, strong, hence haughty, overbearing.
4. [RECKON](#), from Old English *gerecenian*, to arrange in order, recount (*ge-*, collective prefix; see [kom](#)), from Germanic **rakinaz*, ready, straightforward.
5. Suffixed form **rog-ā-*. [ROGATION](#), [ROGATORY](#); [ABROGATE](#), [ARROGATE](#), [CORVÉE](#), [DEROGATE](#), [INTERROGATE](#), [PREROGATIVE](#), [PROROGUE](#), [SUBROGATE](#), [SUPEREROGATE](#), from Latin *rogāre*, to ask (< "stretch out the hand").
6. Suffixed form **rog-o-*. [ERGO](#), from Latin *ergō*, therefore, in consequence of, perhaps contracted from a Latin phrase **ē rogō*, "from the direction of" (*ē*, < *ex*, out of; see [eghs](#)), from a possible Latin noun **rogus*, "extension, direction."

V. Lengthened o-grade form **rōg-*.

1. [RECK](#), from Old English *rec(c)an*, to pay attention to, take care (formally influenced by Old English *reccan*, to extend, stretch out, from Germanic **rakjan*), from Germanic **rōkjan*.
2. [RECKLESS](#), from Old English *rēcelēas*, careless (-*lēas*, lacking; see [leu-](#)), from Germanic *rōkja-*.

VI. Suffixed zero-grade form **rg-yo-*. [RAITA](#), from Sanskrit *rjyati*, he stretches out.

[Pokorny 1. *reǵ-* 854.]

rei-

To flow, run.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **ri-nu-*.

- a. [RUN](#), [RUNNEL](#), from Old English *rinnan*, to run, and Old Norse *rinna*, to run (from Germanic **rinnan*, to run, from **ri-nw-an*), and from Old English causative *ærnan*, *eornan*, to run (from secondary Germanic causative **rannjan*);
b. [EMBER DAY](#), from Old English *ryne*, a running, from secondary Germanic derivative **runiz*;
c. [RENNET](#), from Old English **rynet*, from secondary Germanic derivative **runita-*.

2. Suffixed zero-grade form **ri-l-*. [RILL](#), from Dutch *ril* or Low German *rille*, running stream, from Germanic **ril-*.

3. Suffixed form **rei-wo-*. [RIVAL](#), [RIVULET](#); [DERIVE](#), from Latin *rīvus*, stream.

[Pokorny 3. *er-* 326.]

reidh-

To ride.

Derivatives include [raid](#), [road](#), and [array](#).

I. Basic form **reidh-*.

1. [RIDE](#), from Old English *rīdan*, to ride, from Germanic **rīdan*.
 2. [PALFREY](#), from Latin *verēdus*, post horse, from Celtic **wo-rēd-* (**wo-*, under; see [upo](#)).
- II. O-grade form **roidh-*.

1.
 - a. [RAID](#), [ROAD](#), from Old English *rād*, a riding, road, from Germanic **raid-*;
 - b. [RADDLE](#)¹, from Middle High German *reidel*, rod between upright stakes (< "wooden horse"), possibly from Germanic **raid-* (see **a**).
2. Probably Germanic **raid-ja-*. [READY](#); [ALREADY](#), from Old English *ræde*, *geræde*, ready (< "prepared for a journey").
3. Probably Germanic **raidjan*. [RAIMENT](#); [ARRAY](#), [CURRY](#)¹, from Vulgar Latin **-rēdāre*, to arrange.

[Pokorny *reidh-* 861.]

reig-

To reach, stretch out. Oldest form **reiġ-*, becoming **reig-* in centum languages.

1. O-grade form **roig-*. [REACH](#), from Old English *rācan*, to stretch out, reach, from Germanic **raikjan*.
2. Possibly suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **rig-ē-*. [RIGID](#), [RIGOR](#), from Latin *rigēre*, to be stiff (? < "be stretched out").

[Pokorny (*reiġ-*) 862.]

rep-

To snatch.

Suffixed zero-grade form **rap-yo-*. [RAPACIOUS](#), [RAPE](#)¹, [RAPID](#), [RAPINE](#), [RAPT](#), [RAVAGE](#), [RAVEN](#)², [RAVIN](#), [RAVISH](#); [EREPSIN](#), [SUBREPTION](#), [SURREPTITIOUS](#), from Latin *rapere*, to seize.

[Pokorny *rep-* 865.]

ret-

To run, roll.

1. Prefixed Celtic form **to-wo-ret-*, "a running up to" (*to-*, to; *wo*, under, up, up from under; see [upo](#)). [TORY](#), from Old Irish *tóir*, pursuit.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **rot-ā-*. [RODEO](#), [ROLL](#), [ROTA](#), [ROTARY](#), [ROTATE](#), [ROTUND](#), [ROTUNDA](#), [ROULETTE](#), [ROUND](#)¹, [ROWEL](#); [BAROUCHE](#), [CONTROL](#), [PRUNE](#)², [ROCAMBOLE](#), [ROTAVIRUS](#), [ROTAXANE](#), [ROTIFORM](#), [ROTOGRAVURE](#), from Latin *rota*, wheel.
3. Suffixed (participial) form **ret-ondo-*. [ROTUND](#), [ROTUNDA](#), [ROUND](#)¹, from Latin *rotundus*, round, probably from **retundus*, "rolling".

[Pokorny *ret(h)-* 866.]

reudh-

Red, ruddy. Oldest form **h₁reudh-*.

Derivatives include [red](#), [robust](#), [corroborate](#), [ruby](#), and [rubric](#).

- I. O-grade form **roudh-*.
 1.
 - a. [RED](#), from Old English *rēad*, red;
 - b. [RORQUAL](#), from Old Norse *raudhr*, red;
 - c. [ROOIBOS](#), from Middle Dutch *root*, red. **a-c** all from Germanic **raudaz*.
 2. Perhaps ultimately also from Germanic *raudaz* is Old Spanish *roán*, roan, if from Gothic **rauths*, red, or a kindred Germanic source. [ROAN](#).

3. [ROWAN](#), from a source akin to Old Norse *reynir*, mountain ash, rowan (from its red berries), from Germanic **raudnia-*.
4. [RUFESCENT](#), [RUFIOUS](#), from Latin *rūfus* (of dialectal Italic origin), reddish.
5. [ROUILLE](#), [RUBIGINOUS](#), from Latin *rōbus*, red.
6. [ROBLE](#), [ROBORANT](#), [ROBUST](#); [CORROBORATE](#), [RAMBUNCTIOUS](#), from Latin *rōbur*, *rōbus*, red oak, hardness, and *rōbustus*, strong.
7. [LOLLIPOP](#), perhaps from Romani *lolo*, red, from Middle Indic *lohita-*, from Sanskrit.

II. Zero-grade form **rudh-*.

1. Suffixed form **rudh-ā-*.
 - a. [RUDDLE](#), from Old English *rudu*, red color;
 - b. [RUDDOCK](#), from Old English *rudduc*, robin;
 - c. [RUDDY](#), from Old English *rudig*, ruddy. **a-c** all from Germanic **rudō*.
2. Suffixed form **rudh-sto-*. [RUST](#), from Old English *rūst* (also *rust?*), rust, from Germanic **rust-*.
3. [ROUGE](#), [RUBEOLA](#), [RUBY](#); [RUBEFACIENT](#), from Latin *rubeus*, red.
4. [RUBICUND](#), from Latin *rubicundus*, red, ruddy.
5. [RUBIDIUM](#), from Latin *rūbidus*, red.
6. Suffixed (stative) form **rudh-ē-*. [RUBESCENT](#), from Latin *rubēre*, to be red.
7. Suffixed form **rudh-ro-*.
 - a. [RUBELLA](#), [RUBRIC](#); [BILIRUBIN](#), from Latin *ruber*, red;
 - b. [RUTILANT](#), [RUTILE](#), from Latin *rutilus*, reddish;
 - c. [ERYTHEMA](#), [ERYTHRO-](#), from Greek *eruthros*, red (with prothetic vowel from oldest zero-grade form **ərudh-*);
 - d. [ERYSIPELAS](#), from possibly remade Greek *erusi-*, red, reddening.
8. Suffixed form **rudh-to-*. [RISSOLE](#), [ROUX](#), [RUSSET](#), from Latin *russus*, red.

[Pokorny *reudh-* 872.]

reuə-

To open; space. Oldest form **ruh_x-mo-*.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **rū-mo-* (< **ruə-mo-*).
 - a. [ROOM](#), from Old English *rūm*, space;
 - b. [LEBENSRAUM](#), from Old High German *rūm*, space;
 - c. [RUMMAGE](#), from Old Provençal *run*, ship's hold, space. **a-c** all from Germanic **rūmaz*;
 - d. [REAM](#)², from Old English *rȳman*, to widen, open up, from Germanic denominative **rūmjan*.
2. Suffixed form **reu(ə)-es-*. [RURAL](#), [RUSTIC](#), from Latin *rūs*, "open land," the country.

[Pokorny *reuə-* 874.]

reug-

To vomit, belch; smoke, cloud. Oldest form *h₁reug-*.

1. [REEK](#), from Old English *rēocan*, to smoke, reek, and *rēcan*, to fumigate, from Germanic **reukan*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **rug-to-*. [ERUCT](#), from Latin *rūctāre*, to belch.

[In Pokorny *reu-b-* 871.]

reup-

Also **reub-**.

To snatch.

Derivatives include [bereave](#), [rob](#), [usurp](#), and [bankrupt](#).

- I. Basic form **reub-*. [RIP](#)¹, from Flemish *ripen*, to rip, from Germanic **rupjan*.

II. O-grade form **roup-*.

- 1.

- a. [REAVE](#), from Old English *rēafian*, to plunder;
- b. [BEREAVE](#), from Old English *berēafian*, to take away (*be-,bi-*, intensive prefix; see [ambhi](#));
- c. [ROVER](#)², from Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *roven*, to rob. **a-c** all from Germanic **(bi-)raubōn*.

2.

- a. [ROB](#), from Old French *rober*, to rob;
- b. [RUBATO](#), from Italian *rubare*, to rob. Both **a** and **b** from a Romance borrowing from Germanic **raubōn*, to rob.

3. [ROBE](#); [GARDEROBE](#), from Old French *robe*, robe (< "clothes taken as booty"), from Germanic **raubō*, booty.

4. Suffixed form **roup-tro-*. [LOOT](#), from Sanskrit *loptṛam*, booty.

5. [RUBLE](#), from Old Russian *rubiti*, to chop, hew, from Slavic **rubje/a-*.

III. Zero-grade form **rup-*.

1. [USURP](#), from Latin *ūsūrpāre* (< **ūsū-rup-*; *ūsus*, use, usage, from *ūtī*, to use), originally "to interrupt the orderly acquisition of something by the act of using," whence to take into use, usurp.

2. Nasalized zero-grade form **ru-m-p-*. [ROUT](#)¹, [RUPTURE](#); [ABRUPT](#), [BANKRUPT](#), [CORRUPT](#), [DISRUPT](#), [ERUPT](#), [INTERRUPT](#), [IRRUPT](#), [RUPICOLOUS](#), from Latin *rumpere*, to break.

[In Pokorny 2. *reu-* 868.]

ṛtko-

Bear. Oldest form **h₂ṛtko-*, becoming **h₂ rtko-* in centum languages.

1. [URSINE](#), from Latin *ursus*, bear (< **orcsos*).
2. [ARCTIC](#), [ARCTURUS](#), from Greek *arktos*, bear.

[Pokorny *ṛtko-*s 875.]

sā-

To satisfy. Oldest form **seh₂-*, colored to **sah₂-*, becoming **sā-*.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **sə-to-*.
 - a. [SAD](#), from Old English *sæd*, sated, weary, from Germanic **sadaz*, sated;
 - b. [SATE](#)¹, from Old English *sadian*, to sate, from derivative Germanic verb **sadōn*, to satisfy, sate.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **sə-ti-*. [SATIATE](#), [SATIETY](#); [ASSAI](#), [ASSET](#), [SATISFY](#), from Latin *satis*, enough, sufficient.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **sə-tu-ro-*. [SATIRE](#), [SATURATE](#), from Latin *satur*, full (of food), sated.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **sə-d-ro-*. [HADRON](#), from Greek *hadros*, thick.

[Pokorny *sā-* 876.]

sāg-

To seek out. Oldest form **seh₂g-*, colored to **sah₂g-*, becoming **sāg-*.

Derivatives include [seek](#), [ransack](#), and [hegemony](#).

1. Suffixed form **sāg-yo-*. [SEEK](#), from Old English *sēcān*, *sēcan*, to seek, from Germanic **sōkjan*.
2. Suffixed form **sāg-ni-*. [SOKE](#), from Old English *sōcn*, attack, inquiry, right of local jurisdiction, from Germanic **sōkniz*.
3. Zero-grade form **sāg-*.
 - a. [SAKE](#)¹, from Old English *sacu*, lawsuit, case, from Germanic derivative noun **sakō*, "a seeking," accusation, strife;
 - b.
 - i. [FORSAKE](#), from Old English *forsacan*, to renounce, refuse (*for-*, prefix denoting exclusion or rejection; see [per](#)¹);
 - ii. [RAMSHACKLE](#), [RANSACK](#), from Old Norse **saka*, to seek. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **sakan*, to seek, accuse, quarrel. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **sak-*.

4. Independent suffixed form **sāg-yo-*. [PRESAGE](#), from Latin *sāgīre*, to perceive, "seek to know."
5. Zero-grade form **sag-*. [SAGACIOUS](#), from Latin *sagāx*, of keen perception.
6. Suffixed form **sāg-eyo-*. [DIEGESIS](#), [EXEGESIS](#), [HEGEMONY](#), from Greek *hēgeisthai*, to lead (< "to track down").

[Pokorny *sāg-* 876.]

sak-

To sanctify.

1. Suffixed form **sak-ro-*.
 - a. [SACRED](#), [SACRISTAN](#), [SEXTON](#); [CONSECRATE](#), [EXECRATE](#), from Latin *sacer*, holy, sacred, dedicated;
 - b. compound **sakro-dhōt-*, "performer of sacred rites" (*-*dhōt-*, doer; see [dhē-](#)). [SACERDOTAL](#), from Latin *sacerdōs*, priest.
2. Nasalized form **sa-n-k-*. [SAINT](#), [SANCTUM](#); [CORPOSANT](#), [SACROSANCT](#), [SANCTIFY](#), from Latin *sancīre* (past participle *sānctus*), to make sacred, consecrate.

[Pokorny *sak-* 878.]

sal-

Salt.

1. Extended form **sald-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **sald-o-*. [SALT](#), from Old English *sealt*, salt, from Germanic **saltam*;
 - b.
 - i. [SOUSE](#)¹, from Old French *sous*, pickled meat;
 - ii. [SILT](#), from Middle English *cylte*, fine sand, from a source probably akin to Danish and Norwegian *sylt*, salt marsh. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic zero-grade suffixed extended form **sult-jō*.
 - c. [SALSA](#), [SAUCE](#), [SAUSAGE](#), from Latin *sallere* (past participle *salsus* < **sald-to-*), to salt.
2. [SAL](#), [SALAD](#), [SALAMI](#), [SALARY](#), [SALI-](#), [SALINE](#); [SALMAGUNDI](#), [SALTCELLAR](#), [SALTPETER](#), from Latin *sāl* (genitive *salis*), salt.
3. [HALO-](#), from Greek *hals* (stem *hal-*), salt, sea.
4. [SOLOONCHAK](#), from Russian *solonets*, salty soil, akin to Old Church Slavonic *slanŭ*, salty, from Common Slavic **solnŭ*.

[Pokorny 1. *sal-* 878.]

sāwel-

The sun. Oldest form **seh₂wel-*, colored to **sah₂wel-*, becoming **sāwel-*, with zero-grade **s(u)wel-*. The element **-el-* was originally suffixal, and alternated with **-en-*, yielding the variant zero-grades **s(u)wen-* and (reduced) **sun-*. Derivatives include [Sunday](#), [south](#), [solar](#), and [helium](#).

1. Variant forms **swen-*, **sun-*.
 - a.
 - i. [SUN](#), from Old English *sunne*, sun;
 - ii. [SUNDEW](#), from Middle Dutch *sonne*, sun. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **sunnōn-*.
 - b. [SUNDAY](#), from Old English *sunandæg*, Sunday, from Germanic compound **sunnōn-dagaz*, "day of the sun" (translation of Latin *diēs sōlis*);
 - c. [SOUTH](#), [SOUTHERN](#), from Old English *sūth*, south, and *sūtherne*, southern, from Germanic derivative **sunthaz*, "sun-side," south.
2. Variant form **s(ə)wōl-*. [SOL](#)³, [SOL](#), [SOLAR](#), [SOLARIUM](#); [GIRASOL](#), [INSOLATE](#), [PARASOL](#), [SOLANACEOUS](#), [SOLANINE](#), [SOLSTICE](#), [TURNSOLE](#), from Latin *sōl*, the sun.
3. Suffixed form **sāwel-yo-*. [HELIACAL](#), [HELIO-](#), [HELIUM](#); [ANTHELION](#), [APHELION](#), [ISOHEL](#), [PARHELION](#), [PERIHELION](#), from Greek *hēlios*, sun.

[Pokorny *sāwel-* 881.]

sē-

To sow. Contracted from *seǝ₁-.

1. [SOW](#)¹, from Old English *sāwan*, to sow, from Germanic *sēan.
2. Suffixed form *sē-ti-, sowing.
 - a. [SEED](#), from Old English *sāde*, seed;
 - b. [COLZA](#), from Middle Dutch *saet* and Middle Low German *sāt*, seed. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *sēdiz, seed.
3. Reduplicated zero-grade form *si-s(ə)-. [SEASON](#), from Latin *serere*, to sow, *satiō* (< *sə-tiō), sowing.
4. Suffixed form *sē-men-, seed. [SEMÉ](#), [SEMEN](#), [SEMINARY](#); [DISSEMINATE](#), [INSEMINATE](#), [SINSEMILLA](#), from Latin *sēmen*, seed.

[In Pokorny 2. sē(i)- 889.]

sed-

To sit.

Derivatives include [sit](#), [soot](#), [séance](#), [siege](#), [obsess](#), [subside](#), [soil](#)¹, and [chair](#).

I. Basic form *sed-.

1. Suffixed form *sed-yo-.
 - a. [SIT](#), from Old English *sittan*, to sit;
 - b. [SITZ BATH](#), [SITZMARK](#), from Old High German *sizzen*, to sit. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *sitjan.
2. Suffixed form *sed-lo-, seat. [SETTLE](#), from Old English *setl*, seat, from Germanic *setlaz.
3. Suffixed (stative) form *sed-ē-. [SÉANCE](#), [SEDENTARY](#), [SEDERUNT](#), [SEDILE](#), [SEDIMENT](#), [SESSILE](#), [SESSION](#), [SEWER](#)², [SIEGE](#); [ASSESS](#), [ASSIDUOUS](#), [ASSIZE](#), [DISSIDENT](#), [INSIDIOUS](#), [OBSESS](#), [POSSESS](#), [PRESIDE](#), [RESIDE](#), [SUBSIDY](#), [SUPERSEDE](#), [SURCEASE](#), from Latin *sedēre*, to sit.
4. Suffixed form *sed-rā-. [-HEDRON](#); [CATHEDRA](#), [CATHEDRAL](#), [CHAIR](#), [EPHEDRINE](#), [EXEDRA](#), [SANHEDRIN](#), from Greek *hedrā*, seat, chair, face of a geometric solid.
5. Prefixed and suffixed form *pi-sed-yo-, to sit upon (*pi, on; see [epi](#)). [PIEZO-](#); [ISOPIESTIC](#), from Greek *piezein*, to press tight.
6. Basic form *sed-.
 - a. [EDAPHIC](#), from Greek *edaphos*, ground, foundation (with Greek suffix *-aphos*);
 - b. [UPANISHAD](#), from Sanskrit *upaniṣad*, Upanishad, from *-sad*, sitting;
 - c. [TANIST](#), from Old Irish *tánaise*, designated successor, from Celtic *tānihessio-, "one who is waited for," from *to-ad-ni-sed-tio, from *to-ad-ni-sed-, to wait for (*ad-, to; see [ad-](#)).
7. Suffixed form *sed-o-, sitting. [EISTEDDFOD](#), from Welsh *eistedd*, sitting, from Celtic *eks-dī-sedo- (*eks-, out, and *dī-, out, from; see [eghs](#) and [de-](#)).

II. O-grade form *sod-.

1. Perhaps suffixed form *sod-dhlo-. [SADDLE](#), from Old English *sadol*, saddle, from Germanic *sadulaz, seat, saddle.
2. Suffixed (causative) form *sod-eyo-.
 - a. [SET](#)¹, from Old English *settan*, to place;
 - b. [BESET](#), from Old English *besettan*, to set near;
 - c. [ERSATZ](#), from Old High German *irsezzen*, to replace, from *sezzen*, to set. **a-c** all from Germanic **(bi-)satjan*, to cause to sit, set.
3. Suffixed form *sod-yo-. [SOIL](#)¹, from Latin *solium*, throne, seat.

III. Zero-grade form *-sd- (in compounds), assimilated to *-zd-.

1. Reduplicated form *si-sd- becoming *si-zd-.
 - a. [SUBSIDE](#), from Latin *sīdere*, to sit down, settle;
 - b. [SYNIZESIS](#), from Greek *hizein*, to sit down, settle down.
2. Compound suffixed form *ni-zd-o-, nest, literally "(bird's place of) sitting down" (*ni-, down).
 - a. [NEST](#), from Old English *nest*, from Germanic *nistaz;
 - b. [NICHE](#), [NICK](#), [NIDE](#), [NIDUS](#); [EYAS](#), [NIDICOLOUS](#), [NIDIFUGOUS](#), [NIDIFY](#), from Latin *nīdus*. nest.
3. Compound suffixed form *kuzdho-zd- (see [\(s\)keu-](#)).

IV. Lengthened-grade form *sēd-.

1. [SEE](#)², from Latin *sēdēs*, seat, residence.
 2. Suffixed form **sēd-i-*, settler. [COSSET](#), possibly from Old English *-sāta*, *-sāte*, inhabitant(s), from Germanic **sētōn-*, **sēti-*.
 3. Suffixed form **sēd-yo-*. [SEAT](#), from Old Norse *sæti*, seat, from Germanic **(ge)sētjam*, seat (**ge-*, **ga-*, collective prefix; see [kom](#)).
 4. Suffixed form **sēd-ā-*. [SEDATE](#)¹, from Latin *sēdāre*, to settle, calm down.
 5. Suffixed form **sēd-es-*, seat. [BANSHEE](#), from Old Irish *síd*, fairy mound.
- V. Lengthened o-grade form **sōd-*. [SOOT](#), from Old English *sōt*, soot (< "that which settles"), from Germanic **sōtam*, from suffixed form **sōd-o-*.

[Pokorny *sed-* 884.]

segh-

To hold. Oldest form **segh-*, becoming **segh-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [hectic](#), [eunuch](#), [scheme](#), and [scholar](#).

1. Suffixed form **segh-es-*. [SIEGFRIED](#), from Old High German *sigu*, *sigo*, victory, from Germanic **sigiz-*, victory (< "a holding or conquest in battle").
2. [HECTIC](#); [CACHEXIA](#), [CATHEXIS](#), [ENTELECHY](#), [EUNUCH](#), [OPHIUCHUS](#), from Greek *ekhein*, to hold, possess, be in a certain condition, and *hexis*, habit, condition.
3.
 - a. Possible suffixed (abstract noun) form **segh-wēr*, toughness, steadfastness, with derivative **segh-wēr-o-*, tough, stern. [SEVERE](#); [ASSEVERATE](#), [PERSEVERE](#), from Latin *sevērus*, stern;
 - b. [STHENIA](#); [ASTHENIA](#), [CALISTHENICS](#), [HYPERSTHENE](#), [HYPOSTHENIA](#), from Greek *sthenos*, physical strength, from a possible related abstract noun form **sgh-wen-es-* (with zero-grade of the root).
4. O-grade form **sogh-*. [EPOCH](#), from Greek *epokhē*, "a holding back," pause, cessation, position in time (*epi-*, on, at; see [epi](#)).
5. Zero-grade form **sgh-*.
 - a. [SCHEME](#), from Greek *skhēma*, "a holding," form, figure;
 - b. [SCHOLAR](#), [SCHOLASTIC](#), [SCHOLIUM](#), [SCHOOL](#)¹, from Greek *skholē*, "a holding back," stop, rest, leisure, employment of leisure in disputation, school.
6. Reduplicated form **si-sgh-*. [ISCHEMIA](#), from Greek *iskhein*, to keep back.

[Pokorny *segh-* 888.]

sek-

To cut.

Derivatives include [scythe](#), [Saxon](#), [skin](#), [insect](#), and [sickle](#).

1. [SCYTHE](#), from Old English *sīthe*, *sigthe*, sickle, from Germanic **segithō*, sickle.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **sok-ā-*. [SAW](#)¹; [HACKSAW](#), from Old English *sagu*, *sage*, saw, from Germanic **sagō*, a cutting tool, saw.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **sok-yo-*. [SEDGE](#), from Old English *secg*, sedge, from Germanic **sagjaz*, "sword," plant with a cutting edge.
4. Suffixed o-grade form **sok-so-*.
 - a. [ZAX](#), from Old English *seax*, knife, from Germanic **sahsam*, knife, sword;
 - b. [SAXON](#), from Late Latin *Saxō* (plural *Saxonēs*), a Saxon, from West Germanic tribal name **Saxon-*, Saxon, traditionally (but doubtfully) regarded as from Germanic **sahsam* (as if "warrior with knives").
5. Extended root **skend-*, to peel off, flay. [SKIN](#), from Old Norse *skinn*, skin, from Germanic **skinth-*.
6. Basic form **sek-*.
 - a. [SECANT](#), [-SECT](#), [SECTILE](#), [SECTION](#), [SECTOR](#), [SEGMENT](#); [DISSECT](#), [INSECT](#), [INTERSECT](#), [RESECT](#), [TRANSECT](#), from Latin *secāre*, to cut;
 - b. [EXTISPICY](#), from Latin *extispex*, diviner who observes entrails, from *exta*, entrails, perhaps contracted from **exsecta*, things cut out, from *secāre*, to cut (*-spex*, "he who sees"; see [spek-](#)).
7. Lengthened-grade form **sēk-*. [SICKLE](#), from Latin *sēcula*, sickle.

8. Possible suffixed variant form *sak-so-. [SASSAFRAS](#); [SAXICOLOUS](#), [SAXIFRAGE](#), from Latin *saxum*, stone (< "broken-off piece"?).

[Pokorny 2. *sēk-* 895, *sken-(d-)* 929.]

See also extended roots [skei-](#), [sker-](#)¹.

[sek^w.1](#)

To follow.

Derivatives include [sequel](#), [execute](#), [pursue](#), and [society](#).

1. [SECT](#), [SEGUE](#), [SEGUIDILLA](#), [SEQUACIOUS](#), [SEQUEL](#), [SEQUENCE](#), [SUE](#), [SUIT](#), [SUITE](#), [SUITOR](#); [CONSEQUENT](#), [ENSUE](#), [EXECUTE](#), [OBSEQUIOUS](#), [PERSECUTE](#), [PROSECUTE](#), [PURSUE](#), [SUBSEQUENT](#), from Latin *sequi*, to follow.
2. [SEQUESTER](#), [SEQUESTERUM](#), from Latin *sequester*, "follower," mediator, depositary.
3. Suffixed (participial) form *sek^w-ondo-. [SECOND](#)², [SECONDO](#), [SECUNDINES](#), from Latin *secundus*, following, coming next, second.
4. Suffixed form *sek^w-os, following. [EXTRINSIC](#), [INTRINSIC](#), from Latin *secus*, along, alongside of.
5. Suffixed form *sek^w-no-. [SCARLET](#), [SCARLATINA](#), [SEAL](#)¹, [SEGNO](#), [SIGIL](#), [SIGN](#); [ASSIGN](#), [CONSIGN](#), [DESIGNATE](#), [INSIGNIA](#), [RESIGN](#), from Latin *signum*, identifying mark, sign (< "standard that one follows").
6. Suffixed o-grade form *sok^w-yo-. [SOCIABLE](#), [SOCIAL](#), [SOCIETY](#), [SOCIO-](#); [ASSOCIATE](#), [CONSOCIATE](#), [DISSOCIATE](#), from Latin *socius*, ally, companion (< "follower").

