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AN

ETYMOLOGY

OF

LATIN AND GREEK.

BY

CHARLES S. HALSEY, A.M.

College Classical Series
ARISTIDE D. CARATZAS, PUBLISHER
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1983

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. S. HALSEY.

SCHENECTADY: April, 1882.

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

THE changes proposed by the new system have reference chiefly to the vowels. It is held that the European vowels, *ă*, *ĕ*, *ŏ*, are not, as had been previously supposed, later modifications of an original Indo-European *ă*, but are themselves original Indo-European vowels. The theory of vowel-increase has been abandoned; the consequence is roots of the form *a°s*, *a°i*, *sra°u*, *bha°r*, *ma°n*, *da°ik*, *da°rk*, *bha°ndh*, (ἐσ, εἰ, σρευ, φερ, μεν, δεικ, δερκ, πενθ). Formerly the roots were inconsistently set down as εσ, φερ, μεν, δερκ, πενθ, but ι, σρυ, and δικ, thus allowing the *e* a function in the one case and denying it the same in another which is perfectly parallel. These roots have in addition to the form with ablaut *a°* (Greek *o*: οι, δορκ, πονθ, etc.) a weak form, which differs from the strong by the lack of this *e* (*o*): σ, ι, σρυ, φρ, μν, δικ, δρκ, πνθ. This reduced form may safely be assumed to have stood originally only in formations which had the word-tone on some non-radical syllable, — thus naturally bringing about a less distinct pronunciation of the root-syllable. The graphical representation of this weakened utterance is *root minus the e-o vowel.*

The recognition of these weak root-forms leads irresistibly to the assumption of *Indo-European lingual and nasal vowels;* Indo-European *r̥*, (*l̥*), *n̥*, *m̥*, represented in Greek by αρ or ρα (αλ or λα) for the lingual, and α and αν, α and αμ, for the nasal vowels.

Strange in external appearance are the Indo-European and Greek groundforms or explanatory symbols which are the result: **τη̥-νυμαι* for *τάνυμαι*; **βη̥-ɣω* for *βαίνω* = *venio*. The

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

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

TABLE I.

ϵ-series: $\epsilon : o : - =$
η-series: $\eta : \omega : \epsilon =$
$\bar{a}$-series: $\bar{a} : \omega : \breve{a} =$
ω-series: $\omega : \omega : o$

An example of the η-series is presented by: *τί-θη-μι, θω-μό-ς, τί-θε-μαι*; of the $\bar{a}$-series by *φη-μί, φω-νή, φα-μέν*; of the ω-series by *δί-δω-μι, δέ-δω-κα, δο-τός*.

In order to understand the origin of these series, i.e., the method which led to their recognition, it will be necessary to refer to the 'Theory of Sonant Coefficients.' This theory assumes that all Indo-European roots can have but one vowel, a^e (e) varying with a^o (o); all other seemingly vocalic elements are in reality semiconsonants, which assume the function of vowels only when this e-o has for some reason been lost; this semiconsonant is called 'sonant coefficient.' In cases where the root does not possess such a sonant coefficient, it remains vowelless (*πέτ-ομαι, ἐ-πτ-όμην*). This agrees incontrovertibly with all the facts in the case of roots of the a^e-series; *πετ, δει, χευ, δερ, στελ, μεν, λειπ, ἐλευθ, δερκ, πενθ*, etc., can interchange with *ποτ, δοι*, etc., but only upon the loss of this ϵ or o do the semiconsonantal elements contained in these roots assume the function of vowels: *δι, χυ, δρ, στλ̥, μν̥, λιπ, ἐλυθ, δρκ, πν̥θ*, etc. The possible sonant coefficients of roots of the a^e-series are accordingly: i, u, r, (l), n, m; and if we add these to the

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real vowels of the a^e-series, we obtain the following five (or six) series within the a^e-series:

TABLE II.

$\epsilon\iota : o\iota : \iota =$	$(\epsilon\lambda : o\lambda : \dot{\lambda}) =$
$\epsilon\upsilon : o\upsilon : \upsilon =$	$\epsilon\nu : o\nu : \dot{\nu} =$
$\epsilon\rho : o\rho : \dot{\rho} =$	$\epsilon\mu : o\mu : \dot{\mu}$

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

TABLE III.

$$\epsilon\epsilon : o\epsilon : \epsilon =$$
$$\epsilon a : oa : a =$$
$$\epsilon o : oo : o$$

From the standpoint of the phonetist it is believed that no objection can be urged; ϵ, a, and o can be '*consonans*' as well as ι and υ (Sievers, Phonetik, p. 123): the contractions with the root-vowels into the vowel-forms actually occurring would

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also pass criticism, though it is to be noted that in the first perpendicular column of Table III. the *semiconsonantal* elements impress their vocalic color on the result (εε, εα, εο : η, ᾱ, ω), while in the second perpendicular column the semiconsonantal element succumbs, and the result of the contraction (ω) has the *vocalic color of the real root-vowel* (ο).

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

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

The a^e-series yields two real vowels: a^e and a^o (*e* and *o*) and the following sounds wavering between consonantal and vocalic function: *y* and *i*; *v* and *u*; *r* and *ṛ* (*l* and *ḷ*); *n* and *ṇ*, *m* and *ṃ*; perhaps also the nasals corresponding to the two Indo-European guttural series, which could be designated by *ñ* and *ṇ̃*, and *n̄* and *ṇ̄*. Its diphthongs would be *ei*, *oi*, *eu*, *ou*, (in a wider sense of the term also *er*, *or* (*el*, *ol*); *en*, *on*; *em*, *om*, and even *eñ*, *oñ*; *eñ̄*, *oñ̄*).

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The $\bar{e}$-series yields: $\bar{e}$ and $\bar{o}^1$ (so designated to differentiate it from the $\bar{o}$'s of the two following series) and *e*.

The $\bar{a}$-series yields: $\bar{a}$ and $\bar{o}^2$; and *a*.

The $\bar{o}$-series yields: $\bar{o}^3$ and $\bar{o}^4$ and *o*. Of diphthongal material in which the first part is a long vowel there appears certainly at least: *āu* in the stem *nāu-*; Ionic (not pan-hellenic) *νηῦ-ς*; Sanskrit *nāú-s*; Latin *nāv-is*.

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

Pure short vowels:	*ĕ* ——	*ŏ*;	*ă*
Their diphthongs:	*ei* ——	*oi*;	*ai*
	eu ——	*ou*;	*au*
Long vowels:	$\bar{e}$ ——	$\bar{o}^1$	
	$\bar{a}$ ——	$\bar{o}^2$	
	$\bar{o}^3$ ——	$(\bar{o}^4)$	

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

One diphthong: *āu*

Semiconsonants: *y-i*; *v-u*; *r-ṛ*; (*l-ḷ*); *m-ṃ*; *n-ṇ* (*ñ-ṇ̃*; *n̄-ṇ̄*).

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SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

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

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

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

The following examples illustrate by comparison the formation of words: —

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stāre, to stand.
abstāre, to stand away from.
constāre, to stand together.
distāre, to stand apart.
exstāre, to stand out or forth.
instāre, to stand in or upon.
stăbilis, that stands firm, steady, stable.
stăbilitas, a standing firm, stability.
stăbulum, a standing-place, a stable.
stătus, a standing, position, condition.
stătuere, to cause to stand, to establish.

Comparing these words with one another, we find in them all

1, a common syllable, *sta*.

2, a common meaning, expressed in English by the word 'stand.' The syllable *sta* is called the root of the words. We observe that its vowel is long in some of the words and short in others. The root has, therefore, two forms, *stā*, *stă*. These are called respectively the strong and the weak form. The syllable *sta*, which appears as a root in the preceding examples, is found with a changed form in some other kindred words. For example, in *solstitium*, the solstice, it appears as *sti*. In this and similar cases, the form which corresponds with the root may conveniently be called the root-equivalent.

Let us now examine words for the purpose of ascertaining the form and meaning of their prefixes and suffixes.

fragĭlis, easily broken, fragile.
docĭlis, easily taught, docile.
amabĭlis, worthy to be loved, amiable.
stabĭlis, that stands firm, steady, stable.

In these examples, *frag* is a root meaning break; *doc* is a root meaning teach; *sta* is a root meaning stand; *ama* is a stem of the verb *amare*, to love. From these and other examples, we find that the suffixes *-ĭlis* and *-bĭlis* are used with roots

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and verb-stems to form verbal adjectives expressing quality or capability. By a similar method of comparison widely extended and applied to the words of kindred languages, we may determine for each language the form and meaning of its roots and the form and meaning of its prefixes and suffixes.

The following plan of study is recommended in using this Etymology: —

Page xv., 7 to end of Suggestions: Sets 2, 3, 10, 12, 32. Part I., Chapters I.–IV. (pages 1–14). Sets 33, 69, 99, 104. Chapter V. (pages 14–20). Sets 112, 120, 142, 175, 225, 234, 236, 256, 344, 348, 440, 459, 493, 496, 509, 525. Sets (including the preceding sets) 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 28, 29, 32, 33, 44, 45, 48, 54, 57, 67, 69, 80, 83, 99, 104, 112, 120, 125, 142, 175, 188, 189, 210, 213, 219, 224, 225, 234, 236, 256, 339, 344, 348, 350, 358, 369, 374, 377, 386, 387, 396, 400, 408, 410, 414, 426, 440, 459, 475, 493, 496, 500, 502, 509, 519, 525.

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EXPLANATIONS.

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

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

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

† denotes that a word is borrowed from Greek.

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

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

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PART I.

Principles of Etymology.

CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II.

GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

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

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

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

CHAPTER III.

ROOTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV.

ALPHABETIC SOUNDS.

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

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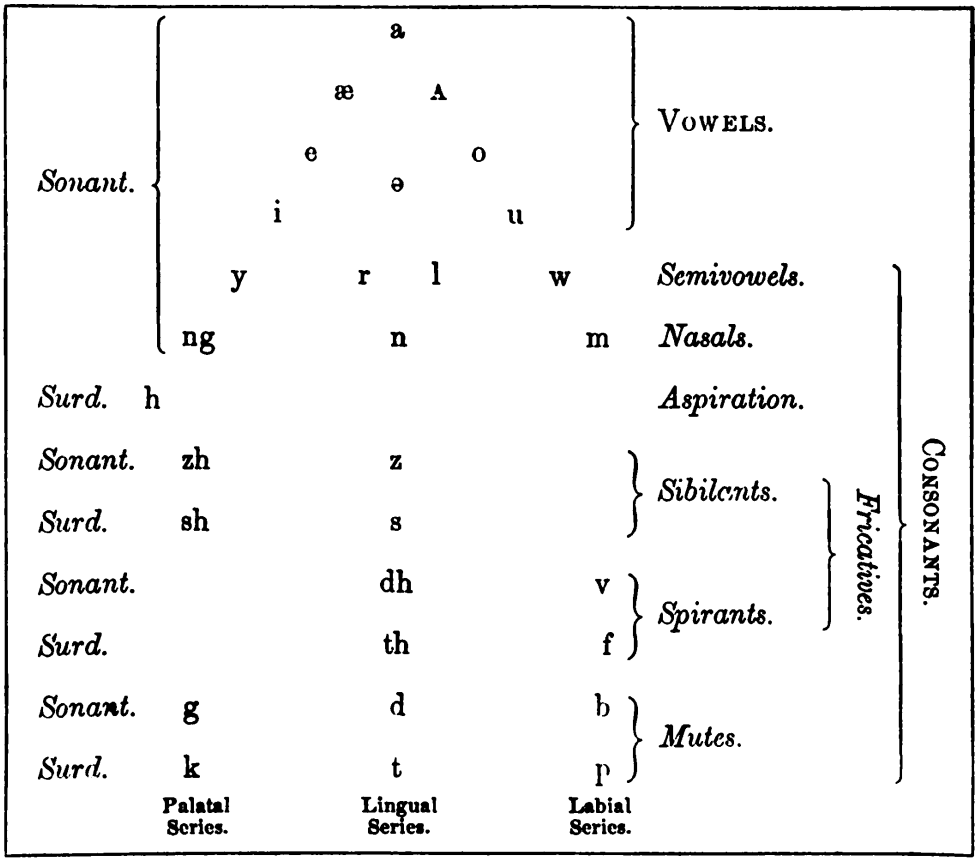
ment has been applied (Whitney's "Life and Growth of Language," p. 62) in the following scheme to represent the alphabetic sounds of the English language: —



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

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

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

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

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Sounds of the Indo-European Alphabet.

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

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

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

Sounds of the Sanskrit Alphabet.

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

Sounds of the Greek Alphabet.

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

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group; ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ like α, η, ω. Of the consonants, β, δ, κ, π, τ, ρ, λ, μ, ν, ψ are sounded like their corresponding letters in English; γ before κ, γ, ξ, and χ has the sound of *n* in *anger* (= *ng* in *ring*), and in any other position it has the sound of *g* in *get;*

Sonant.		α		Vowels.
		ε	ο	
		η	ω	
		ι	υ	
		ρ	λ	*Semivowels.*
	γ (= *Eng.* ng)	ν	μ	*Nasals.*
Surd.	῾			*Aspiration.*
Surd.		σ		*Sibilant (fricative).*
Surd.	χ	θ	φ	*Aspirated Mutes.*
Sonant.	γ	δ	β	*Mutes.*
Surd.	κ	τ	π	
Sonant.		ζ		*Double Consonants.*
Surd.	ξ		ψ	
	Palatal Series.	**Lingual Series.**	**Labial Series.**	

Consonants.

σ has the sound of *s* in *so.* The letters φ, θ, χ probably had at first the sounds of *ph, th, ch,* in Eng. *uphill, hothouse, blockhead;* afterwards they were sounded as in Eng. *graphic, pathos,* and German *machen.* The letter ξ is sounded as *x* in *mix;* ζ may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone.*

Sounds of the Latin Alphabet.

For etymological purposes, the Roman (or Phonetic) method of pronunciation is to be employed. According to this method, ā is pronounced as in *far;* ē as in *they;* ī as in *machine;* ō as

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

	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.	Labial Series.			
Sonant.		a		Vowels.		
	i	e y	o u	Vowels.		
	j	r l	v	*Semivowels.*		Consonants.
	n (= *Eng.* ng)	n	m	*Nasals.*		Consonants.
Surd.	h			*Aspiration.*		Consonants.
Surd.		s		*Sibilant.*	*Fricatives.*	Consonants.
Surd.			f	*Spirant.*	*Fricatives.*	Consonants.
Surd.	ch	th	ph	*Aspirated Mutes.*		Consonants.
Sonant.	g	d	b	*Mutes.*		Consonants.
Surd.	c, k, q	t	p	*Mutes.*		Consonants.
Sonant.		z		*Double Consonants.*		Consonants.
Surd.	x			*Double Consonants.*		Consonants.

interruption. The diphthongs are (*ai*), *ae*, *ei*, (*oi*), *oe*, *ui*, *au*, *cu*, (*ou*); the forms inclosed in parenthesis being found only in early Latin. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *ai* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ae* originally sounded as (Roman) *ăē*, later as (Roman) *ē*; *ei* as *ei* in *eight*; *oi* as *oi* in *oil*; *oe* nearly as German *oe* in *Oel*, or Eng. *o* in *world*; *ui* as *uee* in *queen*; *au* as *ou* in *house*; *cu* as *eu* in *feud*; *ou* as *ou* in *group*. Of the consonants, *b*, *d*, *p*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* are sounded as in

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

CHAPTER V.

PHONETIC CHANGE.

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

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

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It may be illustrated by the following table: —

	I.					
1.	Greek **θ** . . .	θυγάτηρ	θῆρ	θύρα	μέθυ	
	Latin **f** . . .		*fera*	*fores*		
2.	English **d** . . .	*daughter*	*deer*	*door*	*mead*	
3.	German **t** or **th** = **t**	*tochter*	*thier*	*thor*	*meth*	
	II.					
1.	Greek **δ** . . .	ὀδούς	δαμᾶν	δύο	ἔδειν	ὕδωρ
	Latin **d** . . .	*dens*	*domare*	*duo*	*edere*	*unda*
2.	English **t** . . .	*tooth*	*tame*	*two*	*eat*	*water*
3.	German **z** or **s** . .	*zahn*	*zähmen*	*zwei*	*essen*	*wasser*
	III.					
1.	Greek **τ** . . .	τύ (σύ)	τρεῖς		τό	
	Latin **t** . . .	*tu*	*tres*	*tenuis*	is-*tud*	*frater*
2.	English **th** . . .	*thou*	*three*	*thin*	*that*	*brother*
3.	German **d** . . .	*du*	*drei*	*dünn*	*das*	*bruder*

General Table of Grimm's Law.

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

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PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

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

RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

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

I. Weak Articulation.

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

Vowel-Change.

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

1. In Greek and Latin to ε, *e*: √SAD, ἕδος, *sedes.* This change was very extensive even in the Graeco-Italic period.
2. In Greek and Latin, to ο, *o*: √DAM, δόμος, *dŏmus.*
3. In Greek, to ι: Indo-Eur., *dá-dhā-mi;* Greek, τί-θη-μι.
4. In Latin, to *i*, — a very frequent change, especially in the second member of a compound word: √KAP, *capio*, *accipio.*

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

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

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

Consonant-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION.

1. In Greek and Latin we have a change from original surd to sonant; *e.g.*, orig. *k* to γ, *g*: √PAK, πήγνυμι, *pagus*.

2. Greek shows an aversion to the original letters, *y*, *s*, and *v*; orig. *y* disappears, or is seen only in its effects; *v* appears as *F*; *s* is retained at the end of roots and words, but initial *s* before a vowel is generally changed to the rough breathing.

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

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

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

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

IV. DISSIMILATION. The rules are given in the grammars. Examples are ἀδτέον, ἀστέον; ἐ-θύ-θην, ἐτύθην; θί-θη-μι, τίθημι; *claudtrum*, *claustrum*.

II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION.

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

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

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

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

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IV. ASPIRATION. Examples are **φρουρός**, for **προορός**; **ἐπίβαθρον**, for **ἐπίβατρον**; **ὕδωρ** from √UD.

VOWEL-INCREASE.

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

Vowels of the Indo-European Language.

	Fund.-Vowel.	*First Step.*	*Second Step.*
a-scale	*ă*	a + a = *aa* = *ā*	a + aa = *āa* = *ā*
i-scale	*ĭ*	a + i = *ai*	a + ai = *āi*
u-scale	*ŭ*	a + u = *au*	a + au = *āu*

Vowels of Sanskrit.

		Weakening.	*Fund.-Vowel.*	*First Step.*	*Second Step.*
a-scale .	loss	*i, u; ī, ū*	*ă*	*ā*	*ā*
i-scale .			*ĭ*	*ē*	*āi*
u-scale .			*ŭ*	*ō*	*āu*

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Vowels of Greek.

		Weakening.	*Fund.-Vowel.*	*First Step.*	*Second Step.*
a-scale .	loss	ι, υ	ε, ο, ᾰ	ο, ᾱ, η	ω
i-scale .			ῐ	ει (αι)	οι
u-scale .			ῠ	ευ (αυ)	ου (ᾱυ)

Vowels of Latin.

(Old-Latin in heavy type.)

		Weakening.	*Fund.-Vowel.*	*First Step.*	*Second Step.*
a-scale .	loss	*i*, *u*	*ĕ*, *ŏ*, *ă*	*o*, *ē*, *ā*	*ō*
i-scale .			*ĭ*	**ei**, *ī*, *ē*, **ai**, *ae*	**oi**, *oe*, *ū*
u-scale .			*ŭ*	**eu**, *au*, *ō*	**ou**, *ū*

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

In Greek,—

1. Radical ε is raised to ο: √φερ, φόρος; √γεν, γέγονα.
2. " α " ᾱ, η: √λᾰκ, λέ-ληκ-α, λε-λᾱκ-α.
3. " ι " ει: √ῐ, εἶ-μι; √πῐθ, πείθω.
4. " ι " οι: √ῐ, οἶ-μος; √πῐθ, πέποιθα.
5. " υ " ευ: √φῠγ, φεύγ-ω.

In Latin, —

1. Radical *a* is raised to *ā*, *ē*: √*ăg*, *amb-āg-es*, *ēg-i*.
2. " *e* " *o*: √*mĕn*, *mŏn-eo*.
3. " *e* " *ē*: √*tĕg*, *tēg-ula*.
4. " *i* " *ī*, *oe*: √*fĭd*, *fīd-us*, *foed-us*.
5. " *u* " *ū*: √*dŭc*, *dūc-o*.

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CHAPTER VI.

THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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value, which is best expressed by a°. So Brugman's assumption, that the European triad *ă, ĕ, ŏ* was more original than the Indo-Iranian *ă*, became an assured fact of science.

I.

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

If, then, the root is to be looked for in the strong forms, the result is a double root where there exist two strong forms, a single root where there is but one. We should arrive then at such roots for the Greek: πετ-ποτ, δει-δοι [in δε(*y*)ος and δε-δοι-κα]; χευ, χου [in χέ(*F*)ω and χο(*F*)εύς]; λειπ-λοιπ; ελευθ-ελουθ; μεν-μον; στελ-στολ, πενθ-πονθ, etc.; single roots λᾱθ, λᾱβ, φᾱ, στᾱ, etc. The *weakest* form πτ, δι, κλι, λιπ, ἐλυθ, μν, στλ, πνθ, λᾰθ, φᾰ, στᾰ, etc., has provisionally been termed a *reduced* form. It will not require very keen perception or close scrutiny to perceive that the term '*reduced*' is false. We must here watch lest grammatical method and terminology obscure the facts of language. In ἴ-μεν : εἶ-μι, ι is no more a reduction from εἰ than εἰ the *vowel-increase* of ι; they are forms as perfectly independent of one another as λείπω and λέλοιπα, as βέλος and βολή. When the form ἴ-μεν (originally ἰ-μέν) came into existence, *it did not start from an accented base* εἴ, which

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

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

Class AA.		Class BB.	
Strong Forms.	*Weak Forms.*	*Strong Forms.*	*Weak Forms.*
I. μεν		I. and II.	III.
II. μον	III. μν	στᾱ	στᾰ
I. πειθ		I. and II.	III.
II. ποιθ	III. πιθ	θη	θε
I. πετ		I. and II.	III.
II. ποτ	III. πτ	λᾱθ	λᾰθ
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

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

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II.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consonants:	*y*	*v*	*r*	*l*	*n*	*m*
Vowels:	*i*	*u*	*r̥*	*l̥*	*a, an*	*a, am*

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

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

Consonants:	(*y*)	(*F*)	ρ	λ	ν	μ
Vowels:	ι	υ	αρ, ρα	αλ, λα	α, αν	α, αμ

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

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

Consonants:	*j*	*v*	*r*	*l*	*n*	*m*
Vowels:	*i*	*u*	Goth. *aúr* H. G. *or*	Goth. *ul* H. G. *ol*	*un*	*um*

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The following is the system for Latin : —

Consonants :	*j*	*v*	*r*	*l*	*n*	*m*
Vowels :	*i*	*u*	*or* (*ur*)	*ul* (*ol*)	*en*	*cm*

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

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

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

III.