[Pokorny 1. *sek^u* 896.]

[sek^w.2](#)

To perceive, see.

1. [SEE](#)¹, from Old English *sēon*, to see, from Germanic *sehwan, to see.
2. [SIGHT](#), from Old English *siht*, *gesiht*, vision, spectacle, from Germanic abstract noun *sih-tiz.

[Pokorny 2. *sek^u* 897.]

[sek^w.3](#)

To say, utter.

1. O-grade form *sok^w-.
 - a. Suffixed form *sok^w-yo-. [SAY](#); [GAINSAY](#), from Old English *secgan*, to say, from Germanic *sagjan;
 - b. suffixed form *sok^w-ā-.
 - i. [SAW](#)², from Old English *sagu*, a saying, speech;
 - ii. [SAGA](#), from Old Norse *saga*, a saying, narrative. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic *sagō, a saying.
2. Perhaps suffixed zero-grade form *sk^w-e-tlo-, narration.
 - a. [SKALD](#), from Old Norse *skāld*, poet, "satirist";
 - b. [SCOLD](#), from Middle English *scolde*, an abusive person, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skāld* (see above). Both **a** and **b** from North Germanic *skathla.

[In Pokorny 2. *sek^u* 897.]

[sel-](#)

To jump.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form *sal-yo-.

- a. [SALACIOUS](#), [SALIENT](#), [SALLY](#), [SALTO](#), [SAUTÉ](#); [ASSAIL](#), [ASSAULT](#), [DESULTORY](#), [DISSILIENT](#), [EXULT](#), [INSULT](#), [RESILE](#), [RESULT](#), [SOMERSAULT](#), from Latin *salīre*, to leap;
 - b. [HALTER](#)², from Greek *hallesthai*, to leap, jump.
2. Probably Latin *salmō* (borrowed from Gaulish), salmon (< "the leaping fish") [SALMON](#).

[Pokorny 4. *sel-* 899.]

sem-¹

One; also adverbially "as one," together with.

Derivatives include [simultaneous](#), [hyphen](#), [acolyte](#), and [simple](#).

I. Full-grade form *sem-.

1.
 - a. [HENDECASYLLABIC](#), [HENDIADYS](#), [HENOTHEISM](#), [HYPHEN](#), from Greek *heis* (< nominative singular masculine **hen-s* < **hem-s*), one;
 - b. Greek *he-* in *hekatōn*, one hundred (? dissimilated from **hem-katon*; see [dekḿ](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Greek **hem-*.
2. Suffixed form **sem-el-*. [SIMULTANEOUS](#); [ASSEMBLE](#), [ENSEMBLE](#), from Latin *simul*, at the same time.
3. Suffixed form **sem-golo-*. [SINGLE](#), from Latin *singulus*, alone, single.
4. Compound **sem-per-* (**per*, during, for; see [per](#)¹). [SEMPRE](#); [SEMPERVIVUM](#), [SEMPITERNAL](#), from Latin *semper*, always, ever (< "once for all").

II. O-grade form *som-.

1. [BONZE](#), [KALANCHOE](#), [SAMBAL](#), [SAMHITA](#), [SAMSARA](#), [SANDHI](#), [SANGHA](#), [SANKHYA](#), [SANNYASI](#), [SANSKRIT](#), from Sanskrit *sam*, together.
2. Suffixed form **som-o-*.
 - a. [SAME](#), from Old Norse *samr*, same, from Germanic **samaz*, same;
 - b. [HOMEO-](#), [HOMO-](#); [ANOMALOUS](#), from Greek *homos*, same;
 - c. [HOMILY](#), from Greek *homīlos*, crowd.
3. Suffixed form **som-alo-*. [HOMOLOGRAPHIC](#), from Greek *homalos*, like, even, level.

III. Lengthened o-grade form *sōm-.

1. Suffixed form **sōm-i-*. [SEEM](#), [SEEMLY](#), from Old Norse *sæmr*, fitting, agreeable (< "making one," "reconciling"), from Germanic **sōmiz*.
2. Suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sōm-o-*. [SAMIZDAT](#), [SAMOVAR](#), from Russian *sam(o)-*, self.

IV. Zero-grade form *sm̥-

1. [ACOLYTE](#), [ANACOLUTHON](#), from Greek compound *akolouthos*, accompanying (-*kolouthos*, from o-grade of *keleuthos*, way, path), from *ha-*, *a-*, together.
2. Compound form **sm̥-plo-* (**-plo-*, -fold; see [pel-](#)²).
 - a. [SIMPLE](#), from Latin *simplus*, simple;
 - b. [HAPLOID](#), [HAPLORRHINE](#), from Greek *haploos*, *haplous*, single, simple.
3. Suffixed form **sm̥m-o-*.
 - a. [SOME](#), from Old English *sum*, one, a certain one;
 - b. [-SOME](#)¹, from Old English *-sum*, -like. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **sumaz*.
4. Suffixed form **sm̥m-alo-*. [SIMILAR](#); [ASSIMILATE](#), [RESEMBLE](#), from Latin *similis*, of the same kind, like.
5. Compound **sm̥-kēro-*, of one growing (see [ker-](#)²).
6. Suffixed form **sm̥-tero-*. [HETERO-](#), from Greek *heteros* (earlier *hateros*), one of two, other.
7. Compound **sm̥-plek-*, "one-fold," simple (**-plek-*, -fold; see [plek-](#)). [SEMPlice](#), [SIMPLEX](#), [SIMPLICITY](#), from Latin *simplex*, simple.
8. Extended form **sm̥ma*. [HAMADRYAD](#), from Greek *hama*, together with, at the same time.

[Pokorny 2. *sem-* 902.]

sem-²

Also *semə-*.

Summer. (oldest form **semh₂-*).

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **sm̥ə-aro-*. [SUMMER](#)¹, from Old English *sumor*, summer, from Germanic **sumaraz*.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **sm̥ə-oni-*. [SAMHAIN](#), from Old Irish *samain*, Samhain (for the discrepancy in time of occurrence, Samhain taking place in the autumn, compare English *Indian summer*).

[Pokorny 3. *sem-* 905.]

sēmi-

Half-, as first member of a compound.

1. [SAND-BLIND](#), from Old English *sām-*, half, from Germanic **sēmi-*.
2. [SEMI-](#), from Latin *sēmi-*, half.
3. [SESQUI-](#), [SESTERCE](#), from Latin *sēmis*, half.
4. [HEMI-](#), from Greek *hēmi-*, half.

[Pokorny *sēmi-* 905.]

sen-

Old.

1. [SEIGNIOR](#), [SENATE](#), [SENECTITUDE](#), [SENESCENT](#), [SENILE](#), [SENIOR](#), [SENOPIA](#), [SEÑOR](#), [SIGNORE](#), [SIGNORY](#), [SIR](#), [SIRE](#), [SURLY](#), from Latin *senex*, old, an elder.
2. [SHANACHIE](#), from Old Irish *sen*, old.

[Pokorny *sen(o)-* 907.]

seng^wh-

To sing, make an incantation.

1.
 - a. [SING](#), from Old English *singan*, to sing;
 - b. [MEISTERSINGER](#), [MINNESINGER](#), [SINGSPIEL](#), from Old High German *singan*, to sing. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **singan*.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **song^wh-o-*, singing, song. [SONG](#), from Old English *sang*, *song*, song, from Germanic **sangwaz*.

[Pokorny *seng^uh-* 906.]

sent-

To head for, go.

1. [WIDDERSHINS](#), from Old High German *sin(d)*, direction, from Germanic form **sinthaz*.
2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **sont-eyo-*. [SEND](#)¹, from Old English *sendan*, to send, from Germanic **sandjan*, to cause to go.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **sont-o-*. [GODSEND](#), from Old English *sand*, message, messenger, from Germanic **sandaz*, that which is sent.
4. Perhaps suffixed form **sent-yo-*. [SCENT](#), [SENSE](#), [SENSILLUM](#), [SENTENCE](#), [SENTIENT](#), [SENTIMENT](#), [SENTINEL](#); [ASSENT](#), [CONSENT](#), [DISSENT](#), [PRESENTIMENT](#), [RESENT](#), [SENSU LATO](#), [SENSU STRICTO](#), from Latin *sentīre*, to feel (< "to go mentally").

[Pokorny *sent-* 908.]

sep-

To taste, perceive. Suffixed zero-grade form **sap-yo-*.

[SAGE](#)¹, [SAPID](#), [SAPIENT](#), [SAPOR](#), [SAVANT](#), [SAVOR](#), [SAVVY](#); [INSIPID](#), from Latin *sapere*, to taste, have taste, be wise.

[Pokorny *sap*- 880.]

septm

Seven.

1. [SEVEN](#); [SEVENTEEN](#), [SEVENTY](#), from Old English *seofon*, seven, with derivatives (*hund*)*seofontig*, seventy, and *seofontīne*, seventeen (-*tīne*, ten; see [dekm](#)), from Germanic **sebum*.
2. [SEPTEMBER](#), [SEPTENNIAL](#), [SEPTET](#), [SEPTUAGINT](#), [SEPTUPLE](#); [SEPTENTRION](#), from Latin *septem*, seven.
3. [HEBDOMAD](#), [HEPTA-](#), [HEPTAD](#), from Greek *hepta*, seven.

[Pokorny *septm* 909.]

ser-¹

To protect.

1. Extended form **serw-*. [CONSERVE](#), [OBSERVE](#), [PRESERVE](#), [RESERVE](#), [RESERVOIR](#), from Latin *servāre*, to keep, preserve.
2. Perhaps suffixed lengthened-grade form **sēr-ōs-*. [HERO](#), from Greek *hērōs*, "protector," hero.

[Pokorny 2. *ser*- 910.]

ser-²

To line up.

1. [SERIES](#), [SERTULARIAN](#); [ASSERT](#), [DESERT](#)³, [DISSERTATE](#), [EXERT](#), [EXSERT](#), [INSERT](#), from Latin *serere*, to arrange, attach, join (in speech), discuss.
2. Suffixed form **ser-mon-*. [SERMON](#), from Latin *sermō* (stem *sermōn-*), speech, discourse.
3. Perhaps suffixed form **ser-ā-*. [SEAR](#)², [SERRIED](#), from Latin *sera*, a lock, bolt, bar (? < "that which aligns").
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **sr̥-ti-*. [SORCERER](#), [SORT](#); [ASSORT](#), [CONSORT](#), [ENSORCELL](#), [SORTILEGE](#), from Latin *sors* (stem *sort-*), lot, fortune (perhaps from the lining up of lots before drawing).

[Pokorny 4. *ser*- 911.]

seuə-¹

To give birth. Oldest form **suh_x*.

Suffixed zero-grade form in derivative noun **su(h_x)-nu-*, son. [SON](#), from Old English *sunu*, son, from Germanic **sunuz*.

[Pokorny 2. *seu*- 913.]

See also [sū-](#).

seuə-²

To take liquid. Oldest form **suh_x*.

Derivatives include [soup](#), [soak](#), and [succulent](#).

- I. Suffixed zero-grade form **suə-yo-*, contracted to **sū-yo-*. [HYETAL](#); [ISOHYET](#), from Greek *hūetos*, rain, from *hūein*, to rain.
- II. Possible extended zero-grade form **sūb-*.
 1. a. [SUP](#)¹, from Old English *sūpan*, *sūpian*, to drink, sip;

- b. [SOUP](#), [SUP](#)², from Old French *soup(e)*, soup;
- c. [SOPAIPILLA](#), from Old Spanish *sopa*, food soaked in liquid. **a-c** all from Germanic **sūp-*.

2.

- a. [SOP](#), from Old English *sopp-* in *soppcuppe*, cup for dipping bread in, from Germanic **supp-*;
- b. [SIP](#), from Middle English *sippen*, to sip, from a source probably akin to Low German *sippen*, to sip, possibly from Germanic **supp-*.

III. Possible extended zero-grade form **sūg-*.

- 1. [SUCK](#), from Old English *sūcan*, to suck, from Germanic **sūk-*.
- 2. [SOAK](#), from Old English *socian*, to steep, from Germanic shortened form **sukōn*.
- 3. [SUCTION](#), [SUCTORIAL](#); [PROSCIUTTO](#), from Latin *sūgere*, to suck.
- 4. Variant form **sūk-*. [SUCCULENT](#), from Latin *sūcus*, *succus*, juice.

[Pokorny 1. *seu-* 912.]

skand-

Also **skend-**.

To leap, climb.

- 1. [SCAN](#), [SCANDENT](#), [SCANSION](#), [SCANSORIAL](#), [SCANTLING](#); [ASCEND](#), [CONDESCEND](#), [DESCEND](#), [TRANSCEND](#), from Latin *scandere*, to climb.
- 2. Suffixed form **skand-alo-*. [SCANDAL](#), [SLANDER](#), from Greek *skandalon*, a snare, trap, stumbling block.
- 3. Suffixed form **skand-slā-*. [ECHELON](#), [ESCALADE](#), [SCALE](#)², from Latin *scālae*, steps, ladder.

[Not in Pokorny; compare Sanskrit *skandati*, he jumps, and Old Irish *scendim*, I jump.]

skei-

To cut, split. Extension of [sek-](#).

Derivatives include [science](#), [nice](#), [shit](#), [schism](#), [sheath](#), [ski](#), and [esquire](#).

1.

- a. [SHIN](#)¹, from Old English *scinu*, shin, shinbone (< "piece cut off");
- b. [CHINE](#), from Old French *eschine*, backbone, piece of meat with part of the backbone. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **ski-nō-*.

- 2. [SCIENCE](#), [SCILICET](#), [SCIOLISM](#); [ADSCITITIOUS](#), [CONSCIENCE](#), [CONSCIOUS](#), [NESCIENCE](#), [NICE](#), [OMNISCIENT](#), [PLEBISCITE](#), [PRESCIENT](#), from Latin *scīre*, to know (< "to separate one thing from another," "discern.").
- 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **skiy-enā-*. [SKEAN](#), from Old Irish *scīan*, knife.
- 4. Extended root **skeid-*.

a.

- i. [SHIT](#); [GOBSHITE](#), from Old English **scītan*, to defecate;
- ii. [SKATE](#)³; [BLATHERSKITE](#), from Old Norse *skīta*, to defecate;
- iii. [SHYSTER](#), from Old High German *skīzzan*, to defecate. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic **skītan*, to separate, defecate.

- b. suffixed zero-grade form **sk(h)id-yo-*. [SCHISM](#), [SCHIST](#), [SCHIZO-](#), from Greek *skhizein*, to split;

- c. nasalized zero-grade form **ski-n-d-*. [SCISSION](#); [EXSCIND](#), [PRESCIND](#), [RESCIND](#), from Latin *scindere*, to split.

5. Extended root **skeit-*.

a.

- i. [SHED](#)¹, [SHODDY](#), from Old English *scēadan*, to separate, from Germanic **skaith-*, **skaidan*;
- ii. [SHEATH](#), from Old English *scēath*, sheath (< "split stick"), perhaps from Germanic **skaith-*.

- b. [SKI](#), from Old Norse *skīdh*, log, stick, snowshoe, from Germanic **skīdam*;

- c. o-grade form **skoit-*. [ÉCU](#), [ESCUDO](#), [ESCUTCHEON](#), [ESQUIRE](#), [SCUDO](#), [SCUTUM](#), [SQUIRE](#), from Latin *scūtum*, shield (< "board").

6. Extended root **skeip-*.

- a. [SHEAVE](#)², from Middle English *sheve*, pulley (< "piece of wood with grooves");

- b. [SKIVE](#)¹, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skīfa*, to slice, split;

- c. [SHIVER](#)², from Middle English *shivere*, *scivre*, splinter, possibly from a Low German source akin to Middle Low German *schever*, splinter. **a-c** all from Germanic **skif-*.

[Pokorny *skēi-* 919.]

skel-¹

Also **kel-**.

To cut.

Derivatives include [scalp](#), [skill](#), [cutlass](#), [half](#), [scalpel](#), and [sculpture](#).

1.
 - a. [SHELL](#), from Old English *scell*, *sciel*, shell;
 - b. [SCAGLIOLA](#), from Italian *scaglia*, chip. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skaljō*, piece cut off, shell, scale.
2.
 - a. [SHALE](#), from Old English *sc(e)alu*, husk, shell;
 - b. [SCALE](#)¹, from Old French *escale*, husk, shell. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skalō*.
3.
 - a. [SCALL](#), from Old Norse *skalli*, bald head (< "closely shaved skull");
 - b. [SCALP](#), from Middle English *scalp*, top of the head, from a source akin to Old Norse *skalpr*, sheath, shell. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skal-*.
4. [SCALE](#)³, [SKOAL](#), from Old Norse *skāl*, bowl, drinking vessel (made from a shell), from Germanic **skēlō*.
5. [SHIELD](#), from Old English *scield*, shield (< "board"), from Germanic **skelduz*.
6.
 - a. [SKILL](#), from Old Norse *skil*, reason, discernment, knowledge (< "incisiveness");
 - b. [SHELDRAKE](#), from Middle English *scheld*, variegated, from a Low German source akin to Middle Dutch *schillen*, to diversify, with past participle *schillede*, separated, variegated. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skeli-*.
7. [SCHOOL](#)², [SHOAL](#)², from Middle Low German *schōle*, troop, or Middle Dutch *scōle*, both from Germanic **skulō*, a division.
8. Suffixed variant form **kel-tro-*. [COULTER](#), [CULTRATE](#), [CUTLASS](#), from Latin *culter*, knife.
9. Suffixed zero-grade form **skl̥-yo-*. [SCALENE](#), from Greek *skallein*, to stir up, hoe (> *skalenos*, uneven).
10. Extended root **skelp-*.
 - a. [SHELF](#), from Middle Low German *schelf*, shelf (< "split piece of wood"), from Germanic **skelf-*;
 - b. possibly Germanic **halbaz* (< variant root **kelp-*), divided. [HALE](#), [HALVE](#), from Old English *healf*, half;
 - c. perhaps variant **skalp-*. [SCALPEL](#), [SCULPTURE](#), from Latin *scalpere*, to cut, scrape, with derivative *sculpere* (originally as the combining form of *scalpere*), to carve.

[Pokorny 1. (s)kel- 923.]

skel-²

To be under an obligation. O-grade (perfect) form **skol-*.

[SHALL](#), from Old English *sceal* (used with the first and third person singular pronouns), shall, from Germanic **skal*, I owe, hence I ought.

[Pokorny 2. (s)kel- 927.]

sker-¹

Also **ker-**.

To cut.

Derivatives include [shears](#), [scabbard](#), [skirmish](#), [carnage](#), [sharp](#), [scrape](#), and [screw](#).

I. Basic form **sker-*, **ker-*.

1.

- a. [SHEAR](#), from Old English *scieran*, *sceran*, to cut;
 - b. [SHEER](#)¹, from Low German *scheren*, to move to and fro, and Dutch *scheren*, to withdraw, depart. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skeran*.
- 2.
- a. [SHARE](#)², from Old English *scēar*, plowshare;
 - b. [SHARE](#)¹, from Old English *scearu*, *scaru*, portion, division (but recorded only in the sense of "fork of the body," "tonsure"). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skeraz*.
- 3.
- a. [SHEAR](#), from Old English *scēar*, scissors, from Germanic **skēr-ō* and **sker-ez*;
 - b. compound **skēr-berg-*, "sword protector," scabbard (**berg-*, protector; see [bhergh](#)¹). [SCABBARD](#), from Old French *escauberc*, scabbard, possibly from a Germanic source akin to Old High German *scarberc*, scabbard. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skēr-*.
4. [SCORE](#), from Old Norse *skor*, notch, tally, twenty, from Germanic **skur-*.
5. [SCAR](#)², [SKERRY](#), from Old Norse *sker*, low reef (< "something cut off"), from Germanic suffixed form **skar-jam*.
6. Suffixed o-grade extended form **skorp-o-*. [SCARE](#)², from Old Norse *skarfr*, diagonally-cut end of a board, from Germanic **skarfaz*.
7. Suffixed o-grade extended form **skord-o-*. [SHARD](#), from Old English *sceard*, a cut, notch, from Germanic **skardaz*.
8. Extended form **skerd-* in suffixed zero-grade form **skrd-o-*.
- a. [SHORT](#), from Old English *scort*, *sceort*, "cut," short;
 - b. [SHIRT](#), from Old English *scyrte*, skirt (< "cut piece");
 - c. [SKIRT](#), from Old Norse *skyrtá*, shirt. **a-c** all from Germanic **skurtaz*.
- 9.
- a. [SCARAMOUCH](#), [SCRIMMAGE](#), [SKIRMISH](#), from Old French *eskermir*, to fight with a sword, fence, and Old Italian *scaramuccia*, skirmish, from a source akin to Old High German *skirmen*, to protect;
 - b. [SCREEN](#), from Middle Dutch *scherm*, shield. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic extended form **skerm-*.
10. Variant form **kar-*. [CARNAGE](#), [CARNAL](#), [CARNASSIAL](#), [CARNATION](#), [CARNIVAL](#), [CARRION](#), [CARUNCLE](#), [CHARNEL](#), [CRONE](#); [CARNE ASADA](#), [CARNIVOROUS](#), [CARNOSAUR](#), [CHARCUTERIE](#), [INCARNATE](#), from Latin *carō* (stem *carn-*), flesh.
11. Suffixed o-grade form **kor-yo-*. [CORIACEOUS](#), [CORIUM](#), [CUIRASS](#), [CURRIER](#); [EXCORIATE](#), from Latin *corium*, leather (originally "piece of hide").
12. Suffixed zero-grade form **kr̥-to-*. [CURT](#), [CURTAL](#), [KIRTLE](#), from Latin *curtus*, short.
13. Suffixed o-grade form **kor-mo-*. [CORM](#), from Greek *kormos*, a trimmed tree trunk.
14. Suffixed o-grade form **kor-i-*. [COREOPSIS](#), from Greek *koris*, bedbug (< "cutter").
15. Suffixed zero-grade form **skr̥-ā-*. [SHORE](#)¹, from Old English *scora*, shore, from Germanic **skur-ō*.
- II. Extended roots **skert-*, **kert-*.
1. Zero-grade form **kr̥t-* or o-grade form **kort-*. [CORTEX](#); [DECORTICATE](#), from Latin *cortex*, bark (< "that which can be cut off").
 2. Suffixed form **kert-snā-*. [CENACLE](#), from Latin *cēna*, meal (< "portion of food").
- III. Extended root **skerp-*. [SCURE](#), probably from a Scandinavian source akin to Old English *sceorf*, scab, scurf, from Germanic **skerf-*.
- IV. Extended root **skerb(h)-*, **skreb(h)-*.
- 1.
- a. [SHARP](#), from Old English *scearp*, sharp;
 - b. [SCARP](#), from Italian *scarpa*, embankment, possibly from a Germanic source akin to Gothic *skarpō*, pointed object. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skarpaz*, cutting, sharp.
- 2.
- a. [SCRAP](#)¹, from Old Norse *skrap*, "pieces," remains;
 - b. [SCRAPE](#), from Old Norse *skrapa*, to scratch. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skrap-*.
- 3.
- a. [SCRABBLE](#), from Middle Dutch *schrabben*, to scrape;
 - b. [SCRUB](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *schrobben*, to scrape. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skrab-*.
4. [SHRUB](#)¹, from Old English *scrybb*, shrub (< "rough plant"), from Germanic **skrub-*.
5. [SCROBICULATE](#), from Latin *scrobis*, trench, ditch.

6. [SCREW](#), [SCROFULA](#), from Latin *scrōfa*, a sow (< "rooter, digger").

V. Extended root **(s)kers-*. [BIAS](#), from Greek *epikarsios*, at an angle (*epi-*, at; see [epi](#)), from suffixed zero-grade form **kr̥s-yo-*.

[Pokorny 4. (s)ker-, Section I. 938.]

sker-²

Also **ker-**.

To turn, bend. Presumed base of a number of distantly related derivatives.

Derivatives include [shrink](#), [ranch](#), [rink](#), [curve](#), [crepe](#), [circle](#), [search](#), and [crown](#).

1. Extended form **(s)kreg-* in nasalized form **(s)kre-n-g-*.

a. [SHRINK](#), from Old English *scrincan*, to wither, shrivel up, from Germanic **skrink-*;

b. variant **kre-n-g-*.

i. [RUCK](#)², from Old Norse *hrukka*, a crease, fold;

ii. [FLOUNCE](#)¹, from Old French *fronce*, pleat, from Frankish **hrunkjan*, to wrinkle. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **hrunk-*.

2. Extended form **(s)kregħ-* in nasalized form **skre-n-gh-*.

a. [RING](#)¹, from Old English *hring*, a ring;

b. [RANCH](#), [RANGE](#), [RANK](#)¹, [RINK](#); [ARRANGE](#), [DERANGE](#), from Old French *renc*, *reng*, line, row;

c. [RINGHALS](#), from Middle Dutch *rinc* (combining form *ring-*), a ring. **a-c** all from Germanic **hringaz*, something curved, circle.

3. Extended form **kreuk-*.

a. [RIDGE](#), from Old English *hrycg*, spine, ridge;

b. [RUCKSACK](#), from Old High German *hrukki*, back. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *hrugjaz*.

4. Suffixed variant form **kur-wo-*. [CURB](#), [CURVATURE](#), [CURVE](#), [CURVET](#), from Latin *curvus*, bent, curved.

5. Suffixed extended form **kris-ni-*. [CRINOLINE](#), from Latin *crīnis* (< **crisnis*), hair.

6. Suffixed extended form **kris-tā-*. [CREST](#), [CRISTA](#), [CRISTATE](#), from Latin *crista*, tuft, crest.

7. Suffixed extended form **krip-so-*. [CREPE](#), [CRISP](#), [CRISPATE](#), from Latin *crispus* (metathesized from **cripsus*), curly.

8. Extended expressive form **krīss-*. [CRISSUM](#), from Latin *crīsāre*, (of women) to wiggle the hips during copulation.

9. Perhaps reduplicated form **ki-kr-o-*. [CERCLAGE](#), [CIRCA](#), [CIRCADIAN](#), [CIRCINATE](#), [CIRCINUS](#), [CIRCLE](#), [CIRCUM-](#), [CIRCUS](#), [CIRQUE](#), [SEARCH](#); [CRICOID](#), [RECHERCHÉ](#), from Greek *kirkos*, *krikos*, a ring.

10. Suffixed o-grade form **kor-ōno-*. [CORONA](#), [CROWN](#), [KORUNA](#), [KRONA](#)¹, [KRONA](#)², [KRONE](#)¹, [KRONE](#)², from Greek *korōnos*, curved.

11. Suffixed variant form **kur-to-*. [KURTOSIS](#), from Greek *kurtos*, convex.

[Pokorny 3. (s)ker- 935.]

sker-³

Excrement, dung. Oldest form **sk̑er-*, becoming **sker-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed unextended form **sk-ōr*, alternating with **sk-ŋ-*.

a. [SCATO-](#), [SCORIA](#), [SKATOLE](#), from Greek *skōr* (stem *skat-* < **sk-ŋ-t-*), dung;

b. [SKARN](#), from Old Norse *skarn*, dung, from Germanic *skar-*, alternating with *skŋ-*.

2. Extended form **skert-* in taboo metathesis **sterk-os-*.

a. [STERCORACEOUS](#), from Latin *stercus*, dung;

b. variant forms **(s)terg-*, **(s)treg-*. [DRECK](#), from Middle High German *drēc*, dung, from Germanic **threkka-*.

[Pokorny *sker-(d-)* 947, 8. (s)ter- 1031.]

(s)keu-

To cover, conceal. Zero-grade form **(s)ku-*. Variant **(s)keuə-*, zero-grade form **(s)kuə-*, contracted to **(s)kū-*.

Derivatives include [sky](#), [meerschaum](#), [scum](#), [obscure](#), [recoil](#), and [hoard](#).