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

The following scheme will illustrate the subject: —

Indo-European.			Sanskrit.			Zend.	
k^1	g^1	gh^1	*k*	*g*	*gh*	*k* (*kh*)	*g* (*gh*)
k^2	g^2	gh^2	*c*, *ç*	*j*	*jh*	*c* (*sh*)	*j* (*zh*)

Indo-European.			Greek.					
k^1	g^1	gh^1	κ	γ	χ	π	β	φ
						τ	δ	θ
k^2	g^2	gh^2			κ	γ	χ	

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

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

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

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

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

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

I.	πετ	στελ	περθ	πενθ	ρευ (ρεϝ)	πειθ, etc.
II.	ποτ	στολ	πορθ	πονθ	ρου (ροϝ)	ποιθ, etc.
III.	πτ	σταλ	πραθ	παθ	ρυ	πιθ, etc.

which is not expressed by a distinct sign in the Indo-Aryan languages, but there manifests itself in the palatals of the Indo-European series k^1, g^1, gh^1; namely, *c*, *j*, *h*.

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

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

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

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

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

The facts and principles illustrated by these examples for the Indo-Iranian languages are represented in Greek also. The variation takes place here between *labials* (which represent original gutturals) and the *dentals* of Curtius' dentalism, which take the place of palatals. Not indeed in so widely diffused a manner has the original difference between the labials (= gutturals) and dentals (= palatals) been held fast; it has

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

$$\tau, \delta, \theta : \pi, \beta, \phi = \text{Sk. } c, j, h : k, g, gh.$$

Greek palatalization appears in the following cases: —

1. τίς, gen. τε(σ)ο, τε : πό-τερος = Zend *cis*, *cahyā*, *ca* : Sk. *ka-tarás*.
2. πέντ-ε : πέμπ-τος = Sk. *páñc-a* : *pank-ti-s*.
3. τρι-οττίς, ὅσσε, ὅσσομαι : ὄψομαι.
4. ὀδελός : ὀβολός.

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

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

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

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

IV.

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

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

A.	B.	C.
πετ, ποτ	δε(y), δοι	λειπ, λοιπ
ἐδ, (ὀδ) in the	χευ, χο(F)	ἐλευθ, ἐλουτθ
Goth. perf.	δερ, δορ	δερκ, δορκ
at, etc.	στελ, στολ	κλεπ, κλοπ
	μεν, μον	πενθ, πονθ
	τεμ, τομ	βεμφ, βομφ
	etc.	etc.

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

A.	B.	C.
πτ	δι	λιπ
σ	χυ	ἐλυθ
etc.	δρ	δρκ
	στλ	κλπ
	μν	πνθ
	τμ, etc.	βμφ, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

	I.	II.	III.
AA	πείθ-ω, τεῖχ-ος φείγ-ω, ζεῦγ-ος μέν-ω, μέν-ος	πέ-ποιθ-α ἐλ-ήλουθ-α μέ-μον-α	ἐ-πέ-πιθ-μεν, πισ-τός ἐλ-ήλυθ-μεν, φυκ-τός μέ-μα-μεν, -μά-τος
BB	λᾰ́θ-ω, λᾰθ-ος ἵ-στη-μι, στή-μων τί-θη-μι, θή-μων δί-δω-μι, δώ-τωρ	λέ-λᾰθ-α ἕ-στη-κα ἔ-θη-κα δέ-δω-κα	λέ-λασ-μαι, -λασ-τος ἕ-στᾰ́-μεν, στᾰ́-τός τέ-θε-μαι, θε-τός δέ-δο-μαι, δο-τός

The Latin exhibits ablaut consisting in variation between long and short vowels in *scāb-i* : *scăb-o*; *fōd-i* : *fŏd-io*; *ōd-i* : *ŏd-ium*, etc. Sanskrit has not often kept this kind of formation undisturbed; it appears in *ça-çăd-a* : *çā-çăd-ús*; *á-sthā-t* : *sthi-tá-s*, etc.

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

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

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

Very different is the state of our knowledge with regard to the *former* question. The cause whose workings we see in the difference between *πισ-τός*, and *πείθ-ω* and *πέ-ποιθ-α*, is perfectly well known. It is the varying position of the accent which creates the difference between strong and weak forms. The languages which have preserved this ablaut best, have fortunately also with it preserved a sufficient amount of data for its explanation.

The Vedic texts which are accented show that, as a rule, the strong form of the root occurs when the tone rests on the root; the weak form, when the tone rests on inflectional elements; so *é-mi* (*aᵉi-mi*) : *i-más*; *da-dárç-a* : *da-dṛç-ús*; *vác-as* : *uk-tás*, etc.

The Greek originally possessed the law of accentuation indicated by these examples to much the same extent as the old Aryan language of India. But in the historical period of the language a new principle, the recessive accentuation, has usurped its place, leaving but a few fossilized remnants of the old method. In *θρασ-ύς*, *πισ-τός*, *λε-λασ-μένος*, *λιπ-έ-σθαι*, etc., we have survivals of the older accentuation, accompanied by the weak form of the root. Generally the accent has been subjected to the new law; usually, however, without disturbing the form of the root which had accompanied the old accent.

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

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

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

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

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

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PART II.

Regular Substitution of Sounds.

Indo-European.	*Sanskrit.*	*Greek.*	*Latin.*
a	a	ă ε o	a e o
			i u
â	â	ā η ω	â ê ô
i	i	ĭ	i
			e
î ?	î	ī	i
u	u	ŭ	u
			o
û ?	û	ū	u
ai	ê	αι ει οι	ai ê oi
			ae oe î û
âi	âi	ᾳ ῃ ῳ	
au	ô	αυ ευ ου	au o
			u
âu	âu	αυ ηυ	au
k	k kh k′ ç	κ	c q
g	g g′	γ	g

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

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K

k; k, kh, k′, ç; κ; c, k, q, (seldom **g**).

1. ak, ank; ak′; ἀγκ; anc, unc; bend, curve.

ἀγκ-ών, a bend; *ἄγκ-ος*, a bend, hollow, valley; *ὄγκ-ος*, a bend, hook, barb; *ἄγκ-ύλος*, crooked; *ἄγκ-ῡρα*, an *anchor*.

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

2. ak; aç; ακ; ac; sharp, pointed, swift.

ἄκ-ων, a javelin; *ἄκ-ανος*, *ἄκ-αινα*, a thorn; *ἄκ-ρος*, at the point or end, highest, outermost; *ἄκ-ρις*, *ὄκ-ρις*, a mountain-peak; *ὠκ-ύς*, swift; *ὀξ-ύς*, sharp, keen, swift, [*oxide*, *oxygen*, *oxytone*].

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

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

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

arc-eo, to shut up, to keep off; **co-erc-eo**, to enclose something on all sides or wholly, to restrain, confine, *coerce;* **ex-erc-eo** (lit. to thrust or drive out of an inclosure), to drive on, keep at work, to *exercise;* **ex-erc-itium**, *exercise;* **ex-erc-ĭtus**, a trained or disciplined body of men, an army; **arx**, a citadel, height, defence; **arc-a**, a chest, [*ark*]; **arc-ānus**, trusty, secret; **arc-ānum**, a secret, a mystery.

4. **ἄρκτος**, a bear.

Arctos, the Great and the Lesser Bear (Ursa Major et Minor); **ursus** (for **urcsus**), a bear; **ursa**, a she-bear.

5. **—; δαϛ; δακ; —;** bite.

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

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

lacrĭma, lacrŭma (old form **dacrima, dacruma**), a tear, [*lachrymal*]; **lacrĭmo, lacrŭmo**, to weep. The root is perhaps the same as of No. 5.

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

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

8. **δέκα**, ten.

dĕcem, *ten;* **Dĕcember** (**decem** and **-ber** = **fer**, Sanskrit **bhar**, to carry, bear), *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year (reckoned from March); **dĕcĭmus, dĕcŭmus**, the tenth, [*decimal*].

9. **—; darϛ; δερκ, δρακ; —;** see.

δέρκ-ομαι, to look, to see; **δέργ-μα**, a look; **δράκ-ων**, a *dragon;* **δορκ-άς**, a gazelle.

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10. dak; dic; δικ, δεικ; dīc; show.

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

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

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

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

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

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

δα-δύσσε-σθαι, to draw.

dūc-o, to lead, conduct, draw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, di, e, in, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, se, sub, subter, super, trans), [*abduce, abduction, adduce, adduction, circumduct, circumduction, condúce, condúct, conduction, cónduct, deduce, deduction, diduction, educe, eduction, induce, induct, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, próduce, próduct, production, reduce, reduction, retroduction,*

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

13. **ϝίκοσι,** Bœot. **Fίκατι,** twenty.

vīginti, twenty; **vīcesĭmus, vīcensĭmus, vīgesĭmus,** the twentieth.

14. **vik; vik′; Fικ, ικ; vic;** yield, give way.

ϝείκ-ω, to yield.

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

15. **ἑκατόν,** a hundred. Sk. **çata-m.**

centum, a hundred, [*cent*]; **centesĭmus,** the hundredth; **centŭria,** an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred, a *century;* **centŭrio,** a commander of a hundred men, a *centurion.*

16. **vak; vaç; Fεκ, ἑκ; vic;** will, desire.

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

in-vī-tus (= **in-vic-i-tus**), unwilling.

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

sŏcer, a father-in-law; **socrus,** a mother-in-law.

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

ἕλκ-ω, to draw; **ὁλκ-ή,** a drawing; **ὁλκ-ός,** that which draws, that which is made by drawing, a furrow.

‡ **lăc-io,** to entice, allure, (compd. w. ad, e, in, per, pro), [*elicit*]; **de-lec-to** (intens.), to allure, delight, [*delectable*]; **delĭcātus,** alluring, *delicate;* **deliciōsus,** *delicious;* **lăqu-eus,** a snare; **il-lĕc-ĕbra,** enticement.

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19. **ἕλκος**, a wound, an ulcer.

ulcus, a sore, an *ulcer;* **ulcĕro**, to make sore, to cause to *ulcerate;* **ulcerātio**, *ulceration.*

20. Sk. rt. **ark′**, beam.

ἠλέκτωρ, the beaming sun; **ἤλεκτρον**, amber, a shining metal [*electricity*]; **Ἠλέκτρα**, Electra.

21. Greek rt. **ικ.**

ἰκ-μάς, moisture; **ἰκ-μαίνω**, to moisten.

22. Greek rt. **Fικ, ικ**, come.

ἵκ-ω, ἰκ-νέομαι, ἰκ-άνω, to come, reach; **ἰκ-έτης, ἰκ-τήρ**, a suppliant; **ἰκ-ἄνός**, coming far enough, sufficient; **ἵκ-μενος**, following, favorable.

23. **κάδος**, a jar or vessel for water or wine.

cădus, a large vessel for containing liquids.

24. **καθ-ἀρός**, clean, clear, pure; **καθ-αίρω**, to purify; **κάθ-αρσις**, purification, [*cathartic*].

cas-tus (= **cad-tus**), pure, *chaste;* **in-ces-tus**, impure, unchaste; **in-ces-tum, in-ces-tus**, unchastity, *incest;* **cas-tīgo** (**castum-ago**), to set right, to correct, *chastise, chasten, castigate.*

25. Pronominal stems, **ka, ki; —; κα, κο; —.**

καί, and. From the same stem comes **τε** with **τ** for **κ**.

que, and.

26. Greek rt. **κακ.**

κακ-ός, bad; **κακ-όω**, to maltreat; **κακ-ύνω**, to damage; **κάκ-η**, wickedness.

27. **κάλαμος**, a reed, a fishing-rod; **καλάμη**, a stalk; **καλαμεύς**, a reaper, an angler.

călămus, a reed; **culmus**, a stalk, *culm.*

28. **kar, kal, kla, kla-m; —; καλ; kal, cal, cla;** call.

κἄλ-έω, to call; **κλη-τήρ, κλή-τωρ**, one who calls or summons; **κλῆ-σις**, a calling, call; **κλη-τεύω**, to cite, to summon.

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căl-o, kăl-o, to call, call together, summon; **inter-călo,** to *intercalate;* **Căl-endae, Kăl-endae,** (the day when the order of days was proclaimed), the first day of the Roman month, the Calends; **Căl-endārius, Kăl-endārius,** of or pertaining to the Calends; **Căl-endārium, Kăl-endārium,** the interest-book of a money-lender, [*calendar*]; **inter-căl-āris,** *intercalar, intercalary;* **con-cĭl-ium,** an assembly, a *council;* **nomen-clā-tor,** one who calls by name; **nomen-clā-tūra,** a calling by name, *nomenclature;* **clas-sis** (= **cla-t-ti-s,** or = **κλα̂-σις** = **κλῆ-σις**), (a mustering, a summons), a *class,* an army, a fleet; **classĭcus,** (of or belonging to a classis), belonging to a class of the Roman people, belonging to the first class, of the highest rank, *classical;* **clā-mo,** to call, cry out, shout, [*claim*], (compd. w. ad, com, de, ex, in, pro, re, sub), [*acclaim, acclamation, declaim, declamation, exclaim, exclamation, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, reclamation*]; **clā-mĭto** (freq.), to cry out violently, to vociferate; **clā-mor,** a loud call, a shout, a cry, *clamor.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

cămur, cămŭrus, crooked, turned inwards; †**caměra**, †**camăra**, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, [*chamber*].

32. **kan; —; καν; can;** sound.

καν-άσσω, καν-άζω, to sound; **καν-αχή**, a sharp sound; **κόναβος**, a ringing, clashing; **κύκνος**, a swan.

căn-o, to sing (compd. w. com, in, ob, prae, re, sub); **cănōrus**, melodious; **can-to** (freq.), to sing, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [*chant, cant, chanticleer, enchant, incantation, recant*]; **can-tor**, a singer; **can-trix**, a songstress; **prae-cen-tor** (fr. **prae-cĭn-o**), a leader in music, a *precentor;* **in-cen-tor** (fr. **in-cĭn-o**), a precentor, an inciter; **in-cen-tīvus** (adj.), that strikes up or sets the tune, that provokes or incites; **in-cen-tīvum**, an *incentive;* **can-tus**, song, music; **can-tillo** (dim. fr. **can-to**), to sing low, to hum, [*cantillate*]; **can-tĭcum**, a song, a solo; **can-ticŭlum** (dim.), a little song, a *canticle;* **ac-cen-tus** (fr. **accĭno**), a blast, signal, *accent*, tone; **con-cen-tus**, harmony, *concént.*

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

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

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

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eagerly; **anti-cĭp-o,** to take before, to *anticipate;* **oc-cŭp-o,** to take possession of, to *occupy*, [*occupation*]; **prae-oc-cŭp-o,** to *preoccupy;* **căp-ax,** *capacious;* **căp-acitas,** *capacity;* **căp-istrum,** a halter; **cap-tor,** a hunter, a *captor;* **captīvus,** a *captive;* **căp-ŭlus, căp-ŭlum,** a tomb, a handle, a hilt; **manceps** (**mănus, căpio**), a purchaser, contractor; **man-cĭp-o, man-cŭp-o,** to make over as property, to transfer; **eman-cĭp-o,** to *emancipate;* **muni-cĭp-ium** (**munia, capio**), a free town; **municipālis,** *municipal;* **princeps** (**primus, capio**), first, chief; **principālis,** first, *principal;* **prae-ceptor,** one who takes beforehand, a ruler, *preceptor;* **re-cep-tācŭlum,** a *receptacle.*

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

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

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

κἄπ-ύω, to breathe forth; **κε-καφ-ηώς,** gasping; **καπ-νός,** smoke.

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

36. **κάπ-ρος,** a boar.

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

37. **κάρα, κάρηνον,** the head; **κρᾱνίον,** the skull, [*cranial,* N. Lat. *cranium*]; **κάρᾱνος,** a head, chief; **καρᾱνόω,** to achieve; **κορῦφή,** the head; **κρήνη,** a spring.

cĕrĕbrum, the brain, [*cerebral*].

38. **κῆρ, κέαρ, καρδ-ία, κραδ-ίη,** *heart.*

cor (st. **cord**), heart, [*cordial*]; **cordātus,** wise; **vēcors,** senseless.

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39. **καρκίνος**, a crab.

cancer, a crab [*cancer*].

40. Greek rt. **καρπ, κραπ.**

καρπ-άλῐμος, swift; **κραιπ-νός**, swift; **κραιπ-άλη**, a drunken headache; **κάλπη**, a gallop.

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

Latin rt. **carp.**

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

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

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

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

43. Greek rt. **καυ, καF.**

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

44. **ki; çi; κει** (stem); **qui, ci;** lie (recline).

κεῖ-μαι, to be laid, to lie; **κοί-τη**, a bed, a couch; **κοι-μάω**, to put to sleep; **κῶ-μος**, a jovial festivity, a revel; **κώ-μη**, a village, [*home*]; **κω-μῳδός** (**κῶμος, ἀείδω**), a comedian; **κω-μῳδία**, a comedy.

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

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

κεί-ω, κε-άζω, to split; **κέ-αρνον**, a carpenter's axe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

cal-lis, a path.

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

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

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

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ĕro, to hasten, *accelerate*, make haste; **cĕl-ox,** swift; **cĕl-ox,** a swift-sailing ship, a yacht; **prŏ-cel-la,** a violent wind, a storm.

49. **κέρας,** horn; **κερᾰός,** horned, of horn; **κρῑός** (?), a ram; **ῥινόκερως** (**ῥίς, κέρας**), the *rhinoceros*.

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

50. **κερ-ᾰσός,** the cherry-tree (**κερασός** is to **κέρας** as **cornus** to **cornu**); **κρᾰ́-νον, κρά-νεια,** the cornel-tree.

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

51. **skar; çar; κερ; —;** cut off, damage.

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

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

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

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

căp-ut, the head, [*cap*, *cape*, *captain*]; **căp-ĭtālis,** relating to or belonging to the head, relating to life, *capital;* **Căp-ĭtōlĭum,** the Capitol (at Rome), [a *capitol*]; **căp-ĭtŭlum,** (dim.), a small head, (in architecture) the capital of a column, (in late Latin) a *chapter*, section, [*capitulate*]; **căp-illus,** the hair of the head, the hair; **căp-illāris,** of or pertaining to the hair, [*capillary*]; **anceps,** [**an, caput**], (lit. two-headed), double, that extends on two opposite sides, wavering, doubtful; **bĭceps** (**bis, caput**), two-headed, divided into two parts; **praeceps** (**prae, căput**), headlong, (of places) steep, *precipitous;* **praeceps** (subst.), a steep place, a *precipice;* **prăecĭpĭto,** to throw down headlong, to *precipitate*.

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53. **skap; —; σκαπ; —;** dig.

κῆπ-os, a garden.

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

54. **ki; çi; κι; ci;** rouse, excite, go.

κί-ω, to go; **κί-νυμαι,** to move one's self, to go; **κῑ-νέω,** to move, to set in motion.

cĭ-ĕo (fr. the primitive form **cĭo** prevailing in the compounds, **accio, excio,** etc.), to put in motion, to move, disturb; **ac-cĭ-o,** to summon; **ex-ci-o,** to call out; **cĭ-tus,** put in motion, swift; **cĭ-to,** quickly; **cĭ-to** (freq.), to put into quick motion, rouse, summon, *cite;* **ex-cĭ-to,** to call out or forth, to *excite;* **in-cĭ-to,** to urge forward, to *incite;* **solli-cĭ-tus, solĭ-cĭ-tus** (**sollus,** [old word meaning 'entire'] **cieo**), wholly, *i.e.* violently moved, disturbed, *solicitous;* **sollĭ-cĭ-to, solĭ-cĭ-to,** to disturb, urge, *solicit.*

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

κλέπ-τω, to steal; **κλώψ, κλοπ-εύς, κλέπ-της,** a thief; **κλοπ-ή,** theft, [*klopemania, klcptomania*].

clĕp-o, to steal.

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

κλη-ῑ́-s, κλείς, a key; **κλεί-ω,** to shut.

clāv-i-s, a key; **clāv-icŭla** (dim.), a small key, [*clavicle*]; **clāv-us,** a nail; **clau-d-o** (in compounds **cludo**), to shut, *close,* (compd. w. circum, com, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, prae, re, se), [*conclude, disclose, exclude, include, inclose, interclude, preclude, recluse, seclude*]; **claus-tra** (in sing. **claustrum,** rare), a lock, door, defence; **claudus,** lame.

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

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

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

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participle **clinatus,** inclined), [*lean*]; **ac-clī-no,** to lean on or against; **dē-clī-no,** to turn aside or away, to *declinc*, [*declination, declcnsion*]; **in-clī-no,** to bend in any direction, to *inclinc*, [*inclination*]; **re-clī-no,** to bend or lean back, to *rccline.*

58. **kru, klu; çru; κλυ; clu;** hear.

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

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

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

κλύ-ζω, to wash; **κλύ-δων,** a wave.

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

60. **sku, skav; kav; κοϝ; cav;** look, observe.

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

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

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61. **κόγχη, κόγχος,** a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle).

concha, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle), mussel-shell, snail-shell, trumpet, [*conch, conchology*].

62. **ku; kû; —; —;** scream.

κόκκυξ, a *cuckoo;* **κόκκῡ,** the cuckoo's cry; **κυκκύζω,** to cry like a cuckoo, to crow.

cŭcūlus, a cuckoo.

63. **κολ-ωνός, κολ-ωνή,** a hill; **κολ-οφών,** a summit.

cel-sus, high, lofty; **ante-cel-lo,** to surpass; **ex-cel-lo,** to raise, to rise, to *excel;* **prae-cel-lo,** to distinguish one's self, to excel; **cŏl-ŭmen, cul-men,** the summit, [*culminate*]; **cŏl-umna,** a *column,* a pillar; **col-lis,** a hill.

64. **skap; —; κοπ; —;** cut, strike.

κόπ-τω, to strike, to cut, [*apocope, syncope*]; **κόμ-μα,** that which is struck, that which is knocked off, a piece, a short clause of a sentence, [*comma*]; **κοπ-ή,** a striking, a cutting in pieces; **κοπ-εύς,** a chisel; **κοπ-ίς,** a broad, curved knife; **κόπ-ις,** a prater, a wrangler; **κόπ-ος,** a striking, suffering, weariness; **κοπ-ιάω,** to be tired; **κοπ-άζω,** to grow tired or weary; **κωφ-ός,** blunt, dumb, deaf.

65. **kar; —; —; —;** croak.

κόρ-αξ, a raven; **κορ-ώνη,** a *crow.*

These words are probably akin to the onomatop. words **κράζω** [rt. **κραγ**], to *croak* [like the raven]; **κρώζω,** to cry like a crow, to caw.

cor-vus, a raven; **cor-nix,** a crow.

66. **skar, skar-d, skra-d;** (**kûrd,** a spring, a leap); **κραδ; card;** swing.