1. Suffixed basic form.
 - a. [SKY](#), from Old Norse *ský*, cloud;
 - b. [SKEWBALD](#), from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *ský*, cloud. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skeu-jam*, cloud ("cloud cover").
2. Zero-grade form **skū-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **skū-mo-*.
 - i. [SKIM](#), from Old French *escume*, scum;
 - ii. [MEERSCHAUM](#), from Old High German *scūm*, scum;
 - iii. [SCUM](#), from Middle Dutch *schūm*, scum. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic **skūmaz*, foam, scum (< "that which covers the water").
 - b. suffixed form **skū-ro-*. [OBSCURE](#); [CHIAROSCURO](#), from Latin *obscurus*, "covered," dark (*ob-*, away from; see [epi](#)).
3. Zero-grade form **kū-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **kū-ti-*. [HIDE](#)², from Old English *hȳd*, skin, hide, from Germanic **hūdiz*;
 - b. suffixed form **ku-ti-*. [CUTANEOUS](#), [CUTICLE](#), [CUTIS](#); [CUTIN](#), from Latin *cutis* skin;
 - c. possibly suffixed form **kū-lo-*. [CULET](#), [CULOTTE](#); [BASCULE](#), [RECOIL](#), from Latin *cūlus*, the rump, backside;
 - d. suffixed form **ku-to-*. [-CYTE](#), [CYTO-](#), from Greek *kutos*, a hollow, vessel.
4. Extended zero-grade form **kus-*.
 - a.
 - i. [HOSE](#), [HOSEL](#), from Old English *hosa*, *hose*, covering for the leg;
 - ii. [LEDERHOSEN](#), from Old High German *hosa*, leg covering. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **husōn-*.
 - b. suffixed form **kuz-dho-* (or suffixed extended form **kudh-to-*).
 - i. [HOARD](#), from Old English *hord*, stock, store, treasure (< "thing hidden away"), from Germanic **huzdam*;
 - ii. compound **kuzdho-zd-*, "sitting (over) a treasure" (**-zd-*, sitting; see [sed-](#)). [CUSTODY](#), from Latin *custōs*, guard.
 - c. [KISHKE](#), from Russian *kishka*, gut (< "sheath").
5. Suffixed extended zero-grade form **kut-no-*. [CUNNILINGUS](#), from Latin *cunnus*, vulva (< "sheath").
6. Extended root **keudh-*.
 - a. [HIDE](#)¹, from Old English *hȳdan*, to hide, cover up, from Germanic suffixed lengthened zero-grade form **hūd-jan*;
 - b. [HUT](#), from French *hutte*, hut, from Germanic suffixed zero-grade form **hūd-jōn-*;
 - c. [HUDDLE](#), from Low German *hudeln*, to crowd together, probably from Germanic **hūd-*.
7. [SHIELING](#), from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skāli*, hut, from Germanic suffixed o-grade form **skaw-ala-*.

[Pokorny 2. (s)keu- 951.]

skeud-

To shoot, chase, throw.

Derivatives include [shoot](#), [shut](#), and [scuttle](#).¹

1. [SHOOT](#), from Old English *scēotan*, to shoot, from Germanic **skeutan*, to shoot.
2.
 - a. [SHOT](#)¹, from Old English *sceot*, *scot*, shooting, a shot;
 - b. [SCHUSS](#), from Old High German *scuz*, shooting, a shot;
 - c. [SCOT](#), [SCOT AND LOT](#), from Old Norse *skot* and Old French *escot*, contribution, tax (< "money thrown down");
 - d. [WAINSCOT](#), from Middle Dutch *sc(h)ot*, crossbar, wooden partition. **a-d** all from Germanic **skutaz*, shooting, shot.
3. [SHUT](#), from Old English *scyttan*, to shut (by pushing a crossbar), probably from Germanic **skutjan*.
4. [SHUTTLE](#), from Old English *scytel*, a dart, missile, from Germanic **skutilaz*.
5.
 - a. [SHEET](#)², from Old English *scēata*, corner of a sail;

- b. [SHEET](#)¹, from Old English *scēte*, piece of cloth. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skautjōn-*.
- 6.
- a. [SCOUT](#)², from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *skūta*, mockery (< "shooting of words");
- b. [SHOUT](#), from Old Norse *skūta*, a taunt. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **skut-*.

[Pokorny 2. (s)keud- 955.]

skrībh-

To cut, separate, sift. Extension of [sker-](#)¹.

1. [SCRIBBLE](#), [SCRIBE](#), [SCRIPT](#), [SCRIPTORIUM](#), [SCRIPTURE](#), [SERIF](#), [SHRIVE](#); [ASCRIBE](#), [CIRCUMSCRIBE](#), [CONSCRIPT](#), [DESCRIBE](#), [FESTSCHRIFT](#), [INSCRIBE](#), [MANUSCRIPT](#), [POSTSCRIPT](#), [PRESCRIBE](#), [PROSCRIBE](#), [RESCRIPT](#), [SUBSCRIBE](#), [SUPERSCRIBE](#), [TRANSCRIBE](#), from Latin *scribere*, to scratch, incise, write.
2. [SCARIFY](#)¹, from Greek *skarīphos*, scratching, sketch, pencil.

[Pokorny 4. (s)ker-, Section II. 945.]

slēb-

To be weak, sleep. Possibly related to [slēg-](#), through a hypothetical base **slē-* (< earlier **sleā₁-*).

[SLEEP](#), from Old English *slāpan*, to sleep, and *slāp*, sleep, from Germanic **slēpan*, **slēpaz*.

[In Pokorny *lēb-* 655.]

slēg-

Also *lēg-*.

To be slack, be languid. Possibly related to [slēb-](#) through a hypothetical base **slē-* (< earlier **sleā₁-*). Zero-grade form **slag-*, becoming **slag-*.

1. [SLACK](#)¹, from Old English *slæc*, "loose," indolent, careless, from Germanic **slak-*.
2. Suffixed form **lag-so-*. [LAX](#), [LEASE](#), [LESSOR](#); [RELAX](#), [RELEASE](#), [RELISH](#), from Latin *laxus*, loose, slack.
3. Suffixed nasalized form **la-n-g-u-*. [LACHES](#), [LANGUID](#), [LANGUISH](#), [LUSH](#)¹, from Latin *languēre*, to be languid.
4. Compound **lag-ous-*, "with drooping ears" (**ous-*, ear; see [ous-](#)). [LAGOMORPH](#), from Greek *lagōs*, *lagos*, hare.
5. Suffixed form **lag-no-*. [ALGOLAGNIA](#), from Greek *lagnos*, lustful, lascivious.
6. Basic form **slēg-*. [CATALECTIC](#), from Greek *lēgein*, to leave off.

[Pokorny (s)lēg- 959.]

sleia-

Bluish.

1. O-grade form **sloi(ə)-*. [SLOE](#), from Old English *slāh*, *slā*, sloe (< "bluish fruit"), from Germanic **slaihwōn*.
2. Zero-grade form **slī-* (contracted from **slīā-*).
 - a. Suffixed form **slī-wo-*. [LAVENDER](#), [LIVID](#), from Latin *līvēre*, to be bluish;
 - b. Suffixed form **slī-wā-*. [SLIVOVITZ](#), from Serbo-Croatian *šljīva*, plum.

[Pokorny (s)lī- 965.]

sleubh-

To slide, slip.

Derivatives include [sleeve](#), [lubricate](#), and [slop](#).¹

- I. Basic form **sleubh-*.

1. [SLEEVE](#), from Old English *slēf, slīf, slīef*, sleeve (into which the arm slips), from Germanic **sleub-*.
2. [SLOVEN](#), from Middle Low German *slōven*, to put on clothes carelessly, from Germanic **slaubjan*.
3. Suffixed form **sleubh-ro-*. [LUBRICATE](#), [LUBRICITY](#), [LUBRICIOUS](#), from Latin *lūbricus*, slippery.

II. Variant Germanic root form **sleup-*.

1.
 - a. [SLIP](#)³; [COWSLIP](#), [OXLIP](#), from Old English *slypa, slyppe, slipa*, slime, slimy substance;
 - b. [SLOP](#)¹, from Old English **sloppe*, dung;
 - c. [SLOP](#)², from Old English (*ofer*)*slop*, surplice. **a-c** all from Germanic **slup-*.
2. [SLOOP](#), from Middle Dutch *slūpen*, to glide.

[Pokorny *sleub(h)-* 963.]

smei-

To laugh, smile.

1. [SMIRK](#), from Old English *smercian*, to smile (with *-k-* formative), from Germanic reshaped forms **smer-*, **smar-*.
2. [SMILE](#), from Middle English *smilen*, to smile, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Swedish *smila*, to smile, from Germanic extended form **smīl-*.
3. Suffixed form **smei-ro-*. [MARVEL](#), [MIRACLE](#), [MIRAGE](#), [MIRROR](#); [ADMIRE](#), from Latin *mīrus*, wonderful.
4. Prefixed zero-grade form **ko(m)-smi-*, smiling with (**ko-*, **kom-*, together; see [kom](#)). [COMITY](#), from Latin *cōmis* (< *cosmis*), courteous.

[Pokorny 1. (*s*)*mei-* 967.]

(s)mer-¹

To remember.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **mr_o-no-*. [MOURN](#), from Old English *murnan*, to mourn, from Germanic **murnan*, to remember sorrowfully.
2. Reduplicated form **me-mor-*.
 - a. [MEMORABLE](#), [MEMORANDUM](#), [MEMORY](#); [COMMEMORATE](#), [REMEMBER](#), from Latin *memor*, mindful.

[Pokorny (*s*)*mer-* 969.]

(s)mer-²

To get a share of something.

1. Suffixed (stative) form **mer-ē-*. [MERETRICIOUS](#), [MERIT](#); [DEMERIT](#), [EMERITUS](#), [TURMERIC](#), from Latin *merēre*, *merērī*, to receive a share, deserve, serve.
2. Suffixed form **mer-o-*. [-MER](#), [-MERE](#), [MERISTEM](#), [MERO-](#), [-MEROUS](#); [ALLOMERISM](#), [DIMER](#), [ISOMER](#), [MONOMER](#), [POLYMER](#), [TRIMER](#), from Greek *meros* (feminine *meris*), a part, division.

[In Pokorny (*s*)*mer-* 969.]

snā-

To swim. Oldest form **sneh₂-*, colored to **snah₂-*, becoming **snā-*.

1. Extended form **snāgh-*. [NEKTON](#), from Greek *nēkhein*, to swim.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **(s)nā-to-*. [NATANT](#), [NATATION](#), [NATATORIAL](#), [NATATORIUM](#); [SUPERNATANT](#), from Latin *nāre*, to swim, and frequentative *natāre*, to swim.
3. [CHERSONESE](#), from Greek *nēsos*, island, attributed by some to this root (but more likely obscure).

[Pokorny *snā*- 971.]

See also extension [\(s\)nāu-](#).

[\(s\)nāu-](#)

To swim, flow, let flow, whence suckle. Oldest form **sneh₂u-*; colored to **snah₂u-*, becoming **(s)nāu-*. Extension of [snā-](#).

1. Suffixed basic form **nāw-yo-*. [NAIAD](#), from Greek *Naias*, fountain nymph, probably from *nān*, to flow.
2. Variant root form **(s)neu(ə)-*. [NEUSTON](#), from Greek *nein*, to swim.
3. Zero-grade form **(s)nū-* (< **snuə-*) in suffixed form **nū-trī* (with feminine agent suffix) [NOURISH](#), [NURSE](#), [NURTURE](#), [NUTRIENT](#), [NUTRIFY](#), [NUTRIMENT](#), [NUTRITION](#), [NUTRITIOUS](#), [NUTRITIVE](#), from Latin *nūtrīx*, nurse, and *nūtrīre*, to suckle, nourish.

[In Pokorny *snā*- 971.]

[\(s\)nē-](#)

Also *nē-*.

To spin, sew. Oldest form **(s)neh₁-*, becoming **(s)nē-*.

1. Suffixed form **nē-tlā-*. [NEEDLE](#), from Old English *nēdl*, needle, from Germanic **nēthlō*.
2. Suffixed form **snē-mn-*. [NEMATO-](#); [AGLAONEMA](#), [AXONEME](#), [CHROMONEMA](#), [PROTONEMA](#), [SYNAPTINEMAL COMPLEX](#), [TREPONEMA](#), from Greek *nēma*, thread.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **snō-tā-*. [SNOOD](#), from Old English *snōd*, headband, from Germanic **snōdō*.

[Pokorny *(s)nē*- 973.]

[sneig^wh-](#)

Snow; to snow.

1. Suffixed o-grade form **snoig^wh-o-*. [SNOW](#), from Old English *snāw-*, snow, from Germanic **snaiwaz*.
2. Zero-grade form **snig^wh-*. [NÉVÉ](#), [NIVAL](#), [NIVEOUS](#), from Latin *nix*, snow.

[Pokorny *sneig^uh-* 974.]

[\(s\)neəu-](#)

Tendon, sinew. Oldest form **sneə₁u-*. Extension of [\(s\)nē-](#). Suffixed form **(s)neəw-r_o-*, with further suffixes.

- a. **neu-r-o-*. [NEURO-](#), [NEURON](#), [NEURULA](#); [APONEUROSIS](#), from Greek *neuron*, sinew;
- b. metathesized form **nerwo-*. [NERVE](#); [ENERVATE](#), from Latin *nervus*, sinew.

[Pokorny *snēu-* 977.]

[so-](#)

This, that (nominative). For other cases see [to-](#).

1. [THE](#)¹, from Late Old English *the*, masculine demonstrative pronoun, replacing *se* (with *th-* from oblique forms; see [to-](#)).
2. [HOI POLLOI](#), from Greek *ho*, the.
3. Feminine form **syā-*. [SHE](#), from Old English *sēo*, *sīe*, she, from Germanic **sjō*.
4. Compound variant form **sei-ke* (**-ke*, "this"; see [ko-](#)). [SIC](#)¹, from Latin *sīc*, thus, so, in that manner.

[Pokorny *so(s)* 978.]

sol-

Also **solə-**.

Whole. (oldest form **solh*₂-).

Derivatives include [solid](#), [catholic](#), and [salvo](#).

I. Basic form **sol-*.

1. Suffixed form **sol-ido-*. [SOLDER](#), [SOLDIER](#), [SOLID](#), [SOU](#); [CONSOLIDATE](#), from Latin *solidus*, solid.
2. Suffixed form **sol-wo-*. [HOLO-](#); [CATHOLIC](#), from Greek *holos*, whole.
3. Dialectal geminated form **soll-o-*.
 - a. [SOLICIT](#), [SOLICITOUS](#); [INSOUCIANT](#), from Latin *sollus*, whole, entire, unbroken;
 - b. [SOLEMN](#), from Latin *sollemnis* (second element obscure), celebrated at fixed dates (said of religious rites), established, religious, solemn.

II. Variant form **solə-*.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form *slə-u-* giving **sal-u-*. [SALUBRIOUS](#), [SALUTARY](#), [SALUTE](#), from Latin *salūs*, health, a whole or sound condition.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form **slə-wo-* giving **sala-wo-*. [SAFE](#), [SAGE](#)², [SALVAGE](#), [SALVO](#)¹, [SALVO](#)², [SAVE](#)¹, [SAVE](#)², from Latin *salvus*, whole, safe, healthy, uninjured.

[Pokorny *solo-* 979.]

spē-

To thrive, prosper. Oldest form **speh*₁-, becoming **spē-*.

1. Suffixed o-grade form **spō-ti-*. [SPEED](#); [GODSPEED](#), from Old English *spēd*, success, from Germanic **spōdiz*.
2. Suffixed form **spē-s-*. [DESPAIR](#), [ESPERANCE](#), from Latin *spērāre*, to hope, denominative of *spēs* (plural *spērēs*), hope.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **spə-ro-*. [PROSPER](#), from Latin *prosperus*, favorable, prosperous (traditionally regarded as from *prō spērē*, according to one's hope; *prō*, according to; see [per](#)¹).

[Pokorny 3. *sp(h)ē(i)-* 983.]

spek-

To observe. Oldest form **spek̑-*, becoming **spek-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [espionage](#), [spectrum](#), [despise](#), [suspect](#), [despicable](#), [bishop](#), and [telescope](#).

I. Basic form **spek-*.

1.
 - a. [ESPY](#), [SPY](#), from Old French *espier*, to watch;
 - b. [ESPIONAGE](#), from Old Italian *spione*, spy, from Germanic derivative **speh-ōn-*, watcher. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **spehōn*.
2. Suffixed form **spek-yo-*. [SPECIMEN](#), [SPECTACLE](#), [SPECTRUM](#), [SPECULATE](#), [SPECULUM](#), [SPICE](#); [ASPECT](#), [CIRCUMSPECT](#), [CONSPICUOUS](#), [DESPISE](#), [EXPECT](#), [FRONTISPIECE](#), [INSPECT](#), [INTROSPECT](#), [PERSPECTIVE](#), [PERSPICACIOUS](#), [PROSPECT](#), [RESPECT](#), [RESPITE](#), [RETROSPECT](#), [SPIEGELEISEN](#), [SUSPECT](#), [TRANSPICUOUS](#), from Latin *specere*, to look at.
3. [SPECIES](#), [SPECIOUS](#); [ESPECIAL](#), from Latin *speciēs*, a seeing, sight, form.
4. Suffixed form **spek-s*, "he who sees," in Latin compounds.
 - a. Latin *extispex* (see [sek-](#));
 - b. Latin *haruspex* (see [gherə-](#));
 - c. Latin *auspex* (see [awi-](#)).
5. Suffixed form **spek-ā-*. [DESPICABLE](#), from Latin (denominative) *dēspicārī*, to despise, look down on (*dē-*, down; see [de-](#)).
6. Suffixed metathetical form **skep-yo-*. [SKEPTIC](#), from Greek *skeptesthai*, to examine, consider.

II. Extended o-grade form **spoko-*. [SCOPE](#), [-SCOPE](#), [-SCOPY](#); [BISHOP](#), [EPISCOPAL](#), [HOROSCOPE](#), [TELESCOPE](#), from metathesized Greek *skopos*, one who watches, also object of attention, goal, and its denominative *skopein* (< **skop-eyo-*), to see.

(s)pen-

To draw, stretch, spin.

Derivatives include [spider](#), [pansy](#), [pendant](#)¹, [appendix](#), [penthouse](#), and [spontaneous](#).

I. Basic form **spen-*.

1. Suffixed form **spen-wo-*.

- a. [SPIDER](#), [SPIN](#), from Old English *spinnan*, to spin, and *spīthra*, spider, contracted from Germanic derivative **spin-thrōn-*, "the spinner";
- b. [SPINDLE](#), from Old English *spinell*, spindle, from Germanic derivative **spin-ilōn-*. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **spinnan*, to spin.

2. Extended form **pend-*. [PAINTER](#)², [PANSY](#), [PENCHANT](#), [PENDANT](#)¹, [PENDENTIVE](#), [PENDULOUS](#), [PENDULUM](#), [PENSILE](#), [PENSION](#)¹, [PENSIVE](#), [PESO](#), [POISE](#)¹; [ANTEPENDIUM](#), [APPEND](#), [APPENDIX](#), [AVOIRDUPOIS](#), [COMPENDIUM](#), [COMPENSATE](#), [COUNTERPOISE](#), [DEPEND](#), [DISPENSE](#), [EXPEND](#), [IMPEND](#), [PENTHOUSE](#), [PERPEND](#), [PERPENDICULAR](#), [PREPENSE](#), [PROPEND](#), [RECOMPENSE](#), [STIPEND](#), [SUSPEND](#), [VILIPEND](#), from Latin *pendēre*, to hang (intransitive), and *pendere*, to cause to hang, weigh, with its frequentative *pēnsāre*, to weigh, consider.

3. Perhaps suffixed form **pen-yā-*. [-PENIA](#), from Greek *peniā*, lack, poverty (< "a strain, exhaustion").

4. [GEOPONIC](#), [LITHOPONE](#), from Greek *ponos*, toil, and *ponein*, to toil, o-grade derivatives of *penesthai*, to toil.

II. O-grade forms **spon-*, **pon-*.

1.

- a. [SPAN](#)², [SPANCEL](#), from Middle Dutch *spannen*, to bind;

- b. [SPANNER](#), from Old High German *spannan*, to stretch. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **spannan*.

2. [SPAN](#)¹, from Old English *span(n)*, distance, from Germanic **spanno-*.

3. Perhaps Germanic **spangō-*. [SPANGLE](#), from Middle Dutch *spange*, clasp.

4. Suffixed and extended form **pond-o-*. [POUND](#)¹, from Latin *pondō*, by weight.

5. Suffixed and extended form **pond-es-*. [PONDER](#), [PONDEROUS](#); [EQUIPONDERATE](#), [PREPONDERATE](#), from Latin *pondus* (stem *ponder-*), weight, and its denominative *ponderāre*, to weigh, ponder.

6. Suffixed o-grade form **spon-t-*. [SPONTANEOUS](#), from Latin *sponte*, of one's own accord, spontaneously (but this is more likely related to the Germanic verb **spanan*, to entice, from a homophonous root).

spend-

To make an offering, perform a rite, hence to engage oneself by a ritual act. O-grade from **spond-*.

1. Suffixed form **spond-eyo-*. [SPONSOR](#), [SPOUSE](#); [DESPOND](#), [ESPOUSE](#), [RESPOND](#), from Latin *spondēre*, to make a solemn promise, pledge, betroth.

2. Suffixed form **spond-ā-*. [SPONDEE](#), from Greek *spondē*, libation, offering.

sper-

To strew.

Derivatives include [sprawl](#), [sperm](#)¹, and [sporadic](#).

I. Zero-grade form **spr-*.

1. [SPRAWL](#), from Old English *sprēawlian*, to sprawl, from Germanic **spr-*.

2. Extended form **spreud-*.

- a. [SPROUT](#), from Old English *-sprūtan*, to sprout (only in *ā-sprūtan*, to sprout forth);

- b. [SPRITZ](#), [SPRITZER](#), from Middle High German *sprützen*, to spurt, spray;

- c. [SPRIT](#), from Old English *sprēot*, pole (< "sprout, stem");

- d. [BOWSPRIT](#), from Middle Low German *bōchsprēt*, bowsprit. **a-d** all from Germanic **sprūt-*.

3. Extended form **spreit-*. [SPRAY](#)², [SPREAD](#), from Old English *-sprædan*, to spread, from Germanic **spraiddjan*.

II. Basic form **sper-*.

1. Suffixed form **sper-yo-*. [DIASPORA](#), from Greek *speirein*, to scatter, with derivative *sporā*, a scattering, sowing (see **III. 1.**).

2. Suffixed form **sper-mn̥*. [SPERM](#)¹, from Greek *sperma*, sperm, seed (< "that which is scattered").

III. O-grade form **spor-*.

1. Suffixed form **spor-ā-*. [SPORE](#), [SPORO-](#), from Greek *sporā*, a sowing, seed.

2. Suffixed form **spor-ŋd-*. [SPORADIC](#), from Greek *sporas* (stem *sporad-*), scattered, dispersed.

IV. Extended Germanic root **sprē(w)-*. [SPRAY](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *spraeien*, *sprayen*, to sprinkle, from Germanic **sprēwjan*.

[Pokorny 2. (s)p(h)er- 993.]

sperə-

Ankle. Oldest form **sperh₂-*. Zero-grade form **spr(ə)-*.

1. [SPUR](#), from Old English *spura*, *spora*, spur, from Germanic suffixed form **spur-ōn-*.

2. Nasalized zero-grade form **spr̥-n-ə-*. [SPURN](#), from Old English *spurnan*, *spornan*, to kick, strike against, from Germanic **spurnōn*.

3. [SPOOR](#), from Middle Dutch *spor*, *spoor*, track of an animal, from Germanic suffixed form **spur-am*.

[Pokorny 1. sp(h)er- 992.]

sreu-

To flow.

1. Suffixed o-grade form **srou-mo-*.

a. [STREAM](#), from Old English *strēam*, stream;

b. [MAELSTROM](#), from Middle Dutch *stroom*, stream. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **straumaz*, stream.

2. Basic form **sreu-*.

a. [RHEO-](#), [-RRHEA](#); [CATARRH](#), [DIARRHEA](#), [HEMORRHOID](#), [RHYOLITE](#), from Greek *rhein*, to flow, with o-grade *rhoos*, flowing, a flowing;

b. suffixed form **sreu-mn̥*. [RHEUM](#), from Greek *rheuma*, stream, humor of the body.

3. Suffixed zero-grade form **sru-dhmo-*. [RHYTHM](#), from Greek *rhuthmos*, measure, recurring motion, rhythm.

4. Suffixed zero-grade form **sru-to-*. [RHYTON](#), from Greek *rhutos*, fluid, liquid.

5. Perhaps zero-grade extended form **srug-*. [SASTRUGA](#), from Russian *struga*, deep place.

[Pokorny *sreu-* 1003.]

stā-

To stand; with derivatives meaning "place or thing that is standing." Oldest form **steh₂-*, colored to **stah₂-*, contracted to **stā-*.

Derivatives include [steed](#), [stud](#)², [arrest](#), [instant](#), [understand](#), [static](#), [prostitute](#), [insist](#), [ecstasy](#), and [system](#).

I. Basic form **stā-*.

1. Extended form **stādh-*.

a. [STEED](#), from Old English *stēda*, stallion, studhorse (< "place for breeding horses"), from Germanic **stōd-jōn-*;

b. [STUD](#)², from Old English *stōd*, establishment for breeding horses, from Germanic **stōdō*.

2. Suffixed form **stā-lo-*.

a. [STOOL](#), from Old English *stōl*, stool;

b. Germanic compound **faldistōlaz* (see [pel-](#)²). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **stōlaz*.

3. [ESTANCIA](#), [STAGE](#), [STANCE](#), [STANCH](#)¹, [STANCHION](#), [STANZA](#), [STATIVE](#), [STATOR](#), [STAY](#)¹, [STET](#); [ARREST](#), [CIRCUMSTANCE](#), [CONSTANT](#), [CONTRAST](#), [COST](#), [DISTANT](#), [EXTANT](#), [INSTANT](#), [OBSTACLE](#), [OBSTETRIC](#), [OUST](#), [REST](#)², [RESTHARROW](#), [RESTIVE](#), [SUBSTANCE](#), from Latin *stāre*, to stand.
4. [STIR](#)², from Sanskrit *ātiṣṭhati* (stem *ā-sthā-*), he stands by, remains on (*ā-*, near, to, at).
5. Suffixed form **stā-men-*. [ETAMINE](#), [STAMEN](#), [STAMMEL](#), from Latin *stāmen*, thread of the warp (a technical term).
6. Suffixed form **stā-mon-*. [PENSTEMON](#), from Greek *stēmōn*, thread.
7. Suffixed form **stā-ro-*. [STARETS](#), from Old Church Slavonic *starŭ*, old ("long-standing").