κράδ-η, the quivering twig at the end of a branch, a branch; **κραδ-άω, κραδ-αίνω,** to swing.

card-o, a hinge; **card-inālis,** of a door-hinge, on which something turns or depends, principal, *cardinal.*

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

κραίν-ω, to accomplish, fulfil; *κράν-τωρ*, *κρεί-ων*, *κρέ-ων*, a ruler; **Κρόνος**, Cronos (identified with the Latin Saturnus), son of Uranus and Gaia; *κρᾰ-τύς*, strong; *κρᾰ-τύνω*, to strengthen; *κρά-τος*, *κάρ-τος*, strength; *κρα-τέω*, to be strong, to rule; *κάρ-τερος*, *κρα-ταιός*, strong, mighty; *ἀριστοκρατία* (*ἄριστος*, best), the rule of the best-born, an *aristocracy*; *αὐτο-κρᾰ́τής*, (*αὐτός*, self), ruling by one's self, having full power, [*autocrat*]; *δημο-κρατία* (*δῆμος*, the people), *democracy*, popular government.

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

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

κρέ-ας, flesh; *κρεῖ-ον*, a meat-tray.

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

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

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

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

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discreet, seccrn, sccrete, secret, sccretary]; **cer-tus** (part.), determined; **cer-tus** (adj.), established, *certain;* **cer-tō, cer-tē,** certainly; **cer-to** (freq.), to decide something by a contest, to fight; **con-cer-to,** to contend zealously, [*concért, cóncert*]; **de-cer-to,** to fight earnestly, to fight it out; **crī-brum,** a sieve; **crī-men** [contr. from **cernimen,** (lit. a judicial decision)], a charge, a *crime;* **criminālis,** *criminal;* **crimino,** to accuse, to *criminate;* **dis-crī-men,** separation, distinction; **dis-crī-mĭno,** to separate, distinguish, *discriminate.*

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

κρύ-ος, κρυ-μός, icy-cold, frost; *κρυό-ομαι,* to be icy-cold; *κρυό-εις,* chilling; *κρυ-σταίνομαι,* to be congealed; *κρύ-σταλλος,* ice, *crystal.*

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

71. Greek rt. **κτα, κταν, κτεν.**

κτείν-ω, to kill; *κτόν-ος,* murder; *καίν-ω,* to kill.

72. Greek rt. **κτι.**

ἐϋ-κτί-μενος, well-built; *περι-κτί-ονες, ἀμφι-κτί-ονες,* the dwellers around, neighbors; *κτί-ζω,* to settle, found, build; *κτί-σις,* a founding, a settling.

73. ku; çvĭ; κυ, κοι; —; swell, be hollow.

κυ-έω, to be pregnant; *κύ-ος, κύ-ημα, κῦ-μα,* a foetus; *κῦ-μα,* the swell of the sea, wave; *κύ-αρ, κύ-τος,* a hollow; *κοῖ-λος,* hollow; *κοι-λία,* a belly; *καυ-λός,* a stalk.

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

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

κυρ-τός, curved, [*crook*]; **κίρ-κος,** a circle, a kind of hawk which flies in a circle; **κυλ-λός,** crooked; **κύ-κλος,** a circle, [*cycle, cycloid, cyclone, cyclopedia,* or *cyclopaedia* (**παιδεία,** education)]; **κυλ-ίω** (**κυλ-ίνδω**), to roll along; **κορ-ώνη,** anything curved, e.g., the curved stem of a ship; **κορ-ωνός, κορ-ωνίς,** curved.

cir-cus, a circular line, a circle; **cir-cŭlus** (contr. **circlus**), a circular figure, a *circle;* **cir-cŭlor,** to form a circle, [*circulate, circulation*]; **cir-cum, cir-cā,** around; **cŏr-ōna,** a garland, a crown, a circle of men, a *corona,* [*coronal, coronation, coronel, colonel* (prob.), *coroner, coronet*]; **cur-vus,** *curved.*

75. **κύ-ων,** a dog, [*cynic, cynosure*].

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

76. **κῶ-νος,** a pine-cone, a *cone,* [*conic, conical, hone*].

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

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

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

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

78. vark, valk, vlak, lak; (**vraç'k',** scindere); **Fρακ, Flακ, λακ; lac;** tear.

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

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

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

79. **λεύσσ-ω,** to *look.* (Connected, though not directly, with No. 80.)

80. **ruk, luk;** (**ruk′,** appear, shine); **λυκ; luc;** light, shine.

ἀμφι-λύκ-η, morning twilight; **λύχ-νος,** a lamp; **λευκ-ός** (adj.), light, white.

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

81. **λύκος,** a wolf.

lupus, a *wolf.*

82. **mak; makara-s; μακ; mac;** extend, make large.

μάκ-αρ, blessed; **μāκ-ρός,** long; **μῆκος,** length.

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

83. **nak; naç; νεκ; nec, noc;** perish, destroy, injure.

νέκ-υς, corpse; **νεκ-ρός** (noun), corpse; **νεκ-ρός** (adj.), dead.

nĕc-o, to kill; **per-nĕc-o,** to kill utterly or completely; **nex,** a violent death, murder, slaughter; **inter-nĕc-io, inter-nĭc-io,** a massacre, a general slaughter, a destruction; **inter-nĕc-ĭnus, inter-nĕc-ĭvus,** deadly, destructive, *internecine;* **per-nĭc-ies,** destruction, calamity; **per-nĭc-iōsus,** destructive, *pernicious;* **nŏc-eo,** to do harm, to injure; **noxa** (= *noc-sa*), harm, injury; **nox-ius,** injurious, *noxious,* guilty.

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84. nak; nak; (st. **νυκτ**); (st. **nocti**); perish, destroy, injure.

The root is the same as of No. 83, since night is said to be "no man's friend."

νύξ, night; **νύκ-τωρ** (adv.), by night, nightly; **νύκ-τερος, νυκ-τερινός** (adj.), by night, nightly; **νυκ-τερίς,** a bat.

nox, *night,* [*fortnight*]; **noctu, nocte, nox** (adv'ly), in the night; **noc-turnus,** *nocturnal;* **noc-tua,** a night-owl; an owl.

85. vik; viç; Fικ; vic; come, enter, settle.

οἶκος (*Fοῖκος*), **οἰκία,** house; **οἰκέτης,** an inmate of one's house; **οἰκέ-ω,** to inhabit, dwell.

vīc-us, a village, [*-wick, -wich,* as in *Berwick, Norwich*]; **vīc-īnus** (adj.), near, neighboring; **vīc-īnus** (subst.), a neighbor; **vīc-īnĭtas,** neighborhood, *vicinity;* **villa** (most probably for *vicula,* from *vicus*), a country-house, country-seat, farm, *villa,* [*vill, village, villain*].

86. ὀκτώ, eight; **ὄγδοος,** eighth.

octo, *eight;* **octāvus,** eighth, [*octave*].

87. pak; —; πεκ; pec; comb.

πέκ-ω, πείκ-ω, πεκ-τέ-ω, to comb, to shear; **πέκ-ος, πόκ-ος,** wool, fleece.

pec-to, to comb; **pec-ten,** a comb.

88. πεύκ-η, the fir; **πευκ-ών,** a fir-wood; **πεύκ-ινος,** of or made of fir.

89. Greek rt. **πικ.**

πικ-ρός, πευκ-εδανός, bitter, sharp; **ἐχε-πευκ-ές (βέλος),** sharp. Connection of this root with No. 88 is probable.

90. pik, pig; piç; πικ; pic, pig, pi-n-g; prick, prick with a needle, embroider, color, paint. (Connection of this root with Nos. 89 and 88 is probable).

ποικ-ίλος, many-colored.

ping-o, to *paint,* embroider, (compd. w. ad, de, ex, sub), [*depict*]; **pic-tor,** a painter; **pic-tūra,** painting, a painting, a *picture;* **pig-mentum,** paint, *pigment.*

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91. plak, pla-n-k; —; (st. πλακ); plac; spread out.

πλάξ, anything flat and broad; **πλάκ-ινος,** made of boards; **πλακ-οῦς,** a flat cake.

planc-a, a board, a *plank;* **plā-nus** (for *plac-nus*), even, level, flat, *plane.*

92. park, plak, plag; park′; πλεκ; plag, plec, plic; braid, plait, entwine.

πλέκ-ω, to plait, weave; **πλέγ-μα,** anything twined or plaited; **πλοκ-ή,** a twining, plaiting, anything plaited or woven; **πλόκ-ăμος,** a lock of hair.

plec-to, to plait, interweave; **am-plec-tor,** to wind or twine around, to encircle, embrace; **com-plec-tor,** to entwine around, [*complex, complexion*]; **plĭc-o,** to fold, to wind together, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, re), [*applicant, application, complicate, complication, explication, explicit, implicate, implication, implicit, replication*]; **sup-plĭc-o,** to kneel down or humble one's self, to *supplicate;* **sup-plic-atio,** a public prayer or *supplication;* **plăg-a,** a hunting-net; **plăg-ĭum,** man-stealing, kidnapping, [*plagiarist, plagiarism, plagiarize*].

93. πόρκος, a swine, hog, pig.

porcus, a swine, hog, pig, [*pork, porcupine,* (fr. *porcus,* swine, and *spina,* thorn)].

94. σκαιός, left, on the left hand or side, [*skew, askew*]; **σκαιότης,** left-handedness, awkwardness.

scaevus, left, toward the left side, awkward; **scaevĭtas,** awkwardness, misfortune.

95. —; —; (st. σκαλπ); scalp; cut, scratch.

σκάλοψ, σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξ, the mole.

scalp-o, to cut, scratch, engrave, [*scalp*]; **scalp-rum,** a sharp, cutting instrument, a knife; **scalp-ellum** (dim.), a small surgical knife, a *scalpel;* **talp-a** (= *stalp-a* = *scalp-a*), a mole.

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

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

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

97. skap; —; σκαπ, σκιπ, σκιμπ; scap; support.

σκήπ-τω, to support, to press against, to let fall upon; Dor. *σκᾶπ-ος, σκῆπ-τρον, σκήπ-ων,* a staff; *σκηπ-τός,* a gust of wind, a thunderbolt; *σκίμπ-τω,* collateral form of *σκήπτω; σκίπ-ων,* collateral form of *σκήπ-ων.*

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

98. Greek rt. **σκαπ.**

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

99. spak; spaç; σκεπ; spec; spy.

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

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

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100. **ska, skad; —; —; —;** cover.

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

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

101. **sku; sku; σκυ; scu;** cover.

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

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

102. Greek rt. **σκυλ.**

σκύλ-λω, to skin, flay, mangle.

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

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

Γ

g; g, g′; γ; g.

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

ἄγ-ω, ἀγ-ινέω, to lead, drive, hold, account; *ἀγ-ός, ἄκ-τωρ*, a leader; *ἀγ-ών*, an assembly, a contest; *ἀγ-υιά*, a street; *ὄγ-μος*, a straight line, a furrow; *ἄγ-ρα*, the chase, the prey; *ἀγ-ρεύω, ἀγ-ρέω*, to hunt, to catch; *ἡγ-έομαι*, to go before, to lead, believe, suppose, hold; *ἄξ-ιος*, weighing as much, worth as much, worthy; *ἀξ-ιόω*, to think or deem worthy of, to demand; *ἄγα-ν* (lit. drawing), very; *ἀγ-ήνωρ* (*ἄγαν, ἀνήρ*), manly, proud, stately.

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

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

105. Greek rt. **ἀγ.**

ἄζ-ομαι, to stand in awe of, to dread, to reverence; **ἀγ-νός,** pure; **ἅγ-ιος,** devoted to the gods, sacred, accursed; **ἁγ-ίζω,** to hallow, make sacred; **ἐν-αγ-ίζω,** to offer sacrifice to the dead; **ἄγ-ος,** consecration, sacrifice.

106. ἀγρό-ς (stem **ἀγρο**), a field; **ἄγριος,** living in the fields, wild; **ἀγριόω,** to make wild.

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

107. arg; arg′; rag′; ἀργ; arg; shine, be light or bright.

ἀργ-ός, ἀργ-ής, ἀργ-εννός, ἀργ-ινόεις, bright, white, shining; **ἄργ-υρος** (subst.), silver; **ἄργ-ιλλος, ἄργ-ῖλος,** white clay.

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

108. gau; —; γαυ, γαF; gau; be glad.

γαῦ-ρος, exulting, haughty; **γα-ί-ω,** to exult; **γη-θέω,** to rejoice; **γῆ-θος, γη-θοσύνη,** joy; **γη-θόσυνος,** glad; **γά-νυμαι,** to be glad; **γά-νος,** brightness, gladness.

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

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109. St. **γαλακτ** (nom. **γάλᾰ**), milk.
Latin stem, **lact** (nom. **lac**), milk, [*lacteal, lactation*].

110. *γαστήρ* (St. *γαστερ*), belly, [*gastric*].
venter (perh. for *gventer*), belly, [*ventricle, ventriloquist*]. Original initial *g* became *gv*, of which Latin retained *v*. Cf. No. 509 and 514.

111. gam; —; γεμ; gem; be full.
γέμ-ω, to be full; *γεμ-ίζω*, to fill; *γόμ-ος*, freight; *γομ-όω*, to load.
gĕm-o, to sigh, to groan; **gĕm-ĭtus**, a sighing, sigh, groan; **in-gĕm-o, in-gem-isco**, to groan or sigh over a thing.

112. ga, gan, gna; g′an; γεν, γα; gen, gna; beget, bring forth, produce, come into being, become.
γί-γν-ομαι (for *γι-γέν-ομαι*), to come into a new state of being, to come into being, to be born, to become; *γείν-ομαι*, to beget, bring forth, be born; *γέν-ος*, race; *γεν-εά*, race, family, [*genealogy*]; *γεν-έτηρ, γεν-έτης*, father, son; *γεν-έτειρα*, mother, daughter; *γέν-εσις*, origin, [*genesis*]; *γυν-ή*, woman; *γνή-σιος*, legitimate, genuine.
gi-gn-o (for *gi-gen-o*), to beget, bring forth, (compd. w. e, in, pro, re); **gen-ĭtor**, father; **pro-gen-ĭtor**, ancestor, *progenitor;* **gĕn-etrix** (less freq. **gen-itrix**) mother; **gen-s**, a clan, house, race, nation; **in-gens** (*in, gens*, that goes beyond its kind), vast, great; **gen-tīlis**, of or belonging to the same clan or race, national, foreign, [*gentile, genteel, gentle, gentleman, gentry*]; **gĕn-us**, birth, race, *genus*, [*generic*]; **in-gĕn-ium**, innate quality, natural disposition; **in-gĕn-iōsus**, of good natural abilities, *ingenious;* **in-gĕn-uus**, native, free-born, worthy of a freeman, frank, *ingenuous;* **prō-gĕn-ies**, descent, descendants, offspring, *progeny;* **gĕn-er**, son-in-law; **gĕn-ius** (the innate superior nature, the spirit), the tutelar deity of a person, place, etc., *genius;* **indi-gĕn-a**, native, *indigenous;* **gĕn-ŭīnus**, innate, *genuine;* **gĕn-erōsus**, of noble birth, noble-minded, *generous;* **gĕn-ĕro**, to beget, produce, *generate*, (compd. w. de, in, pro, re),

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

113. **γέρ-ανος,** a crane.

gr-us, a crane.

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

114. **γέρ-ων,** an old man; **γραῦ-ς,** an old woman; **γῆρ-ας,** old age. The Ind-Eur. rt. is *gar*, be old, become infirm.

115. **gus; gush; γευ; gus;** taste, try.

γεύ-ω, to give a taste of; **γεύ-ομαι,** to taste; **γεῦ-σις,** a tasting, taste; **γεῦ-μα,** a taste, food.

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

116. **γῆ** (contr. from **γέα**), **γα-ῖ-α,** Earth, land, the earth, [*geode, geodesy, geography, geology, geometry*]; **γεί-των,** a neighbor. The Indo-Eur. rt. is probably *ga*, go (No. 509) or No. 112.

117. **gar; gar; γαρ; gar;** sound, call.

γῆρ-υς, speech, voice; **γηρ-ύω,** to speak, [*care*].

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

118. Greek rt. **γλαφ.**

γλάφ-ω, to hew, dig, hollow out; **γλάφ-ῠ,** a hollow; **γλαφ-υρός,** hollow, smooth.

glăb-er, smooth, bald.

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119. Greek rt. **γλυφ.**

γλύφ-ω, to carve, engrave, [*glyphic, hieroglyphic*]; **γλύφ-ανος,** a carving-tool; **γλύπ-της,** a carver, a sculptor.

†**glūb-o,** to deprive of the bark, to peel; **glū-ma,** a hull or husk.

120. gan, gna; ǵñâ; γνο, γνω; gna, gno; perceive, know.

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

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

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

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

gĕnu, the *knee*, [*genuflection*].

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122. skrabh; —; γραφ; scrib, scrob, scrof; dig, grave.

γράφ-ω, to *grave*, scratch, write, [*-graph*]; **γραφ-ή,** writing; **γραφ-ίς,** a style for writing; **γραφ-ικός,** of or for writing, *graphic;* **γραμ-μή,** a line; **γράμ-μα,** a letter, [*grammar*].

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

123. Greek rt. **Fεργ.**

ἔρδ-ω, ῥέζω, to do; **ἔργ-ον,** *work;* **ἐργ-άζομαι,** to work; **ὄργ ανον,** an instrument, an *organ;* **ὄργ-ια,** secret rites, *orgies.*

124. varg; varg′; Fεργ, Fειργ; urg; press, turn, urge.

ἔργ-ω, εἴργ-ω, εἴργ-ω, to shut in, to shut out, to hinder; **εἶργ-μος,** a shutting in or up, a prison; **εἰρκ-τή,** an inclosure, a prison.

urg-eo, to press, to *urge*, (compd. w. ex, per, sub).

125. ju, yu, yu-g, yu-dh; jug′; ζυγ; jug; bind, join.

ζεύγ-νυμι, to join, yoke; **ζεῦγ-μα,** a band, bond, *zeugma;* **ζεῦγ-ος,** a team; **ὁμό-ζυγ-ος,** yoked together; **ζυγ-όν, ζυγ-ός,** a yoke.

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

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

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

θιγ-γάν-ω, to touch; *ἔ-θιγ-ον,* I touched; *θίγ-ημα,* a torch.

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

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

λαγ-αρός, slack, thin; *λάγ-νος,* lewd.

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

128. Connection of this number with 127 is probable.

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

longu-s, *long;* **longĭ-tūdo,** length, [*longitude*]; **longinquus,** long, distant, prolonged.

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129. rug; rug′; λυγ; lug; be grieved.

λυγ-ρός, sad, baneful; **λευγ-αλέο-ς,** wretched; **λοιγός,** ruin; **λοίγ-ιο-ς,** ruinous, deadly.

lūg-eo, to lament, mourn; **lūg-ŭbris,** of or belonging to mourning, *lugubrious;* **luc-tus,** sorrow, mourning.

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

λύγ-ος, a pliant twig; **λυγ-όω,** to bend; **λυγ-ισμός,** a bending.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

133. varg; ûrg′; ὀργ; virg; swell.

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

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

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134. arg, rag; arg; ὀργ, ὀρεγ; reg; stretch, extend.

ὀρέγ-ω, ὀρέγνυμι, to stretch out; **ὀριγ-νάομαι,** to stretch one's self, reach after, reach; **ὄρεγ-μα,** a stretching out; **ὄρεξ-ις,** a longing after; **ὀρεχ-θέω,** to stretch one's self; **ὄργ-νιᾰ, ὀργ-νιά,** the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom.

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

135. stag; sthag; στεγ; steg, teg; cover.

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

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

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

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

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

137. ὑγ-ρός, wet, moist, [*hygrometer*]; **ὑγρό-της,** moisture; **ὑγρ-αίνω,** to wet.

ūv-esco, to become moist; **ūv-or,** moisture; **ū-mor** (not *humor*), a liquid, moisture, *humor;* **ūv-ĭdus, ū-mĭdus** (less correctly **hūmĭdus**), moist, wet, *humid;* **ū-meo** (less correctly **hūmeo**), to be moist or wet; **ū-mecto** (less correctly **humecto**), to moisten, to wet; **ū-līgo,** moisture.

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

ὑγι-ής, sound, healthy; **ὑγι-ηρός, ὑγι-εινός,** healthy, [*hygiene*]; **ὑγ-ίεια,** health; **ὑγι-αίνω,** to be sound or in health; **ὑγι-άζω,** to make sound or healthy.

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

139. φηγό-ς, oak; **φηγ-ών,** an oak-grove; **φήγ-ϊνος, φηγ-ινέος,** oaken.

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

140. bhrag, bharg; bhrâg′; φλεγ; flag, fulg; burn, shine.

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

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

141. bhrag, bharg; bharg′; φρυγ; frig; burn.

φρύγ-ω, to roast; **φρύγ-ανον,** dry wood; **φρύγ-ετρον,** a vessel for roasting barley; **φρυκ-τός,** roasted; **φρυκ-τός,** a fire-brand, signal-fire.

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

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

φεύγ-ω, to flee, [*bow*]; **φῦγ-ή,** flight; **φύζα,** flight, fright; **φῦγ-άς,** a fugitive, an exile; **φύξ-ις (φεῦξ-ις),** flight, refuge; **φύξ-ιμος (φεύξ-ιμος),** adj., whither one can flee.

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

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X

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

143. **—; arh; ἀρχ; —;** worth.

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

144. **agh, angh; ah; ἀχ, ἀγχ; ang;** squeeze, press tight, cause pain or anguish.

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

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

145. **vragh; —; βρεχ, βροχ; rig;** wet.

βρέχ-ω, to wet; *βροχ-ετός*, a wetting.

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

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

ἐ-λαχ-ύς, small.

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

147. **vagh; vah; ἑχ, Fεχ; veh;** move (trans.)

ὄχ-os, a carriage; *ὀχ-έομαι*, to be borne; *ὄχ-ημα*, a vehicle; *ὄχ-λος*, a crowd; *ὀχ-λέω*, to move, disturb; *ὀχ-ετός*, a water-pipe.

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

148. sagh; sah; σεχ, ἑχ, ἐχ; —; hold on, be strong.

ἔχ-ω, to have, to hold; **ἔχ-ομαι,** to hold one's self fast, to cling closely; **σχέ-σις,** a state, condition; **σχῆ-μα,** a form; **σχο-λή,** leisure (holding up); **ἐξῆς, ἐξείης,** holding on to each other, one after another; **σχε-δόν,** near; **ἴσχ-ω** (= *σι-σεχ-ω*), to hold on, restrain; **ἰσχάν-ω, ἰσχανάω,** to hold back, to check; **ἐχ-ῠ́ρός, ὀχ-ῠ́ρός,** firm.

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

149. Greek rt. **ἀχ, ἀγχ,** same as No. 144.

ἔχι-ς, ἔχι-δνα, an adder; **ἔγχελυ-ς,** an eel.

angui-s, a serpent.

150. lagh; —; λεχ; lec; lie (recline).

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

lec-tus, a couch, bed; **lec-tīca,** a litter, a sedan.

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151. righ; ligh; lih, rih; λιχ; lig, li-n-g; lick.

λείχ-ω, λιχ-μάω, λιχ-μάζω, to lick, lick over; **λιχ-ανό-ς,** the forefinger; **λίχ-νος,** greedy.

li-n-g-o, to *lick*, lick up; **lĭg-urio,** to lick, to be dainty, fond of good things.

152. stigh; stigh; στιχ; stig?; stride, step, stalk.

στείχ-ω, to walk, march, [*stile, stirrup*]; **στίχο-ς, στοῖχο-ς,** a row, rank, line; **στιχά-ομαι,** to march in rank.

ve-stīg-o? [etym. dub.; perh. Sk. *vahis* (*bahis*) out, and rt. *stigh*], to track, trace out; **ve-stig-ium?** a footstep, trace, *vestige.*

153. Greek rt. **τρεχ.**

τρέχ-ω, to run; **τρόχ-ος,** a running, a course; **τροχ-ός,** a wheel; **τρόχ-ις,** a runner, footman.

154. gha, ghi; —; χα, χαν; hi; yawn, gape, separate.

χαίν-ω, χά-σκ-ω, to *yawn*, gape; **χά-σμα,** a yawning, hollow, *chasm;* **χά-ος,** *chaos*, space, a vast gulf or chasm; **χαῦ-νος,** gaping, loose; **χε-ιά,** a hole; **χήμη,** a gaping.

hi-o, to open, open the mouth, be eager; **hi-sc-o** (inch.), to open, open the mouth, speak; **hĭ-ātus,** an opening, eager desire, *hiatus.*

155. gadh, ghad; —; χαδ; hend; seize, take.

χα-ν-δ-άνω, to take in, hold, be able, [*get*].

pre-hend-o, prae-hend-o, prend-o, to seize, grasp, (compd. w. ad, com, de, re) [*apprehend, comprehend, reprehend, apprehension, comprehension, reprehension*]; **praed-a** (= *prae-hend-a* = *prae-hid-a*), booty, *prey;* **praed-atorius,** plundering, *predatory;* **praed-o,** a robber; **praed-or,** to plunder; **depraedatio** (late Lat.), a plundering, *depredation;* **praed-ium,** a farm, estate.

156. ghar, ghar-d, ghra-d; hrâd, ghrad; χλαδ; grad, gra-n-d; sound, rattle.

χάλαζᾰ, a hail-storm; **χαλαζ-άω,** to hail.

grand-o, hail, a hail-storm; **grand-ĭnat,** it hails; **sug-grund-a** (*sub-grund-a*), the eaves.

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157. **χαμα-ί**, on the ground; **χἄμᾶ-ζε**, **χαμά-δις**, to the ground; **χἄμᾶ-θεν**, from the ground; **χαμ-ηλό-ς**, **χθαμ-αλός**, near the ground, low.

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

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

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

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

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

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

hir, ir (old Latin), hand; **ĕrus**, **hĕrus**, a master; **ĕra**, **hĕra**, mistress; **hēr-es**, an *heir*; **hēr-ēdĭtas**, heirship, *inheritance*, [*hereditary*]; **hor-tus** (an enclosure for plants), a *garden*; **co-hors**, a place enclosed, an enclosure, the multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers, a *cohort*, [*court*].

160. **ghjas, —, —, —,** yesterday.

χθές, **ἐχθές**, *yesterday*; **χθιζό-ς**, **χθιζ-ινός**, **χθεσ-ινός**, of yesterday.

hĕri or **hĕre** (for *hesi*, orig. *hes*), yesterday; **hes-ternus**, of yesterday.

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

χι-ών, snow; χεῖ-μα, winter-weather, storm; χει-μάζω, to expose to the winter-cold, to raise a storm; χει-μαίνω, to raise a storm; χί-μετλον, a chilblain; χει-μών, winter; χει-μερῐνός, of or in winter.

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

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

fel, the gall-bladder, gall, poison.

163. Greek rt. **χρεμ.**

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

164. ghar; ghar; χρι; fri, fric; grate, rub.

χρί-ω, to touch the surface of a body lightly, to graze, rub, anoint; χρῖ-σις, an anointing; χρῖ-μα, χρῖ-σ-μα, unguent, oil; χρι-στός, used as ointment, (of persons) anointed; **Χριστός,** the Anointed One, the *Christ*.

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

165. ghu; —; χυ, χεϝ, χευ; fu, fud; pour.

χέ(ϝ)ω, (fut. χεύ-σω), to pour, [*gush, gutter*]; χύ-μα, χεῦ-μα, a liquid; χύ-σις, χυ-ή, a pouring, a stream; χοῦς (χό-ος), a liquid measure, a heap of earth; χῡ-μός, juice, liquid; χυ-λός, juice, moisture.

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

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

T

t; t, th; τ; t.

166. **ἀντ-ί,** over against, instead of, [*answer*, fr. A.-S. *and* (against) and *swaran* (to swear); *anti-*, a prefix signifying against, opposed to, contrary to, in place of]; **ἄντ-α, ἄντη-ν, ἀντῑ-κρύ,** (advbs.), over against; **ἀντί-ος, ἐν-αντί-ος,** opposite, contrary to; **ἄντ-ομαι, ἀντ-άω, ἀντ-ιάω,** to meet.

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

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

ἀστήρ, a *star* (the stars may have been so called from their being "strewn over the vault of heaven"); **ἀστερόεις,** starry; **ἄστρον,** a star.

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

168. **ἔτι,** still, longer, further, moreover; **προσέτι,** over and above.

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

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

169. **ἔτος, a year; ἐτήσιος**, lasting a year; **ἐτησίαι**, periodical winds; **τῆτες (σῆτες)**, of this year; **νέωτα**, next year.

vĕtus, old; **vĕtĕrānus**, old, *veteran;* **veterasco** (inch.), to grow old; **vetustus**, old, ancient; **vetulus** (dim.), little old.

170. **ἴταλός**, a bull [from **ἴταλός** is derived *Italia*].

vitŭlus, vitŭla, a calf.

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

172. **ὀστέον**, a bone; **ὀστέϊνος, ὄστινος**, of bone, bony.

os, a bone, [*ossify*]; **oss-ĕus**, of or like bone, *osseous*.

173. **pat; pat; πετ; pet;** move quickly, (in Sk. and Gr.) fly, fall.

πέτ-ομαι, to fly; **ὠκυ-πέτ-ης**, swift-flying; **ποτ-άομαι** (poet. freq. of **πέτομαι**), to fly about; **πτέ-ρον**, a feather, a wing; **πί-πτ-ω** (Dor. aor. **ἔ-πετ-ον**), to fall; **πτῶ-σις**, a falling, fall; **πότ-μος**, that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny.

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

174. St. **πετα.** **πετά-νυ-μι, πίτ-νημι**, to spread out; **πέτ-ασμα**, anything spread out, (pl.) hangings, carpets; **πέτ-ασος**, a broad-

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

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

175. sta; stha; στα; sta; stand.

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

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

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

176. stal; —; σταλ, στελ; stol; set, place.

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

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

177. Greek rt. **στεμφ, στεμβ**, prop, stamp.

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

178. Greek rt. **στεν.**

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

179. Greek rt. **στερ.**

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

180. στερ-εός, στερῥός, στέρ-ιφος, hard, firm; **στεῖρ-α**, keel-beam; **στερ-ῖφη, στεῖρ-α**, barren; **στήρ-ιγξ**, a prop; **στηρ-ίζω**, to set fast, to prop.

stĕr-ĭlis, barren, *sterile*.

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

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

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

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

182. *στί-α, stone.*

183. stig; tig′; στιγ; stig, sting; prick, puncture.

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

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

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

185. star; star; στορ; ster, stra; strew.

στορ-έ-ννυ-μι, στόρ-νυ-μι, στρώ-ννυ-μι, to spread out, *strew;* *στρῶ-μα,* a mattress; *στρω-μνή,* a bed; *στρα-τός,* an encamped army.

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

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

186. Greek rt. **στυ.**

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

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

stup-pa (less correctly **stūp-a, stīp-a**), tow; **stŭp-eo,** to be struck senseless, to be amazed [*stupefy*]; **stŭp-ĭdus,** amazed, dull, *stupid.*

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

τἄ-νΰω, to stretch; **τα-νύομαι, τἄ-νῦ-μαι,** to stretch one's self, to be stretched; **τείν-ω,** (tr. or int.), to stretch; **τι-ταίν-ω** (Ep.), to stretch; **τά-σις,** a stretching; **τό-νος,** a cord, tension, *tone;* **ταυ-, τα-ναός,** extended, long; **ἀ-τεν-ής,** stretched, tight, stiff; **τέ-ταν-ος,** stretched, rigid; **τέ-τἄν-ος,** a stretching, convulsive tension; **τέν-ων,** a sinew; **ταιν-ία,** a band.

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

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

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

189. stag; —; ταγ; tag; touch.

τε-τἄγ-ών, taking, grasping.

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

190. ta; —; τακ; ta; flow, die away, decay.

τήκ-ω (**ἐ-τάκ-ην**), to melt; **τακ-ερός**, melting; **τηκ-εδών**, a melting away, wasting away, decline; **τἄγ-ηνον**, **τήγ-ἄνον**, a saucepan.

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

191. ταῦρος, a bull.

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

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192. Pronominal stems: **tu, tva, tava; tva;** τϵ (for τF϶); **te, tu.**

σύ (softened in ordinary Greek from τύ), *thou;* τϵός (for the ordinary σός), thy.

tu, thou; **tuus,** thy.

193. τέγγ-ω, to wet, moisten; τέγξι-ς, a wetting.

ting-o, to wet, moisten, soak in color, color, *tinge;* **tinc-tūra,** a dyeing, [*tincture*].

194. tak, tuk; tak; τακ, τϵκ, τοκ, τυκ, τυχ; **tec;** form, generate, hit, prepare.

τίκ-τω (aor. ἔ-τϵκ-ον), to beget, to bring forth; τέκ-ος, τέκ-νον, child; τοκ-εύς, a parent; τόκ-ος, birth, interest; τέκ-μαρ, a goal, an end; τϵκ-μήρ-ιον, a token; τόξ-ον, a bow; τοξ-ικός (adj.), of or for the bow; τὸ τοξ-ικόν (sc. φάρμακον), poison for smearing arrows with, [*toxicology*]; τέχ-νη, art; τϵχ-νικός, artistic, *technical;* τέκ-των, a carpenter; τυγχ-άνω (2 aor. ἔ-τυχ-ον), to hit, happen; τῠ́χ-η, success, fortune, chance; τεύχ-ω, to make ready, make, produce; τῠ́κ-ος, a mason's hammer.

tig-num (= *tec-num*), building materials, a stick of timber, a beam; **tē-lum** (= *tec-lum*), a weapon, a missile; **tex-o,** to weave, fit together, construct, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, re, sub); **tex-tus,** texture, construction, *text;* **con-tex-tus,** a connection, [*context*]; **prae-tex-tus,** (a weaving in front), outward appearance, *pretext;* **tex-tīlis,** woven, *textile;* **tex-tor,** a weaver; **tē-la** (prob. = *tex-la*), a web, the warp; **sub-tē-men** (= *sub-teg-men*, contr. fr. *subteximen*), the woof; **sub-tī-lis** (*sub, tēla*, prop. woven fine), fine, delicate, precise, *subtile, subtle;* **sub-tī-lĭtas,** fineness, keenness, *subtlety.*

195. tal; tul; τϵλ, ταλ; **tol, tul;** lift, bear.

τλῆ-ναι, to bear, endure; τάλ-ας, τᾰλᾰ́ός, τλή-μων, wretched, suffering; τάλ-αντον, a balance, a thing weighed, a *talent;* ἀ-τάλ-αντος, equal in weight, equivalent; τᾰ́λ-ᾰρος, a basket; τϵλ-αμών, a broad strap or band, a pillar (in architecture); τόλ-μα, courage; τολ-μάω, to bear, to dare.

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

196. tam; —; τεμ, ταμ; tem; cut.

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

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

197. tar; tar; τερ; ter, tra; step over or across.

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

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

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198. tar; tar; τερ; ter, tor, trī, tru; rub, bore.

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

tĕr-o, to rub (compd. w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, sub), [*trite, attrition, contrite, contrition, detriment*]; **tĕr-es,** (rubbed off), rounded off, smooth; **tĕr-ĕbra,** a borer; **tĕr-ĕbro,** to bore, bore through; † **tĕr-ēdo,** a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; † **tor-nus,** a turner's wheel, lathe; **tor-no,** to turn in a lathe, fashion, *turn;* **trī-o,** (the crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces, hence) an ox (as employed in tilling the ground); **septentriōnes, septemtriōnes,** (prop. the seven plough-oxen, hence) as a constellation, the seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great or Little Bear); **trī-tor,** a rubber, a grinder; **trī-tura,** a rubbing, threshing; **trī-tūro,** to thresh; **trī-tĭcum,** wheat; **trī-bŭlum, trī-bŭla,** a threshing-sledge; **trī-bŭlo,** to press, oppress, afflict, [*tribulation*]; **trŭ-a,** a ladle.

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

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

200. tars; tarsh; τερσ; tors; be dry.

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

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

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

201. tata; tatâ-s; τέττα; tăta; (Eng. papa), a name by which young children speaking imperfectly call their father. Cf. Eng. dad, daddy.

202. tras; tras; τρεσ; ters; tremble.

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

terr-eo (*ters-eo*), to make to tremble, to frighten; **terr-ĭfĭco,** to *terrify;* **terr-ibĭlis,** frightful, *terrible;* **terr-or,** great fear, dread, *terror.*

203. tram; —; τρεμ; trem; tremble.

τρέμ-ω, to tremble; *τρόμος*, a trembling; *τρομ-ερός*, trembling; *τε-τρεμ-αίνω, τρομ-έω*, to tremble; *ἀ-τρέμ-ας*, without trembling, unmoved.

trĕm-o, to shake, to *tremble;* **trĕm-esco, trĕm-isco** (inch.), to begin to shake or tremble; **trĕmĕ-făcio,** to cause to shake or tremble; **trĕm-endus,** (to be trembled at), formidable, *tremendous;* **trĕm-or,** a trembling, *tremor;* **trem-ŭlus,** shaking, trembling, *tremulous.*

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

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

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

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

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

τύ-λος, τύ-λη, any swelling or lump, a knot (in wood), [*thumb*]; **τυ-λόω,** to make callous.

tū-ber, a swelling, *protuberance,* [*tuber*]; **tŭ-mor,** a swelling, *tumor;* **tŭ-meo,** to swell; **tŭ-mesco** (inch.), to begin to swell; **tŭmĕ-făcio,** to cause to swell; **tum-ĭdus,** swollen, *tumid;* **tum-ŭlus,** a mound, a hill, *tomb.*

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

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

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

207. —; tup; τυπ; —; strike.

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

†tymp-ănum, a drum, *tympanum.*

208. stvar, stur; tvar; —; —; make a noise, make confusion.

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

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

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Δ

d; d; δ; d.

209. svad; svad; ἁδ (σϜαδ); suad; taste good, please.

ἁνδ-άνω (*ἔ-αδ-ον*), to please; *ἥδ-ομαι*, to enjoy one's self, to take pleasure; *ἦδ-ος*, *ἡδ-ονή*, pleasure; *ἡδ-ύς*, *ἥδ-υμος*, sweet, pleasant; *ἄσ-μενος*, well-pleased, glad; *ἐδ-ανός*, sweet.

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

210. da, da-k; —; δα; doc; learn, teach.

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

dŏc-eo, to teach, to show, (compd. w. com, de, e, per, prae, pro, sub); **dŏc-ĭlis**, easily taught, *docile;* **doc-tor**, a teacher, [*doctor*]; **doc-trīna**, instruction, learning, [*doctrine*]; **dŏc-ŭmentum**, a lesson, a specimen, [*document*]; **disco**, to learn, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, per, prae); **disc-ĭpŭlus** (fr. *disco* and the root of *puer*, *pupilla*), a pupil, a *disciple;* **disc-ĭplīna**, instruction, *discipline.*

211. —; daj; δα; —; distribute.

δα-ί-ω, to divide; *δα-ίς*, *δαι-τύς*, *δαί-τη*, a meal, a feast; *δαι-τρός*, a carver; *δαί-νῡ-μι*, to give a banquet or feast; *δαί-νυ-μαι*, to feast; *δαι-τυ-μών*, a guest; *δαΐζ-ω*, to cleave asunder, to rend; *δα-τέ-ομαι*, to divide among themselves; *δα-σ-μός*, a division, a tribute.

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212. —; **du**; **δaF**; —.

δa-ί-ω, to kindle; **δa-ῖ-ς**, a fire-brand, torch; **δᾱ-λό-ς**, a fire-brand.

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

δαμ-άζ-ω, **δαμ-ά-ω**, **δαμ-νά-ω**, **δάμ-νη-μι**, to overpower, *tame*, subdue; **δάμ-αρ**, a wife; **δαμ-άλης**, a subduer, a young steer; **-δαμος**, (in compounds), taming; **ἄ-δμη-τος**, **ἄ-δμη-ς**, **ἀ-δᾰ́μ-ᾰτος**, **ἀ-δᾰ́μ-αστος**, unconquered, untamed; **δμώ-ς**, a slave.

dŏm-o, to tame, subdue, [*daunt*]; **dŏm-ĭtor**, a tamer, conqueror; **dŏm-ĭnus**, a master, [*dominie*]; **dŏm-ĭna**, a mistress, lady, wife, *dame*, [*madame*]; **dŏm-inium**, a feast, ownership, lordship, [*dominion, domain*]; **dŏm-ĭnor**, to be lord and master, to have dominion, [*dominate, domineer, dominant, predominant*].

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

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

δάπ-τ-ω, to devour, to rend; **δαπ-άνη**, expense; **δαπ-ᾰ́νηρός**, **δᾰ́π-ᾰνος**, extravagant; **δαψιλής**, abundant, liberal; **δεῖπ-νον**, a meal.

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

215. dar; drâ; δαρθ; dorm; sleep.

δαρθ-άν-ω, to sleep.

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

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

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

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217. **-δε**, toward; **οἰκόνδε**, homeward.
-do (**du**) in **en-do**, **in-du**; A. S. tô; Eng. *to*.

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

219. **dam; dam; δεμ; dom;** build.
δέμ-ω, to build; **δέμ-ας**, build, form, body; **δόμ-ος**, a building, a room, [*timber*]; **δῶμα**, **δῶ**, a house.
dŏm-us, a house, [*dome*]; **dŏm-estĭcus**, of or belonging to one's house or family, *domestic*, private; **dŏm-icilium** (*domus* and *cel-*, root of *celare*, to conceal), a dwelling, *domicile*.

220. **dak; daksh; δεξ; dex;** take hold of, seize. The root is the same as No. 7, with the addition here of an *s*.
δεξιό-ς, **δεξι-τερό-ς**, on the right hand or side; **περι-δέξιος**, **ἀμφι-δέξιος**, with two right hands, i.e., using both hands alike.
dex-ter, on the right hand or side, right, *dexterous* (*dextrous*).

221. **—; dar; δερ; —.**
δέρ-ω (**δείρ-ω**, **δαίρ-ω**), to skin, to flay; **δέρ-ος**, **δορ-ά**, **δέρ-μα**, skin, [*derm*, *dermatology*]; **δέῤῥις**, a leathern covering.

222. **δειρή**, Att. **δέρη**, the neck, throat; **δειρά-ς**, the ridge of a chain of hills (like **αὐχήν** and **λόφος**).
dorsum, **dorsus**, the back, a ridge or summit of a hill; **dorsŭālis**, of or on the back, *dorsal*.

223. **di; dî, ḍî; δι; di;** be afraid, frightened, restless.
δί-ω, to flee, to be afraid; **δί-ομαι**, **δί-εμαι**, to put to flight, to flee; **δεί-δ-ω**, to fear; **δέος**, fear; **δει-λό-ς**, cowardly; **δει-νό-ς**, fearful, terrible; **δει-μός**, fear; **δῖ-νος**, a whirling, dizziness, a threshing-floor; **δί-νω**, **δι-νεύω**, **δῑ-νέω**, to thresh out.
dī-rus, ill-omened, dreadful, *dire*, *direful*.

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

δέ-α-το, δω-ά-σσατο, seemed; **δῆ-λος,** clear, evident; **Ζεύς** (st. **ΔιF**, gen. **Διός**), Zeus; **δῖ-ος,** divine, noble; **ἔν-δῖος,** at midday; **εὐ-δί-α,** fair weather, calm; **Διώνη,** Dione.

dĭe-s, a day, [*dial*]; **prī-die** (from the obsolete *pri* [whence *prior*, *primus*, *pridem*] and *dies*), the day before; **postri-die** (locative form from *posterus* and *dies*), on the day after; **cottī-die, cŏtī-die** (less correctly **quŏtī-die**) (*quot*, *dies*), daily; **prŏpĕ-diem** (also separately **prope diem**), at an early day, very soon; **dīū** (old acc. form of duration of time), by day (very rare), a long time; **inter-dīū,** by day; **diur-nus** (for *dius-nus*), of or belonging to the day, daily; ‡**diur-nālis,** *diurnal*, [*journal*, *journey*]; **du-dum (diu-dum),** a short time ago, formerly; **nŭdius** (*num* [i.e. *nunc*] and *dius* = *dies*, always used in connection with ordinal numbers), it is now the . . . day since; **nŭdius tertius,** three days ago, the day before yesterday; **dīv-us, dī-us,** divine; **dīvīnus,** *divine;* **dīv-us,** a god; **dīv-a,** a goddess; **dĕu-s,** a god, a *deity;* **dĕa,** a goddess; **Dĭŏv-is** or **Dĭjŏvis** (collat. form of **Jovis,** old nom. for later **Juppiter**), the old Italian name for Juppiter; **Juppĭter, Jupĭter** (*Jovis*, *păter;* **Jovis** for **Djovis**), Jupiter or Jove, [A. S. Tives-däg, Eng. *Tuesday*]; **Dīāna** (for *Divana*), Diana; **jŭv-o?,** to help, to please; **jŭv-ĕnis,** *young;* **jŭv-ĕnis,** a young person; **juv-enīlis,** youthful, *juvenile;* **jŭv-encus** (contr. fr. *juvenicus*), a young bullock; **jŭv-enca,** a young cow, a heifer.

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

δί-δω-μι, to give; **δο-τήρ, δω-τήρ,** a giver; **δό-σις, δώς,** a giving, a gift; **δω-τίνη, δω-τύς, δῶ-τις,** a gift; **δῶ-ρον,** a gift, a present.

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

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

226. δόλο-ς, cunning; δέλεαρ, a bait.

† **dŏlus,** guile, deceit; **dŏlōsus,** cunning, deceitful.

227. **—; dra; δρα; —;** run.

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

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

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

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

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

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230. **δρῦ-ς**, a *tree*, an oak, [*Druid*?]; **δρυ-μός**, a coppice, a wood; **δρῦ-τόμος**, **δρυστόμος**, a wood-cutter; **δένδρον**, **δένδρεον**, a tree, [*dendriform*, *dendrology*, *dendrometer*]; **δόρυ**, a stem, tree, spear-shaft, spear; **δούρειος**, **δουράτεος**, wooden.

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

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

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

233. **ad**; **ad**; **ἐδ**; **ad**, **ed**; eat.

ἔδ-ω, **ἐσ-θί-ω**, **ἔσ-θω**, to *eat*; **ἐδ-ωδή**, **ἐδ-ητύς**, **ἔδ-εσμα**, **εἶδ-αρ**, food.

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

234. sad; sad; ἑδ; sed, sol; sit.