II. Zero-grade form **stə-* (before consonants).

1. Nasalized extended form **stə-n-t-*.
 - a. [STAND](#), from Old English *standan*, to stand;
 - b. [UNDERSTAND](#), from Old English *understandan*, to know, stand under (*under-*, under-; see [ndher](#));
 - c. [STANDARD](#), from Frankish **standan*, to stand;
 - d. [STOUND](#), from Old English *stund*, a fixed time, while, from secondary zero-grade form in Germanic **stund-ō*. **a-d** all from Germanic **standan*.
2. Suffixed form **stə-tyo-*. [STITHY](#), from Old Norse *stedhi*, anvil, from Germanic **stathjōn-*.
3. Suffixed form **stə-tlo-*. [STADDLE](#), [STALL](#)², [STARLING](#)²; [STALWART](#), from Old English *stathol*, foundation, from Germanic **stathlaz*.
4. Suffixed form **stə-mno-*.
 - a.
 - i. [STEM](#)¹, from Old English *stefn*, stem, tree trunk;
 - ii. [STALAG](#), from Old High German *stam*, stem. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **stamniz*.
 - b. [ESTAMINET](#), probably from Walloon *stamen*, post to which a cow is tied at the feeding-trough, from a source derived from or akin to Germanic **stamniz*.
5. Suffixed form **stə-ti-*.
 - a.
 - i. [STEAD](#), from Old English *stede*, place;
 - ii. [STADHOLDER](#), from Dutch *stad*, place;
 - iii. [SHTETL](#); [LAGERSTÄTTE](#), from Old High German *stat*, place. (i), (ii), and (iii) all from Germanic **stadiz*.
 - b. [STAT](#)², from Latin *statim*, at once;
 - c. [STATION](#), from Latin *statiō*, a standing still;
 - d. [ARMISTICE](#), [SOLSTICE](#), from Latin *-stitium*, a stoppage;
 - e. [STASIS](#), from Greek *stasis* (see **III. 1. b.**), a standing, a standstill.
6. Suffixed form **stə-to-*.
 - a. [BESTEAD](#), from Old Norse *stadhr*, place, from Germanic **stadaz*, placed;
 - b. [-STAT](#), [STATIC](#), [STATICE](#), [STATO-](#); [ASTASIA](#), [ASTATINE](#), from Greek *statos*, placed, standing.
7. Suffixed form **stə-no-*.
 - a. [DESTINE](#), from Latin *dēstināre*, to make firm, establish (*dē-*, thoroughly; see [de-](#));
 - b. [OBSTINATE](#), from Latin *obstināre*, to set one's mind on, persist (*ob-*, on; see [epi](#)).
8. Suffixed form **stə-tu-*. [ESTATE](#), [ÉTAGÈRE](#), [STAGE](#), [STATE](#), [STATISTICS](#), [STATUE](#), [STATURE](#), [STATUS](#), [STATUTE](#); [CONSTITUTE](#), [DESTITUTE](#), [INSTITUTE](#), [PROSTITUTE](#), [RESTITUTE](#), [SUBSTITUTE](#), [SUPERSTITION](#), from Latin *status*, manner, position, condition, attitude, with derivatives *statūra*, height, stature, *statuere*, to set up, erect, cause to stand, and *superstes* (< **-stə-t-*), witness ("who stands beyond").
9. Suffixed form **stə-dhlo-*. [STABLE](#)²; [CONSTABLE](#), from Latin *stabulum*, "standing place," stable.
10. Suffixed form **stə-dhli-*. [ESTABLISH](#), [STABLE](#)¹, from Latin *stabilis*, standing firm.
11. Suffixed form **stə-tā-*. [-STAT](#); [ENSTATITE](#), from Greek *-statēs*, one that causes to stand, a standing.
12. Suffixed form **stə-mno-*. [STAMNOS](#), from Greek *stamnōs*, *stamnōs* (< "one that stands upright").

III. Zero-grade form **st-*, **st(ə)-* (before vowels).

1. Reduplicated form **si-st(ə)-*.
 - a. [ASSIST](#), [CONSIST](#), [DESIST](#), [EXIST](#), [INSIST](#), [INTERSTICE](#), [PERSIST](#), [RESIST](#), [SUBSIST](#), from Latin *sistere*, to set, place, stop, stand;
 - b. [APOSTASY](#), [CATASTASIS](#), [DIASTASE](#), [ECSTASY](#), [EPISTASIS](#), [EPISTEMOLOGY](#), [HYPOSTASIS](#), [ICONOSTASIS](#), [ISOSTASY](#), [METASTASIS](#), [PROSTATE](#), [SYSTEM](#), from Greek *histanai* (aorist *stanai*), to set, place, with *stasis* (**stə-ti-*), a standing (see **II. 5. e.**);

- c. [HISTO-](#); [HISTIOCYTE](#), [HISTOGRAM](#), from Greek *histos*, web, tissue (< "that which is set up").
- 2. Compound form **tri-st-i-*, "third person standing by" (see [trei-](#)).
- 3. Compound form **por-st-i-*, "that which stands before" (**por-*, before, forth; see [per](#)¹). [POST](#)¹, from Latin *postis*, post.
- 4. Suffixed form **st-o-* in compound **upo-st-o-* (see [upo](#)).
- IV. Extended root **stāu-* (< **staəu-*), becoming **stau-* before consonants, **stāw-* before vowels; basic meaning "stout-standing, strong."
 - 1. Suffixed extended form **stāw-ā-*. [STOW](#), from Old English *stōw*, place, from Germanic **stōwō*.
 - 2. Probable o-grade suffixed extended form **stōw-yā-*. [STOA](#), [STOIC](#), from Greek *stoā* (also *stoiā*, *stōiā*), porch.
 - 3. Suffixed extended form **stau-ro-*.
 - a.
 - i. [STORE](#); [INSTAURATION](#), from Latin *īnstaūrāre*, to restore, set upright again (*in-*, on; see [en](#));
 - ii. [RESTORE](#), from Latin *restaurāre*, to restore, rebuild (*re-*, anew, again; see [re-](#)).
 - b. [STAUROLITE](#), from Greek *stauros*, cross, post, stake.
 - 4. Variant **tau-ro-*, bull (see [tauro-](#)).
- V. Zero-grade extended root **stū-* (< **stuə-*). Suffixed form **stū-lo-*. [STYLITE](#); [AMPHISTYLAR](#), [ASTYLAR](#), [EPISTYLE](#), [HEXASTYLE](#), [HYPOSTYLE](#), [OCTASTYLE](#), [PERISTYLE](#), [PROSTYLE](#), [STYLOBATE](#), from Greek *stūlos*, pillar.
- VI. Secondary full-grade form **steuə-*. Suffixed form **steuə-ro-*. [THERAVADA](#), from Sanskrit *sthavira-*, thick, stout, old.
- VII. Variant zero-grade extended root **stu-*. Suffixed form **stu-t-*. [STUD](#)¹, from Old English *stuthu*, *studu*, post, prop.
- VIII. Secondary full-grade form **steu-*.
 - 1. Suffixed form **steu-rā-*. [STARBOARD](#), from Old English *stēor-*, a steering, from Germanic **steurō*, "a steering."
 - 2.
 - a. [STEER](#)¹, from Old English *stīeran*, *stēran*, to steer;
 - b. [STERN](#)², from Middle English *sterne*, stern of a boat, possibly from a source akin to Old Norse *stjörn*, a rudder, a steering, derivative of *stýra*, to steer. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic denominative **steurjan*.
 - 3. Suffixed form **steu-ro-*, a larger domestic animal. [STEER](#)², from Old English *stēor*, steer, from Germanic **steuraz*, ox.
 - 4. Probably Germanic diminutive **steur-ika-*. [STIRK](#), from Old English *stīrc*, *stierc*, calf.

[Pokorny *stā-* 1004.]

stāi-

Stone. Oldest form possibly **steh₂i-*, colored to **stah₂i-*, becoming **stai-* before consonants and **stāy-* before vowels.

- 1. Suffixed o-grade form **stoi-no-*.
 - a. [STONE](#), from Old English *stān*;
 - b. [STEENBOK](#), from Middle Dutch *steen*, stone;
 - c. [TUNGSTEN](#), from Old Norse *steinn*, stone;
 - d. [STEIN](#), from Old High German *stein*, stone. **a-d** all from Germanic **stainaz*.
- 2. Possibly suffixed form **stāy-r-* (earlier **staay-r*) [STEARIC](#), [STEARIN](#), [STEATITE](#), [STEATO-](#); [STEAPSIN](#), from Greek *stear*, solid fat, suet.

[Pokorny (*s*)*tāi-* 1010.]

(s)teg-

To cover.

Derivatives include [thatch](#), [thug](#), and [detect](#).

- I. O-grade form **tog-*.
 - 1.

- a. [THATCH](#), from Old English *theccan*, to cover;
- b. [DECK](#)², from Middle Dutch *decken*, to cover;
- c. [DECKLE](#), from Old High German *decchen*, to cover. **a-c** all from Germanic **thakjan*.

2.

- a. [THATCH](#), from Old English *thæc*, thatch;
- b. [DECK](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *dec*, *decke*, roof, covering. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thakam*.

3. Suffixed form **tog-ā-*, covering. [TOGA](#), from Latin *toga*, toga.

4. Possibly Sanskrit *sthaḡayati*, he covers [THUG](#).

II. Basic form **steg-*. [STEGANOGRAPHY](#), [STEGODON](#), [STEGOSAURUS](#), from Greek *stegein*, to cover.

III. Basic form **teg-*. [TECTRIX](#), [TECTUM](#), [TEGMEN](#), [TEGMENTUM](#), [TEGULAR](#), [TEGUMENT](#), [TILE](#), [TUILE](#), [TUILLE](#); [DETECT](#), [INTEGUMENT](#), [OBTECT](#), [PROTECT](#), from Latin *tegere*, to cover, and *tēgula*, tile (with lengthened-grade root).

[Pokorny 1. (s)teg- 1013.]

stegh-

To stick, prick; pointed.

1. Perhaps nasalized form **stengh-*. [STING](#), from Old English *stingan*, to sting, from Germanic **stingan*.

2. O-grade form **stogh-*.

- a. [STAG](#), from Old English *stagga*, stag, from Germanic **stag-*;
- b. [STOCHASTIC](#), from Greek *stokhos*, pointed stake or pillar (used as a target for archers), goal.

[Pokorny *stegh-* 1014.]

steig-

To stick; pointed. Partly blended with [stegh-](#).

Derivatives include [stitch](#), [ticket](#), [instinct](#), [stigma](#), [tiger](#), and [steak](#).

I. Zero-grade form **stig-*.

- 1. [STICKLEBACK](#), from Old English *sticel*, a prick, sting, from Germanic suffixed form **stik-ilaz*.
- 2. Suffixed form **stig-i-*. [STITCH](#), from Old English *stice*, a sting, prick, from Germanic **stikiz*.
- 3. [STICK](#), from Old English *sticca*, stick, from Germanic expressive form **stikkōn-*.
- 4. [ETIQUETTE](#), [TICKET](#), from Old French *estiquier*, to stick, from Germanic stative **stikkēn*, "to be stuck."
- 5. [SNICKERSNEE](#), from Middle Dutch *steken*, to stick, stab, from Germanic blended variant **stekan*.
- 6. Nasalized zero-grade form **sti-n-g-*. [DISTINGUISH](#), [EXTINGUISH](#), [INSTINCT](#), from Latin *stinguere*, to quench, perhaps originally to prick, and its apparent derivative *dīstinguere*, to separate (phonological and semantic transitions obscure).
- 7. Suffixed form **stig-yo-*. [STIGMA](#); [ASTIGMATISM](#), from Greek *stizein*, to prick, tattoo.
- 8. Suffixed reduced form **tig-ro-*. [TIGER](#), from Greek *tigris*, tiger (from its stripes), from the same Iranian source as Old Persian *tigra-*, sharp, pointed, and Avestan *tighri-*, arrow.

II. Basic form **(s)teig-*.

- 1. [INSTIGATE](#), from Latin *īnstīgāre*, to urge, from *-stīgāre*, to spur on, prod.
- 2. [RAITA](#), from Sanskrit *tejate* (verbal adjective *tikta-*), it is sharp.

III. Suffixed o-grade form **stoig-ā-*. [STEAK](#), from Old Norse *steik*, roast, steak, and *steikja*, to roast (on a spit), from Germanic **staikō*.

IV. Extended variant form **teigs-*.

- a. [THISTLE](#), from Old English *thistel*;
- b. [DISTELFINK](#), from Old High German *distil*, thistle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thistilaz*, perhaps simplified from earlier **thihstilaz*.

[Pokorny (s)teig- 1016.]

steigh-

To stride, step, rise.

Derivatives include [stirrup](#), [acrostic](#), and [stair](#).

- I. Basic form **steigh-*. [STY](#)²; [STIRRUP](#), from Old English *stīgan*, to go up, rise, from Germanic **stīgan*.
- II. Zero-grade form **stigh-*.
 1. [STILE](#)¹, from Old English *stigel*, series of steps, from Germanic **stigila-*.
 2. Suffixed form **stigh-to-*. [STICKLE](#), from Old English *stiht(i)an*, to settle, arrange, from Germanic **stihtan*, "to place on a step or base."
 3. Suffixed form **stigh-o-*. [STICH](#); [ACROSTIC](#), [CADASTRE](#), [DISTICH](#), [HEMISTICH](#), [PENTASTICH](#), [STICHOMETRY](#), [STICHOMYTHIA](#), from Greek *stikhos*, row, line, line of verse.
- III. O-grade form **stoigh-*.
 1. Suffixed form **stoigh-ri-*. [STAIR](#), from Old English *stāger*, stair, step, from Germanic **staigrī*.
 2. [STOICHIOMETRY](#), from Greek *stoikheion*, shadow line, element.

[Pokorny *steigh-* 1017.]

stel-

To put, stand; with derivatives referring to a standing object or place.

Derivatives include [apostle](#), [stallion](#), [pedestal](#), [stilt](#), and [stout](#).

- I. Basic form **stel-*.
 1. Suffixed form **stel-ni-*. [STILL](#)¹, from Old English *stille*, quiet, fixed, from Germanic **stilli-*.
 2. Suffixed form **stel-yo-*. [APOSTLE](#), [DIASTOLE](#), [EPISTLE](#), [PERISTALSIS](#), [SYSTALTIC](#), from Greek *stellein*, to put in order, prepare, send, make compact (with o-grade and zero-grade forms *stol-* and *stal-*).
- II. O-grade form **stol-*.
 1. Suffixed form **stol-no-*.
 - a. [STALL](#)¹; [FORESTALL](#), from Old English *steall*, standing place, stable;
 - b. [STALE](#)¹; [INSTALLMENT](#)¹, from Old French *estal*, place;
 - c. [STALLION](#), from Anglo-Norman *estaloun*, stallion;
 - d. [PEDESTAL](#), from Old Italian *stallo*, stall;
 - e. [INSTALL](#), from Medieval Latin *stallum*, stall;
 - f. [GESTALT](#), from Old High German *stellen*, to set, place, from Germanic denominative **stalljan*. **a-f** all from Germanic **stalla-*.
 2. Suffixed form **stol-ōn-*. [STOLON](#), from Latin *stolō*, branch, shoot.
 3. Suffixed form **stol-ido-*. [STOLID](#), from Latin *stolidus*, "firm-standing," stupid.
 4. Suffixed form **stol-ā-*.
 - a. [STALK](#)¹, from Old English *stalu*, upright piece, stalk, from Germanic **stalō*;
 - b. [STOLE](#)¹, from Greek *stolē*, garment, array, equipment.
- III. Zero-grade form **stl-*.
 1. Suffixed form **stl-to-*. [STULTIFY](#), from Latin *stultus*, foolish (< "unmovable, uneducated").
 2. Suffixed zero-grade form **stl-no-*. [STULL](#), [STOLLEN](#), from Old High German *stollo*, post, support, from Germanic **stullōn-*.
 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **stal-nā-*. [STELE](#), from Greek *stēlē*, pillar.
- IV. Extended form **steld-*.
 - a. [STILT](#), from Middle English *stilte*, crutch, stilt, from a source akin to Low German and Flemish *stilte*, stick, from Germanic **stiltjōn-*;
 - b. zero-grade form **stld-*. [STOUT](#), from Old French *estout*, stout, from Germanic **stult-*, "walking on stilts," strutting.

[Pokorny 3. *stel-* 1019.]

(s)tenə-

To thunder. Oldest form **stenh₂-*.

1. Zero-grade form **stnə-*.
 - a. [THUNDER](#); [THURSDAY](#), from Old English *thunor*, thunder, Thor;
 - b. [BLUNDERBUSS](#), [DUNDERHEAD](#), from Middle Dutch *doner*, *donder*, thunder;

c. [THOR](#), from Old Norse *Thōrr* (older form *Thunarr*), "thunder," thunder god. **a-c** all from Germanic **thunaraz*.

2. O-grade form **tonā-*. [TORNADO](#); [ASTONISH](#), [DETONATE](#), [STUN](#), from Latin *tonāre*, to thunder.

[Pokorny 1. (s)ten- 1021.]

ster-¹

Stiff.

Derivatives include [stare](#), [starch](#), [stork](#), [starve](#), and [torpedo](#).

I. O-grade form **stor-*.

1. Suffixed form **stor-ē-*. [STARE](#), from Old English *starian*, to stare, from Germanic **starēn*.

2. Extended form **stor-g-*.

a. [STARK](#), from Old English *stearc*, hard, severe, from Germanic **starkaz*;

b. [STARCH](#), from Old English **stercan*, to stiffen, from Germanic denominative **starkjan*.

II. Full-grade form **ster-*.

1. [STERN](#)¹, from Old English *stierne*, *styrne*, firm, from Germanic **sternjaz*.

2. Suffixed form **ster-ewo-*. [STERE](#), [STEREO-](#); [CHOLESTEROL](#), from Greek *stereos*, solid.

3. Lengthened-grade form **stēr-*. [STERIGMA](#), from Greek *stērizēin*, to support.

III. Zero-grade form **str-*.

1. Extended form **strg-*. [STORK](#), from Old English *storc*, stork (probably from the stiff movements of the bird), from Germanic **sturkaz*.

2. [STRUT](#), from Old English *strūtian*, to stand out stiffly, from Germanic **strūt-*.

IV. Extended form **sterd-*.

1. [REDSTART](#), [STARK-NAKED](#), from Old English *steort*, tail, from Germanic **stertaz*.

2.

a. [START](#), from Old English **styrtan*, to leap up (< "move briskly, move stiffly");

b. [STARTLE](#), from Old English *steartlian*, to kick, struggle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **stert-*.

V. Extended form **sterbh-*. [STARVE](#), from Old English *steorfan*, to die (< "become rigid"), from Germanic **sterban*.

VI. Extended form **(s)terp-* in suffixed (stative) zero-grade form **trp-ē-*. [TORPEDO](#), [TORPID](#), [TORPOR](#), from Latin *torpēre*, to be stiff.

[Pokorny 1. (s)ter- 1022.]

ster-²

Also *sterā-*.

To spread. Oldest forms **ster-*, **sterh₃-*.

Derivatives include [destroy](#), [industry](#), [straw](#), [street](#), and [stratagem](#).

I. Extended form **streu-*.

1. [STRAIN](#)², from Old English *strēon*, something gained, offspring, from Germanic suffixed form **streu-nam*.

2. [STRUCTURE](#); [CONSTRUCT](#), [DESTROY](#), [INSTRUCT](#), [INSTRUMENT](#), [OBSTRUCT](#), [SUBSTRUCTION](#), from Latin *struere*, to pile up, construct.

3. Zero-grade form **stru-*. [INDUSTRY](#), from Latin *industrius*, diligent, from Archaic Latin *indostruus* (*endo-*, within; see [en](#)).

4. [BREMSSTRAHLUNG](#), from Old High German *strāla*, arrow, lightning bolt, from Germanic **strēlō*.

II. O-grade extended form **strou-*.

1. Suffixed form **strou-eyo-*.

a. [STREW](#), from Old English *strē(o)wian*, to strew;

b. [STREUSEL](#), from Old High German *strouwen*, *strowwen*, to sprinkle, strew. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **strawjan*.

2. Suffixed form **strow-o-*. [STRAW](#), from Old English *strēaw*, straw, from Germanic **strawam*, "that which is scattered."

III. O-grade extended form **stroi-*. [PERESTROIKA](#), from Old Russian *strojī*, order.

IV. Basic forms **ster-*, **sterā-*.

1. Nasalized form **ster-n-ə-*. [ESTRAY](#), [STRATUS](#), [STRAY](#), [STREET](#); [CONSTERNATE](#), [PROSTRATE](#), [SUBSTRATUM](#), from Latin *sternere* (past participle *strātus* from zero-grade **strǵ-to-*), to stretch, extend.
2. Suffixed form **ster-no-*. [STERNUM](#); [STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID](#), from Greek *sternon*, breast, breastbone.

V. Zero-grade form **strǵ-*, **strǵ-*.

1. Suffixed form **strǵ-to-*. [STRATAGEM](#); [STRATOCRACY](#), from Greek *stratos*, multitude, army, expedition.
2. Suffixed form **strǵ-to-*. [STRATH](#), from Old Irish *srath*, a wide river valley, from Celtic **s(t)rato-*.
3. Suffixed extended form **strǵ-mn̥-*.
 - a. [STROMA](#); [BIOSTROME](#), [STROMATOLITE](#), from Greek *strōma*, mattress, bed;
 - b. [STRAMENOPILE](#), from Latin *strāmen*, straw strewn as bedding.

[Pokorny 5. *ster-* 1029.]

ster-³

Star. Oldest form **h₂ster-*.

1. Suffixed form **ster-s-*. [STAR](#), from Old English *steorra*, star, from Germanic **sterzōn-*.
2. Suffixed form **stēr-lā-*. [STELLAR](#), [STELLATE](#); [CONSTELLATION](#), from Latin *stēlla*, star.
3. Basic form **aster-*. [ASTER](#), [ASTERIATED](#), [ASTERISK](#), [ASTERISM](#), [ASTEROID](#), [ASTRAL](#), [ASTRO-](#); [APASTRON](#), [ASTEROSEISMOLOGY](#), [ASTRAPHOBIA](#), [DISASTER](#), [PERIASTRON](#), from Greek *astēr*, star, with its derivative *astron*, star, and possible compound *astrapē*, *asteropē*, lightning, twinkling (< "looking like a star"; *ōps*, *op-*, eye, appearance; see [ok^w](#)).
4. [ESTHER](#)¹, perhaps from Persian *sitāreh*, star, from Iranian stem **stāř-* (or perhaps of Semitic origin; see [ttr](#) in Appendix II).

[Pokorny 2. *stēr-* 1027.]

streb(h)-

To wind, turn. European root.

1. [STREPTO-](#), [STROP](#), [STROPHE](#), [STROPHOID](#), [STROPHULUS](#); [ANASTROPHE](#), [APOSTROPHE](#)¹, [BOUSTROPHEDON](#), [CATASTROPHE](#), [DIASTROPHISM](#), [EPISTROPHE](#), [STREPSIRRHINE](#), from Greek *strephein*, to wind, turn, twist, with o-grade derivatives *strophē*, a turning, and *strophion*, headband.
2. Unaspirated o-grade form **strob-*. [STROBILUS](#); [STROBOSCOPE](#), from Greek *strobos*, a whirling, whirlwind.
3. Unaspirated zero-grade form **strǵ-*. [STRABISMUS](#), [STRABOTOMY](#), from Greek *strabos*, squinting.

[In Pokorny 1. (*s*)*ter-* 1022.]

streig-

To stroke, rub, press. European root.

Derivatives include [streak](#), [prestige](#), and [restrict](#).

I. Basic form **streig-*.

1.
 - a. [STRIKE](#), from Old English *strīcan*, to stroke;
 - b. [TRICOT](#), from Old French *estriquier*, to strike. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **strikan*.
2. [STRICKLE](#), from Old English *stricel*, implement for leveling grain, from Germanic diminutive **strik-ila-*.
3. [STREAK](#), from Old English *strica*, stroke, line, from Germanic **strikōn-*.

II. O-grade form **stroig-*. [STROKE](#)¹, from Old English **strāc*, stroke, from Germanic **straik-*.

III. Zero-grade form **strig-*.

1. Suffixed form **strig-ā-*. [STRIGOSE](#), from Latin *striga*, row of grain, furrow drawn lengthwise over the field.
2. Suffixed form **strig-yā-*. [STRIA](#), from Latin *stria*, furrow, channel.
3. Nasalized zero-grade form **stri-n-g-*. [STRAIN](#)¹, [STRAIT](#), [STRESS](#), [STRETTO](#), [STRICT](#), [STRINGENDO](#), [STRINGENT](#); [ASTRINGENT](#), [CONSTRAIN](#), [DISTRAIN](#), [DISTRESS](#), [PRESTIGE](#), [RESTRAIN](#), [RESTRICT](#), [SENSU STRICTO](#), from Latin *stringere*, to draw tight, press together.
4. [STRIGIL](#), from Latin *strigilis*, strigil, possibly akin to *stringere*.

sū-

Pig. Oldest form **suh_x-*, becoming **sū-*; probably a derivative of [seuə](#)¹.

1. Suffixed form **suə-īno-*.
 - a. [SWINE](#), from Old English *swīn*, swine;
 - b. [KEELSON](#), from Old Norse *svīn*, swine. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **swīnam*.
2. Suffixed reduced form **su-kā-*.
 - a.
 - i. [HOG](#), from Old English *hogg*, hog, from British Celtic **hukk-*, from Celtic expressive form **sukko-*, swine, snout of a swine;
 - ii. [SOCKET](#), from Anglo-Norman *soc*, plowshare, perhaps from Celtic **sukko-*.
 - b. [SOW](#)², from Old English *sugu*, sow, from Germanic **sugō*.
3. Basic form **sū-*. [SOW](#)², from Old English *sū*, from Germanic **sū-*.
4. [SOIL](#)², from Latin *sūs*, pig.
5. [HYADES](#), [HYENA](#); [HYOSCINE](#), from Greek *hūs*, swine.

[Pokorny *sū*~s 1038.]

swād-

Sweet, pleasant. Oldest form **sweh₂d-*, colored to **swah₂d-*, becoming **swād-*.

1. [SWEET](#), from Old English *swēte*, sweet, from Germanic **swōtja-*.
2. Suffixed form **swād-ē-*. [SUASION](#); [ASSUASIVE](#), [DISSUADE](#), [PERSUADE](#), from Latin *suādēre*, to advise, urge (< "recommend as good").
3. Suffixed form **swād-wi-*. [SOAVE](#), [SUAVE](#); [ASSUAGE](#), from Latin *suāvis*, delightful.
4. Suffixed form **swād-es-*. [AEDES](#), from Greek *ēdos*, pleasure.
5. Suffixed form **swād-onā*. [HEDONIC](#), [HEDONISM](#), from Greek *hēdonē*, pleasure.

[Pokorny *suād-* 1039.]

s(w)e-

Pronoun of the third person and reflexive (referring back to the subject of the sentence); further appearing in various forms referring to the social group as an entity, "(we our-)selves."

Derivatives include [self](#), [gossip](#), [suicide](#), [secret](#), [sober](#), [sullen](#), [ethic](#), and [idiot](#).

1. Suffixed extended form **sel-bho-*. [SELF](#), from Old English *self*, *sylf*, self, same, from Germanic **selbaz*, self.
2. Suffixed form **s(w)e-bh(o)-*. [SIB](#); [GOSSIP](#), from Old English *sibb*, relative, from Germanic **sibja-*, "one's own," blood relation, relative.
3. Suffixed form **se-ge*. [BUSTLE](#)¹, from Old Norse *-sk*, reflexive suffix (as in *būask*, to make oneself ready), from *sik*, oneself (reflexive pronoun), from Germanic **sik*, self.
4. Suffixed form **swoi-no-*. [SWAIN](#); [BOATSWAIN](#), from Old Norse *sveinn*, herdsman, boy, from Germanic **swainaz*, "one's own (man)," attendant, servant.
5. Suffixed form **s(u)w-o-*, one's own.
 - a. [SUICIDE](#), from Latin *suī* (genitive), of oneself;
 - b. [SWAMI](#), from Sanskrit *svāmī*, "one's own master," owner, prince, from *sva-* (< **swo-*), one's own.
6. Extended form **sed*. [SECEDE](#), [SECERN](#), [SECLUDE](#), [SECRET](#), [SECURE](#), [SEDITION](#), [SEDUCTION](#), [SEDULOUS](#), [SEGREGATE](#), [SELECT](#), [SEPARATE](#), [SEVER](#), [SURE](#), from Latin *sēd*, *sē*, *sē-*, without, apart (< "on one's own");
 - a. [SOBER](#), from Latin compound *sōbrius*, not drunk (*ēbrius*, drunk; see [eg^wh-](#)).
7. Possibly suffixed lengthened o-grade form **sō-lo*. [SOLE](#)², [SOLITARY](#), [SOLITUDE](#), [SOLO](#), [SULLEN](#); [DESOLATE](#), [SOLILOQUY](#), [SOLIPSISM](#), from Latin *sōlus*, by oneself alone.
8. Extended root **swēdh-*, "that which is one's own," peculiarity, custom.
 - a. [SODALITY](#), from Latin *sodālis*, companion (< "one's own," "relative");

- b. suffixed form **swēdh-sko-*. [CONSUEITUDE](#), [CUSTOM](#), [DESUEITUDE](#), [MANSUEITUDE](#), [MASTIFF](#), from Latin *suēscere*, to accustom, get accustomed;
- c. [ETHIC](#), [ETHOS](#); [CACOËTHES](#), from Greek *ēthos*, custom, disposition, trait;
- d. suffixed form **swedh-no-*. [ETHNIC](#), [ETHNO-](#), from Greek *ethnos*, band of people living together, nation, people (< "people of one's own kind").
- 9. Suffixed extended form **swet-aro-*. [HETAERA](#), from Greek *hetairos*, comrade, companion, earlier *hetaros*.
- 10. Suffixed extended form **swed-yo-*. [IDIO-](#), [IDIOM](#), [IDIOT](#); [IDIOPATHY](#), [IDIOSYNCRASY](#), from Greek *idios*, personal, private ("particular to oneself").
- 11. Suffixed form **swei-no-*. [SINN FEIN](#), from Old Irish *féin*, self.
- 12. Suffixed (ablatival) form **swe-tos*, from oneself. [KHEDIVE](#), from Old Iranian *khvadāta-*, lord, by haplology from compound form **khvatō-dāta-*, created from oneself (*dāta-*, created; see [dhē-](#)).
- 13. Perhaps suffixed form **swe-tono-*. [KHOTANESE](#), from Khotanese *Hvatana-*, perhaps "those holding their own (power), masters."