ἕζ-ομαι, to seat one's self, to sit; **εἵ-σα,** to make to sit, to seat; **ἕδ-ος, ἕδ-ρα,** a seat; **ἱδ-ρύω,** to make to sit down, to found.

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

235. sad; sad; ἑδ; sed, sol; go.

ὁδ-ός, way; **ὁδ-ίτης,** a traveller; **ὁδ-εύω,** to travel; **ὀδ-ός, οὐδ-ός,** threshold; **οὖδ-ας,** the ground; **ἔδ-αφος,** foundation, ground; **περί-οδος,** a going round, circuit, *period.*

sēd-ŭlus, busy, *sedulous;* **sŏl-um,** the floor, the ground, *soil;* **sŏl-ea,** a covering for the foot, a *sole*, a sandal; **ex-sul?, ex-ul?,** an exile; **ex-sŭlo?, ex-ŭlo?** (also ancient form **exsolo**), to be an exile, to exile; **exsilium, exilium,** *exile. Sedŭlus, sŏlum, sŏlea,*

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

236. vid; vid; ιδ, Fιδ; vid; see.

εἶδ-ον (Ep. **ἔFιδον, ἴδ-ον, Fίδον**), I saw; **εἴδ-ομαι**, to appear; **οἶδ-α**, I know (have seen); **εἶδος**, form, species; **εἴδ-ωλον**, an image, [*idol*]; **Ἀ-ίδ-ης, Α-ΐδ-ης, ᾅδης**, the god of the lower world, the lower world; **ἴσ-τωρ, ἵσ-τωρ**, knowing, skilful; **ἱσ-τορέω**, to inquire; **ἱσ-τορία**, *history*, *story*; **ἴδ-ρις**, knowing, experienced; **ἰνδ-άλλομαι**, to appear.

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

237. svid; svid; ιδ, σFιδ; sud (for **svid**); sweat.

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

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

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

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

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

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(fr. *modo*), *modern;* **com-mŏd-us,** that has a due or proper measure, complete, suitable, convenient, *commodious*, [*commode, commodity*]; **com-mŏd-um,** convenience, advantage; **mŏd-ĭcus,** having or keeping a proper measure, moderate; **mŏd-ulus** (dim.), a small measure, a measure, [*model*]; **mŏd-ŭlor,** to measure, *modulate;* **mŏd-estus,** keeping due measure, moderate, *modest;* **mŏd-ĕror,** to fix a measure, set bounds, *moderate*, regulate; **mŏd-ius, mŏd-ium,** a measure, a peck; **mŏd-ĭfĭco** (*modus, facio*), to limit, regulate, [*modify*].

239. Greek rt. **μελδ.**

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

240. ad; —; ὀδ; od, ol; smell.

ὄζ-ω (pf. **ὄδ-ωδ-α**), to smell (intrans.); **ὀδ-μή** (**ὀσ-μή**), a smell, odor; **δυσ-ώδ-ης,** ill-smelling.

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

241. ὀδούς, a tooth.

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

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

πέδ-ον, the ground; **πεδ-ίον,** a plain; **πέδ-η,** a fetter; **πέδ-ῑλον** (mostly in pl.), sandals; **πεζ-ός,** on foot; **πέζ-α,** the instep; **πούς,** foot; **τρί-πους,** three-footed, a *tripod.*

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

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

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

σκεδ-άννῡ-μι, to scatter; *σκίδ-να-μαι,* to be spread or scattered; *σκέδ-ασις,* a scattering; *σχέδ-η,* a tablet, a leaf; *σχεδ-ία,* a raft.

scand-ŭla (**scind-ŭla**), a shingle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

246. **ὕδρα, ὕδρος,** a water-serpent, *hydra*, [*otter*].

247. vad, ud, und; ud; ὑδ; und; wet, moisten.

ὕδ-ωρ (st. **ὑδαρτ**), *water*, [*hydraulic* (**αὐλός,** a pipe), *hydrate*, *hydrogen* (rt. **γεν**), *hydrometer* (**μέτρον,** measure), *hydrophobia* (**φόβος,** fear)]; **ὑδ-ρία,** a water-pitcher; **ὑδ-ρεύω,** to draw or carry water; **ὑδ-ραίνω,** to water, [*hydrant*]; **ἄν-υδ-ρος,** wanting water, waterless; **ὑδ-αρής, ὑδ-αρός,** watery; **ὕδ-ερος, ὕδ-ρωψ,** *dropsy* (abbreviated from *hydropsy*).

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

Θ

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

248. vadh; —; Fεθ; vad; wager, pledge, bail.

ἄ-εθ-λον, ἆθ-λον, ἀ-έθ-λιον, the prize of a contest; **ἆθ-λος,** a contest; **ἀθ-λέω, ἀθ-λεύω,** to contend for a prize; **ἀθ-λητής, ἀθ-λητήρ,** a combatant, prize-fighter, *athlete*, [*athletic*].

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

249. idh; indh, idh; αἰθ; aed; burn, shine.

αἴθ-ω, to light up, burn; **αἶθ-ος,** a burning heat, fire; **αἰθ-ός,** burnt, fiery; **αἴθ-ων,** fiery, burning; **αἰθ-ήρ,** *ether*, the upper air; **αἴθ-ρη, αἴθ-ρα,** clear sky, fair weather; **αἶθ-οψ (αἰθός, ὄψ),** fiery-looking, fiery; **Αἰ-θίοψ,** an Ethiop, Ethiopian.

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aed-es (originally fire-place, hearth, altar), a temple, (plur.) a house; **aedi-fĭco,** to build; **aedĭ-fĭcĭum,** a building, an *edifice*; **aed-īlis,** an *aedile;* **aedīlicius,** pertaining to an aedile; **aeditŭus** (*aedes, tueor*), a keeper of a temple, temple-warden; **aes-tas,** the summer; **aes-tīvus,** of summer; **aes-tīvo,** to pass the summer; **aes-tus,** heat; **aes-tuo,** to be warm, to burn; **aes-tuosus,** full of heat, very hot.

250. Greek rt. **ἀλθ.**

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

251. Greek rt. **ἀθ, ἀνθ.**

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

252. St. **ἐθ (σFεθ).**

ἔθος, ἦθος, custom, habit, [*ethics, ethical*]; *εἰ-ω-θα* (pf.), to be accustomed; *ἐθ-ίζω,* to accustom.

sŭesco, to become or be accustomed, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in); **consŭētūdo,** *custom;* **mansuesco** (*manus, sucsco*), (lit. to accustom to the hand), to tame; **mansŭētūdo,** tameness, mildness; **desŭētūdo,** disuse, *desuetude;* **sŏdālis,** a boon-companion.

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

ἐρεύθ-ω, to make red; *ἐρυθ-ρός, red, ruddy,* [*rust*]; *ἔρευθος,* redness; *ἐρυθριάω,* to blush; *ἐρυσίβη,* mildew.

rŭb-er, rub-rus, rŭb-eus, rŏb-eus, rŏb-ius, rŏb-us, *red,* [*ruby*]; **rŭb-eo,** to be red; **sur-rŭb-eo** (*sub-rubeo*), to be somewhat red; **rŭbĕ-facio** (*rubeo, facio*), to make red; **rŭb-esco** (inch.), to grow red; **rŭb-ēdo, rŭb-or,** redness; **rŭb-ellus** (dim.), reddish; **rŭb-us,** a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush; **rŭbrīca** (fr. *rubrica*), red earth, the title of a law, the *rubric;* **rōb-īgo, rūb-īgo,** rust, blight; **rūf-us,** red, red-haired; **Rufus, Rufio,** Roman proper names; **rūf-esco** (inch.), to become reddish; **rŭ-tĭlus** (=*rud-tilus*), red, shining; **rŭ-tĭlo,** to make red, to be red.

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254. dha; dha; θα, θη; fe, fi; suckle, suck.

θῆ-σαι, to suckle; *θῆ-σθαι*, to milk; *θή-σατο*, he sucked; *θη-λή*, teat; *θη-λώ*, *θη-λαμών*, *θη-λάστρια*, a nurse; *τι-θή-νη*, *τίτ-θη*, a nurse; *τιτ-θός*, a *teat*?; *θῆ-λυς*, female; *γαλα-θη-νός*, sucking.

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

255. Greek rt. **θαF.**

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

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

τί-θη-μι, to place, to make, to *do*, [*deed*, *deem*, *doom*]; *θέ-μα*, that which is placed or laid down; *θέ-σις*, a placing, a *thesis*; *θε-σμός*, that which is laid down and established, a rule, a law; *θέ-μις*, that which is laid down and established, law (not as fixed by statute, but) as established by custom; *θε-μέλια*, *θέ-μεθλα* (pl.), the foundations, the lowest part; *θή-κη*, a case to put anything in, a chest; *ἀπο-θήκη*, a storehouse, repository, [*apothecary*].

ab-do, to put away, to conceal; **con-do**, to put together, to form, to put away carefully for preservation, to conceal; **in-do**, to put into or upon; **ob-do**, to place at or before; **sub-do**, to place under; **abs-condo**, to put out of sight, conceal carefully, [*abscond*]; **re-condo**, to put back again, to stow away, conceal, [*recondite*]; **condĭtor**, a maker, builder, founder; **crēdo** (Sk. *çrat*, *çrad*, trust and *dha*), to put faith in, to trust, [*credit*, *creditor*, *credence*, *credential*, *credible*, *credulous*, *creed*]; **fămŭlus** (masc.), **făm-ŭla** (fem.), a servant; **făm-ilia**, a household establishment, a *family*; **fă-ber**, a maker, a worker (in hard materials), an artificer; **fa-brĭca**, the workshop or the business of an artisan; **fa-brĭcor**, to make, prepare, [*fabricate*]; **fa-brĭ-**

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

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

257. ghan; han; θεν; fend; beat, strike.

θείν-ω, to strike.

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

258. Greek rt. **θεF.**

θέ-ω (*θεύ-σομαι*), to run; *θο-ός,* swift; *θο-άζω,* to move quickly; *βοη-θόος* (*βοή, θέω*), hasting to the battle-shout, warlike, helping.

259. *θήρ,* Aeol. *φήρ, θηρ-ίον,* a wild beast; *θηρ-άω,* to hunt; *θήρ-α,* the chase.

fĕr-us, wild; **fĕr-us,** m., **fĕr-a,** f., a wild beast; **ef-fĕr-o,** to make wild; **fer-ĭtas,** wildness; **fĕr-ox,** wild, bold, *fierce,* [*ferocious*]; **fĕr-ōcia, fĕr-ōcĭtas,** wild or untamed courage, fierceness, *ferocity.*

260. dhars; dharsh; θαρσ, θρασ; fars; dare.

θρασ-ύς, bold; *θάρσ-ος,* boldness, courage; *θαρσ-έω* (*θαρρ-έω*), to be of good courage, [*dare*]; *θαρσ-ύνω,* to encourage.

fas-tus (full form *farstus*), scornful contempt, arrogance; **fas-tidium** (for *fasti-ti-dium*), loathing, aversion; **fas-tidiōsus,** (full of disgust or aversion), disdainful, *fastidious.*

261. dhar, dhra; dhar; θρα; fir, for; hold, support, bear up.

θρή-σασθαι, to seat one's self, to sit; *θρᾶ-νος,* a bench; *θρῆ-νυς,* a footstool; *θρό-νος,* a seat, chair, *throne.*

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

262. Greek rt. **θρε.**

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

263. dhugh-atar; duh-i-tâ; **θυγ-ά-τηρ**; —; *daughter.*

264. Primary (Indo-Eur.) form, *dhur, dhvar.* Sk. *dvara-m, dvâr,* door.

θύρ-α, θύρ-ετρα, *door;* **θύρ-āσι,** at the door; **θῦρ-ίς,** a window; **θυρ-εός,** a door-stone; **θαιρός,** hinge, axle.

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

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

θύ-ω, to rush, to sacrifice; **θύ-ν-ω,** to rush along; **θῦ-νος,** a violent movement onward, an attack; **θύ-ελλα,** a hurricane, whirlwind; **θυ-ι-άς, θυ-άς,** a mad or inspired womam, a Bacchante; **θυ-μός,** the soul, courage, passion, feeling; **θῦ-μα, θῠ-σία,** a sacrifice; **θύ-ος,** a sacrifice, incense; **θῠ-ήεις,** smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant; **θῦ̆-μος, θῦ̆-μον,** *thyme.*

fū-mus, smoke, *fume,* [*dust*]; **fū-mĕus,** smoky; **fū-mĭdus, fū-mōsus,** full of smoke, smoky; **fū-mo,** to smoke, steam, *fume;* **fū-mĭgo** (*fūmus, ago*), to smoke, *fumigate;* **suf-fi-o, sub-fi-o** (*fio* = **θύω**), to fumigate, scent; **suf-fi-tio,** fumigation; **suf-fī-men, suf-fī-mentum,** fumigation, incense; **fē-teo** (less correctly

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

266. sku, kudh; gudh; κυθ; cud; cover, conceal.

κεύθ-ω, to cover, hide; **κεῦθ-ος, κευθ-μών,** a hiding-place.

cus-tos (= *cud-tos*), a guard; **cus-tōdia,** a guarding, *custody,* a guard; **cus-tōdio,** to watch over, to guard.

267. μισθός, pay, [*meed*].

268. vadh; vadh; ὀθ; od; thrust, strike, beat.

ὠθ-έω, to thrust, push; **Εν-οσί-χθων, Ἐννοσίγαιος,** Earth-shaker (epithet of Poseidon).

ōd-i, to hate; **ŏd-ium,** hatred, *odium;* **ŏd-iosus,** hateful, *odious.*

269. οὖθ-αρ, an udder.

ūb-er, a teat, an *udder,* [*exuberant*].

270. bhandh; bandh; πενθ; —; join, *bind,* [*bond, band*].

πενθ-ερός, a father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law; **πενθ-ερά,** a mother-in-law; **πεῖσ-μα,** a rope.

271. bhandh; bandh; πιθ; fid; join, bind, unite, trust.

πείθ-ω, to persuade; **πείθ-ομαι,** to obey; **πέ-ποιθ-α,** trust (vb.); **πίσ-τις,** faith; **πειθ-ώ,** persuasion, persuasiveness; **πεῖ-σα,** obedience.

fĭd-es, trust, *faith,* [*affiance, affidavit*]; **fĭd-ēlis,** faithful; **fĭd-ēlĭtas,** faithfulness, *fidelity;* **Fĭd-ius,** a surname of Jupiter; **Dius Fidius,** the god of truth; **medius fidius,** by the god of truth, most certainly; **per-fĭd-us** (*per, fides*), faithless; **per-fid-iōsus,** full of perfidy, *perfidious;* **fĭd-us,** faithful; **fĭd-o,** to trust; **con-fĭd-o,** to trust confidently, *confide* in, [*confident, confidánt*]; **dif-fĭd-o,** to distrust; [*diffident, defy*]; **foed-us,** a league, compact, [*federal*]; **foed-ĕro,** to establish by treaty; **foed-erātus,** leagued together, *federate.*

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272. —; **budh**; **πυθ**; —; awake, inquire, perceive, know.

πυνθ-άνομαι, *πεύθ-ομαι*, to ask, inquire; *πύσ-τις*, *πεῦ-σις*, an asking; *πύσ-μα*, a question; *πευθ-ήν*, an inquirer.

273. bhu, bhu-dh; **budh**; **πυθ, πυνδ**; **fund**; grow.

πυθ-μήν, the bottom, the stock of a tree; *πύνδ-αξ*, the bottom of a vessel.

fund-us, the bottom of anything, the soil, a farm; **fund-o**, to lay the bottom or foundation of a thing, to *found*; **fund-āmentum**, foundation, [*fundamental*]; **prŏ-fund-us**, (having the bottom forward, i.e., at some distance off), deep, *profound*.

Π

p; p, ph; π; p.

274. *ἀπό*, from, away from; *ἄψ*, back, back again.

ap, af, ab, (**av**) **au-**, **ā**, **ă**, **aps**, **abs**, **as-**, from, away from, by, [*off*, *of*].

275. rap, rup; —; **ἁρπ**; **rap**; seize.

Ἅρπ-υιαι, the Snatchers, the storm-winds (personified), (in later mythology) the *Harpies*; *ἅρπ-η*, a bird of prey; *ἅρπ-αξ* (adj.), robbing; *ἅρπ-αξ* (subst.), rapine, a robber; *ἁρπ-ᾰλέος*, grasping, greedy; *ἁρπ-άζω*, to snatch away, seize, plunder; *ἁρπ-άγη*, a hook, a rake; *ἁρπ-αγή*, rapine, robbery, booty.

răp-io, to seize and carry off, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, di, e, prae, pro, sub), [*rap*?, *rape*?, *reave* (obs.), *bereave*, *rob*, *rapture*, *ravage*, *ravish*]; **răp-ax**, grasping, *rapacious*; **răp-ācitas**, *rapacity*; **răp-ĭdus**, tearing away, fierce, tearing or hurrying along, swift, *rapid*; **răp-īna**, robbery, pillage, *rapine*, [*raven*, *ravin*, *ravenous*, *ravine*]; **rap-tor**, a robber; **rap-tus**, a carrying off, plundering, abduction; **rap-tim** (adv.), by snatching or hurrying away, suddenly, hurriedly.

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276. *ἄρπ-η*, a sickle.

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

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

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

ἔλπ-ω, to make to hope; *ἔλπ-ομαι*, to hope; *ἐλπ-ίς*, hope; *ἐλπ-ωρή*, hope; *ἐλπ-ίζω*, to hope.

vŏlŭp (shortened for *vŏlupis*), agreeably; **vŏlup-tas**, pleasure; **vŏlup-tuōsus**, full of pleasure, [*voluptuous*].

278. *ἐμπί-ς*, a gnat.

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

279. *ἐπί*, upon, to, toward.

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

280. *ἑπτά*, seven; *ἕβδομος*, seventh.

septem, *seven;* **septĭmus, septŭmus**, seventh; **Septem-ber**, *September* (the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March); **sept-ēni**, seven each, seven; **sept-ĭes**, seven times; **septuāginta** (for *septuma-ginta, septem-decenta*), seventy, [*Septuagint*].

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

ἕρπ-ω, to creep, to move slowly; *ἑρπ-ύζω*, to creep, crawl; *ἑρπ-ετόν*, a creeping thing, a beast.

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

282. Greek rt. **λαμπ.**

λάμπ-ω, to shine; *λαμπ-άς*, a torch, [*lamp*]; *λαμπ-ρός*, bright.

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

283. rup; lup; λυπ; rup; break, trouble.

λυπ-ρός, wretched, painful; **λύπ-η,** pain, grief; **λῡπ-έω,** to pain, distress; **λῡπ-ηρός,** painful.

rump-o, to break, break asunder, (compd. w. ab, com, di, e, inter, intro, in, ob, per, prae, pro), [*rupture, abrupt, corrupt, eruption, interrupt, irruption*].

284. Greek rt. **νεπ.**

ἀ-νεψ-ιός, a first cousin, any cousin; **νέπ-οδες,** offspring, descendants.

nĕp-os, a grandson, spendthrift, *nephew*, [*nepotism*]; **neptis,** a granddaughter.

285. pak, pag; paç; παγ; pag, pac; bind fast.

πήγ-νυμι (ἐ-πάγ-ην), to make fast, to fix; **πῆγ-μα,** anything fastened or joined together; **πηγ-ός,** firm, strong; **πάγ-ος,** a firm-set rock; **πάγ-ος, πάχ-νη, παγ-ετός,** frost; **πάγ-η,** anything that fixes or holds fast, a trap; **πάσσ-αλος,** a peg, a nail.

pa-n-g-o (old form **păco, pago**), to fix, record, determine (compd. w. com, in, ob, re), [*impinge, impact*]; **păc-iscor, păc-isco** (old form **păco**), to make a bargain or agreement; **pac-tum,** an agreement, compact, *pact;* **pax** (orig. an agreement, treaty), *peace*, [*appease*]; **pāc-o,** to make peaceful, to pacify; **pāci-fĭco,** to make a peace, to *pacify;* **pāci-fĭcus,** peace-making, *pacific;* **pāg-us,** (prop. a place with fixed boundaries), a district, the country; **pāg-ānus,** of or belonging to the country or to a village, civil, (in eccl. Latin) heathen, pagan; **pāg-ānus** (subst.), a countryman, a civilian, (in eccl. Latin) a heathen, a *pagan;* **pāg-ĭna,** a *page;* **com-pāg-es, com-pāg-o,** a connection, joint, structure; **prŏ-pāg-o,** to fasten or fix forward or down, to set slips, *propagate*, prolong; **prŏ-pāg-o,** a layer, a setting, offspring; **pā-lus, pā-lum,** a stake; **pig-nus,** a pledge; **pig-nero,** to give as a pledge; **pĕc-u,** (the thing fastened up), a head of the larger cattle, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; **pĕc-us**

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(*ŭdis*), a head of cattle of any kind; **pĕc-us** (*ŏris*), the larger cattle, a herd, cattle of all kinds, animals; **pec-ūnia** (fr. *pecus;* "omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum," Var.), property, money; **pec-ūniaris,** of or belonging to money, *pecuniary.*

286. pu, —, —, —, strike.

παί-ω, to strike.

păv-io, to beat, strike; **păv-īmentum,** (the thing beaten or rammed down), a hard floor, a *pavement;* **păv-imento,** to cover with a pavement, to pave; **de-pŭv-io,** to strike, beat.

287. *παλ-άμη,* the palm of the hand, the hand.

pal-ma, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an oar, the *palm*-tree, [*palmy*]; **pal-mus,** the palm of the hand; **pal-mŭla** (dim.), palm of the hand, oar-blade; **pal-metum,** a palm-grove; **pal-mes,** a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. *παρά, παραί, πάρ, πά,* (w. gen.) from the side of, (w. dat.) at the side of, (w. acc.) to the side of.

per, through, throughout, by means of.

289. pa; pa; πα; pa; nourish, protect.

πα-τήρ, a father; *πα-τριά,* lineage, a clan; *πατρι-άρχης,* the father or chief of a clan, a *patriarch;* *πατριώτης,* a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

pă-ter, a *father;* **pă-ternus, pă-trītus, pă̆-trĭcus, pă-trius,** of or belonging to one's father, *paternal;* **pă̆-tria,** one's fatherland, native country; **pă̆-trĭmonium,** an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony;* **parrĭcīda** (for *patricida* from *pater, caedo*), the murder of a father, a *parricide,* a murderer; **pa-truus,** a father's brother; **pa-truēlis,** a cousin on the father's side; **pă̆-trōnus,** a protector, defender, *patron;* **pa-trōcĭnor,** to protect; **pāpa,** a father, *papa,* (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a bishop.

290. *πάτο-ς,* a path; *πατέ-ω,* to walk, tread.

pons, a bridge.

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291. pa; pa; πα, πατ; pa, pen; nourish, protect.