[Pokorny *se-* 882.]

sweid-

Sweat; to sweat.

- I. O-grade form **swoid-*.
 - 1. [SWEAT](#), from Old English *swētan*, to sweat, from Germanic **swaitaz*, sweat, with its denominative **swaitjan*, to sweat.
 - 2. Suffixed form **swoid-os-*. [SUDORIFIC](#); [SUDORIFEROUS](#), from Latin *sūdor*, sweat.
 - 3. O-grade form **swoid-ā-*. [SUDATORIUM](#), [SUINT](#); [EXUDE](#), [TRANSUDE](#), from Latin *sūdāre*, to sweat.
- II. Suffixed zero-grade form **swid-r-os-*. [HIDROSIS](#), from Greek *hydrōs*, sweat.

[Pokorny 2. *sueid-* 1043.]

s(w)eks

Six. Oldest form **s(w)ek̑s*, becoming **s(w)eks* in centum languages.

- I. Form **seks*.
 - 1. [SIX](#); [SIXTEEN](#), [SIXTY](#), from Old English *s(i)ex*, *six*, with derivatives *sixtig*, *sixty*, and *sixtȳne*, *sixteen* (-*tȳne*, *ten*; see [dek̑m](#)), from Germanic **seks*.
 - 2. [SENARY](#), [SEX-](#); [SEICENTO](#), [SEMESTER](#), from Latin *sex*, *six*.
 - 3. Suffixed form **seks-to-*. [SESTET](#), [SESTINA](#), [SEXT](#), [SEXTANT](#), [SEXTILE](#); [SEXTODECIMO](#), [SIESTA](#), [SISTINE](#), from Latin *sextus*, *sixth*.
- II. Form **sweks*. [HEXA-](#), [HEXAD](#), from Greek *hex*, *six*.

[Pokorny *suek̑s* 1044.]

swel-

To eat, drink.

- 1. Perhaps Germanic **swil-*. [SWILL](#), from Old English *swilian*, to wash out, gargle.
- 2. Extended form **swelk-*. [SWALLOW](#)¹; [GROUNDSEL](#)¹, from Old English *swelgan*, to swallow, from Germanic **swelgan*, **swelhan*.
- 3. [MANTICORE](#), [MARKHOR](#), from Iranian **khvāra-*, eating.

[Pokorny 1. *suel(k-)* 1045.]

swen-

Also *swenə-*.

To sound. (oldest form **swenh₂-*).

1. Suffixed o-grade form *swon-o-.

a. [SWAN](#)¹, from Old English *swan*, *swan*, from Germanic **swanaz*, **swanōn*-, "singer.";

b. [SONE](#), [SONIC](#), [SONNET](#), [SOUND](#)¹; [UNISON](#), from Latin *sonus*, a sound.

2. Basic variant form *swenə-. [SONANT](#), [SONATA](#), [SONOROUS](#); [ASSONANCE](#), [CONSONANT](#), [DISSONANT](#), [RESOUND](#), from Latin *sonāre*, to sound.

[Pokorny *suēn*- 1046.]

swep-

To sleep.

1. Suffixed form *swep-os-. [SOPOR](#); [SOPORIFIC](#), from Latin *sopor*, a deep sleep.

2. Suffixed form *swep-no-. [SOMNI](#)-, [SOMNOLENT](#); [INSOMNIA](#), from Latin *somnus*, sleep.

3. Suffixed zero-grade form *sup-no-. [HYPNO](#)-, [HYPNOSIS](#), [HYPNOTIC](#), from Greek *hupnos*, sleep.

[Pokorny 1. *suēp*- 1048.]

swer-

To speak, talk. O-grade form *swor-.

a. [SWEAR](#), from Old English *swerian*, to swear, proclaim, from Germanic **swarjan*;

b. [ANSWER](#), from Old English *andswaru*, answer, from Germanic **and-swarō*, "a swearing against," "rebuttal" (**andi*-, against; see [ant](#)-).

[Pokorny 1. *suēr*- 1049.]

swesor-

Sister. Perhaps originally a compound of [s\(w\)e-](#) and **esōr*, woman, so literally "woman of one's own kin group" in an exogamous society.

1. Zero-grade form *swesr-.

a. [SISTER](#), from Old English *sweostor*, sister, and Old Norse *systir*, sister, both from Germanic **swestr*-;

b. suffixed form *swesr-īno-. [COUSIN](#), from Latin *sobrīnus*, maternal cousin.

2. [SORORAL](#), [SORORITY](#); [SORORICIDE](#), from Latin *soror*, sister.

[Pokorny *suēsor*- 1051.]

swō-

Pronominal stem; so. Derivative of [s\(w\)e-](#).

1.

a. [SO](#)¹, from Old English *swā*, so;

b. [SUCH](#), from Old English *swylc*, such, from Germanic compound **swa-līk*-, "so like," of the same kind (**līk*-, same; see [lik](#)-).

2. Adverbial form *swai. [NISI](#), [QUASI](#), from Latin *sī*, if, in *nisi*, unless (*nī*, not; see [ne](#)-), and *quasi*, as if (*quam*, as; see [k^wo](#)-).

[In Pokorny *se*- 882.]

syū-

Also [sū](#)-.

To bind, sew. Oldest form **s(y)uh_x*-, becoming **s(y)ū*-.

I. Basic form **syū*-. [SEW](#), from Old English *seowian*, *siowan*, to sew, from Germanic **siwjan*.

II. Variant form **sū-*.

1. [SEAM](#), from Old English *sēam*, seam, from Germanic **saumaz*.
2. [SUTURE](#); [ACCOUSER](#), [COUTURE](#), from Latin *suere* (past participle *sūtus*), to sew.
3. Suffixed form **sū-dhlā-*. [SOUVLAKI](#), [SUBULATE](#), from Latin *sūbula*, awl (< "sewing instrument").
4. Suffixed form **sū-tro-*. [SUTRA](#); [KAMASUTRA](#), from Sanskrit *sūtram*, thread, string.

III. Suffixed shortened form **syu-men-*. [HYMEN](#), from Greek *humēn*, thin skin, membrane.

[Pokorny *siū-* 915.]

tag-

To touch, handle.

1. Nasalized form **ta-n-g-*. [TACT](#), [TANGENT](#), [TANGIBLE](#), [TASK](#), [TASTE](#), [TAX](#); [ATTAIN](#), [CONTACT](#), [INTACT](#), from Latin *tangere*, to touch, with derivatives *taxāre*, to touch, assess (possibly a frequentative of *tangere*, but probably influenced by Greek *tassein*, *taxai*, to arrange, assess), and *tāctus*, touch.
2. Compound form **n̥-tag-ro-*, "untouched, intact" (**n̥-*, negative prefix; see [ne](#)). [ENTIRE](#), [INTEGER](#), [INTEGRATE](#), [INTEGRITY](#), from Latin *integer*, intact, whole, complete, perfect, honest.
3. Suffixed form **tag-smen-*. [CONTAMINATE](#), from Latin *contāmināre*, to corrupt by mixing or contact (< **con-tāmen-*, "bringing into contact with"; *con-*, *com-*, with; see [kom](#)).

[Pokorny *tag-* 1054.]

tauro-

Bull. Derivative of [stā-](#), but an independent word in Indo-European.

1. [TAURINE](#)¹, [TAURUS](#), [TOREADOR](#), [TORERO](#); [BITTERN](#)¹, from Latin *taurus*, bull.
2. [TAURINE](#)²; [TAUROCHOLIC ACID](#), from Greek *tauros*, bull.

[In Pokorny *tēu-* 1080.]

tegu-

Thick.

[THICK](#), from Old English *thicce*, thick, from Germanic **thiku-*.

[Pokorny *tegu-* 1057.]

tek-

To beget, give birth to.

1. Suffixed form **tek-no-*, child. [THANE](#), from Old English *thegn*, freeman, nobleman, military vassal, warrior, from Germanic **thegnaz*, boy, man, servant, warrior.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **tok-o-*. [OXYTOCIC](#), [POLYTOCIOUS](#), [TOCOLOGY](#), from Greek *tokos*, birth.

[Pokorny 1. *tek-* 1057.]

teks-

To weave; also to fabricate, especially with an ax; also to make wicker or wattle fabric for (mud-covered) house walls. Oldest form **teks-*, becoming **teks-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [text](#), [tissue](#), [subtle](#), [architect](#), and [technology](#).

1. [TEXT](#), [TISSUE](#); [CONTEXT](#), [PRETEXT](#), from Latin *texere*, to weave, fabricate.
2. Suffixed form **teks-lā-*.

- a. [TILLER](#)², [TOIL](#)², from Latin *tēla*, web, net, warp of a fabric, also weaver's beam (to which the warp threads are tied);
- b. [SUBTLE](#), from Latin *subtilis*, thin, fine, precise, subtle (< **sub-tēla*, "thread passing under the warp," the finest thread; *sub*, under; see [upo](#)).
3. Suffixed form **teks-ōn-*, weaver, maker of wattle for house walls, builder (possibly contaminated with **teks-tōr*, builder) [TECTONIC](#); [ARCHITECT](#), from Greek *tektōn*, carpenter, builder.
4. Suffixed form **teks-nā-*, craft (of weaving or fabricating) [TECHNICAL](#), [POLYTECHNIC](#), [TECHNOLOGY](#), from Greek *tekhnē*, art, craft, skill.
5.
 - a. [DACHSHUND](#), from Old High German *dahs*, badger;
 - b. [DASSIE](#), from Middle Dutch *das*, badger. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thahsuz*, badger, possibly from this root ("the animal that builds," referring to its burrowing skill) but more likely borrowed from the same pre-Indo-European source as the Celtic totemic name **Tazgo-* (as in Gaulish *Tazgo-*, Gaelic *Tadhg*), originally "badger."

[Pokorny *tek̑*- 1058.]

telə-

To lift, support, weigh; with derivatives referring to measured weights and thence to money and payment. Oldest form **telh*₂-.

Derivatives include [tolerate](#), [retaliate](#), [tantalize](#), [Atlas](#), [translate](#), and [extol](#).

1. Suffixed form **telə-mon-*. [TELAMON](#), from Greek *telamōn*, supporter, bearer.
2. Suffixed form **tel(ə)-es-*.
 - a. [TOLL](#)¹; [PHILATELY](#), from Greek *telos*, tax, charge;
 - b. [TOLERATE](#), from Latin *tolerāre*, to bear, endure.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **tl̥ə-i-*. [TALION](#); [RETALIATE](#), from Latin *tālīō*, reciprocal punishment in kind, possibly "something paid out," from **tali-* (influenced by *tālīs*, such).
4. Suffixed variant zero-grade form **tala-nt-*. [TALENT](#), from Greek *talanton*, balance, weight, any of several specific weights of gold or silver, hence the sum of money represented by such a weight.
5. Perhaps (but unlikely) intensive reduplicated form **tantal-*. [TANTALIZE](#), [TANTALUS](#), from Greek *Tantalos*, name of a legendary king, "the sufferer."
6. Perhaps (but unlikely) zero-grade form **tl̥ə-*. [ATLANTIC](#), [ATLAS](#), from Greek *Atlās* (stem *Atlant-*), name of the Titan supporting the world.
7. Suffixed zero-grade form **tl̥ə-to-*. [ABLATION](#), [ABLATIVE](#)¹, [ALLATIVE](#), [COLLATE](#), [DILATORY](#), [ELATE](#), [ELATIVE](#), [ILLATION](#), [ILLATIVE](#), [LEGISLATOR](#), [OBLATE](#)¹, [PRELATE](#), [PROLATE](#), [RELATE](#), [SUBLATE](#), [SUPERLATIVE](#), [TRANSLATE](#), from Latin *lātus*, "carried, borne," used as the suppletive past participle of *ferre*, to bear (see [bher-](#)¹), with its compounds.
8. Suffixed zero-grade form **tl̥ə-ā-*. [TOLA](#), from Sanskrit *tulā*, scales, balance, weight.
9. Nasalized zero-grade form **tl̥ə-n-ə-*. [EXTOL](#), from Latin *tollere*, to lift.

[Pokorny 1. *tel-* 1060.]

tem-

Also *temə-*.

To cut. (oldest form **temh*₂-).

- I. Form **temə-*. Nasalized form **t(e)m-n-ə-*. [TMESIS](#), [TOME](#), [-TOME](#), [-TOMY](#); [ACROTOMOPHILIA](#), [ANATOMY](#), [APOTEMNOPHILIA](#), [ATOM](#), [DIATOM](#), [DICHOTOMY](#), [ENTOMO-](#), [EPITOME](#), from Greek *temnein*, to cut, with o-grade forms *tomos*, cutting, a cut, section, volume, and *tomē*, a cutting.
- II. Form **tem-*.
 1. Suffixed form **tem-lo-*. [TEMPLE](#)¹, [TEMPLE](#)³; [CONTEMPLATE](#), from Latin *templum*, temple, shrine, open place for observation (augury term < "place reserved or cut out"), small piece of timber.
 2. Extended root **tem-d-* becoming **tend-* in o-grade suffixed (iterative) form **tond-eyo-*. [TONSORIAL](#), [TONSURE](#), from Latin *tondēre*, to shear, shave.

ten-

To stretch.

Derivatives include [tendon](#), [pretend](#), [hypotenuse](#), [tenement](#), [tenor](#), [entertain](#), [lieutenant](#), and [tone](#).

I. Derivatives with the basic meaning.

1. Suffixed form **ten-do-*.

- a. [TEND](#)¹, [TENDER](#)², [TENDU](#)², [TENSE](#)¹, [TENT](#)¹; [ATTEND](#), [CONTEND](#), [DETENT](#), [DISTEND](#), [EXTEND](#), [INTEND](#), [OSTENSIBLE](#), [PRETEND](#), [SUBTEND](#), from Latin *tendere*, to stretch, extend;
- b. [PORTEND](#), from Latin *portendere*, "to stretch out before" (*por-*, variant of *pro-*, before; see [per](#)¹), a technical term in augury, "to indicate, presage, foretell."

2. Suffixed form **ten-yo-*. [TENESMUS](#); [ANATASE](#), [BRONCHIECTASIS](#), [CATATONIA](#), [ENTASIS](#), [EPITASIS](#), [HYPOTENUSE](#), [NEOTENY](#), [PARATENIC HOST](#), [PERITONEUM](#), [PROTASIS](#), [SYNTONIC](#), [TELANGIECTASIA](#), from Greek *teinein*, to stretch, with o-grade form *ton-* and zero-grade noun *tasis* (< **tṇ-ti-*), a stretching, tension, intensity.

3. Reduplicated zero-grade form **te-tṇ-o-*. [TETANUS](#), from Greek *tetanos*, stiff, rigid.

4. Suffixed full-grade form **ten-tro-*.

- a. [TANTRA](#), from Sanskrit *tantram*, loom;
- b. [SITAR](#), from Persian *tār*, string.

5. Basic form (with stative suffix) **ten-ē-*. [TENABLE](#), [TENACIOUS](#), [TENACULUM](#), [TENANT](#), [TENEMENT](#), [TENET](#), [TENON](#), [TENOR](#), [TENURE](#), [TENUITO](#); [ABSTAIN](#), [CONTAIN](#), [CONTINUE](#), [DETAIN](#), [ENTERTAIN](#), [LIEUTENANT](#), [MAINTAIN](#), [OBTAIN](#), [PERTAIN](#), [PERTINACIOUS](#), [REIN](#), [RETAIN](#), [RETINACULUM](#), [RETINUE](#), [SUSTAIN](#), from Latin *tenēre*, to hold, keep, maintain (< "to cause to endure or continue, hold on to").

6. Extended form **ten-s-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **tṇs-elo-*. [TUSSAH](#), from Sanskrit *tasaram*, shuttle.

II. Derivatives meaning "stretched," hence "thin."

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **tṇ-u-*. [THIN](#), from Old English *thynne*, thin, from Germanic **thunniz*, from **thunw-*.

2. Suffixed full-grade form **ten-u-*. [TENUOUS](#); [ATTENUATE](#), [EXTENUATE](#), from Latin *tenuis*, thin, rare, fine.

3. Suffixed full-grade form **ten-ero-*. [TENDER](#)¹, [TENDRIL](#); [INTENERATE](#), from Latin *tener*, tender, delicate.

III. Derivatives meaning "something stretched or capable of being stretched, a string."

1. Suffixed form **ten-ōn-*. [TENDON](#), [TENON](#), from Greek *tenōn*, tendon.

2. Suffixed o-grade form **ton-o-*. [TONE](#); [BARITONE](#), [TONOPLAST](#), from Greek *tonos*, string, hence sound, pitch.

3. Suffixed zero-grade form **tṇ-yā-*. [TAENIA](#); [POLYTENE](#), from Greek *tainiā*, band, ribbon.

terə-¹

To rub, turn; with some derivatives referring to twisting, boring, drilling, and piercing; and others referring to the rubbing of cereal grain to remove the husks, and thence to the process of threshing either by the trampling of oxen or by flailing with flails. Oldest form **terh₁-*, with variant **treh₁-*, becoming **trē-*.

Derivatives include [trite](#), [detriment](#), [thrash](#), [trauma](#), and [truant](#).

I. Full-grade form **ter(ə)-*.

1.

- a. [TRITE](#), [TRITURATE](#); [ATTRITION](#), [CONTRITE](#), [DETRIMENT](#), from Latin *terere* (past participle *trītus*), to rub away, thresh, tread, wear out;
- b. [TEREDO](#), from Greek *terēdōn*, a kind of biting worm.

2. Suffixed form **ter-et-*. [TERETE](#), from Latin *teres* (stem *teret-*), rounded, smooth.

3. Suffixed form **ter-sko-*.

- a. [THRASH](#), [THRESH](#), from Old English *therscan*, to thresh;
- b. [THRESHOLD](#), from Old English *therscold*, *threscold*, sill of a door (over which one treads; second element obscure). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **therskan*, **threskan*, to thresh, tread.

II. O-grade form **tor(ə)-*.

1. [TOREUTICS](#), from Greek *toreus*, a boring tool.

2. Suffixed form **tor(ə)-mo-*, hole. [DERMA](#)², from Old High German *darm*, gut, from Germanic **tharma-*.

3. Suffixed form **tor(ə)-no-*. [TURN](#); [ATTORN](#), [ATTORNEY](#), [CONTOUR](#), [DETOUR](#), [RETURN](#), from Greek *tornos*, tool for drawing a circle, circle, lathe.

III. Zero-grade form **tr-*. [DRILL](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *drillen*, to drill, from Germanic **thr-*.

IV. Variant form **trē-* (< **treə-*).

1. [THROW](#), from Old English *thrāwan*, to turn, twist, from Germanic **thrēw-*.
2. Suffixed form **trē-tu-*. [THREAD](#), from Old English *thræd*, thread, from Germanic **thrēdu-*, twisted yarn.
3. Suffixed form **trē-mn̥* (< **treə-* or **trə-*) [DIATREME](#), [MONOTREME](#), [TREMATODE](#), from Greek *trēma*, perforation.
4. Suffixed form **trē-ti-* (< **treə-* or **trə-*) [ATRESIA](#), from Greek *trēsis*, perforation.

V. Extended form **trī-* (< **triə-*).

1. Probably suffixed form **trī-ōn-*. [SEPTENTRION](#), from Latin *triō*, plow ox.
2. Suffixed form **trī-dhlo-*. [TRIBULATION](#), from Latin *trībulum*, a threshing sledge.

VI. Various extended forms

1. Forms **trō-*, **trau-*. [TRAUMA](#), from Greek *trauma*, hurt, wound.
2. Form **trīb-*. [DIATRIBE](#), [TRIBOELECTRICITY](#), [TRIBOLOGY](#), [TRIBOLUMINESCENCE](#), [TRYPSIN](#), from Greek *trībein*, to rub, thresh, pound, wear out.
3. Form **trōg-*, **trag-*.
 - a. [TROGON](#), [TROUT](#), from Greek *trōgein*, to gnaw;
 - b. [DREDGE](#)², from Greek *tragēma*, sweetmeat.
4. Form **trup-*. [TREPAN](#)¹; [TRYPANOSOME](#), from Greek *trupē*, hole.
5. Possible form **trūg-*. [TRUANT](#), from Old French *truant*, beggar.

[Pokorny 3. *ter-* 1071.]

*terə*²

To cross over, pass through, overcome. Oldest form **terh₂-*, with variant **treh₂-*, colored to **trah₂-*, becoming **trā-*.

Derivatives include [thrill](#), [nostril](#), and [trench](#).

I. Zero-grade form **tr(ə)-*.

1. [THRILL](#); [NOSTRIL](#), from Old English *thyr(e)l*, *thȳrel*, a hole (< "a boring through"), from Germanic suffixed form **thur-ila-*.
2. Suffixed form **trə-k^we-*. [THOROUGH](#), [THROUGH](#), from Old English *thurh*, *thuruh*, through, from Germanic **thurh*.
3. Greek *nektar* (see [nek](#)¹).
4. Zero-grade form **trə-* and full-grade form **ter(ə)-*. [AVATAR](#), from Sanskrit *tirati*, *tarati*, he crosses over.

II. Variant form **trā-* (< **traə-*).

1. [TRANS-](#), [TRANSIENT](#), [TRANSOM](#), from Latin *trāns*, across, over, beyond, through (perhaps originally the present participle of a verb **trāre*, to cross over).
2. Suffixed form **trā-yo-*. [SERAGLIO](#), [SERAI](#); [CARAVANSARY](#), [LAMASERY](#), from Iranian **thrāya-*, to protect.

III. Possible extended form **tru-*.

1. Suffixed form **tru-k-*. [TRUCULENT](#), from Latin *trux* (stem *truc-*), savage, fierce, grim (< "overcoming," "powerful," "penetrating").
2. Suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **tru-n-k-o-*. [TRANCHE](#), [TRENCH](#), [TRUNCATE](#), [TRUNK](#), from Latin *truncus*, deprived of branches or limbs, mutilated, hence trunk (? < "overcome, maimed").

[Pokorny 5. *ter-* 1075.]

terk^w-

To twist.

1. Possible variant (metathesized) form **twerk-*.

- a. [QUEER](#), from Middle Low German *dwer*, oblique;
- b. [THWART](#), from Old Norse *thverr*, transverse. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thwerh-*, twisted, oblique.

2. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **tork^w-eyo-*. [TORCH](#), [TORMENT](#), [TORQUE](#)¹, [TORQUE](#)², [TORSADE](#), [TORSION](#), [TORT](#), [TORTUOUS](#), [TORTURE](#), [TRUSS](#); [CONTORT](#), [DISTORT](#), [EXTORT](#), [NASTURTUM](#), [RETORT](#)¹, [TORTICOLLIS](#), from Latin *torquēre*, to twist.

[Pokorny *terk-* 1077.]

ters-

To dry.

Derivatives include [thirst](#), [terrain](#), [toast](#)¹, and [torrent](#).

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **tr̥s-*.
 - a. [THIRST](#), from Old English *thurst*, dryness, thirst, from Germanic suffixed form **thurs-tu-*;
 - b. [CUSK](#), [TORSK](#), [TUSK](#)², from Old Norse *thorskr*, cod (< "dried fish"). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thurs-*.
2. Suffixed basic form **ters-ā-*. [TERRACE](#), [TERRAIN](#), [TERRAN](#), [TERRENE](#), [TERRESTRIAL](#), [TERRIER](#), [TERRITORY](#), [TERROIR](#), [TUREEN](#); [FUMITORY](#), [INTER](#), [MEDITERRANEAN](#), [PARTERRE](#), [SOUTERRAIN](#), [SUBTERRANEAN](#), [TARTUFO](#), [TERRAQUEOUS](#), [TERREPLEIN](#), [TERRE-VERTE](#), [TERRICOLOUS](#), [TERRIGENOUS](#), [TURMERIC](#), [VERDITER](#), from Latin *terra*, "dry land," earth.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **tors-eyo-*. [TOAST](#)¹, [TORRENT](#), [TORRID](#), [TOSTONES](#), from Latin *torrēre*, to dry, parch, burn.
4. Suffixed zero-grade form **tr̥s-o-*. [TARSUS](#), from Greek *tarsos*, frame of wickerwork (originally for drying cheese), hence a flat surface, sole of the foot, ankle.

[Pokorny *ters-* 1078.]

teuə-

Also **teu-**.

To swell. Oldest form **teuh₂-*.

Derivatives include [thigh](#), [thousand](#), [thimble](#), [tumor](#), [butter](#), and [tomb](#).

1. Extended form **teuk-*. [THIGH](#), from Old English *thēoh*, thigh, from Germanic **theuham*, "the swollen or fat part of the leg," thigh.
2. Extended form **tūs-*. [THOUSAND](#), from Old English *thūsend*, thousand, from Germanic compound **thūs-hundi-*, "swollen hundred," thousand (**hundi-*, hundred; see [dekṃ](#)).
3. Probably suffixed zero-grade form **tu-l-*.
 - a. [THOLE](#), from Old English *thol(l)*, oar pin, oarlock (< "a swelling"), from Germanic **thul-*;
 - b. [TYLECTOMY](#), [TYLOSIS](#)¹, from Greek *tulos*, callus, lump.
4. Extended zero-grade form **tūm-*.
 - a. [THIMBLE](#), [THUMB](#), from Old English *thūma*, thumb (< "the thick finger"), from Germanic **thūmōn-*;
 - b. suffixed (stative) form **tum-ē-*. [TUMESCENT](#), [TUMID](#), [TUMOR](#); [DETUMESCENCE](#), [INTUMESCE](#), [TUMEFACIENT](#), [TUMEFY](#), from Latin *tumēre*, to swell, be swollen, be proud;
 - c. suffixed form **tum-olo-*. [TUMULUS](#), from Latin *tumulus*, raised heap of earth, mound.
5. Extended zero-grade form **tūbh-*. [TRUFFLE](#), [TUBER](#); [PROTUBERATE](#), [TARTUFO](#), from Latin *tūber*, lump, swelling.
6. Suffixed zero-grade form **tū-ro-* (< **tuə-ro-*).
 - a. [BUTTER](#), [TYROSINE](#), from Greek *tūros*, cheese (< "a swelling," "coagulating");
 - b. [OBTURATE](#), from Latin *-tūrāre*, to stop up, possibly from **tūros*, swollen, coagulated, stopped up.
7. Suffixed variant form **twō-ro-*.
 - a. [SORITES](#), [SORUS](#), from Greek *sōros*, heap, pile;
 - b. [QUARK](#)², from Old Church Slavonic *tvarogŭ*, curds, cottage cheese.
8. Suffixed variant form **twō-mṇ-*. [SOMA](#)¹, [SOMATO-](#), [-SOME](#)³; [PROSOMA](#), from Greek *sōma*, body (< "a swelling," "stocky form").
9. Suffixed zero-grade form **twā-wo-*. [CREOSOTE](#), [SOTERIOLOGY](#), from Greek *saos*, *sōs*, safe, healthy (< "swollen," "strong"), with derivative verb *sōzein*, to save.
10. Perhaps nasalized extended form **tu-m-b(h)-* (or extended zero-grade form **tum-*) [TOMB](#), from Greek *tumbos*, barrow, tomb.