πατ-έομαι, to eat; *ἄ-πασ-τος*, not having eaten.

pa-sco, to nourish, support by food; **pa-scor**, to feed upon; **pascuus**, of or for pasture, grazing; **pascuum, pastūra**, a *pasture;* **pas-tor**, a feeder, feeder of cattle, shepherd, *pastor;* **pas-torālis**, of or belonging to shepherds, *pastoral;* **pas-tus**, feeding, food; **pā-bŭlum**, food, fodder; **pā-bulor**, to seek for food, to forage, to feed; **pā-bulātor**, a forager, a herdsman; **pā-nis**, bread; **pĕn-us**, food, food stored within a place (perhaps through the intermediate idea of storing food within, the root "*pen*" acquired the meaning "*within*"); **Penātes**, the Penates, (deities of the interior of the house), guardian deities of the household and of the state; **pĕn-es**, with, in the possession or power of; **pĕn-ĕtro**, to put into, enter, *penetrate.*

292. pava; —; st. **παυ; pau;** little.

παύ-ω, to make to end or cease, [*pause*]; *παύ-ομαι*, to cease from; *παῦ-λα, παυ-σωλή*, a rest, an end; *παῦ-ρος*, small, few.

pau-cus, small, little, (pl.) *few;* **pau-citas**, fewness, *paucity;* **pau-cŭlus**, very small, (pl.) very few; **pau-lus, paullus**, little, small; **pau-lum**, (adv.), a little, somewhat; **pau-lō** (advbl. abl.), by a little, somewhat; **pau-lātim**, by little and little, by degrees; **pau-lisper**, for a little while; **pau-per** (adj.), poor; **pau-per** (subst.), a poor person, [*pauper*]; **pau-pertas**, *poverty;* **pau-pĕries** (poet. and in post Aug. prose for *paupertas*), poverty; **pa-rum** (adv.), too little, little.

293. πελλός, πελός, πελιός, πελιδνός, dark-colored, dusky, livid; *πολ-ιός*, gray.

pal-leo, to be or look pale; **pal-lesco** (inch.), to grow or turn pale; **ex-pal-lesco** (inch.), to grow or turn very pale; **pal-lĭdus**, *pallid, pale*, [*fallow*]; **pal-lor**, paleness, *pallor;* **pul-lus**, dark-colored, dusky; **pul-lātus**, clothed in soiled or black garments; **līveo** (for *plīveo*), to be of a bluish or lead color; **līvĭdus**, of a leaden color, blue, *livid;* **ob-līv-iscor** (*ob, liveo*, to have the

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mind darkened), to forget; **ob-līv-io,** forgetfulness, *oblivion;* **oblīviōsus,** forgetful, *oblivious.*

294. **πέλ-λα,** a hide, leather; **ἐρυσί-πελας** (**ἐρυθρός, πέλλα**), inflammation of the skin, *erysipelas;* **ἐπι-πολή,** a surface.

pel-lis, a skin, hide (of a beast) whether on the body or taken off, a *pelt,* a *fell.*

295. Greek rt. **πεν,** want, toil.

πέν-ομαι, to work, toil, be poor or needy; **πέν-ης, πεν-ιχρός,** poor, needy; **πεν-ία,** poverty; **πεν-έσται,** serfs; **πόν-ος,** work, esp. hard work, toil; **πον-έω,** to work hard, toil, distress; **πον-ηρός,** toilsome, troublesome, bad; **πεῖν-α,** hunger.

pēn-ūria, paen-ūria, want, *penury.*

296. **par; par; περ, πορ; per, por;** pierce, go through, go over, carry over.

περά-ω, to drive right through, to pass through or over; **πόρος,** a means of passing, a way; **πόρ-θμος,** a ferry; **πορ-εύω,** to make to go, to convey, (pass. to be made to go, to go); **πορ-ίζω,** to carry, to procure; **ἔμ-πορ-ος,** a passenger, a merchant; **ἐμ-πόρ-ιον,** a trading-place, *emporium;* **ἐμ-πορ-ικός,** commercial; **πεῖρ-α,** a trial, attempt; **πειρ-άω,** to attempt, [*pirate*]; **ἄ-πειρ-ος** (**ἀ, πεῖρα**), without trial or experience of, ignorant of.

por-ta, a gate; **por-tĭcus,** a colonnade, *porch, portico;* **por-tus,** a harbor, *port;* **ex-pĕr-ior,** to try, prove, attempt; **ex-pĕr-ientia,** a trial, *experience;* **ex-pĕr-īmentum,** a proof, *experiment;* **pĕr-ītus,** experienced, skilful; **pĕr-īcŭlum,** trial, danger.

297. **πέρᾱ** (adv.), beyond; **πέρᾱν** (adv.), on the other side, across; **περαίν-ω,** to bring to an end; **περαῖος,** on the farther or other side; **πέρᾰ-τος** (adj.), on the farther or opposite side; **περά-τη** (sc. **χώρα**), land on the farther or opposite side; **πέρας, πεῖραρ, πεῖρας,** an end, a goal; **ἄ-πειρος** (**ἀ, πεῖρας, πέρας**), **ἀ-πειρ-έσιος,** (poet. **ἀ-περ-είσιος**), boundless, immense.

298. **περά-ω** (orig. identical with No. 296), to export beyond sea for sale, to sell; **πι-πρᾰ́-σκω** (shortened from **πι-περά-σκω,**

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reduplicated from *περάω*), to sell (often in pass., to be sold, esp. for exportation); *πέρ-νημι* (poet. mostly Ep. for *πιπράσκω*), to export for sale, to sell; *πρί-αμαι*, to buy; *πρᾶ-σις*, a selling, sale; *πρα-τήρ*, *πρα-τίας*, a seller; *πόρ-νη*, a prostitute.

299. *περί* (prep.), round, about, all around; *περί* (adv.), around, above, exceedingly, very; *περί* (in comp.), around, above, very; *πέριξ* (strengthened for *περί*), round about; *περισσός*, prodigious, extraordinary; *-περ* (encl. particle), very much, however much.

per- (before adjectives), very; **per-magnus**, very great.

300. These words are probably connected with No. 293.

πηλός, clay, earth, mud; *πήλ-ινος*, of clay; *προ-πηλακ-ίζω*, to bespatter with mud, to treat with contumely.

pă-lus, a swamp.

301. These words are probably connected with No. 295.

πῆνος, *πήνη*, the woof, (pl.) the web; *πην-ίον*, the quill or spool on which the bobbin is wound for weaving; *πην-ίζομαι*, to reel, to weave; *πηνῖτις* (fem.), the weaver.

pannus, a cloth, a garment; **panus**, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.

302. pi; pi; πι; pi; swell, be fat.

πί-ων, *πῑ-ᾰρός*, *πῑ-ερός*, *πῑ-ᾰλέος*, fat, plump, (of soil) rich; *πῖαρ*, *πιμελή* (subst.), fat; *πι-αίνω*, to fatten.

opīmus (?), rich.

303. *πῖλος*, wool or hair wrought into *felt*, anything made of felt, esp. a felt cap.

pilleus, pilleum, pileus, a felt cap or hat.

304. par, pal; par; πλα, πλε; ple; fill.

πί-μ-πλη-μι (inf. *πιμ-πλά-ναι*), to fill; *πλήθω*, to be full; *πλέ-ος*, *πλεῖ-ος*, *πλέ-ως*, *πλή-ρης*, full; *πλη-θύς*, *πλῆ-θος*, a throng, a crowd; *πλοῦ-τος*, wealth.

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‡**pleo,** to fill, fulfil, (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*complete, deplete,* (adj.) *replete, supply*]; **com-plē-mentum,** a *complement,* [*compliment*]; **ex-plē-tīvus,** serving to fill · out, *expletive;* **im-plē-mentum,** a filling up, [*implement*]; **sup-plē-mentum,** a supply, a *supplement;* **plē-nus,** full, [*plenary, replenish*]; **plebs, plebes,** the common people, the *plebeians;* **po-pŭlu-s,** a *people,* the people; **po-pŭl-āris,** of or belonging to the people, *popular;* **pūb-lĭcus,** (contr. from *pŏpŭlĭcus*, from *pŏpŭlus*), *public;* **pūblĭce,** on the part of the state; **pūb-lĭco,** to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate; **pūb-lĭcānus** (subst.), a tax-gatherer, a *publican;* **mănĭ-pŭl-us** (*manus, pleo*), a handful, a small handle, a company, a *maniple,* [manipulate].

305. plak; —; πλαγ (for **πλακ**), **πληγ; plag, plang;** strike, beat.

πλήσσω (*ἐ-πλήγ-ην, ἐξε-πλάγ-ην*), to strike; *πληγ-ή,* a blow; *πλάζω,* to strike, drive off, make to wander.

plang-o, to strike; **plang-or,** a striking, beating, lamentation; **planc-tus,** a striking, beating; **plāg-a,** a blow; **plec-to,** to strike.

306. plŭ; plu; πλυ, πλε, πλεϝ; plu. This root denotes movement in water and of water, under four main heads: float, sail, flow, rain.

πλέ-ω, to sail; *πλό-ος,* a voyage; *πλω-τός,* floating, fit for sailing; *πλω-τήρ,* a sailor; *πλύν-ω,* to wash; *πλύ-μα,* water in which something has been washed; *πλῦ-τός,* washed; *πλυν-τήρ, πλῦν-ός,* a trough, tank.

plŭ-o (usu. impers.), to rain; **plŭv-ius,** causing or bringing rain; **plŭv-ia,** rain; **plŭv-iālis, plŭv-iātĭcus,** of or belonging to rain; **lin-ter,** (old Latin, **lunter** = *plunter*), a boat.

307. pnu, plu; —; πνυ, πνε; plu, pul; blow, breathe.

πνέ-ω, to blow, breathe; *πνεῦ-μα,* wind, air, breath, spirit; *πνευ-ματικός,* of or belonging to wind or air, *pneumatic;* *πνο-ή,* a blowing, a blast; *πνεύ-μων, πλεύ-μων,* the lungs; *πνευ-μονία,* a disease of the lungs, *pneumonia;* *πέ-πνῡ-μαι* (old Epic perf. pass. of *πνέω,* with pres. sense), to have breath or soul, to be wise; *πε-πνυ-μένος, πῐνῠ-τός,* wise, discreet; *πῐνῠ-τή,* under-

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standing; **ποι-πνύ-ω**, to be out of breath, to puff, to bustle about.

pul-mo (= *plu-mon*), a lung, (pl.) the lungs; **pul-moneus**, of or belonging to the lungs, *pulmonic*; **pul-monārius**, pertaining to the lungs, *pulmonary*.

308. **pa, pu, po; pâ; πο, πι; po, bi**; drink.

πί-νω, to drink; **πο-τός** (adj.), drunk, for drinking; **πο-τόν** (subst.), drink; **πό-τος**, a drinking, a drinking-bout; **πό-σις**, a drinking, drink; **πό-μα, πῶ-μα**, a drink; **πό-της**, a drinker; **πο-τήριον**, a drinking-cup; **πῖ-νον**, liquor made from barley, beer; **πι-πί-σκω**, to give to drink; **πῖ-σος** (prob. used only in the plural), meadows; **πί-σα, πί-στρα**, a drinking-trough, drink.

pō-tus, pō-tio, a drinking, a drink, a *potion;* **pō-tor**, a drinker, a drunkard; **pō-to**, to drink (usually from passion, habit, etc.), to tipple, (compd. w. e, prae, per); **pō-tatio**, a drinking, a *potation;* **pō-cŭlum**, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl; **bĭ-bo**, to drink (from natural thirst), (compd. w. com, e, in, per, prae), [*imbibe*]; **bĭ-bŭ-lus**, drinking readily, *bibulous;* **im-bŭ-o** (a sort of causative to *imbĭbo*), to cause to drink in, to fill, to *imbue*.

309. **ποι-μήν**, a shepherd. This word is to be traced to the root *pa*, meaning protect.

310. **pu; pu; ποι; pu**; cleanse, purify.

ποι-νή, a penalty; **ἄ-ποι-να** (pl.), a ransom, recompense, penalty.

pŭ-tus, purified, pure; **pŭ-to**, (lit. to clean, cleanse, trim, prune, [in this lit. sense very rare]), (very freq. in the trop. sense) to make clear, set in order, reckon, compute, consider; **am-pŭ-to**, to cut around, to cut off, [*amputate*]; **com-pŭ-to**, to reckon, *compute;* **dē-pŭ-to**, to prune, consider, (in late Latin) to destine, allot, [*depute, deputy, deputation*]; **dis-pŭ-to**, to calculate, consider well, discuss, *dispute;* **ex-pŭ-to**, to prune, consider well, comprehend; **inter-pŭ-to**, to prune out here and there; **re-pŭ-to**, to count over, compute, reflect upon, [*repute, reputation, reputable*]; **pŭ-tāmen**, prunings, waste; **pŭ-tātor**,

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a pruner; **pū-rus,** clean, *pure*, [*puritan*]; **im-pū-rus,** unclean, *impure;* **pū-ri-fĭco** (*purus, facio*), to cleanse, *purify;* **pū-rĭtas,** cleanness, *purity;* **purgo** (contr. for *purĭgo*, from *purum, ago*), to cleanse, *purge;* **ex-purgo,** to purge completely, [*expurgate*]; **pur-gātio,** a cleansing, *purgation;* **pur-gātor,** a cleanser; **pur-gatorius,** cleansing, purgative, *purgatory;* †**poena,** expiation, *penalty*, [*penal*]; **pū-nio** (arch. from **poe-nio**), to punish; **im-pūnĭtas,** *impunity;* **pae-niteo** (less correctly **poe-niteo**), to cause to repent; to *repent*, [*penitent*]; **pae-nĭtet** (less correctly **poenĭtet**), it repents one, etc., i.e., I, you, etc., repent; **pae-nitentia,** *repentance, penitence.*

311. This group is related to No. 304.

πόλι-ς, a city; **πολί-της,** a citizen; **πολῑτεία,** citizenship, administration, civil *polity*, [*policy, police*]; **πολιτικός,** civil, *political*, [*politic, politics*]; **μητρόπολις** (**μήτηρ, πόλις**), the mother-state, the mother-city, a *metropolis;* **κοσμοπολίτης** (**κόσμος** [world], **πολίτης**), a citizen of the world, a *cosmopolitan.*

312. par, pāl; par; πλε; ple; fill (connected with No. 304).

πολύ-ς (by stem **πολλο**), much, [*poly-*, in compds., e.g., *polysyllable*]; **πλε-ί-ων,** more, [*pleonasm*]; **πλήν,** besides.

plūs (= *ple*[*i*]*os*), more, [*plus*]; old Latin form **plous** (= *plo*[*i*]*os*), more; **plū-rĭmus** (= old Latin **plo-irŭmus** = *ploisimus*), very much, (pl.) very many; old Latin **pli-sĭmus** (= *ple-isimus*), very much; **plu-rālis,** relating to more than one, *plural;* **plē-rus,** very many, a very great part; **plē-rusque** (a strengthened form from *plerus*), very many, the most, (rare in sing., freq. in pl.).

313. par; —; πορ; par; place, make, perform, do.

ἔ-πορ-ον, brought to pass, gave; **πέ-πρω-ται,** it has been fated; **πορ-σύνω,** to offer, prepare.

păr-o (?), to prepare (compd. w. ad, com, prae, re, se), [*prepare, repair, separate*]; **im-pĕr-o** (?), [*in, paro*], to command, [*imperative*]; **im-pĕr-ium** (?), a command, authority, dominion, *empire*, [*imperial*]; **pro-pĕrus,** quick, speedy; **pro-pĕro,** to hasten;

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păr-io, to bring forth, to produce; **a-pĕr-io** (*ab, pario*), (lit. to get from), to uncover, to open; **o-pĕr-io** (*ob, pario*), (lit. to get for, put upon), to cover, conceal; **păr-ens,** a *parent;* **par-tŭrio** (desid.), to desire to bring forth, to bring forth; **par-tŭritio,** *parturition;* **vīpera** (*vivus, părio*), (lit. that brings forth living young), a *viper;* **pars,** a *part,* [*parboil,* (prob. from *part* and *boil*), *partake, partial, partner*]; **par-ticŭla,** a small part, a *particle;* **par-tĭcŭlaris,** of or concerning a part, *particular;* **par-tio,** to divide, (compd. w. dis, in); **particeps** (*pars, capio*), sharing; **particeps** (subst.), a partaker; **participium,** a sharing, (in gram.) a *participle;* **particĭpo,** to share, to *participate;* **ex-pers** (*ex, pars*), having no part in, destitute of; **por-tio,** a share, *portion;* **por-to** (probably belongs here, though by some it is connected with *fĕro*), to carry, (compd. w. abs, ad, com, de, ex, in, prae, re, sub, trans), [*comport, deport, deportment, export, import, report, support, transport*]; **pār-ĕo** (intrans. form of *păro*, to make ready, and of *pario*, to bring forth; hence, to be ready, be at hand), to come forth, *appear*, appear (as a servant), obey, (compd. w. ad, com), [*apparent*].

314. Indo-Eur. rt. **pa;** guard, protect.

πόσι-ς (for **πότι-ς**), a husband; **πότ-νια** (fem.), revered; **δεσ-πότ-ης,** a master, a *despot;* **δέσ-ποινα,** mistress; **δεσ-πότσυνος,** of or belonging to the master or lord; **δεσ-πότζ-ω,** to be lord or master.

pŏt-is, powerful, able; **pŏt-ior,** more powerful, preferable; **pŏt-ior,** to become master of, acquire, possess; **com-pos** (*com, potis*), partaking of, possessing, sharing in; **impos** (*in, potis*), not master of, not possessed of; **possum** (*potis, sum*), to be able, [*possible, power*]: **pot-ens,** able, powerful, *potent;* **pot-entia,** might, power, *potency,* [*potential*]; **pot-estas,** ability, power; **ut-pŏte,** as namely, inasmuch as.

315. Greek rt. **πρα.**

πίμ-πρη-μι (inf. **πιμ-πρά-ναι**), to burn; **πρή-θω,** to blow up, blow out, blow into a flame, intr. to blow; **ἔ-πρη-σεν** (Hom.), blew, caused to stream; **πρη-δών,** an inflammation; **πρη-σ-τήρ,** a flash of lightning, a hurricane; **πρη-μαίνω,** to blow hard.

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316. pra; pra; προ, πρω, πρι; pra, pro, prī; before.

πρό, before; *πρό-τερος* (compar.), before (in place, time, or rank); *πρῶ-τος* (sup. contr. fr. *πρότατος*), first, foremost; *πρό-μος*, the foremost man, a chief; *πρύ-τανις*, a prince, a president; *πρίν* (= *προ-ιν*, *προ-ιον*), before, before that; *πρω-ί*, early, early in the day; *πρώ-ην*, lately, day before yesterday; *πρό-σσω*, *πρό-σω*, *πόρ-σω*, *πόῤῥω*, forwards, far.

prae (= *pra-i*, loc.), before, [*pre-*, e.g., *predetermine*]; **praeter** (*prae*, with the demonstr. suffix *-ter*), past, by, beyond, before; **prae-postĕrus,** the last part foremost, reversed, perverted, *preposterous;* **prae-stō** (adv., a sup. form from *prae*), at hand, ready; **prī-mus,** the first, foremost, [*prime*, *prim*, *primer*, *primitive*, *primary*]; **princeps** (*primus*, *capio*), first, chief; **principālis,** first, *principal;* **principātus,** the first place, pre-eminence, dominion; **principium,** a beginning; **prī-or,** former, *prior* (adj.), [*priority*, *prior* (subst.), *priory*]; **pris-cus** (for *prĭus-cus*, a comparative form), of or belonging to former times, ancient; **pris-tĭnus** (for *prius-tĭnus*, a comparative form), former, *pristine;* **prī-dem,** a long time ago, long since; **prī-die,** on the day before; **pran-dĭum** (Sk. *pra*), a late breakfast, luncheon, a meal; **pran-deo,** to take breakfast, to eat; **pran-sus,** that has breakfasted or fed; **pran-sor,** one that eats breakfast, a guest; **prō** (perhaps old abl. form, of which *prae* is the loc.) (adv.), according, just as; **prō** (prep.), before, in front of, for; **prŏ-pĕ,** adv. and prep. (*pro* and dem. suffix *-pe*), near, nearly; **prŏ-pior** (adj. compar. from obs. *propis*), nearer; **proxĭmus** (proxŭmus), nearest, next, [*proximate*, *proximity*]; **prŏpĕ-diem,** at an early day, very soon; **prŏpĕ-modum, prŏpĕ-mŏdo** (*prope*, *modus*), nearly, almost; **prŏ-pĭtius,** favorable, *propitious;* **prŏ-pĭtio,** to *propitiate;* **prŏ-pinquus,** near, neighboring, related; **prŏ-pinquĭtas,** nearness, *propinquity*, relationship; **propter** (contr. for *propĭter*), (adv.) near, (prep.) near, on account of; **proprius (?),** one's own, *proper;* **prō-nus,** turned forward, bending down, *prone;* **prūīna** (for *provīna*), (the thing belonging to the early morning), hoar-frost; **por-ro,** forward, further on; **rĕciprŏcus (?)** (perhaps

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from *reque proque*, back and forth), turning back the same way, alternating, *reciprocal.*

317. **προ-τί (πο-τί), πρό-ς (πό-ς),** (w. gen.) from, (w. dat.) by, (w. acc.) to; **προσ-θε(ν),** (adv.), before.

po (old Latin prep. **port**), insep. prep., a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; **polleo** (*po, valeo*), to be strong; **pollĭceor** (*port, liceor*), (lit. to bid or offer largely), to offer, promise; **pos-sĭdeo** (*port, sĕdeo*), to be master of, *possess;* **possīdo** (causat. of *possideo*), to take possession of; **pō-no** (for *posno, posĭno*, from *port, sĭno*), to put or set down, to place, (compd. w. ante, ad, circum, com, contra, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, re, se, sub, super, trans), [*positive, position, apposite, apposition, compose, composite, composition, deponent, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, postpone, prepositive, preposition, propose, proposition, repose, suppose, superpose, superposition, transpose, transposition*].

318. **spju, spu; shtîv; πτυ, πυτ; spu;** spit.

πτύ-ω, to spit; **πτύ-αλον,** spittle; **πῡτ-ίζω,** to spit frequently, spurt; **ψύττ-ω,** to spue.

spŭ-o, to *spit, spew, spue,* (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, re); **spu-tum** (subst.), spit, spittle; **spū-ma,** foam, *spume;* **spu-mĕus, spu-mĭdus,** foaming; **spū-mo,** to foam, to cause to foam; **pĭtu-ĭta** (*pitu* = *sputu*), slime, phlegm, *pituite.*

319. **pu; pu; πυ; pu;** rot, stink, be foul.

πύ-θω, to make to rot; **πύ-θο-μαι,** to rot; **πυ-θεδών,** putrefaction; **πύ-ον,** pus.

pūs, *pus;* **pū-rŭlentus,** full of pus, *purulent;* **sup-pū-ro** (*sub, pus*), to form pus, *suppurate;* **pū-tor,** a stench, rottenness; **pū-teo,** to stink, to be rotten; **pū-tĭdus,** stinking, rotten; **pŭ-ter pŭ-tris,** stinking, rotten; **pŭ-trĭdus,** rotten, *putrid;* **pŭ-treo,** to be rotten; **pŭ-tresco** (inch.), to grow rotten, putrefy; **pūtrefăcio,** to make rotten, (pass.) *putrefy.*

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320. pug; —; πυγ; pug; strike, thrust, prick.