[Pokorny *tēu-* 1080.]

teutā-
Tribe.

1.
 - a. [DUTCH](#), from Middle Dutch *duutsch*, German, of the Germans or Teutons;
 - b. [PLATTDEUTSCH](#), from Old High German *diutisc*, of the people. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **theudiskaz*, of the people, derivative of **theudō*, people.
2. Suffixed form **teut-onōs*, "they of the tribe." [TEUTON](#), from Latin *Teutōnī*, the Teutons, borrowed via Celtic from Germanic tribal name **theudanōz*.
3. Possibly Latin *tōtus*, all, whole (? < "of the whole tribe") [TOTAL](#), [TUTTI](#); [FACTOTUM](#), [TEETOTUM](#).

[In Pokorny *tēu-* 1080.]

tkei-

To settle, dwell, be home. Oldest form **tkei-*, becoming **tkei-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [home](#), [hangar](#), and [situate](#).

1. Suffixed o-grade form **(t)koi-mo-*.
 - a. [HOME](#), from Old English *hām*, home;
 - b. [NIFLHEIM](#), from Old Norse *heimr*, home;
 - c. [HAIMISH](#), from Old High German *heim*, home;
 - d. [HAME](#), from Middle Dutch *hame*, hame (< "covering");
 - e. [HAMLET](#), from Old French *ham*, village, home;
 - f. [HAUNT](#), from Old French *hanter*, to frequent, haunt, from Germanic **haimatjan*, to go or bring home;
 - g. [HANGAR](#), from Old French *hangard*, shelter, possibly from Germanic **haimgardaz* (**gardaz*, enclosure; see [gher](#)¹). **a-g** all from Germanic **haimaz*, home.
2. Zero-grade form **tki-*.
 - a. [AMPHICTYONY](#), [PROTOCTIST](#), from Greek *ktizein*, to found, settle, from metathesized **kti-*;
 - b. probably Italic **si-*. [SITUATE](#), [SITUS](#), from Latin *situs*, location, from suffixed form **si-tu-*.

[Pokorny 1. *kei-* 539, *kpei-* 626.]

to-

Demonstrative pronoun. For the nominative singular see [so-](#).

Derivatives include [decoy](#), [thus](#), and [tandem](#).

1.
 - a. [THE](#)²; [NATHELESS](#), from Old English *thē*, *thȳ* (instrumental case), by the;
 - b. [DECOY](#), from Middle Dutch *de*, the;
 - c. [LEST](#), from Old English *the*, a conjunction. **a-c** from Germanic **thē*, from Indo-European instrumental form **tē*.
2. [THOUGH](#), from Middle English *though*, though, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *thō*, though, from Germanic **thauh*, "for all that."
3. [THESE](#), [THIS](#), [THOSE](#), from Old English *thes*, *this*, this, from Germanic **thasi-*.
4. [THAN](#), [THEN](#), from Old English *thanne*, *thænne*, *thenne*, than, then, from Germanic **thana-*.
5. [THENCE](#), from Old English *thanon*, thence, from Germanic **thanana-*.
6. [THERE](#), from Old English *thær*, *thēr*, there, from Germanic **thēr*.
7. [THITHER](#), from Old English *thæder*, *thider*, thither, from Germanic **thathro*.
8. [THEY](#), from Old Norse *their*, they, from Germanic nominative plural **thai*.
9. [THEIR](#), from Old Norse *their(r)a*, theirs, from Germanic genitive plural **thaira*.
10. [THEM](#), from Old Norse *theim* and Old English *thām*, them, from Germanic dative plural **thaimiz*.
11. Extended neuter form **tod-*. [THAT](#), from Old English *thæt*, that, from Germanic **that*.
12. [THUS](#), from Old English *thus*, thus, from Germanic **thus-*.
13. Adverbial (originally accusative) form **tam*. [TANDEM](#), [TANTAMOUNT](#), from Latin *tandem*, at last, so much, and *tantus*, so much.
14. Suffixed reduced form **t-āli-*. [TALES](#), from Latin *tālis*, such.

15. [TAUTO-](#), from Greek *to*, the.

[Pokorny 1. *to-* 1086.]

tolk^w-

To speak. Metathesized form **tlok^w-*.

[LOCUTION](#), [LOQUACIOUS](#); [ALLOCUTION](#), [CIRCUMLOCUTION](#), [COLLOQUIUM](#), [COLLOQUY](#), [ELOCUTION](#), [GRANDILOQUENCE](#), [INTERLOCUTION](#), [MAGNILOQUENT](#), [OBLOQUY](#), [PROLOCUTOR](#), [SOLILOQUY](#), [VENTRILLOQUISM](#), from Latin *loquī*, to speak.

[Pokorny *tolk^u-* 1088.]

tong-

To think, feel.

1. [THANK](#), from Old English *thanc*, thought, good will, and *thancian*, to thank, from Germanic **thankaz*, thought, gratitude, and **thankōn*, to think of, thank.
2. [BETHINK](#), [THINK](#), from Old English *(bi)thencan*, to think, from Germanic **(bi-)thankjan*.
3. [THOUGHT](#), from Old English *(ge)thōht*, thought, from Germanic **(ga)thanht-* (**ga-*, collective prefix; see [kom](#)).
4. [METHINKS](#), from Old English *thyncan*, to seem, from Germanic **thunkjan*.

[Pokorny 1. *tong-* 1088.]

treb-

Dwelling.

1. Zero-grade form **trb-*.
 - a. [THORP](#), from Old English *thorp*, village, hamlet;
 - b. [DORP](#), from Middle Dutch *dorp*, village. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thurp-*.
2. [TRABEATED](#), [TRABECULA](#), [TRAVE](#); [ARCHITRAVE](#), from Latin *trabs*, beam, timber.

[Pokorny *trēb-* 1090.]

trei-

Three.

Derivatives include [three](#), [trio](#), [testicle](#), [detest](#), and [trinity](#).

I. Nominative plural form **treyes*.

1.
 - a. [THREE](#), [THRICE](#); [THIRTEEN](#), [THIRTY](#), from Old English *thrīe*, *thrēo*, *thrī*, three, with its derivatives *thrīga*, *thrīwa*, thrice, *thrītig*, thirty, and *thrēotīne*, thirteen (*-tīne*, ten; see [dekṃ](#));
 - b. [TRILLIUM](#), from Old Swedish *thrīr*, three. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **thrījiz*.
2. [TREY](#); [TRAMMEL](#), [TRECENTO](#), [TREPHINE](#), [TRIUMVIR](#), [TROCAR](#), from Latin *trēs*, three.
3. [TRISKAIDEKAPHOBIA](#), from Greek *treis*, *tris*, three.

II. Zero-grade form **tri-*.

1. Suffixed form **tri-tyo-*.
 - a.
 - i. [THIRD](#), from Old English *thrid(d)a*, *thirdda*, third;
 - ii. [RIDING](#)², from Old Norse *thridhi*, third. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **thridjaz*, third.
 - b. [TERCEL](#), [TERCET](#), [TERTIAN](#), [TERTIARY](#), [TIERCE](#); [SESTERCE](#), from Latin *tertius*, third.
2. Combining form **tri-*.
 - a. [TRI-](#), [TRIBE](#), [TRIO](#), [TRIPLE](#), from Latin *tri-*, three;
 - b. [TRI-](#); [TRICLINIUM](#), [TRICROTIC](#), [TRIDACTYL](#), [TRIGLYPH](#), [TRITONE](#), from Greek *tri-*, three;
 - c. [TRIMURTI](#), from Sanskrit *tri-*, three.
3. [TRIAD](#), from Greek *trias*, the number three.

4. [TRICHOTOMY](#), from Greek *trikha*, in three parts.
 5. [TRIERARCH](#), from Greek compound *triērēs*, galley with three banks of oars, trireme (-ērēs, oar; see [era-](#)).
 6. Suffixed form **tri-to-*. [TRITIUM](#), from Greek *tritos*, third.
 7. Compound form **tri-pl-*, "threefold" (**-pl-*, < combining form **-plo-*, -fold; see [pel-](#)²). [TRIPLOBLASTIC](#), from Greek *triploos*, triple.
 8. Compound form **tri-plek-*, "threefold" (**-plek-*, -fold; see [plek-](#)). [TRIPLEX](#), from Latin *triplex*, triple.
 9. Compound form **tri-st-i-*, "third person standing by" (-st-, standing; see [stā-](#)). [TESTAMENT](#), [TESTIMONY](#), [TESTICLE](#), [TESTIS](#); [ATTEST](#), [CONTEST](#), [DETEST](#), [OBTEST](#), [PROTEST](#), [TESTIFY](#), from Latin *testis*, a witness.
 10. [SITAR](#), [TEAPOY](#), from Persian *si*, three.
- III. Extended zero-grade form **tris*, "thrice."
1. [TERN](#)²; [TERMOLUCULAR](#), [TERPOLYMER](#), from Latin *ter*, thrice.
 2. [TRISOCTAHEDRON](#), [HERMES TRISMEGISTUS](#), from Greek *tris*, thrice.
 3. Suffixed form **tris-no-*. [TRINE](#), [TRINITY](#), from Latin *trīnī*, three each.
- IV. Suffixed o-grade form **troy-o-*. [TROIKA](#), from Russian *troje*, group of three.

[Pokorny *trei-* 1090.]

trep-

To turn.

1. [-TROPOUS](#); [APOTROPAIC](#), [ATROPOS](#), [TREPONEMA](#), from Greek *trepein*, to turn, with o-grade derivative *tropos*, turning.
2. O-grade form **trop-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **trop-o-*. [TROPE](#), [TROUBADOUR](#), [TROVER](#); [CONTRIVE](#), [RETRIEVE](#), from Greek *tropos*, a turn, way, manner;
 - b. suffixed form **trop-ā-*. [TROPHY](#), [TROPIC](#), [TROPO-](#); [ENTROPY](#), from Greek *tropē*, a turning, change.

[Pokorny 2. *trep-* 1094.]

treud-

To squeeze.

1. Suffixed o-grade form **troud-o-*. [THREAT](#), from Old English *thrēat*, oppression, use of force, from Germanic **thrautam*.
2. Variant form **trūd-*. [THRUST](#), from Old Norse *thrýsta*, to squeeze, compress, from Germanic **thrūstjan*.
3. [ABSTRUSE](#), [EXTRUDE](#), [INTRUDE](#), [OBTRUDE](#), [PROTRUDE](#), from Latin *trūdere*, to thrust, push.

[Pokorny *tr-eu-d-* 1095.]

tu-

Second person singular pronoun; you, thou.

1. Lengthened form **tū* (accusative **te*, **tege*) [THEE](#), [THOU](#)¹, from Old English *thū* (accusative *thec*, *thē*), thou, from Germanic **thū* (accusative **theke*).
2. Suffixed extended form **t(w)ei-no-*. [THINE](#), [THY](#), from Old English *thīn*, thine, from Germanic **thīnaz*.
3. Enclitic form **toi*. [NAMASTE](#), from Sanskrit *te*, enclitic second singular genitive and dative pronoun.

[Pokorny *tū* 1097.]

ud-

Also **ūd-**.

Up, out.

Derivatives include [utmost](#), [carouse](#), [outlaw](#), and [hubris](#).

1.
 - a. [OUT](#); [UTMOST](#), from Old English *ūt*, out;

- b. [CAROUSE](#); [AUSLANDER](#), from Old High German *ūz*, out;
 - c. [OUTLAW](#), from Old Norse *ūt*, out;
 - d. [UITLANDER](#), from Middle Dutch *ute*, *uut*, out;
 - e. [UTTER](#)¹, from Middle Low German *ūt*, out;
 - f. [UTTER](#)², from Old English *ūtera*, outer, from Germanic suffixed (comparative) form **ūt-era-*;
 - g. [BUT](#); [ABOUT](#), from Old English *būtan*, *būte*, outside (adverb), from Germanic compound **bi-ūtana*, "at the outside" (**bi-*, by, at; see [ambhi](#)). **a-g** all from Germanic **ūt-*, out.
2. Extended form **uds*.
- a. [ERSATZ](#), from Old High German *irsezzan*, to replace, from *ir-*, out;
 - b. [ORT](#), from Middle Dutch *oor*, out;
 - c. Germanic compound **uz-dailjam* (see [dail-](#));
 - d. [URSPRACHE](#), from Old High German *ur-*, out of, original. **a-d** all from Germanic **uz*, **uz-*, out.
3. Suffixed (comparative) form **ud-tero-*. [HYSTERESIS](#), [HYSTERON PROTERON](#), from Greek *husteros*, later, second, after.
4. [HUBRIS](#), from Greek compound *hubris*, violence, outrage, insolence (*bri-*, perhaps "heavy," "violent"; see [g^{were-}1](#)), from *hu-*.
5. [VIGORISH](#), from Russian *vy-*, out.

[Pokorny *ūd-* 1103.]

uks-en-

Bull, ox.

- a. [OX](#), from Old English *oxa*, ox;
- b. [AUROCHS](#), from Old High German *ohso*, ox. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **uhsōn-*.

[In Pokorny *ueg^u-* 1118.]

uper

Over.

Derivatives include [over](#), [sovereign](#), [sirloin](#), [soprano](#), and [somersault](#).

- 1. Extended form **uperi*.
 - a. [OVER](#), [OVER-](#), from Old English *ofer*, over;
 - b. [UBER-](#), from Old High German *ubar*, *uber* (preposition) and *ubari*, *uberi* (adverb), over;
 - c. [ORLOP](#), from Middle Low German *over*, over. **a-c** all from Germanic **uberi*.
- 2. Variant form **(s)uper*.
 - a. [SOUBRETTE](#), [SOVEREIGN](#), [SUPER-](#), [SUPERABLE](#), [SUPERIOR](#), [SUPREME](#), [SUPREMO](#), [SUR-](#); [SIRLOIN](#), from Latin *super*, *super-*, above, over;
 - b. suffixed form **(s)uper-no-*. [SUPERNAL](#), from Latin *supernus*, above, upper, top;
 - c. suffixed form **super-bhw-o-*, "being above" (**bhw-o-*, being; see [bheua-](#)). [SUPERB](#), from Latin *superbus*, superior, excellent, arrogant;
 - d. suffixed (superlative) reduced form **sup-mo-*. [SUM](#)¹, [SUMMIT](#), from Latin *summus*, highest, topmost;
 - e. suffixed form **super-o-*. [SOPRANINO](#), [SOPRANO](#), [SUPRA-](#); [SOMERSAULT](#), from Latin *suprā* (feminine ablative singular), above, beyond.
- 3. Basic form **uper*. [HYPER-](#), from Greek *huper*, over.

[Pokorny *upér* 1105.]

upo

Under, up from under, over.

Derivatives include [uproar](#), [open](#), [eavesdrop](#), [supple](#), [valet](#), [vassal](#), and [opal](#).

- 1.
 - a. [UP](#), from Old English *up*, *uppe*, up;
 - b. [UP-](#), from Old English *ūp-*, *upp-*, up;

- c. [UPROAR](#), from Middle Low German *up*, up;
- d. [AUFKLÄRUNG](#), from Old High German *ūf*, up. **a-d** all from Germanic **upp-*, up.
2. [OPEN](#), from Old English *open*, open, from Germanic **upanaz*, "put or set up," open.
3. [ABOVE](#), from Old English *būfan*, above, over, from Germanic compound **bi-ufana*, "on, above" (**bi-*, by, at; see [ambhi](#)).
4. Possibly suffixed form **up-t-*. [OFT](#), [OFTEN](#), from Old English *oft*, often, from Germanic **ufta*, frequently.
5. Extended form **upes-*.
 - a. [EAVES](#), from Old English *efes*, eaves;
 - b. [EAVESDROP](#), from Old English *yfesdrype*, water from the eaves, from Germanic **obisdryp-*, dripping water from the eaves (**dryp-*, to drip, from **dhrub-*; see [dhreu-](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **ubaswō*, **ubizwō*, vestibule, porch, eaves (< "that which is above or in front").
6. Variant form **(s)up-*.
 - a. [SOUTANE](#), [SUB-](#); [SOUTERRAIN](#), from Latin *sub*, under;
 - b. [SUPINE](#); [RESUPINATE](#), from Latin *supīnus*, lying on the back (< "thrown backward or under");
 - c. suffixed form **sup-ter*. [SUBTERFUGE](#), from Latin *subter*, secretly;
 - d. Latin compound *supplex* (< **sub-plak-*; see [plāk-](#)¹).
7. Basic form **upo*. [HYPO-](#), from Greek *hupo*, under.
8. Suffixed variant form **ups-o-*. [HYPSO-](#), from Greek *hupsos*, height, top.
9. Basic form **upo-*. Celtic **wo-*, under, in compound **wo-rēd-* (see [reidh-](#)).
10. Probably compound **upo-st-o-*. [VALET](#), [VARLET](#), [VASSAL](#), from Vulgar Latin **vassus*, vassal, from Celtic **wasso-*, "one who stands under," servant, young man (**sto-*, standing; see [stā-](#)).
11.
 - a. [OPAL](#), [UPANISHAD](#), from Sanskrit *upa*, near to, under;
 - b. [ZEND-AVESTA](#), from Avestan *upa*, up to, at (in **upastāvaka-*, praise). Both **a** and **b** from Indo-Iranian **upa*.

[Pokorny *upo* 1106.]

wal-

To be strong.

1. Suffixed (stative) form **wal-ē-*. [VALE](#)², [VALENCE](#), [VALETUDINARIAN](#), [VALIANT](#), [VALID](#), [VALOR](#), [VALUE](#); [AMBIVALENCE](#), [AVAIL](#), [CONVALESCENCE](#), [COUNTERVAİL](#), [EQUIVALENT](#), [EVALUATE](#), [INVALID](#)¹, [INVALID](#)², [PREVAİL](#), [VALEDICTION](#), from Latin *valēre*, to be strong.
2. Extended o-grade form **wold(h)-*.
 - a. [WIELD](#), from Old English *wealdan*, to rule, and *wieldan*, to govern, from Germanic **waldan*, to rule;
 - b. Germanic **wald-*, power, rule, in compound **harja-waldaz* (see [koro-](#)).
3. Suffixed extended o-grade form **wold-ti-*. [OBLAST](#), from Old Church Slavonic *vlasti*, rule.

[Pokorny *uāl-* 1111.]

wap-

Bad, evil. Oldest form **h₂wap-*. Suffixed zero-grade form **up-elo-*.

[EVIL](#), from Old English *yfel*, evil, from Germanic **ubilaz*, evil.

[Not in Pokorny; compare Hittite *ḫuwapp-*, evil.]

we-

We. For oblique cases of the pronoun see [nes-](#)². Suffixed variant form **wey-es*

[WE](#), from Old English *wē*, we, we, from Germanic **wīz*.

[Pokorny *uē-* 1114.]

wē-

To blow. Oldest form **h₂weh₁-*, becoming **wē* after loss of initial laryngeal and compensatory lengthening of vowel from loss of final laryngeal.

1. Suffixed shortened form **we-dhro-*. [WEATHER](#), from Old English *weder*, weather, storm, wind, from Germanic **wedram* wind, weather.
2. Suffixed (participial) form **wē-nt-o-*, blowing.
 - a.
 - i. [WIND](#)¹, from Old English *wind*, wind;
 - ii. [WINDOW](#), from Old Norse *vindr*, wind. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **windaz*.
 - b. [VENT](#)¹, [VENTAIL](#), [VENTILATE](#); [AVENTAIL](#), from Latin *ventus*, wind.
3. [WING](#), from Middle English *wenge*, wing, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse *vængr*, wing, from suffixed Germanic form **wē-ingjaz*.
4. Basic form **wē-*. [NIRVANA](#), from Sanskrit *vāti* (stem **vā-*), it blows.

[Pokorny 10. *au(e)*- 81.]

webh-

To weave, also to move quickly.

Derivatives include [web](#), [weevil](#), and [wobble](#).

1. [WEAVE](#), [WOOF](#)¹, from Old English *wefan*, to weave, from Germanic **weban*.
2. [WEFT](#), from Old English *wefta*, *weft*, cross thread, from Germanic **wefta-*.
3. Suffixed o-grade form **wobh-yo-*. [WEB](#), [WEBSTER](#), from Old English *web(b)*, web, from Germanic **wabjam*, fabric, web.
4. [WEEVIL](#), from Old English *wifel*, weevil (< "that which moves briskly"), from suffixed Germanic form **webila-*.
5.
 - a.
 - i. [GAUFRETTE](#), [GOFFER](#), from Old French *gaufre*, honeycomb, waffle;
 - ii. [WAFER](#), from Old North French *waufre*, wafer. Both (i) and (ii) from a source akin to Middle Low German *wāfel*, honeycomb.
 - b. [WAFFLE](#)¹, from Middle Dutch *wāfel*, waffle. Both **a** and **b** from suffixed Germanic form **wabila-*, web, honeycomb.
6. Possibly Germanic **wab-*, to move back and forth as in weaving.
 - a. [WAVE](#), from Old English *wafian*, to move (the hand) up and down;
 - b. [WAVER](#), from Middle English *waveren*, to waver;
 - c. [WOBBLE](#), from Low German *wabbeln*, to move from side to side, sway.
7. Suffixed zero-grade form **ubh-ā-*. [HYPHA](#), from Greek *huphē*, web.

[Pokorny *uebh-* 1114.]

wed-¹

Water; wet.

Derivatives include [water](#), [hydrant](#), [redundant](#), [otter](#), and [vodka](#).

1. Suffixed o-grade form **wod-ōr*.
 - a. [WATER](#), from Old English *wæter*, water;
 - b. [KIRSCHWASSER](#), from Old High German *wassar*, water. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **watar*.
2. Suffixed lengthened-grade form **wēd-o-*. [WET](#), from Old English *wæt*, *wēt*, wet, from Germanic **wēd-*.
3. O-grade form **wod-*. [WASH](#), from Old English *wæscan*, *wacsan*, to wash, from Germanic suffixed form **wat-skan*, to wash.
4. Nasalized form **we-n-d-*. [WINTER](#), from Old English *winter*, winter, from Germanic **wintruz*, winter, "wet season."
5. Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-ōr*. [HYDRANT](#), [HYDRIA](#), [HYDRO-](#), [HYDROUS](#), [UTRICLE](#)¹; [ANHYDROUS](#), [CLEPSYDRA](#), [DROPSY](#), [HYDATHODE](#), [HYDATID](#), from Greek *hudōr*, water.

6. Suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **u-n-d-ā-*. [UNDINE](#), [UNDULATE](#); [ABOUND](#), [INUNDATE](#), [REDOUND](#), [REDUNDANT](#), [SURROUND](#), from Latin *unda*, wave.
7. Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-ro-*, **ud-rā-*, water animal.
 - a. [OTTER](#), from Old English *otor*, otter, from Germanic **otraz*, otter;
 - b. [NUTRIA](#), from Latin *lutra*, otter (with obscure *l-*);
 - c. [HYDRUS](#), from Greek *hudros*, a water snake;
 - d. [HYDRA](#), [HYDRILLA](#); [HYDROZOAN](#), from Greek *hudrā*, a water serpent, Hydra.
8. Suffixed zero-grade form **ud-skio-*. [USQUEBAUGH](#), [WHISKEY](#), from Old Irish *uisce*, water.
9. Suffixed o-grade form **wod-ā-*. [VODKA](#), from Russian *voda*, water.

[Pokorny 9. *au(e)*- 78.]

wed-²

To speak. Oldest form **h₂wed-*.

1. Possible reduplicated form **əwe-ud-* becoming **awe-ud-*, dissimilated to **aweid-*, with suffixed o-grade form **awoid-o-*, becoming Greek *aweid-*, to sing (but more likely from a separate root **ə₂weid-*) [ODE](#); [COMEDY](#), [EPODE](#), [HYMNODY](#), [MELODY](#), [MONODY](#), [PARODY](#), [RHAPSODY](#), [TRAGEDY](#), from Greek *aeidein* (Attic *āidein*), to sing, and *aoidē* (Attic *ōidē*), song, ode, with *aoidos* (Attic *ōidos*), a singer, singing.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **wod-o-*. [THERAVADA](#), from Sanskrit *vādaḥ*, sound, statement.

[Pokorny 6. *au-* 76.]

weg-

To be strong, be lively. Oldest form **weġ-*, becoming **weg-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [watch](#), [vigilante](#), [reveille](#), and [velocity](#).

1. Suffixed o-grade form **wog-ē-*. [WAKE](#)¹, from Old English *wacan*, to wake up, arise, and *wacian*, to be awake, from Germanic **wakēn*.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **wog-no-*. [WAKEN](#), from Old English *wæcnan*, *wæcnian*, to awake, from Germanic **waknan*.
3. [WATCH](#), from Old English *wæccan*, to be awake, from Germanic **wakjan*.
4. Suffixed form **weg-yo-*. [WICCA](#), [WICKED](#), [WITCH](#); [BEWITCH](#), from Old English *wicca*, sorcerer, wizard (feminine *wicce*, witch), from Germanic **wikkjaz*, necromancer (< "one who wakes the dead").
5. [BIVOUCAC](#), from Old High German *wahta*, watch, vigil, from Germanic **wahtwō*.
6.
 - a. [WAIT](#), from Old North French *waitier*, to watch;
 - b. [WAFT](#), from Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *wachten*, to watch, guard. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **waht-*.
7. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form **wog-eyo-*. [VEGETABLE](#), from Latin *vegēre*, to be lively.
8. Suffixed (stative) form **weg-ē-*. [VIGOR](#); [RAVIGOTE](#), from Latin *vigēre*, to be lively.
9. Suffixed form **weg-(e)li-*. [VEDETTE](#), [VIGIL](#), [VIGILANT](#), [VIGILANTE](#); [REVEILLE](#), [SURVEILLANT](#), from Latin *vigil*, watchful, awake.
10. Suffixed form **weg-slo-*. [VELOCITY](#), from Latin *vēlōx*, fast, "lively".

[Pokorny *ueġ-* 1117.]

wegh-

To go, transport in a vehicle. Oldest form **weġh-*, becoming **wegh-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [weight](#), [away](#), [wagon](#), [earwig](#), [devious](#), [trivial](#), and [vex](#).

1. [WEIGH](#)¹, from Old English *wegan*, to carry, balance in a scale, from Germanic **wegan*.
2. [WEE](#)¹, from Old English *wæg(e)*, weight, unit of weight, from Germanic lengthened-grade form **wēgō*.
3. Suffixed form **wegh-ti-*. [WEIGHT](#), from Old English *wiht*, *gewiht*, weight, from Germanic **wihti-*.
- 4.