πύξ (adv.), with clenched fist; **πύκ-της, πυγ-μάχος,** a boxer; **πυγ-μή,** a fist.

pu-n-g-o (pf. *pŭ-pŭg-i*), to prick, puncture, (compd. w. com, ex, inter, re), [*pungent, compunction, expunge*]; **punc-tus,** a *puncture,* a *point,* [*punctilious, punctual, punctuate*]; **pŭg-io,** a dagger; **pug-nus,** a *fist;* **pŭg-il,** a boxer, *pugilist;* **pug-na,** a fight, a battle; **pug-no,** to fight, (compd. w. de, ex, in, ob, pro, re), [*impugn, repugnant*]; **pug-nax,** fond of fighting, contentious, *pugnacious.*

321. πῦρ, *fire;* **πῦρ-ετός,** burning heat, fever; **πυρ-ά,** a funeral-pile, a *pyre;* **πυρ-σός,** a firebrand; **πυῤῥό-ς,** flame-colored.

prū-na, a burning or live coal.

322. pu; pô, pu; —; pu; beget.

πῶλο-ς, a *foal,* a *filly,* a young animal; **πωλ-ίον** (dim.), a pony; **ποιέ-ω** (?), to make; **παῖς** (?), a child, son, daughter; **παιδ-αγωγός** (?) (**παῖς, ἄγω**), a trainer and teacher of boys, [*pedagogue, pedant*].

pŭ-er, a child, a boy, a girl; **pŭ-ĕra,** girl; **pu-ella** (dim. fr. *pŭ-ĕra*), a girl; **pŭ-ĕrīlis,** childish, *puerile;* **pŭ-eritia,** childhood; **pū-pus,** a boy, a child; **pū-pillus** (dim.), an orphan boy, a ward, [*pupil*]; **pū-pa (puppa),** a girl, a doll, a *puppet;* **pū-pilla** (dim.), an orphan girl, a ward, the *pupil* of the eye; **pū-sus,** a boy, a little boy; **pŭ-sillus** (dim.), very little; **pŭ-sillanimis** (*pusillus, animus*), of small spirit, *pusillanimous;* **pū-bes, pū-ber, pū-bis,** of ripe age, adult; **pū-bertas,** the age of maturity, *puberty;* **pullus,** a young animal, a young fowl, [*pullet*].

323. spar, sphar, spur, spal, sphal, pal; sphar, sphur; σπαρ, σπαλ, παλ; sper, spur, pal, pul, pol.

The fundamental meaning of the root is that of a quick movement, especially, 1. with the feet (whence the meaning, to spurn) and 2. with the hands (whence the meanings, to scatter, strew, shake, lift).

σπαίρ-ω, ἀ-σπαίρ-ω, to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively; **σπείρ-ω,** to sow seed, to scatter like seed, to strew; **σπαρ-άσσω,**

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to tear, to rend in pieces; **πα-σπάλ-η, παι-πάλ-η,** the finest meal; **πάλ-η,** the finest meal, any fine dust; **πάλ-λω,** to shake, to quiver, to swing; **παλ-άσσω,** to besprinkle, (in pf. pass.) of men drawing lots, because these were shaken in an urn; **πᾰλ-ύνω,** to strew or sprinkle upon; **πᾰ̊λ-ος,** the lot (cast from a shaken helmet); **παλ-μός,** a quivering motion, pulsation.

sper-n-o, to sever, reject, despise, *spurn*, [*spur*]; **a-spern-or** (*ab, spernor*), to reject, despise; **sprē-tio,** contempt; **sprē-tor,** a despiser; **spŭr-ius,** illegitimate, *spurious;* **păl-ĕa,** chaff; **pul-vis,** dust; **pul-vĕro,** to scatter dust, [*pulverize*]; **pul-verŭlentus,** full of dust, dusty; **pollen, pollis,** fine flour, fine dust.

324. svap; svap; ὑπ; sop; sleep.

ὕπ-νος (for **σύπ-νος**), sleep; **ὑπ-νόω,** to put to sleep, to sleep; **ὑπ-νωτικός,** inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, *hypnotic.*

sŏp-or (= *svop-or*), sleep; **sŏp-ōrus,** causing sleep, *soporous, soporiferous, soporific;* **sōp-io, sŏp-ōro,** to put to sleep; **som-nus** (= *sop-nus*), sleep; **som-nium,** a dream; **som-nio,** to dream; **somnĭ-fer,** sleep-bringing, *somniferous;* **somni-fĭcus,** causing sleep, *somnific;* **somnŭlentus, somnŏlentus,** full of sleep, *somnolent;* **in-som-nis,** sleepless; **in-somn-nia,** sleeplessness; **in-som-nium,** a dream, sleeplessness.

325. ὑπέρ, ὑπείρ, *over;* **ὕπερθεν,** from above; **ὕπερος, ὕπερον,** pestle; **ὑπέρα,** upper rope.

sŭper, above, over; **in-sŭper,** above, moreover; **sŭpernus, sŭperus,** upper, celestial, *supernal;* **sŭpĕrior,** higher, *superior;* **suprēmus,** highest, *supreme;* **summus** (from *sup-ĭmus, sup-mus*), highest, [*summit*]; **sum-ma** (sc. *res*), the summit, the main thing, the *sum;* **sŭprā,** above, before; **sŭp-ĕro,** to go over, to overcome, surpass; **sŭperbus,** haughty, magnificent, *superb;* **con-summo,** to sum up, finish, *consummate.*

326. ὑπό, ὑπαί, under, [*up*]; **ὕπτιος** (= supīnus), laid back.

sub, under; **subter,** below, beneath; **sŭpīnus,** bent back, upturned, *supine;* **sursum** (*sub-vorsum*), from below, upwards, on high.

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B

b; b; β; b. The correspondence here shown is found in but few instances.

327. *βάρβαρος*, *barbarous*, i.e., not Greek, foreign; *βαρβαρίζω*, to behave or speak like a barbarian or foreigner.

† **barbărus,** foreign, *barbarous* (opp. to Greek or Roman); **balbus,** stammering; **balbutio,** to stammer.

328. *βλη-χή*, a bleating; *βληχ-άς*, a bleating sheep; *βλη-χάομαι*, to *bleat.*

bālo, to *bleat;* **bālātus,** a bleating.

329. *βολβό-ς*, a bulbous root.

bulbus, a *bulb*, an onion; **bulbōsus,** *bulbous.*

330. bargh, bhrag; barh; βραχ; —; tear, tear off, torn off, short.

βραχ-ύς, short; *βράχ-εα*, shallows; *βραχ-ύτης*, shortness; *βρᾰχ-ύνω*, to abridge, shorten.

Φ

bh; bh; φ; f and (in the middle of a word) **b.**

331. arbh, rabh, labh; rabh; ἀλφ; lab; lay hold of, work. The root **ἀλφ-** is probably akin to **λαβ-, λαφ-.**

ἀλφ-άνω, to bring in, yield, earn; *ἀλφ-εσίβοιος*, bringing in oxen; *ἀλφ-ή, ἄλφ-ημα*, produce, gain.

lăb-or, lăb-os, *labor;* **lăb-ōro,** to *labor*, strive, (compd. w. ad, e, in), [*elaborate*]; **lăb-oriōsus,** full of labor, *laborious.*

332. *ἀλφό-ς*, a dull-white leprosy.

albus, white (prop. a dead white, not shining); **albātus,** clothed in white; **albūmen,** the white of an egg, *albumen;* **albeo,** to be white; **albesco** (inch.), to become white; **Alba, Alba Longa,** the mother-city of Rome; **Albānus,** *Alban;* **Alpes,** the *Alps* (from the whiteness of their snowy summits).

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333. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, about; *ἀμφίς*, on both sides, apart; *δι-αμφί-διος*, utterly different.

ambi, amb-, am-, an-, (prep. used only in compos.), around, round about; **am-plus** (prob. from *am* and *plus*, akin to *pleo*, full all round), large, *ample;* **am-plio**, to enlarge; **am-plifico**, to enlarge, *amplify;* **annus** (for *am-nus*, that which goes around), a year; **annuus**, that lasts a year, that returns every year, yearly, *annual;* **biennis, biennālis**, lasting two years, [*biennial*]; **bĭennium**, a period of two years; **trĭennium**, the space of three years, [*triennial*]; **annālis**, relating to the year or age; **annāles** (sc. *libri*), a historical work in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, *annals;* **anniversārius** (*annus, verto*), that returns every year, yearly, *anniversary;* **annōna**, the yearly produce, means of subsistence, grain; **annōsus**, of many years, old; **perennis** (*per, annus*), that lasts the whole year through, everlasting, *perennial;* **sollemnis** (less correctly **solemnis, sollennis, solennis, sollempnis**), (*sollis*, i.e. *totus, annus*), (esp. in religious language, of solemnities), yearly, established, *solemn*, customary; **ānŭlus**, a ring; **anulāris**, relating to a signet-ring, [*annular*]; **omnis** (?), all, [*omnibus, omni-* (in compos.)].

334. *ἄμφω*, both; *ἀμφό-τερος* (more freq. plural or dual), both.

ambo, *both.*

335. nabh; nabh; νεφ; neb, nub; veil, cover.

νέφ-ος, νεφ-έλη, a cloud; *συν-νεφ-έω*, to collect clouds; *συν-νεφ-εῖ, συν-νέ-νοφ-ε*, it is cloudy; *νεφ-όομαι*, to be clouded over.

nĕb-ŭla, a mist, [*nebular*]; **nĕb-ŭlōsus**, full of mist or vapor, cloudy, *nebulous;* **nūb-es, nūb-is**, a cloud; **nūb-ĭlus**, cloudy; **nūb-ĭlum**, a cloudy sky; **nūb-ĭlo**, to be cloudy; **nūb-o**, to cover, to veil, to marry; **nūb-ĭlis**, marriageable; **nup-ta**, a bride; **nup-tiae**, marriage, *nuptials;* **co-nūb-ium** (less correctly **connūbium**), marriage; **co-nūb-iālis** (less correctly **con-nūb-iālis**), pertaining to marriage, *connubial.*

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336. **ὀρφ-ανό-ς**, *orphaned*, [*orphan*]; **ὀρφ-ανίζω**, to make orphan; **ὀρφανίστής**, one who takes care of orphans; **ὀρφ-ανεύω**, to take care of orphans.

orb-o, to bereave; **orb-us**, bereaved; **orb-ĭtas**, **orbĭtūdo**, bereavement, orphanhood.

337. **ῥοφ-έω**, **ῥυφ-έω**, **ῥοφ-άνω**, to sup greedily up; **ῥόμ-μα**, **ῥόφ-ημα**, thick gruel; **ῥοπ-τός**, to be supped up.

sorb-eo, to sup up, to drink down, (compd. w. ab, ex, ob, per, re), [*absorb*]; **sorb-illo** (dim.), to sip; **sorb-ĭtio**, a drinking, a drink.

338. Greek rt. **ὑφ.**

ὑφ-ή, a weaving, a *web*; **ὕφ-ος**, a web; **ὑφ-αίνω**, **ὑφ-άω**, to *weave*.

339. **bha, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v, bha-k, bha-d; bha; φα, φαν, φαF; fa, fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t;** bring to light, make known, declare, say.

Rt. **φα.** **φη-μί**, **φά-σκ-ω**, to declare, make known, say, affirm; **φά-τις**, **φή-μη**, a voice, saying, report; **φω-νή**, voice, sound, language, [*phonics*, *phonetic*, *phonography*, *phonology*, *phonotype*, *-phone* in compounds (e.g., *telephone*, from **τῆλε**, far off, and **φω-νή**)].

Rt. **φαν.** **φαίν-ω**, to bring to light, to show, to shine, [*phenomenon*]; **φαν-τάζω**, to make visible, (pass. to become visible, appear); **φάν-τασμα**, an appearance, *phantom*, *phantasm*, *fantasm*; **φαν-ταστικός**, able to represent, [*fantastic*]; **φαν-τᾰσία**, a making visible, an appearance, [*fancy*]; **φᾰν-ερός**, visible, evident; **φᾰν-ή**, a torch; **φά-σις**, information, appearance, a saying; **φά-σ-μα**, an apparition, a vision.

Rt. **φαF.** **φά-ε** (= **φάϝε**, Hm.), appeared; **ὑπό-φαυσις**, a small light showing through a hole, a narrow opening; **φά-ος**, **φῶς**, **φέγγ-ος**, light, [*photo-* in compds., e.g., *photograph*]; **φα-έθω**, to shine; **Φᾰ-έθων**, son of Helios and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, [*phăcton*]; **φα-είνω**, to shine, to bring to light; **φαει-νός**, shining; **φᾱ-νός**, light, bright; **πι-φαύ-σκω**, to show.

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Rt. **fa.** **for** (inf. **fā-ri**), to speak, say, (compd. w. ad, ex, inter, prae, pro); **af-fā-bĭlis** (better adf.), that can be easily spoken to, *affable;* **prae-fā-tio,** (lit. a speaking beforehand), a *preface;* **fā-tum,** a prophetic declaration, destiny, *fate;* **fā-ma,** report, reputation, *fame;* **in-fā-mia,** *infamy;* **in-fā-mis,** ill spoken of, *infamous;* **in-fā-mo,** to defame; **dif-fā-mo,** to spread abroad, to publish; **fā-mōsus,** much talked of (well or ill), *famous,* infamous; **fā-num,** a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a temple, a *fane;* **fā-no,** to dedicate; **fā-nāticus,** of or belonging to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, [*fanatic*]; **pro-fā-nus** (*pro, fānum,* prop. before the temple, i.e., outside of it; hence opp. to the temple as a sacred object), unholy, not sacred, common, *profane;* **fā-bŭla,** a story, a *fable;* **fā-bŭlōsus,** *fabulous;* **fā-cundus,** eloquent; **fā-cundia,** eloquence; **in-fans,** that cannot speak, not yet able to speak, *infant,* [*infantry*]; **infandus,** unutterable, abominable; **ne-fandus,** (not to be mentioned), execrable.

Rt. **fa-n.** **fĕn-estra,** a window,

Rt. **fa-s.** **fas,** that which is right, divine law; **ne-fas,** that which is contrary to divine law; **fas-tus,** a day on which judgment could be pronounced; **nĕ-fas-tus** (*dies*), a day on which judgment could not be pronounced, irreligious, inauspicious; **nĕ-fārius,** execrable, *nefarious.*

Rt. **fa-v.** **făv-illa,** hot cinders or ashes; **făv-eo** (?), to *favor.*

Rt. **fa-c.** **fax,** a torch; **făc-ies,** form, appearance, *face;* **super-fĭc-ies,** the upper side, *surface, superficies;* **super-fic-iālis,** of or belonging to the surface, *superficial;* **făc-ētus,** elegant, polite, *facetious;* **făc-ēte,** elegantly, pleasantly, *facetiously;* **făc-ētiae,** witty sayings.

Rt. **fa-t.** **făt-eor,** to confess; **con-fĭt-eor,** to acknowledge fully, to *confess;* **pro-fit-eor,** to declare publicly, to *profess;* **in-fit-ior,** not to confess, to deny; **confessio,** a *confession;* **professio,** a public acknowledgment, a *profession;* **prŏfessor,** a public teacher, *prŏfessor,* one who makes instruction in any branch a business.

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340. Greek rt. **φαγ.**

φαγ-εῖν, to eat; **φαγ-άς**, glutton.

341. **bhar; —; φαρ; for;** bore, pierce, tear.

φάρ-ος, a plough; **φαρ-όω**, to plough; **ἄ-φαρ-ος, ἀ-φάρ-ωτος**, unploughed; **φάρ-σος**, a piece cut off or severed; **φάρ-αγξ**, a mountain-cleft or chasm, a ravine; **φάρ-υγξ**, the throat.

fŏr-o, to *bore*, to pierce, (compd. w. per, trans), [*perforate*]; **fŏr-āmen**, an opening or aperture produced by boring, a hole.

342. **—; bhi; φεβ; —;** fear.

φέβ-ομαι, to flee affrighted; **φόβ-ος**, flight, panic fear; **φοβ-έω**, to put to flight, to terrify; **φοβ-έομαι**, to be put to flight, to flee affrighted; **φοβ-ερός**, fearful (act. or pass.), causing fear, feeling fear.

343. Greek rt. **φεν, φα,** kill.

Aor. **ἔ-πε-φν-ον**, killed; **φα-τός**, slain; **φόν-ος, φον-ή**, murder; **φον-εύς**, a murderer; **ἀνδρ-ει-φόν-της**, man-slaying; **φόν-ιος, φοίν-ιος**, bloody.

344. **bhar; bhar; φερ; fer;** bear. The meanings of these words may be grouped under three main classes: 1. to bear a burden; 2. to bear (with reference to the effect, the produce, and so), to bring forth; 3. to bear (considered as a movement).

φέρ-ω, φορ-έω, to *bear*, [*birth, bairn*]; **φέρ-μα**, that which is borne, a load, a burden, fruit; **φέρ-ετρον**, a bier, a litter; **φαρ-έτρα**, a quiver; **φώρ**, one who carries off, a thief; **φόρ-ος**, that which is brought in, tribute; **φορ-ός**, bearing; **φορ-ά**, a carrying, motion, a load; **φορ-μός**, a basket, a mat; **φόρ-τος**, a load; **φερ-νή**, a dowry.

fĕr-o, to bear, (compd. w. ad, ante, circum, com, de dis, **ex**, in, intro, ob, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*circumference, confer, conference, defer, deference, differ, infer, inference, offer, prefer, preference, proffer, refer, reference, referable, referrible, suffer, sufferance, transfer*]; **fer-tus, fĕr-ax, fertĭlis**, *fertile;* **fer-tilĭtas**, *fertility;* **fer-cŭlum**, that on which anything is carried, a frame, a litter; **fors**, (whatever brings

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itself, i.e., happens, occurs), chance; **fors-an** (ellipt. for *fors sit an*), **forsĭtan** (contr. from *fors sit an*), **fortasse, fortassis** (*forte an si vis*), perhaps; **for-tūna** (lengthened from *fors*), chance, *fortune;* **for-tŭĭtus**, casual, *fortuitous;* **far**, a sort of grain, spelt; **far-rāgo**, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, a medley, hodge-podge, *farrago;* **făr-īna**, meal, flour, *farina;* **fūr**, a thief; **fur-tum**, theft; **fur-tīvus**, stolen, secret, *furtive;* **fur-tim**, by stealth; **fūr-or**, to steal.

345. bhal, bhla, bhlu; —; φλα, φλαδ, φλε, φλι, φλιδ, φλυ, φλυδ, φλυγ; fla, flo, flu, fle; bubble over, overflow, blow, swell, flow.

a. Rt. **φλα.** **ἐκ-φλαίν-ω**, to burst or stream forth. Rt. **φλαδ.** **ἐ-φλαδ-ον**, rent with a noise; **φλασ-μός**, empty boasting; **πα-φλάξ-ω**, to boil, to foam.

Latin rt. **fla.** **flo**, to blow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub), [*blow, inflate*]; **flā-tus**, a blowing, a breeze; **flā-men**, a blowing, a blast; **flā-bra**, blasts; **flos**, a *flower*, [*bloom*]; **flō-reo**, to *bloom*, to *flower*, to *blow*, to *flourish;* **flō-resco** (inch.), to begin to blossom, (compd. w. de, ex, prae, re), [*efflorescence*]; **Flō-ra**, the goddess of flowers, [*floral*].

b. Rt. **φλε.** **φλέ-ω**, to swell, overflow; **φλέ-δων**, an idle talker; **φλήν-ἄφος**, idle talk.

c. Rt. **φλι.** **Φλί-ας**, son of Dionysus. Rt. **φλιδ.** **φλιδ-άω**, to overflow with moisture.

d. Rt. **φλυ.** **φλύ-ω, φλύ-ζω**, to boil over, to overflow with words; **φλύ-ος, φλύ-αρος**, idle talk; **φλυ-ᾱρέω**, to talk nonsense, to play the fool; **φλύ-αξ**, a jester. Rt. **φλυδ.** **ἐκ-φλυδ-άνειν**, to break out (of sores); **φλυδ-άω**, to have an excess of moisture. Rt. **φλυγ.** **οἰνό-φλυξ**, given to drinking wine; **φλύκ-τις, φλύκ-ταινα**, a blister.

Latin rt. **flu.** **flu-o**, to *flow*, to overflow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, inter, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, subter, super), [*fluent, affluent, affluence, circumfluent, confluent, confluence, effluent, effluvium, efflux, influence, influx, refluent, reflux, superfluous*]; **flŭ-ĭto** (freq.), to flow, float; **flu-ēsco** (inch.),

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to become fluid; **flū-men,** a stream, a river; **flu-ĭdus,** flowing, *fluid;* **fluc-tus,** a flowing, a wave, a billow; **fluc-tuo,** to move to and fro, to *fluctuate;* **fluv-ius,** a river, [*fluc*]; **flux-us,** flowing, loose, careless; **flux-us** (subst.), a flowing, a *flux;* **fle-o** (= *flev-o*), to weep, (compd. w. ad, de); **flē-tus,** a weeping, lamentation.

e. St. **φλοι.** **φλοί-ω,** to burst out, to swell; **φλοι-ός, φλο-ός,** the inner bark of trees. St. **φλοιδ.** **φλοιδ-έω,** to have an excess of moisture; **φλοῖσ-βος,** any confused, roaring noise, as of a large mass of men, or of the sea.

346. bhark, bhrak; —; φρακ; farc, frequ; press hard, shut up fast, cram.

φράσσ-ω, to fence in, to secure; **φράγ-μα,** a fence, protection; **φραγ-μός,** a shutting up, a fence; **δρύ-φακ-τος** (**δρύ-φρακ-τος**), a partition.

farc-io, to stuff; **con-ferc-io,** to stuff or cram together; **con-fer-tus,** pressed close, crowded; **re-ferc-io,** to fill up, to cram; **rĕ-fer-tus,** stuffed, crammed; **frequ-ens,** repeated, *frequent;* **frequ-ento,** to visit frequently, to repeat; **frequ-entia,** a throng.

347. φράτρα, φράτρη, φρήτρη, φρᾱτρία, a brotherhood, a clan, a political division of the people; **φράτηρ, φράτωρ,** a member of a **φράτρα**; **φρατρ-ίζω, φρατρι-άζω,** to belong to the same **φράτρα.**

frā-ter, a brother; **frā-ternus,** brotherly, *fraternal;* **frā-ternĭtas,** brotherhood, *fraternity.*

348. bhu; bhû; φυ; fu, fo, fe; grow, become, be.

φύ-ω, to bring forth, to beget; **φύ-ομαι** (pass.), to grow, to spring forth, to come into being, [*be, boor*]; **φυ-ή,** growth; **φῦ-σις,** nature; **φῦ-σικός,** natural, *physical,* [*physics, physic, physician, physiognomy, physiology*]; **φῦ-μα,** a growth; **φυ-τός,** shaped by nature, fruitful; **φῦ-τεύω,** to plant, to beget; **φῦ-λον, φῡ-λή,** a race, a clan; **φί-τῡμα** (= **φύ-τῡμα**) (poet. **φῖ-τυ**), a shoot, a scion; **φῑ-τύω** (= **φυ-τύω**), to plant, to beget; **φι-τύομαι** (mid.), to bear.