- a. [WAY](#); [ALWAYS](#), [AWAY](#), from Old English *weg*, way;
 - b. [NORWEGIAN](#), from Old Norse *vegr*, way;
 - c. [THALWEG](#), from Old High German *weg*, way. **a-c** all from Germanic **wegaz*, course of travel, way.
5. Suffixed o-grade form **wogh-no-*.
- a. [WAIN](#), from Old English *wæ(g)n*, wagon;
 - b. [WAGON](#), from Middle Dutch *wagen*, wagon. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wagnaz*.
6. Suffixed o-grade form **wogh-lo-*.
- a. [WALLEYED](#), from Old Norse *vagl*, chicken roost, perch, beam, eye disease, from Germanic **waglaz*;
 - b. [OCHLOCRACY](#), [OCHLOPHOBIA](#), from Greek *okhlos*, populace, mob (< "moving mass").
7. Distantly related to this root are:
- a.
 - i. [GRAYWACKE](#), from Old High German *waggo*, *wacko*, boulder rolling on a riverbed, from Germanic **wag-*, "to move about";
 - ii. [WAG](#)¹, from Middle English *waggen*, to wag, possibly from Germanic **wag-*.
 - b.
 - i. [EARWIG](#), from Old English *wicga*, insect (< "thing that moves quickly");
 - ii. [WIGGLE](#), from Middle Dutch and Middle Low German *wiggelen*, to move back and forth, wag. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **wig-*.
8. Basic form **wegh-*. [VECTOR](#), [VEHEMENT](#), [VEHICLE](#); [ADVECTION](#), [CONVECTION](#), [EVECTION](#), [INVECTIVE](#), [INVEIGH](#), from Latin *vehere* (past participle *vectus*), to carry.
9. Suffixed basic form **wegh-yā-*. [FOY](#), [VIA](#), [VIATICAL](#), [VOYAGE](#); [CONVEY](#), [CONVOY](#), [DEVIATE](#), [DEVIOUS](#), [ENVOY](#)¹, [ENVOY](#)², [INVOICE](#), [OBVIATE](#), [OBVIOUS](#), [OGEE](#), [OGIVE](#), [PERVIOUS](#), [PREVIOUS](#), [TRIVIAL](#), [TRIVIUM](#), [VIADUCT](#), from Latin *via*, way, road.
10. Suffixed form **wegh-s-*. [VEX](#), from Latin *vexāre*, to agitate (< "to set in motion").
11. Probably suffixed form **wegh-so-*. [CONVEX](#), from Latin *convexus*, "carried or drawn together (to a point)," convex (*com-*, together; see [kom](#)).

[Pokorny *ueġh-* 1118.]

wei-

Also **weiə-**.

To turn, twist; with derivatives referring to suppleness or binding. (earlier **weiə₁-*).

Derivatives include [wire](#), [vise](#), and [iris](#).

I. Form **wei-*.

- 1.
 - a. [WIRE](#), from Old English *wīr*, wire;
 - b. [GARLAND](#), from Old French *garlande*, wreath, from Frankish **wiara*, **weara*, wire. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic suffixed form **wī-ra-*, **wē-ra-*.
- 2. Probably suffixed Germanic form **wai-ra-*. [SEAWARE](#), from Old English *wār*, seaweed.
- 3. Suffixed zero-grade form **wi-riā-*. [FERRULE](#), from Latin *viriae*, bracelets (of Celtic origin).
- 4. Suffixed form **wei-ti-*. [WITHY](#), from Old English *wīthig*, willow, withy, from Germanic **wīth-*, willow.
- 5. Suffixed zero-grade form **wi-t-*. [WITHE](#), from Old English *withthe*, supple twig, from Germanic **withjōn-*.

II. Form **weiə-*, zero-grade **wī-* (< **wiə-*).

- 1. Suffixed form **wī-ti-*. [VISE](#); [VITICULTURE](#), from Latin *vītis*, vine.
- 2. Suffixed form **wī-tā-* becoming **wittā-*. [VITTA](#), from Latin *vitta*, headband.
- 3. Suffixed form **wī-men-*. [MIMBRES](#), from Latin *vīmen*, withy, wicker.
- 4. Probably suffixed form **wī-ri-*. [IRIDACEOUS](#), [IRIDO-](#), [IRIS](#), [IRIS](#); [IRIDIUM](#), [IRITIS](#), from Greek *īris*, rainbow, and *īris*, rainbow goddess.
- 5. Perhaps suffixed form **wī-n-*. [INION](#); [EXINE](#), [INOSINE](#), [INOSITOL](#), [INOTROPIC](#), from Greek *īs*, sinew.

[Pokorny 1. *uei-* 1120.]

weid-

To see.

Derivatives include [guide](#), [wisdom](#), [kaleidoscope](#), [Hades](#), [unwitting](#), [envy](#), [idea](#), [history](#), and [penguin](#).

I. Full-grade form **weid-*.

1.

- a. [TWIT](#), from Old English *wītan*, to reproach;
- b. [GUIDE](#), [GUIDON](#), from Old Provençal *guidar*, to guide;
- c. [GUY](#)¹, from Old French *guier*, to guide;
- d. [WITE](#), from Old English *wīte*, fine, penalty, from Germanic derivative noun **wīti-*. **a-d** all from Germanic **wītan*, to look after, guard, ascribe to, reproach.

2. Suffixed form **weid-to-*.

- a. [WISE](#)¹, from Old English *wīs*, wise;
- b. [WISDOM](#), from Old English *wīsdōm*, learning, wisdom (*-dōm*, abstract suffix; see [dhē-](#));
- c. [WISEACRE](#), from Old High German *wīzag*, knowledgeable;
- d.
 - i. [WISE](#)², from Old English *wīse*, *wīs*, manner;
 - ii. [GUISE](#), from Old French *guise*, manner. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **wīssōn-*, appearance, form, manner. **a-d** all from Germanic **wīssaz*.

3. Suffixed form **weid-es-*. [EIDETIC](#), [EIDOLON](#), [IDOL](#), [IDYLL](#), [-OID](#); [IDOCRASE](#), [KALEIDOSCOPE](#), from Greek *eidōs*, form, shape.

II. Zero-grade form **wid-*.

1.

- a. [WIT](#)¹, from Old English *wit*, *witt*, knowledge, intelligence;
 - b. [WITENAGEMOT](#), from Old English *wita*, wise man, councilor. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wit-*.
2. [WIT](#)², [WOT](#); [UNWITTING](#), from Old English *witan*, to know, from Germanic **witan* (Old English first and third person singular *wāt*, from Germanic **wait*, from Indo-European o-grade form **woid-*).
3. Suffixed form **wid-to-*. [IWIS](#), from Old English *gewis*, *gewiss*, certain, sure, from Germanic **(ga)wissa-*, known (**ga-*, past participial prefix; see [kom](#)).
4. Form **wid-ē-* (with the participial form **weid-to-*) [VIDE](#), [VIEW](#), [VISA](#), [VISAGE](#), [VISION](#), [VISIT](#), [VISOR](#), [VISTA](#), [VOYEUR](#); [ADVICE](#), [ADVISE](#), [BELVEDERE](#), [BLACK-A-VISED](#), [DÉJÀ VU](#), [CLAIRVOYANT](#), [ENVY](#), [EVIDENT](#), [IMPROVISE](#), [INTERVIEW](#), [INVIDIOUS](#), [PREVISE](#), [PROVIDE](#), [PRUDENT](#), [PURVEY](#), [PURVIEW](#), [REVIEW](#), [REVISE](#), [SUPERVISE](#), [SURVEY](#), from Latin *vidēre*, to see, look.
5. Suffixed form **wid-es-yā-*. [IDEA](#), [IDEO-](#), from Greek *ideā*, appearance, form, idea.
6. Suffixed form **wid-tor-*. [HISTORY](#), [STORY](#)¹; [POLYHISTOR](#), from Greek *histōr*, wise, learned, learned man.
7. [HADAL](#), [HADES](#), from Greek *Haidēs* (also *Aidēs*), the underworld, perhaps "the invisible" and from **wid-*.
8. Suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **wi-n-d-o-*.
- a. [COLCANNON](#), from Old Irish *find*, white (< "clearly visible");
 - b. [PENGUIN](#), from Welsh *gwyn*, *gwynn*, white.
9. Celtic **wid-*, seer, in compound **dru-wid-* (see [deru-](#)).

III. Suffixed o-grade form **woid-o-*. [VEDA](#); [RIG-VEDA](#), from Sanskrit *vedaḥ*, knowledge.

[Pokorny 2. *u(e)di-* (misprint for *u(e)id-*) 1125.]

weiə-

To go after something, pursue with vigor, desire, with noun forms meaning force, power. Oldest form **wih_x*. Related to [wī-ro-](#).

1. Zero-grade form **wī-* (< **wiə-*). [VIM](#), [VIOLATE](#), [VIOLENT](#), from Latin *vīs*, force, with irregular derivatives *violāre*, to treat with force, and *violentus*, vehement.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **wōi(ə)-tyā-*. [GAIN](#)¹; [ROWEN](#), from Old French, *gaaignier*, *gaignier*, to obtain, from Germanic **waithanjan*, to hunt, plunder, denominative verb from **wai-thjō*, "pursuit," hunting.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **wiə-to-* becoming **wī-to-*. [INVITE](#), from Latin *invītāre*, to invite (*in-*, *in*; see [en](#)).

[Pokorny 3. *uēi-* 1123.]

weik-¹

Clan (social unit above the household). Oldest form **weik̑-*, becoming **weik-* in centum languages.

1. Suffixed form **weik-slā-*. [VILLA](#), [VILLAGE](#), [VILLAIN](#), [VILLANELLE](#), [VILLEIN](#); [BIDONVILLE](#), [NASTY](#), from Latin *vīlla*, country house, farm.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **woik-o-*.
 - a. [VICINAGE](#), [VICINITY](#); [BAILIWICK](#), from Latin *vīcus*, quarter or district of a town, neighborhood;
 - b. [ANDROECIUM](#), [AUTOECIOUS](#), [DIOCESE](#), [DIOECIOUS](#), [ECESIS](#), [ECOLOGY](#), [ECONOMY](#), [ECUMENICAL](#), [HETEROECIOUS](#), [MONOECIOUS](#), [PARISH](#), [PAROCHIAL](#), from Greek *oikos*, house, and its derivatives *oikiā*, a dwelling, and *oikēsis*, dwelling, administration.
3. Zero-grade form **wik-*. [VAISYA](#), from Sanskrit *viśaḥ*, dwelling, house.

[Pokorny *weik-* 1131.]

weik-²

Also **weig-**.

To bend, wind.

Derivatives include [wicker](#), [weak](#), and [vicarious](#).

I. Form **weig-*.

1.
 - a. [WYCH ELM](#), from Old English *wice*, wych elm (having pliant branches);
 - b. [WICKER](#), from Middle English *wiker*, wicker, from a Scandinavian source akin to Swedish *viker*, willow twig, wand;
 - c. [WICKET](#), from Old North French *wiket*, wicket (< "door that turns"), from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Old Norse *vikja*, to bend, turn. **a-c** all from Germanic **wik-*.
2.
 - a. [WEAK](#), from Old Norse *veikr*, pliant;
 - b. [WEAKFISH](#), from Middle Dutch *weec*, weak, soft. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **waikwaz*.
3. [WEEK](#), from Old English *wicu*, *wice*, week, from Germanic **wikōn-*, "a turning," series.

II. Form **weik-*. Zero-grade form **wik-*.

- a. [VICAR](#), [VICARIOUS](#), [VICE-](#); [VICISSITUDE](#), from Latin **vix* (genitive *vicis*), turn, situation, change;
- b. [VETCH](#), from Latin *vicia*, vetch (< "twining plant").

[Pokorny 4. *weik-* 1130.]

weik-³

To fight, conquer.

1. [WIGHT](#)², from Old Norse *vīgr*, able in battle, from Germanic **wīk-*.
2. Nasalized zero-grade form **wi-n-k-*. [VANQUISH](#), [VICTOR](#), [VINCIBLE](#); [CONVICT](#), [CONVINCE](#), [EVICT](#), [EVINCE](#), from Latin *vincere*, to conquer.
3. Zero-grade form **wik-*. [ORDOVICIAN](#), from Celtic *Ordovices* (**ordo-wik-*), "those who fight with hammers" (**ordo-*, hammer).

[Pokorny 2. *weik-* 1128.]

weip-

To turn, vacillate, tremble ecstatically.

Derivatives include [wipe](#), [whip](#), and [vibrate](#).

1. O-grade form **woip-*. [WAIF](#)¹, [WAIF](#)², [WAIVE](#), [WAIVER](#), from Anglo-Norman *waif*, ownerless property, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Old Norse *veif*, waving thing, flag, from Germanic **waif-*.
2. Variant form **weib-*.
 - a. [WIPE](#), from Old English *wīpian*, to wipe;
 - b. [GUIPURE](#), from Old French *guiper*, to cover with silk;
 - c. [WHIP](#), from Middle English *wippen*, to whip. **a-c** all from Germanic **wīpjan*, to move back and forth.
3. Perhaps suffixed nasalized zero-grade form **wi-m-p-ila-*.

- a. [WIMPLE](#), from Old English *wimpe*, covering for the neck (< "something that winds around");
 - b. [GIMP](#)¹, [GUIMPE](#), from Old High German *wimpal*, guimpe;
 - c. perhaps Middle Dutch *wimmel*, auger (< "that which turns in boring") [WIMBLE](#).
4. Suffixed zero-grade variant form **wib-ro-*. [VIBRATE](#), from Latin *vibrāre*, to vibrate.

[Pokorny *weip-* 1131.]

wekti-

Thing, creature.

- a. [WHIT](#), [WIGHT](#)¹; [AUGHT](#)², [NAUGHT](#), [NOT](#), from Old English *wiht*, person, thing;
- b. [NIX](#)², from Old High German *wiht*, thing, being. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wihti-*.

[Pokorny *wek-ti-* 1136.]

wek^w-

To speak.

- 1. O-grade form **wōk^w-*.
 - a. [VOCAL](#), [VOICE](#), [VOWEL](#), from Latin *vōx*, voice;
 - b. [CALLIOPE](#), from Greek *ops*, voice.
- 2. Suffixed o-grade form **wok^w-ā-*. [VOCABLE](#), [VOCATION](#), [VOUCH](#); [ADVOCATE](#), [AVOCATION](#), [CONVOKE](#), [EQUIVOCAL](#), [EVOKE](#), [INVOKE](#), [PROVOKE](#), [REVOKE](#), [UNIVOCAL](#), from Latin *vocāre*, to call.
- 3. Suffixed form **wek^w-es-*. [EPIC](#), [EPOS](#); [EPOPEE](#), [ORTHOEPY](#), from Greek *epos*, song, word.

[Pokorny *wek^u-* 1135.]

wel-¹

To wish, will.

Derivatives include [wealth](#), [gallop](#), [gallant](#), and [voluptuous](#).

- 1. [WELL](#)², from Old English *wel*, well (< "according to one's wish"), from Germanic **wel-*.
- 2. [WEAL](#)¹, [WEALTH](#), from Old English *wela*, *weola*, well-being, riches, from Germanic **welōn-*.
- 3. [WILL](#)¹, from Old English *willa*, desire, will power, from Germanic **wiljōn-*.
- 4. [WILL](#)²; [NILL](#), [WILLY-NILLY](#), from Old English *willan*, to desire, from Germanic **wil(l)jan*.
- 5. Germanic compound **wil-kumōn-* (see [g^wā-](#)).
- 6. O-grade form **wol-*.
 - a. [GALLOP](#), from Old French *galoper*, to gallop;
 - b. [WALLOP](#), from Old North French **waloper*, to gallop;
 - c. [GALLANT](#); [GALLIMAUFRY](#), from Old French *galer*, to rejoice, from Frankish Latin **walāre*, to take it easy, from Frankish **wala*, good, well. **a-c** all from Germanic **wal-*.
- 7. Basic form **wel-*. [VELLEITY](#), [VOLITION](#), [VOLUNTARY](#); [BENEVOLENT](#), [MALEVOLENCE](#), from Latin *velle* (present stem *vol-*), to wish, will.
- 8. Probably suffixed extended form **wel-p-i-*. [VOLUPTUARY](#), [VOLUPTUOUS](#), from Latin *voluptās*, pleasure, from an adjective **volupis*, pleasing (probably preserved in the adverb *volup*, with pleasure, from neuter **volupe*).

[Pokorny 2. *we-* 1137.]

wel-²

To turn, roll; with derivatives referring to curved, enclosing objects.

Derivatives include [waltz](#), [willow](#), [wallow](#), [revolve](#), [valley](#), and [helix](#).

1.
 - a. [WALTZ](#), from Old High German *walzan*, to roll, waltz;
 - b. [WELTER](#), from Middle Low German or Middle Dutch *welteren*, to roll. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **walt-*.
2. [WHELK](#)¹, from Old English *weoluc*, *weoloc*, mollusk (having a spiral shell), welk, from Germanic **weluka-*.
3. Perhaps Germanic **wel-*. [WILLOW](#), from Old English *welig*, willow (with flexible twigs).
4. Perhaps Germanic **welk-*. [WALK](#), from Old English *wealcan*, to roll, toss, and *wealcian*, to muffle up.
5. O-grade form **wol-*.
 - a. [WELL](#)¹, from Old English *wiella*, *wælla*, *welle*, a well (< "rolling or bubbling water," "spring");
 - b. [GABERDINE](#), from Old High German *wallōn*, to roam;
 - c. [WALLET](#), possibly from Old North French **walet*, roll, knapsack. **a-c** all from Germanic **wall-*.
6. Perhaps suffixed o-grade form **wol-ā-*.
 - a. [WALE](#), from Old English *walu*, streak on the skin, weal, welt;
 - b. Old High German **-walu*, a roll, round stem, in compound **wurzwalu* (see [wrād-](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **walō*.
7. Extended form **welw-*.
 - a. [WALLOW](#), from Old English *wealwian*, to roll (in mud), from Germanic **walwōn*;
 - b. [VAULT](#)¹, [VAULT](#)², [VOLT](#)², [VOLUBLE](#), [VOLUME](#), [VOLUTE](#), [VOLUTIN](#), [VOLVOX](#), [VOUSOIR](#); [ARCHIVOLT](#), [CIRCUMVOLVE](#), [CONVOLVE](#), [DEVOLVE](#), [EVOLVE](#), [INVOLUCRUM](#), [INVOLVE](#), [MULTIVOLTINE](#), [REVOLVE](#), from Latin *volvere*, to roll;
 - c. suffixed o-grade form **wolw-ā-*. [VOLVA](#), [VULVA](#), from Latin *vulva*, *volva*, covering, womb;
 - d. suffixed zero-grade form **wlw-ā-*. [VALVE](#), [VALVULE](#), from Latin *valva*, leaf of a door (< "that which turns");
 - e. suffixed form **welu-tro-*. [ELYTRON](#), from Greek *elutron*, sheath, cover.
8. Suffixed form *wel-n-*. [ILEUS](#); [NEURILEMMA](#), from Greek *eilein* (< **welnein*), to turn, squeeze.
9. Perhaps variant **wall-*. [VAIL](#), [VALE](#)¹, [VALLEY](#), [VLEI](#), from Latin *vallēs*, *vallis*, valley (< "that which is surrounded by hills").
10. Possibly suffixed form **wel-enā-*. [HELEN](#); [ELECAMPANE](#), [INULIN](#), from the Greek name *Helenē* (oldest form *Welenā*), Helen.
11. Suffixed form **wel-ik-*. [HELICON](#), [HELIX](#); [HELICOPTER](#), from Greek *helix*, spiral object.
12. Suffixed form **wel-mi-nth-*. [HELMINTH](#); [ANTHELMINTIC](#), [ASCHELMINTH](#), [PLATYHELMINTH](#), from Greek *helmis*, *helmins* (stem *helminth-*), parasitic worm.

[Pokorny 7. *uel-* 1140.]

welə-

To strike, wound. Oldest form **welh₂-*.

1. Suffixed o-grade form **wol(ə)-o-*.
 - a. [VALHALLA](#), from Old Norse *Valhöll*, Valhalla;
 - b. [VALKYRIE](#), from Old Norse *Valkyrja*, "chooser of the slain," name of one of the twelve war goddesses (*-kyrja*, chooser; see [geus-](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Old Norse *valr*, the slain in battle, from Germanic **walaz*.
2. Suffixed basic form **welə-nes-*. [VULNERABLE](#), from Latin *vulnus* (stem *vulner-*), a wound.
3. Suffixed zero-grade form **wlə-to-*. [BERDACHE](#), from Old Iranian **varta-* (Avestan *varəta-*), seized, prisoner.

[In Pokorny 8. *uel-* 1144.]

wemə-

To vomit. Oldest form **wemh₁-*.

1. [WAMBLE](#), from Middle English *wam(e)len*, to feel nausea, stagger, from a Scandinavian source probably akin to Old Norse *vamla*, qualm, and Danish *vamle*, to become sick, from Germanic **wam-*.
2. [VOMIT](#); [NUX VOMICA](#), from Latin *vomere*, to vomit.
3. [EMESIS](#), [EMETIC](#), from Greek *emein*, to vomit.

[Pokorny *uəm-* 1146.]

wen-¹

To desire, strive for.

Derivatives include [win](#), [wont](#), [wish](#), [venerate](#), [venereal](#), [venom](#), and [venison](#).

1. Suffixed form *wen-w-. [WIN](#), from Old English *winnan*, to win, from Germanic *winn(w)an, to seek to gain.
2. Suffixed zero-grade form *wŋ̥-yā-. [WYNN](#), [WINSOME](#), from Old English *wynn*, *wen*, pleasure, joy, from Germanic *wunjō.
3. Suffixed (stative) zero-grade form *wŋ̥-ē-, to be contented. [WON](#)¹, [WONT](#), from Old English *wunian*, to become accustomed to, dwell, from Germanic *wunēn.
4. Suffixed (causative) o-grade form *won-eyo-. [WEAN](#), from Old English *wenian*, to accustom, train, wean, from Germanic *wanjan.
5. [WEEN](#), from Old English *wēnan*, to expect, imagine, think, from Germanic denominative *wēnjan, to hope, from *wēniz, hope.
6. Suffixed zero-grade form *wŋ̥-sko-. [WISH](#), from Old English *wýscan*, to desire, wish, from Germanic *wunsk-.
7. Perhaps o-grade form *won-.
 - a. [VANIR](#), from Old Norse *Vanir*, the Vanir;
 - b. [VANADIUM](#), from Old Norse *Vanadís*, name of the goddess Freya. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic *wana-.
8. Suffixed form *wen-es-.
 - a. [VENERATE](#), [VENEREAL](#), [VENERY](#)¹, [VENUS](#), from Latin *venus*, love;
 - b. suffixed form *wen-es-no-. [VENOM](#), from Latin *venēnum*, love potion, poison.
9. Possibly suffixed form *wen-eto-, "beloved." [WEND](#), from Old High German *Winid*, *Wend*, from Germanic *Weneda-, a Slavic people.
10. Suffixed form *wen-yā-. [VENIAL](#), from Latin *venia*, favor, forgiveness.
11. Lengthened-grade form *wēn-ā-. [VENERY](#)², [VENISON](#), from Latin *vēnārī*, to hunt.
12. Possibly zero-grade suffixed form *wŋ̥-ig-. [BANYAN](#), from Sanskrit *vaṇik*, *vāṇijah*, merchant (? < "seeking to gain").

[Pokorny 1. *uēn*- 1146.]

wen-²

To beat, wound.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form *wŋ̥-to-. [WOUND](#)¹, from Old English *wund*, a wound, from Germanic *wundaz.
2. Suffixed o-grade form *won-yo-. [WEN](#)¹, from Old English *wen(n)*, *wæn(n)*, *wen*, from Germanic *wanja-, a swelling.

[Pokorny *uēn*- 1108.]

wer-¹

To raise, lift, hold suspended. Oldest form *h₂wer-.

1. Basic form *awer-. [AORTA](#), [ARSIS](#), [ARTERIO-](#), [ARTERIOLE](#), [ARTERY](#); [METEOR](#), from Greek *āirein*, to raise, and *artēriā*, windpipe, artery.
2. Possibly from this root is Greek *āēr*, air (from an obscure basic form *āwer-) [AERIAL](#), [AERO-](#), [AIR](#), [ARIA](#); [MALARIA](#).
3. Zero-grade form *aur-. [AURA](#), from Greek *aurā*, breath, vapor (related to Greek *āēr*, air; see 2 above).

[Pokorny 1. *uēr*- 1150.]

wer-²

Conventional base of various Indo-European roots; to turn, bend.

Derivatives include [stalwart](#), [weird](#), [vertebra](#), [wrath](#), [wrong](#), [wrestle](#), [briar](#)¹, [rhapsody](#), and [worm](#).

- I. Root *wert-, to turn, wind.

1. Germanic *werth-.

a.

- i. [-WARD](#), from Old English *-weard*, toward (< "turned toward");
- ii. [INWARD](#), from Old English *inweard*, inward, from Germanic **inwarth*, inward (**in*, in; see [en](#)). Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic variant **warth*.

b. perhaps Germanic derivative **werthaz*, "toward, opposite," hence "equivalent, worth." [WORTH](#)¹; [STALWART](#), from Old English *weorth*, worth, valuable, and derivative noun *weorth*, *wierth*, value.

2. [WORTH](#)², from Old English *weorthan*, to befall, from Germanic **werthan*, to become (< "to turn into").

3. Zero-grade form **wrt̥*-. [WEIRD](#), from Old English *wyrd*, fate, destiny (< "that which befalls one"), from Germanic **wurthi*-.

4. [VERSATILE](#), [VERSE](#)¹, [VERSION](#), [VERSUS](#), [VERTEBRA](#), [VERTEX](#), [VERTIGO](#), [VORTEX](#); [ADVERSE](#), [ANNIVERSARY](#), [AVERT](#), [BOULEVERSEMENT](#), [CONTROVERSY](#), [CONVERSE](#)¹, [CONVERT](#), [DEXTRORSE](#), [DIVERT](#), [EVERT](#), [EXTORSE](#), [EXTROVERSION](#), [EXTROVERT](#), [INTROSE](#), [INTROVERT](#), [INVERT](#), [MALVERSATION](#), [OBVERT](#), [PEEVISH](#), [PERVERT](#), [PROSE](#), [RETROSE](#), [REVERT](#), [SINISTORSE](#), [SUBVERT](#), [TERGIVERSATE](#), [TRANSVERSE](#), [UNIVERSE](#), from Latin *vertere*, to turn, with its frequentative *versāre*, to turn, and passive *versārī*, to stay, behave (< "to move around a place, frequent").

5. [VERST](#), from Russian *versta*, line, from Balto-Slavic **wirstā*-, a turn, bend.

II. Root **wreit*-, to turn.

a. [WREATH](#), from Old English *wriþa*, band (< "that which is wound around");

b. [WRITHE](#), from Old English *wriþan*, to twist, torture;

c. [WRATH](#), [WROTH](#), from Old English *wrāth*, angry (< "tormented, twisted"). **a-c** all from Germanic **wriþh*-, **wraith*-.

III. Root **werg*-, to turn.

1. [WORRY](#), from Old English *wyrgan*, to strangle, from Germanic **wurgjan*.

2. Nasalized variant **wreng*h-.

a. [WRING](#), from Old English *wringan*, to twist, from Germanic **wreng*-;

b.

i. [WRONG](#), from Middle English *wrong*, wrong, from a Scandinavian source akin to Old Norse **vrangr*, *rangr*, curved, crooked, wrong;

ii. [WRANGLE](#), from Middle English *wranglen*, to wrangle, from a Low German source akin to *wrangeln*, to wrestle. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic **wrang*h-.

IV. Root **werg*-, to turn.

1. Nasalized variant form **wreng*h-.

a. [WRENCH](#), from Old English *wrencan*, to twist;

b. [WRINKLE](#), from Old English *gewrinclian*, to wind (*ge*-, collective prefix; see [kom](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wrankjan*.

2. [VERGE](#)²; [CONVERGE](#), [DIVERGE](#), from Latin *vergere*, to turn, tend toward.

V. Root **wreik*-, to turn.

1.

a. [WRY](#); [AWRY](#), from Old English *wriġian*, to turn, bend, go;

b. [WRIGGLE](#), from Middle Low German *wriggeln*, to wriggle. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wriġ*h-.

2.

a. [WRIST](#), from Old English *wrist*, wrist;

b. [GAITER](#), from Old French *gaitre*, gaiter, from Frankish **wrist*-. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wristiz*, from **wriht*h-.

3. [WREST](#), [WRESTLE](#), from Old English *wrēstan*, to twist, from secondary Germanic derivative **wraistjan*.

4. Possibly from this root are European words for heather.

a. [HYPERICIN](#)¹, [BRUSQUE](#), from Greek *ereikē*, tree heath (exact preform uncertain);

b. Possibly o-grade form **wroik*h-. [BRIAR](#)¹, [BRUSQUE](#), from Late Latin *brūcus*, heather, from Gaulish **brūko*h-.

VI. [RIBALD](#), from Old High German *rīban*, to rub, copulate, from Germanic root **wrib*h-.

VII. Root **werb*h-, also **werbh*h-, to turn, bend.

1. [WARP](#), from Old English *weorpan*, to throw away, from Germanic **werp*h-, **warp*h-, "to fling by turning the arm."

2. [REVERBERATE](#), from Latin *verber*, whip, rod.

3. [VERBENA](#), [VERVAIN](#), from Latin *verbēna*, sacred foliage.

4. Zero-grade form **wrb*h-. [RHABDOMANCY](#), [RHABDOVIRUS](#), from Greek *rhabdos*, rod.

5. Nasalized variant form *wrembh-. [RHOMBUS](#), from Greek *rhombos*, bullroarer, from *rhembesthai*, to roll about, go round and round.

VIII. Root *werp-, to turn, wind.

1. Metathesized form *wrep-. [WRAP](#), from Middle English *wrappen*, to wrap, from a source akin to Danish dialectal *vravle*, to wind, from Germanic *wrap-.
2. Zero-grade form *wrp-. [RAPHE](#), [RAPHIDE](#); [RHAPSODY](#); [STAPHYLORRHAPHY](#), [TENORRHAPHY](#), from Greek *rhaptein*, to sew.

IX. Root *wr̥mi-, worm; rhyme word to [k̥r̥mi-](#).

1. [WORM](#), from Old English *wyrm*, worm, from Germanic *wurmiz.
2. [VERMEIL](#), [VERMI-](#), [VERMICELLI](#), [VERMICULAR](#), [VERMIN](#), from Latin *vermis*, worm.

[Pokorny 3. *uer-* 1152.]

wer-³

To perceive, watch out for.

Derivatives include [wary](#), [lord](#), [reward](#), [guard](#), and [panorama](#).

I. O-grade form *wor-.

1. Suffixed form *wor-o-.
 - a. [WARY](#), from Old English *wær*, watchful;
 - b. [AWARE](#), from Old English *gewær*, aware (*ge-*, collective and intensive prefix; see [kom](#));
 - c. [WARE](#)², from Old English *warian*, to beware. **a-c** all from Germanic *waraz.
2. Suffixed form wor-to-.
 - a.
 - i. [WARD](#); [LORD](#), [STEWARD](#), from Old English *weard*, a watching, keeper;
 - ii. [WARDER](#)², from Old English *weardian*, to ward, guard.
 - b. [WARDEN](#); [AWARD](#), [REWARD](#), [WARDROBE](#), from Old North French *warder*, to guard;
 - c. [GUARD](#); [GARDEROBE](#), [REGARD](#), from Old French *garder*, to guard;
 - d. [REARWARD](#)², from Anglo-Norman *warde*, guard. **a-d** all from Germanic *wardaz, guard, and *wardōn, to guard.
3. [WARE](#)¹, from Old English *waru*, goods, protection, guard, from Germanic *warō.
4. Suffixed form *wor-wo-. [ARCTURUS](#), [PYLORUS](#), from Greek *ouros*, a guard.
5. Probably variant *(s)wor-, *(s(w)or-. [EPHOR](#), [PANORAMA](#), from Greek *horān*, to see.

II. Suffixed (stative) form *wer-ē-. [REVERE](#)¹, from Latin *verērī*, to respect, feel awe for.

[Pokorny 8. *uer-* 1164.]

wer-⁴

To cover.

Derivatives include [overt](#), [cover](#), [warranty](#), [garage](#), [garrison](#), and [garnish](#).

I. Basic form *wer-.

1. [WEIR](#), from Old English *wer*, dam, fish trap, from Germanic *wer-jōn-.
2. Compound form *ap-wer-yo- (*ap-, off, away; see [apo-](#)). [APERIENT](#), [APÉRITIF](#), [APERTURE](#); [OVERT](#), [OVERTURE](#), [PERT](#), from Latin *aperīre*, to open, uncover.
3. Compound form *op-wer-yo- (*op-, over; see [epi](#)). [COVER](#), [OPERCULUM](#); [KERCHIEF](#), from Latin *operīre*, to cover.
4. Suffixed form *wer-tro-. [AMBARELLA](#), [WAT](#), from Sanskrit *vāṭaḥ*, enclosure, from lengthened-grade derivative *vārt(r)a-.

II. O-grade form *wor-.

1. [WARN](#), from Old English *war(e)nian, to take heed, warn, from Germanic *war-nōn.
2.
 - a.
 - i. [GUARANTY](#), from Old French *garant*, warrant, authorization;

- ii. [WARRANT](#), [WARRANTEE](#), [WARRANTY](#), from Old North French *warant*, warrant, and *warantir*, to guarantee.
 - b. [GARAGE](#), from Old French *garer*, to guard, protect;
 - c. [GARRET](#), [GARRISON](#), from Old French *g(u)arir*, to defend, protect;
 - d. [WARREN](#), from Old North French *warenn*, enclosure, game preserve;
 - e. [GARMENT](#), [GARNISH](#), [GARNITURE](#), from Old French *g(u)arnir*, to equip. **a-e** all from Germanic **war-*.
3. Suffixed form **wor-o-*.
- a. Germanic **warōn-*, protector, in compound **burg-warōn-* (see [bhergh-](#)²);
 - b. [SALWAR](#), from Old Iranian compound **šara-vāra-*, thigh-covering (**šara-*, thigh);
 - c. [BARBICAN](#), from Old Iranian compound **pari-vāraka-*, protective (**pari-*, around; see [per](#)¹).

[Pokorny 5. *uer-* 1160.]

wer-⁵

Also *wērə-*.

To speak. Oldest form **werh₁-*, with variant **wreh₁-*, becoming **wrē-*.

1. Suffixed zero-grade form **wr₀-dho-*. [WORD](#), from Old English *word*, word, from Germanic **wurdam*.
2. Suffixed form **wer-dho-*. [VERB](#), [VERVE](#); [ADVERB](#), [PROVERB](#), from Latin *verbum*, word.
3. Suffixed form **wer-yo-*. [IRONY](#), from Greek *eirein*, to say, speak.
4. Variant form **wrē-*.
 - a. Suffixed form **wrē-tor-*. [RHETOR](#), from Greek *rhētōr*, public speaker;
 - b. suffixed form **wrē-mn₁*. [RHEME](#), from Greek *rhēma*, word.

[Pokorny 6. *uer-* 1162.]

wē-r-

Water, liquid, milk. Contracted from **wea₁-r-*; zero-grade **uə₁-r-*, contracted to **ūr-*. Related to [euə-dh-r-](#).

Suffixed zero-grade form **ūr-īnā-*. [URINE](#), from Latin *ūrīna*, urine.

[In Pokorny 9. *au(e)-* 78.]

wērə-o-

True, trustworthy. Oldest form **wērə₁-o-*.

Derivatives include [warlock](#), and [verdict](#).

1. [WARLOCK](#), from Old English *wār*, faith, pledge, from Germanic **wēra-*.
2. [VERACIOUS](#), [VERISM](#), [VERITY](#), [VERY](#); [AVER](#), [VERDICT](#), [VERIDICAL](#), [VERIFY](#), [VERISIMILAR](#), [VOIR DIRE](#), from Latin *vērus*, true.

[Pokorny 11. *uer-* 1165.]

werg-

To do. Oldest form **werġ-*, becoming **werg-* in centum languages.

Derivatives include [work](#), [allergy](#), [surgery](#), [wrought](#), and [orgy](#).

- I. Suffixed form **werg-o-*.
 1.
 - a. [WORK](#); [HANDIWORK](#), from Old English *weorc*, *werc*, work;
 - b. [BOULEVARD](#), [BULWARK](#), from Old High German *werc*, work. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **werkam*, work.
 2. [ERG](#)¹, [ERGATIVE](#), [-URGY](#); [ADRENERGIC](#), [ALLERGY](#), [ARGON](#), [CHOLINERGIC](#), [DEMIURGE](#), [DRAMATURGE](#), [ENDERGONIC](#), [ENDOERGIC](#), [ENERGY](#), [ERGOGRAPH](#), [ERGOMETER](#), [ERGONOMICS](#), [EXERGONIC](#), [EXERGUE](#), [EXOERGIC](#), [GEORGIC](#),

[HYPERGOLIC](#), [LETHARGY](#), [LITURGY](#), [METALLURGY](#), [SURGERY](#), [SYNERGID](#), [SYNERGISM](#), [THAUMATURGE](#), from Greek *ergon*, work, action.

II. Zero-grade form **wrg-*.

1. Suffixed forms **wrg-yo-*, **wrg-to-*.

a. [WROUGHT](#), from Old English *wyrcean*, to work;

b. [IRK](#), from Old Norse *yrkja*, to work. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **wurkjan*, to work, participle **wurhta-*.

2. Suffixed form **wrg-t-*. [WRIGHT](#), from Old English *wryhta*, maker, wright, from Germanic **wurhtjō-*.

III. O-grade form **worg-*.

a. [ORGAN](#), [ORGANON](#), from Greek *organon* (with suffix *-ano-*), tool;

b. [ORGY](#), from Greek *orgia*, secret rites, worship (< "service").

[Pokorny 2. *uerg-* 1168.]

wers-

To confuse, mix up. Compare [ers-](#).

I. Suffixed basic form.

1.

a. [WAR](#), from Old North French *werre*, war;

b. [GUERRILLA](#), from Spanish *guerra*, war. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **werra-*, from **werz-a-*.

2. [WORSE](#), from Old English *wyrsa*, worse, from Germanic comparative **wers-izōn-*.

3. [WORST](#), from Old English *wyrsta*, worst, from Germanic superlative **wers-istaz*.

II. Suffixed zero-grade form **wrs-ti-*. [WURST](#); [LIVERWURST](#), from Old High German *wurst*, sausage (< "mixture"), from Germanic **wursti-*.

[Pokorny *uers-* 1169.]

wes-¹

To live, dwell, pass the night, with derivatives meaning "to be." Oldest form **h₂wes-*.

1. O-grade (perfect tense) form **wos-*. [WAS](#), from Old English *wæs*, was, from Germanic **was-*.

2. Lengthened-grade form **wēs-*. [WERE](#), from Old English *wære* (subjunctive), *wæron* (plural), were, from Germanic **wēz-*.

3. [WASSAIL](#), from Old Norse *vesa*, *vera*, to be, from Germanic **wesan*.

4. Perhaps suffixed form **wes-tā-*. [VESTA](#), from Latin *Vesta*, household goddess.

5. Possibly suffixed variant form **was-tu-*. [ASTUTE](#), from Latin *astus*, skill, craft (practiced in a town), from Greek *astu*, town (< "place where one dwells").

6. Suffixed form **wes-eno-*. [DIVAN](#), from Old Persian *vahanam*, house.

[Pokorny 1. *ues-* 1170.]

wes-²

To clothe. Extension of [eu-¹](#).

1. Suffixed o-grade (causative) form **wos-eyo-*. [WEAR](#), from Old English *werian*, to wear, carry, from Germanic **wazjan*.

2. Suffixed form **wes-ti-*. [VEST](#); [DEVEST](#), [INVEST](#), [REVEL](#), [TRAVESTY](#), from Latin *vestis*, garment.

3. Suffixed form **wes-nu-*. [HIMATION](#), from Greek *hennunai*, to clothe, with nominal derivative *heima*, *hīma* (< **wes-mn*), garment.

[Pokorny 5. *ues-* 1172.]

wes-³

To buy.

1. Suffixed form *wes-no-. [VENAL](#), [VEND](#), from Latin *vēnum*, sale.
2. Suffixed o-grade form *wos-no-. [DUOPSONY](#), [MONOPSONY](#), from Greek *ōneisthai*, to buy.
3. Suffixed form *wes-ā-. [BAZAAR](#), from Persian *bāzār*, from Old Iranian **vahā-carana-*, "sale-traffic".
4. Perhaps suffixed form *wes-li-. [VILE](#); [REVILE](#), [VILIFY](#), [VILIPEND](#), from Latin *vīlis*, cheap, base.

[Pokorny 8. *ues-* 1173.]

wes-pero-

Evening, night.

- I. Reduced form *wes-.
 1. Suffixed form *wes-to-.
 - a. [WEST](#), from Old English *west*, west;
 - b. [WESTERN](#), from Old English *westernne*, western;
 - c. [WESTERLY](#), from Old English *westra*, more westerly. **a-c** all from Germanic **west-*.
 2. Possibly Germanic *wis-, west, in Late Latin *Visigothī*, "West Goths" (*Gothī*, the Goths) [VISIGOTH](#).
- II. Basic form *wespero-.
 1. [PIPISTRELLE](#), [VESPER](#), [VESPERTILIONID](#), from Latin *vesper*, evening.
 2. [HESPERIAN](#), [HESPERIDES](#), [HESPERUS](#), from Greek *hesperos*, evening.

[Pokorny *uesperos* 1173.]

wesr

Spring.

[VERNAL](#); [PRIMAVERA](#)¹, from Latin *vēr*, spring (phonologically irregular).

[Pokorny *ues-r* 1174.]

wet-¹

To blow, inspire, spiritually arouse. Related to [wē-](#). Oldest form **h₂wet-*

Derivatives include [Wednesday](#), and [atmosphere](#).

1. Lengthened-grade form *wōt-.
 - a. [WODEN](#); [WEDNESDAY](#), from Old English *Wōden*, Woden;
 - b. [ODIN](#), from Old Norse *ōdhinn*, Odin;
 - c. [WOTAN](#), from Old High German *Wuotan*. **a-c** all from Germanic suffixed form **wōd-eno-*, **wōd-ono-*, "raging," "mad," "inspired," hence "spirit," name of the chief Teutonic god **Wōd-enaz*;
 - d. [WOOD](#)², from Old English *wōd*, mad, insane, from Germanic **wōdaz*;
 - e. Celtic **wāt-*. [VATIC](#), from Latin *vātēs*, prophet, poet, from a Celtic source akin to Old Irish *fáith*, seer.
2. O-grade form *wot-. [WEDELN](#), from Old High German *wedil*, fan, from Germanic suffixed form **wath-ila-*.
3. Suffixed variant form *wat-no-. [FAN](#)¹, [VAN](#)³, from Latin *vannus*, a winnowing fan.
4. Oldest basic form **awet-* becoming **awet-* in suffixed form **awet-mo-*. [ATMOSPHERE](#), from Greek *atmos* (< **aetmos*), breath, vapor.

[Pokorny 1. *uāt-* 1113.]

wet-²

Year.

1. Suffixed form **wet-ru-*. [WETHER](#); [BELLWETHER](#), from Old English *wether*, wether, from Germanic **wethruz*, perhaps "yearling".
2. Suffixed form **wet-es-*.
 - a. [VETERAN](#); [INVETERATE](#), from Latin *vetus*, old (< "having many years");
 - b. [VETERINARY](#), from Latin *veterīnus*, of beasts of burden, of cattle (perhaps chiefly old cattle);
 - c. [ETESIAN](#), from Greek *etos*, year.
3. Suffixed form **wet-olo-*. [VEAL](#), [VITELLUS](#), from Latin *vitulus*, calf, yearling.

[Pokorny *uēt-* 1175.]

wi-

Apart, in half.

1. Suffixed form **wi-ito-*. [WIDE](#), from Old English *wīd*, wide (< "far apart"), from Germanic **wīdaz*.
2. Suffixed (comparative) form **wi-tero-*.
 - a. [WITH](#), [WITHERS](#), from Old English *with*, against, with its derivative *with*, with, against;
 - b. [GUERDON](#); [WIDDERSHINS](#), from Old High German *widar*, against. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **withrō*, against.

[Pokorny 1. *uĩ-* 1175.]

wī-ro-

Man. Oldest form **wih_x-ro-*, derivative of [weia-](#).

Derivatives include [werewolf](#), [world](#), and [virtuoso](#).

1.
 - a. [WEREWOLF](#), [WERGELD](#), from Old English *wer*, man;
 - b.
 - i. [WORLD](#), from Old English *weorold*, world;
 - ii. [WELTANSCHAUUNG](#), [WELTSCHMERZ](#), from Old High German *weralt*, world. Both (i) and (ii) from Germanic compound **wer-ald-*, "life or age of man" (**-ald-*, age; see [al-](#)²).
 - c. [LOUP-GAROU](#), from Old French *garoul*, werewolf, from Frankish **wer-wulf*, "man-wolf" (**wulf*, wolf; see [włk^{wo}-](#)). Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **weraz*, from shortened form **wiraz*.
2. [VIRAGO](#), [VIRILE](#), [VIRTUE](#), [VIRTUOSA](#), [VIRTUOSO](#); [DECENVIR](#), [DECURION](#), [DUUMVIR](#), [TRIUMVIR](#), from Latin *vir*, man.
3. [CURIA](#), from Latin *cūria*, curia, court, possibly from **co-vir-ia*, "men together" (**co-*, together; see [kom](#)).

[Pokorny *uĩro-s* 1177.]

włkmtī-

Twenty. Compound of [wi-](#), in half, hence two, and **(d)kmtī-* (nominative dual), decade, reduced zero-grade form of [dekṃ](#). Oldest form **włkmtī-*, becoming **włkmtī-* in centum languages.

1. [VICENARY](#), [VIGESIMAL](#), [VIGINTILLION](#), from Latin *vīgintī*, twenty.
2. [EICOSANOID](#), [EICOSAPENTAENOIC ACID](#), [ICOSAHEDRON](#), from Greek *eikosi*, twenty.
3. [PACHISI](#), from Sanskrit *vimśatiḥ*, twenty.

[Pokorny *uĩ-kmtī-* 1177.]

włk^{wo}-

Wolf.

1.
 - a. [WOLF](#), from Old English *wulf*, wolf;
 - b. [AARDWOLF](#), from Middle Dutch *wolf*, *wulf*, wolf;
 - c. [WOLFRAM](#), from Old High German *wolf*, wolf;

- d. Frankish **wulf*, wolf, in compound **wer-wulf* (see [wī-ro-](#)). **a-d** all from Germanic **wulfaz*.
2. Taboo variant **lupo-*. [LOBO](#), [LUPINE](#)¹, [LUPINE](#)², [LUPUS](#), [ROBALO](#); [LOUP-GAROU](#), from Latin *lupus*, wolf.
3. Taboo variant **luk^wo-*.
- [LYCANTHROPE](#), [LYCOPENE](#), [LYCOPodium](#), from Greek *lukos*, wolf;
 - suffixed form **luk^w-ya*. [LYTTA](#); [ALYSSUM](#), from Greek *lussa*, martial rage, madness, rabies ("wolf-ness").

[Pokorny *u_lk^uos* 1178.]

wļp-ē-

Fox.

- [VULPINE](#), from Latin *vulpēs*, fox.
- Taboo variant **alōpēk-*. [ALOPECIA](#), from Greek *alōpēx*, fox.

[Pokorny *uļp-* 1179.]

wōs

You (plural).

[RENDEZVOUS](#), from Latin *vōs*, you.

[In Pokorny 1. *iū-* 513.]

wrād-

Branch, root. Oldest form **wreh₂d-*, colored to **wrah₂d-*, becoming **wrād-*.

Derivatives include [root](#)¹, [wort](#), [radish](#), and [licorice](#).

- Basic form **wrād-*. [ROOT](#)¹; [RUTABAGA](#), from Old Norse *rōt*, root, from Germanic **wrōt-*.
- Zero-grade form **wr̥ad-*.
 - [WORT](#)¹, from Old English *wyrt*, plant, herb;
 - [GEWÜRZTRAMINER](#), from Old High German *wurz*, plant, root;
 - [MANGEL-WURZEL](#), from German *Wurzel*, root (< **wurzwala*, rootstock; **-wala*, a roll, round stem; see [wel-](#)²). **a-c** all from Germanic **wurtiz*.
 - Suffixed form **wr̥ad-yā-*. [WORT](#)², from Old English *wyrt*, brewer's wort, from Germanic **wurtjō-*.
 - [RADICAL](#), [RADICLE](#), [RADISH](#), [RADIX](#); [DERACINATE](#), [ERADICATE](#), [IRRADICABLE](#), from Latin *rādīx*, root.
 - Suffixed form **wr̥ad-mo-*. [RAMOSE](#), [RAMUS](#); [RAMIFY](#), from Latin *rāmus*, branch.
 - Perhaps suffixed reduced form **wr̥(ə)d-ya*. [RHIZO-](#), [RHIZOME](#); [COLEORHIZA](#), [LICORICE](#), [MYCORRHIZA](#), from Greek *rhiza*, root.

[Pokorny *u(e)rād-* 1167.]

yē-

To throw, impel. Contracted from **yeh₁-*.

- Extended zero-grade forms **yak-yo-* and **yak-ē-* (stative) [GISANT](#), [GIST](#), [GITE](#), [JACTITATION](#), [JESS](#), [JET](#)², [JETÉ](#), [JETSAM](#), [JETTISON](#), [JETTY](#)¹, [JOIST](#), [JUT](#); [ABJECT](#), [ADJACENT](#), [ADJECTIVE](#), [AMICE](#), [CIRCUMJACENT](#), [CONJECTURE](#), [DEJECT](#), [EASE](#), [EJACULATE](#), [EJECT](#), [INJECT](#), [INTERJECT](#), [OBJECT](#), [PARGET](#), [PROJECT](#), [REJECT](#), [SUBJACENT](#), [SUBJECT](#), [SUPERJACENT](#), [TRAJECT](#), from Latin *iacere*, to throw, lay, and *iacēre*, to lie down (< "to be thrown") and *iaculum*, dart.
- Basic form **yē-* and zero-grade form **yā-*. [CATHETER](#), [DIESIS](#), [ENEMA](#), [PAREISIS](#), [SYNESIS](#), from Greek *hīenai*, to send, throw.

[Pokorny *iē-* 502.]

yeg-
Ice.

[ICICLE](#), from Old English *gicel*, icicle, ice, from Germanic **jakilaz*, **jekilaz*.

[Pokorny *ieg-* 503.]

yek-
To speak. Suffixed o-grade form **yok-o-*.

[JEWEL](#), [JOCOSE](#), [JOCULAR](#), [JOKE](#), [JUGGLE](#), [JUGGLER](#); [JEOPARDY](#), from Latin *iocus*, joke.

[Pokorny *iek-* 503.]

yěk^w_ɾ
Liver.

1. [HEPATIC](#), [HEPATO-](#); [HEPARIN](#), [HEPATITIS](#), from Greek *hēpar*, liver (stem *hēpat-* < **yěk^w_ɾ-t-* < Indo-European oblique stem **yěk^w_{n-}*).
2. [GIZZARD](#), from an Iranian source akin to Persian *jigar*, liver.

[Pokorny *iek^u-r_ɾ(t-)* 504.]

yēr-
Year, season. Oldest form **yeh₁r-*, becoming **yē-*.

1. Suffixed basic form **yēr-o-*.
 - a. [YEAR](#), from Old English *gēar*, year;
 - b. [YAHREZEIT](#), from Old High German *jār*, year. Both **a** and **b** from Germanic **jēram*, year.
2. Suffixed o-grade form **yōr-ā-*. [HORARY](#), [HOUR](#); [HOROLOGE](#), [HOROLOGY](#), [HOROSCOPE](#), from Greek *hōrā*, season.

[In Pokorny 1. *ei-* 293.]

yes-
To boil, foam, bubble.

1. [YEAST](#), from Old English *gist*, yeast, from Germanic **jest-*.
2. [KIESELGUHR](#), from Old High German *jēsan*, to ferment, and *jerian*, to cause to ferment, from Germanic **jes-*.
3. [ECZEMA](#), [ZEOLITE](#), from Greek *zeein*, *zein*, to boil.

[Pokorny *ies-* 506.]

yeu-
Vital force, youthful vigor. Oldest form **h₂yeu-*; variant of [aiw-](#). Suffixed zero-grade form **yuwen-* (< **yu-æn-*), "possessing youthful vigor," young.

1. Further suffixed form **yuwn_ɾ-ti-*. [YOUTH](#), from Old English *geoguth*, youth, from Germanic **jugunthi-*, **jugunthō*.
2. Further suffixed form **yuwn_ɾ-ko-*.
 - a.
 - i. [YOUNG](#), from Old English *geong*, young;
 - ii. [JUNKER](#), from Old High German *junc*, young;
 - iii. [YOUNKER](#), from Middle Dutch *jonc*, young. (i)-(iii) all from Germanic **jungaz*, from **juwungaz*.

- b. [GALLOWGLASS](#), from Old Irish *óac*, from Celtic **yowanko-*.
3. [JUNIOR](#), [JUNE](#), [JUNO](#), [JUVENILE](#); [REJUVENATE](#), from Latin *iuvenis*, young.

[Pokorny 3. *ǵeu-* 510.]

yeug-

To join.

Derivatives include [yoke](#), [jugular](#), [adjust](#), [junta](#), and [yoga](#).

- I. Zero-grade form **yug-*.
 1. Suffixed form **yug-o-*.
 - a. [YOKE](#), from Old English *geoc*, yoke, from Germanic **yukam*;
 - b. [JUGATE](#), [JUGULAR](#), [JUGUM](#); [CONJUGATE](#), [SUBJUGATE](#), from Latin *iugum*, yoke;
 - c. [ZYGO-](#), [ZYGOMA](#), [ZYGOTE](#), [-ZYGOUS](#); [AZYGOS](#), [SYZYGY](#), from Greek *zugon*, yoke, and *zugoun*, to join;
 - d. [YUGA](#), from Sanskrit *yugam*, yoke.
 2. Suffixed (superlative) form **yug-isto-*. [JOSTLE](#), [JOUST](#); [ADJUST](#), [JUXTAPOSE](#), [JUXTAPOSITION](#), from Latin *iūxtā*, close by, perhaps from **iugistā* (*viā*), "on a nearby (road)".
 3. Nasalized zero-grade form **yu-n-g-*. [JOIN](#), [JOINDER](#), [JOINT](#), [JOINTURE](#), [JUNCTION](#), [JUNCTURE](#), [JUNTA](#); [ADJOIN](#), [CONJOIN](#), [CONJUGAL](#), [CONJUNCT](#), [ENJOIN](#), [INJUNCTION](#), [REJOIN](#)¹, [REJOINDER](#), [SUBJOIN](#), from Latin *iungere*, to join.
- II. Suffixed form **yeug-mn̥*. [ZEUGMA](#), from Greek *zeugma*, a bond.
- III. Suffixed o-grade form **youg-o-*. [YOGA](#), from Sanskrit *yogaḥ*, union.

[Pokorny 2. *ǵeu-* 508.]

yewes-

Law.

1. [JURAL](#), [JURIST](#), [JURY](#)¹; [ABJURE](#), [ADJURE](#), [CONJURE](#), [INJURY](#), [JURIDICAL](#), [JURISCONSULT](#), [JURISDICTION](#), [JURISPRUDENCE](#), [NONJUROR](#), [OBJURGATE](#), [PERJURE](#), from Latin *iūs* (stem *iūr-*), law, and its derivative *iūrāre*, "to pronounce a ritual formula," swear.
2. Compound form **yewes-dik-* (see [deik-](#)).
3. Suffixed from **yewes-to-*. [JUST](#)¹, from Latin *iustus*, just.

[Pokorny *ǵeuos-* 512.]

yewo-

A grain, probably barley. Suffixed form **yew-ya*.

[ZEIN](#); [ZEAXANTHIN](#), from Greek *zeia*, one-seeded wheat.

[Pokorny *ǵeuo-* 512.]

yu-

You. Second person (plural) pronoun.

[YE](#)², [YOU](#), from Old English *gē* and *ēow*, you, from Germanic **jūz* (nominative) and **iwwiz* (oblique).

[Pokorny 1. *iū-* 513.]

Indo-European & Semitic Roots Appendices

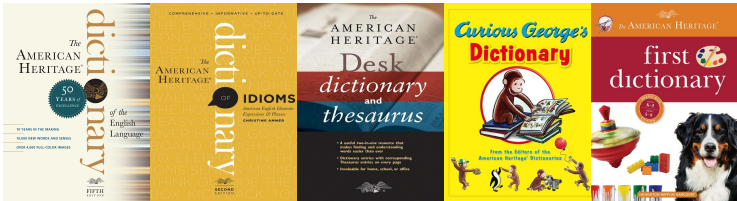
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