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fu-ăm, fu-ās, fu-ăt, fu-ant, for *sim, sis, sit, sint;* **fu-ī,** I have been; **fŭ-tū-rŭs,** about to be, *future;* **fŏ-rĕm, fŏ-rēs, fŏ-rĕt, fŏ-rent,** for *essem, esses, esset, essent;* **fŏ-rĕ,** for *futurus esse;* **fē-tus, foe-tus,** a bearing, offspring, fruit; **fē-to, foe-to,** to breed; **ef-fē-tus,** that has brought forth young, exhausted, worn out by bearing, [*effete*]; **fē-cundus,** fruitful; **fē-cundĭtas,** fruitfulness, *fecundity;* **fē-cundo,** to make fruitful, to *fecundate;* **fē-lix,** fruitful, favorable, happy; **fē-līcĭtas,** fruitfulness, happiness, *felicity;* **fē-līcĭter,** fruitfully, happily; **fae-num** (less correctly **fē-num**), hay; **fae-nus** (less correctly **fē-nus**), the proceeds of capital lent out, interest; **fae-nĕror** (less correctly **fēn, foen**), to lend on interest; **fae-nĕrator** (less correctly **fēn, foen**), a money-lender.

349. φύλλον (= φύλ-ιον), a leaf.

fŏlĭum, a leaf, [*foliage, foil* (a leaf or thin plate of metal)]. These words are identical in their origin, and may be from the root shown in 345, *d*, or from that in 348.

N

n; n; ν; n.

350. an; an; αν; an; breathe, blow.

ăν-εμος, wind.

ăn-ĭma, air, breath, the animal life, the animal principle of life; **ăn-ĭmus,** the rational soul in man (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anĭma*), the mind; **ăn-ĭmo,** to fill with breath or air, to *animate;* **ex-ăn-ĭmo,** to deprive of life or spirit, to terrify greatly; **ăn-ĭmātio,** a quickening, [*animation*]; **ăn-ĭmatus,** *animated;* **ăn-ĭmōsus** (fr. *anima*), full of air or life; **ăn-ĭmōsus** (fr. *animus*), full of courage; **ăn-ĭmōsĭtas,** boldness, vehemence, enmity, *animosity;* **ăn-ĭmal,** a living being, an *animal.*

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351. *ἀνα-, ἀν-, ἀ-*, a negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, in-, im-, not; *ἄνευ*, without.

in-, an inseparable negative prefix, Eng. un-, *in-*, im-, not; **in-tŏlĕrābĭlis**, unbearable, *intolerable*.

352. *ἀνά*, up, upon, *on*; *ἄνω* (adv.), up, upward.

an-hĕlo (*an*, *halo*), to draw breath up, to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

353. *γένυ-ς*, the under jaw, the cheek, the *chin*, an edge; *γέν-ειον*, the chin; *γνά-θος, γναθ-μός*, the jaw, an edge.

gĕn-a, a cheek (more freq. in pl. **gĕn-ae**, the cheeks).

354. **nak; naç; ἐνεκ** (the initial *ε* is a vowel prefix); **nac;** reach, obtain, carry away.

ἠνέχ-θην, ἐν-ήνοχ-α, ἤνεγκ-ον, ἤνεγκ-α, carry; *δουρ-ηνεκ-ές*, a spear's throw or distance off; *δι-ηνεκ-ής*, continuous; *ποδ-ηνεκ-ής*, reaching down to the foot; *ἠνεκ-ής*, bearing onward, far-stretching.

nanc-i-sc-or (pf. pt. **nac-tus**), to obtain, to find.

355. *ἐν* (poet. *ἐνί, εἰν, εἰνί*), in, (in some dialects, also) into; *εἰς, ἐς*, (= *ἐνι-ς, ἐν-ς*), into, to; *ἐν-τός, ἔν-δον*, within; *εἴσ-ω, ἔσ-ω* (= *ἔν-σω*), adv., to within, into, within; *ἔν-ερθε* (= Lat. inferi), those below, those beneath the earth (used of the dead or of the gods below); *ἔνερ-θε*, from beneath, beneath; *ὑπ-ένερθε*, beneath; *ἐνέρ-τερος*, deeper; *ἔν-τερον* (usu. in pl. *ἔν-τερα*), inward parts, intestines, *entrails*.

in (old form *endŏ*, *indŭ*), *in*, into; **in-ter**, between, among, [*under*]; **interim**, adv. (*inter* and old acc. of *is*), meanwhile, [*interim*]; **intrā** (contr. from *intĕrā*, sc. *parte*), on the inside, within; **intrō**, adv. (contr. from *intĕro*, sc. *loco*), inwardly, to the inside; **in-tĕrior**, inner, *interior*; **in-tĭmus**, inmost, [*intimate*]; **in-tus** (*in* and the abl. termination *-tus*), on the inside, to the inside, from within; **intestīnus**, internal, *intestine*.

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356. ***ἐννέᾰ***, nine; ***ἔνατος***, ***ἔννατος***, (poet. ***εἶνατος***), ninth; ***ἐνάκις***, ***ἐννάκις***, nine times; ***ἐνακόσιοι***, ***ἐννακόσιοι***, nine hundred; ***ἐνενήκοντα*** (Hom. ***ἐννήκοντα***), ninety.

nŏvem, *nine;* **nōnus** (for *novenus*, fr. *novem*), the ninth; **nōnānus**, of or belonging to the ninth legion; **nŏvies**, **noviens**, nine times; **nōnāginta**, ninety; **non-genti**, nine hundred; **Nŏvember**, the ninth month of the old Roman year, *November;* **Nōnae**, the *Nones*, the ninth day before the Ides; **nŏvendiālis**, that lasts nine days; **nundĭnae** (sing. **nundĭna**), the ninth day.

357. ***ἔνο-ς***, ***ἔνη***, belonging to the former of two periods, old.

sĕn-ex, old; **sĕn-ior**, older, [*senior*, *sire*, *sir*]; **sĕn-ex** (subst.), an aged person; **sĕn-ectus** (adj.), aged, very old; **sĕn-ecta**, **sĕn-ectus**, old age; **sĕn-īlis**, of or belonging to old people, *senile;* **sĕn-ium**, the feebleness of age; **sĕn-eo**, to be old, to be feeble; **sĕn-esco** (inch.), to grow old, (compd. w. com, in); **sĕn-ātor**, a *senator;* **sĕn-ātus**, the council of the elders, the *Senate*.

358. ma, ma-d, ma-dh, ma-n, mna; man; μεν, μαν; man, men. The meanings of this root have taken three main directions: 1. Thought accompanied by effort, striving. 2. Excited thought: hence, (*a*) to be inspired, raving, wrathful; (*b*) to remain (as one engrossed in thought stands still). 3. To keep in mind, remember, (causatively) to remind.

μέν-ω, to remain; ***μέ-μον-α*** (pl. ***μέμαμεν***), to wish, to strive; ***μέν-ος***, might, strength, spirit, courage; **Μέν-τωρ**, *Mentor*, [*mentor*]; **Μέν-της**; **Ἀγα-μέμνων**; ***μαίν-ομαι***, to rage, to rave; ***μαν-ία***, madness, *mania*, [*maniac*]; ***μάν-τις***, one who divines, a seer; ***μῆν-ις***, wrath. St. **μνᾱ.** ***μέ-μνη-μαι***, to remember; ***μνά-ομαι***, to keep in mind, to think much of, to woo to wife; ***μνησ-τήρ***, ***μνησ-τής***, a wooer, a suitor; ***μνησ-τεύω***, to woo; ***μι-μνή-σκω***, to remind (mid. and pass. to call to mind, to remember); ***μνή-μη***, ***μνη-μοσύνη***, memory, [*mnemonic*]. St. **μαθ.** ***μανθ-άνω*** (2 aor. ***ἔ-μαθ-ον***), to learn; ***μαθ-ηματικός***, disposed to learn, of or for the sciences, esp. *mathematical;* ***ἡ μαθ-ηματική*** (with or without ***ἐπιστήμη***), *mathematics*. St. **μηνυ.** ***μηνύ-ω***, to reveal, inform.

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măn-eo, to stay, to remain, (compd. w. com, e, per, ob, re), [*permanent, remain*]; **man-sĭto** (freq.), to remain, to dwell; **man-sio,** a staying, a place of abode, a *mansion;* **mĕ-mĭn-i,** to remember, [*mind* (vb.), *mean* (vb.)]; **com-mĕmĭni,** to recollect a thing in all its particulars; **com-min-iscor,** to devise something by careful thought; **re-min-iscor,** to recall to mind, to recollect, [*reminiscence*]; **com-men-tum,** an invention, a contrivance; **com-men-tor,** to study thoroughly, to contrive, to *comment* upon; **com-men-tārius, com-men-tārium,** a note-book, a *commentary;* **men-tio,** a calling to mind, a mentioning, *mention;* **Min-erva,** *Minerva;* **mens,** the *mind,* [*mental*]; **a-mens,** out of one's senses, frantic; **dē-mens,** out of one's mind, raving, foolish, *demented;* **vĕhĕ-mens, vē-mens,** (**vē, mens**), (lit. not having mind, unreasonable), violent, *vehement;* **men-tior,** (to form in the mind, hence in a bad sense), to lie, (compd. w. com, ex, prae, sub); **men-dax,** given to lying, *mendacious;* **mŏn-ĕo,** to remind, to admonish, (compd. w. ad, com, e, prae, sub), [*admonish*]; **mon-ĭtor,** one who reminds, a *monitor;* **ad-mon-itio,** a reminding, an *admonition;* **mŏn-ĭtus,** a reminding, warning; **mŏn-ŭmentum** (**mŏn-ĭmentum**), a memorial, a *monument;* **mon-strum,** a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a *monster;* **mon-stro,** to show, instruct, (compd. w. com, de, prae), [*demonstrate, remonstrate*]; **Mŏn-ēta,** (the reminding one): 1. The mother of the Muses; 2. A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; **mŏn-ēta,** the place for coining money, the *mint, money,* [*monetary*]; **mĕd-eor,** to heal, to restore; **mĕd-ĭcus,** of or pertaining to healing, *medical;* **mĕd-ĭcus** (subst.), a physician; **mĕd-ico,** to heal; **mĕd-ĭcīnus,** of or pertaining to a physician; **mĕd-ĭcīna,** the healing art, *medicine;* **rĕ-mĕd-ium,** a *remedy,* a relief; **mĕd-ĭtor,** to think upon, to *meditate,* (compd. w. com, prae), [*premeditate*].

359. **ναῦς,** a ship; **ναύ-της,** a sailor; **ναυ-τικός,** of or for a ship, *nautical;* **ναυ-τία, ναυ-σία,** sea-sickness, *nausea.*

nāvis, a ship; **nāvālis,** of or belonging to ships, *naval;* **nau-ta** (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. **nāvĭta**), a sailor; **nāvĭgo** (*nāvis,*

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ago), to sail, to *navigate*. The root of these words is perhaps the same as of No. 370.

360. nam; —; νεμ; nem, num; allot, number, pasture.

νέμ-ω, to distribute, to hold as one's portion, to possess, to hold sway, to pasture; ***νωμ-άω***, to distribute, to govern; ***νέμ-ησις***, a distribution; ***νομ-ή***, a pasture, distribution; ***νεμ-έτωρ***, a dispenser of rights; ***νομ-εύς***, a shepherd, a distributer; ***νέμ-εσις***, righteous indignation, resentment; ***Νέμ-εσις***, Nemesis, the impersonation of divine wrath; ***νεμ-εσάω***, ***νεμ-εσσάω***, to feel righteous indignation; ***νεμ-εσίζομαι***, to be wroth with; ***νόμ-ος***, custom, law; ***νομ-ίζω***, to own as a custom, to acknowledge, consider as; ***νόμ-ισμα***, a custom, the current coin; ***νέμ-ος***, a wooded pasture or glade; ***Νεμ-έα***, a wooded district between Argos and Corinth; ***νομ-ός***, a pasture, a dwelling.

nŭm-ĕrus, a *number*; **nŭm-ĕrōsus**, *numerous*; **nŭm-ĕro**, to count, to *number*, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, re, trans), [*numerate, enumerate*]; **nŭm-ĕrator**, a counter, numberer, the *numerator*; **nummus, numus**, a piece of money, money; **nummārius, numārius**, of or belonging to money; **nĕm-us**, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove.

361. —; nas; νεσ; —; go, return.

νέ-ομαι, to go or come; ***νίσ-σομαι***, to go; ***νόσ-τος***, a return home; ***νοσ-τέω***, to go or come home, to return.

362. The words under this number are probably from the pronominal stem *nu*, No. 368.

νέ-ος (***νεϝ-ος***), young, *new*; ***νε-ός***, ***νει-ός***, (new land), fallow land; ***νε-ᾰρός***, young, new; ***νε-ανίας***, a youth; ***νε-οσσός***, a young bird, a young animal; ***νε-οττία***, ***νε-οσσία***, a nest; ***νε-οχμός***, new; ***νε-βρός***, a fawn; ***νέ-ατος***, the last, the latest; ***νε-ωστί***, lately; ***νεί-αιρᾰ***, the latter, the lower; ***Νέ-αιρα***, the Younger.

nŏvus, *new*; **nŏv-ellus** (dim.), new, [*novel*]; **nŏv-ĭtas**, newness; **nŏv-ālis**, that is ploughed anew or for the first time; **nŏv-o**, to make anew, (compd. w. in, re), [*renovate*]; **dē-nŭo** (contr. from *dē nŏvo*, which never occurs), anew, a second time; **nū-per** (for

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novum-per), newly, lately; **nŏv-erca** (for *noverica*, the new one), a step-mother; **nŏv-ācŭla,** a razor (which gives a new appearance to the face), a knife.

363. *νεῦρον,* a sinew, cord, nerve, [*neuralgia*]; *νευρά,* a bow-string.

nervus, a sinew, nerve; **nervōsus,** sinewy, *nervous;* **ē-nervis** (*e, nervus*), nerveless, weak; **ē-nervo,** to *enervate*, to weaken.

364. sna; nah; νε; ne; spin.

νέ-ω, νή-θω, to spin; *νῆ-μα,* yarn, thread; *νῆ-σις,* spinning; *νῆ-τρον,* a spindle.

ne-o, to spin, (compd. w. per, re), [*needle, net*]; **nē-tus,** a thread, yarn.

365. The words of this group are probably from the pronominal root *na* (Indo-Eur.).

νη-, insep. privative (= negative) prefix, [*nay*].

nē (old form **nei, nī**), (adv.) not, (conj.) that not, lest; **-nĕ,** interrog. and enclit. particle (weakened from *nē*) throwing emphasis on the word to which it is attached; **nĕ-,** a negative adverb used in composition, e.g., **nĕ-que** (= *nec*), **nĕ-fas; nec-nĕ,** or not; **nī-si** (= *si, ni*), if not, unless; **nī-mīrum,** [*nī* (= *nē*), *mīrum*], (not wonderful), doubtless; **nōn** (probably contracted from *ne, oenum* or *unum*, old form **nēnum** or **noenum**), *not, non-* (e.g., *non*-performance), [*no, none*].

366. nig; —; νιγ, νιβ; —; wash.

νίζ-ω, νίπ-τω, to wash (usually said of the washing of a part of the person, while *λούομαι* is used of bathing); *χέρ-νιβα* (acc. fr. *χείρ, νίζω*), water for washing the hands; *νίπ-τρον,* water for washing.

367. snigh; snih; νιφ; nig, niv (for *nigv*); snow.

νίφ-α (acc.), snow; *νιφ-άς,* a snow-flake; *νιφ-ετός, νίφ-ετος,* a snow-storm; *νίφ-ει, νείφ-ει,* it snows.

nix (gen. *nĭv-is* = *nig-vis*), snow; **nĭv-ĕus, nĭv-ālis,** snowy; **nĭv-ōsus,** full of snow; **ning-it, ningu-it,** it snows.

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368. These forms are connected with those of No. 362.

νῦν, now; *νῡ-ν-ί* (Att. form of *νῦν*, strengthened by *-ī* demonstrative), now, at this moment; *νύν*, *νύ* (postpos. and encl.), a weakened form of *νῦν*, used to denote sequence or inference, or to strengthen a command or question.

num (an acc. m. of which *nam* is the acc. f.), an interrog. particle usually implying that a negative answer is expected; **nun-c** (*num* and the demonstrative suffix *cc*, just as *tunc* from *tum* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*), *now*.

369. nu; —; νυ; nu; nod.

νεύ-ω, to nod, incline; *νεῦ-μα*, a nod; *νεῦ-σις*, a nodding, inclination; *νευ-στάζω*, *νυ-στάζω*, to nod, to sleep; *νυ-στᾰλός*, drowsy.

-nŭo (used only in derivatives and in compound words), to *nod*?; **ab-nŭo, rĕ-nŭo,** to deny, refuse; **ad-nuo, annuo, innuo,** to nod to, give assent, promise, [*innuendo*]; **nū-tus,** a *nod*, command, will; **nū-men,** a nod, will, the divine will, a divinity; **nū-to** (freq.), to nod, to waver; **nū-tātio,** a nodding, *nutation*.

370. sna, snu; snu; νυ, σνυ; na, nu; flow, swim.

νέ-ω (for *σνέϝω*), to swim; *νεῦ-σις*, a swimming; *νευ-στήρ*, a swimmer; *νά-ω* (for *σναϝω*), to flow; *ἀέ-να-ος*, ever-flowing.

no, to swim, (compd. w. ad, de, e, in, prae, re, trans); **nă-to** (freq.), to swim, float, fluctuate, (compd. w. ad, de, e, in, prae, re, super, trans); **nū-trio,** (lit. to make to flow), to suckle, to *nourish*; **nū-trix,** a *nurse*, [*nursery*]; **nū-trīcius, nūtrītius,** that nourishes, [*nutritious, nutrition*]; **nū-trīmentum,** nourishment, *nutriment*.

371. *νῦός* (for *σνυσός*), a daughter-in-law.

nŭrus (for *snusus*), a daughter-in-law.

372. na; —; st. **νω; —.**

νῶ-ϊ, we two.

nōs, we, us.

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373. *οἴνη*, the ace on dice; *οἶος*, alone, single.

ūnus (old forms *oinus* and *oenos*), *one*, [*uni-*, e.g., *universal*]; **ūnio** (subst.), the number one, unity, *union*; **ūnio** (vb.), to join together, *unite*, [*unit*]; **ūnĭcus**, one and no more, only, only of its kind, *unique*.

374. gan, gna, gno; —; γνο, γνω; gno; perceive, know.

ὄ-νο-μα, (prob. = *ὄ-γνο-μα*), a name; *ὀνοματοποίησις*, *ὀνοματοποιία*, the making of a name or word (esp. to express a natural sound), *onomatopoeia*; *ἀν-ώνῠ-μος*, *ν-ώνῠμος*, nameless; *ὀνομάζω*, *ὀνομαίνω*, to name.

co-gnō-men, a surname; **i-gnō-minia**, disgrace, *ignominy*; **nōmen** (for *gnō-men*), a *name*, [*noun*, *nomenclature* (*călo*, to call)]; **nō-mĭnālis**, *nominal*; **no-minatīvus**, of or belonging to naming, *nominative*; **nō-mino**, to call by name, to name, to *nominate*, (compd. w. co, de, trans), [*denominate*, *denomination*].

375. *ὄνυξ*, a claw, a *nail*.

ungu-is, a nail (of a person's finger or toe), a claw, talon; **ungu-icŭlus**, (dim.), a little nail of the finger; **ungŭ-la**, a hoof, a claw; **ungŭ-latus**, having claws or hoofs.

376. *ὤνο-ς*, price of purchase; *ὠνή*, a purchasing, purchase; *ὠνέ-ομαι*, to buy.

vēn-us, vēn-um (occurring only in the forms *vēnui*, *vēno*, and *vēnum*), sale; **vēn-eo** [*venum*, *eo*], (to go to sale), to be sold; **vēnālis**, of or belonging to selling, purchasable, [*venal*]; **ven-do** (*venum*, *do*), to sell, *vend*, [*vender*, *vendor*, *vendee*, *vendue*].

M

m; m; μ; m.

377. —; —; ἀμ, ὁμ; sim; like.

ἅμ-α, at the same time; *ὁμό-ς*, one and the same, common; *ὁμογενής*, of the same race or family, of the same kind, *homogeneous*; *ὁμ-οῦ*, together; *ὁμό-θεν*, from the same place;

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ὁμό-σε, to one and the same place; **ὅμο-ιος, ὁμο-ῖος**, like; **ὁμοί-ιο-ς**, resembling; **ὁμοιοπάθεια**, likeness of condition or feeling, [*homeopathy, homoeopathy*]; **ὁμα-λός, ὁμα-λής**, even, level; **ὁμα-λίζω**, to make even or level.

sĭm-ĭlis, like, *similar;* **dis-sĭmĭlis**, unlike, *dissimilar;* **sĭm-ul** (adv.), at the same time, [*simultaneous*]; **sim-ultas**, dissension, strife; **sĭm-ŭlo, sĭm-ĭlo**, to imitate, *simulate;* **dis-sim-ulo**, to *dissemble, dissimulate*, conceal; **in-sĭm-ŭlo**, to bring a charge against any one; **sĭm-ŭlātor**, an imitator, a pretender; **sĭm-ĭlitūdo**, resemblance, *similitude;* **sĭm-ŭlācrum**, an image, likeness; **sim-ĭtu**, (old Lat.), at once; **sĕm-el**, once; **sem-per** (*-per* = *παρά*), ever, always; **sim-plex** (*sim-, plico*), *simple*, uncompounded; **sin-gŭli**, one to each, *single;* **sin-gŭlāris**, one by one, single, *singular*.

378. **ἀμά-ω**, to cut or reap corn; **ἄμη-τος**, a reaping, a harvest; **ἀμη-τός**, the crop or harvest gathered in; **ἄμαλλα, ἀμάλη**, a sheaf.

mĕ-to, to *mow* or reap; **mes-sis**, a harvest; **mes-sor**, a reaper.

379. **mav; miv; —; mov;** push, push out of place.

ἀ-μείβ-ω (Pind. **ἀμεύω**), to change; **ἀ-μείβ-ομαι**, to change one with another, to reply; **παρ-αμείβ-ω**, to change, pass by, excel; **ἀ-μοιβ-ή**, compensation, change.

mŏv-eo, to *move*, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, di, e, ob, per, pro, re, sub, se, trans); **mō-bĭlis** (for *movibilis*), easy to be moved, *movable, mobile*, [*mob, mobility, mobilize, mutiny*]; **mō-mentum** (for *mŏvĭmentum*), *movement, momentum*, a *moment* (of time), *moment*, (importance), [*momentous, momentary*]; **mō-tio**, a moving, *motion*, a removing, [*emotion*]; **mō-tus**, a moving, motion, disturbance; **com-mō-tio**, a *commotion;* **mū-to** (freq. = *mŏvĭto*), to move, to change, (compd. w. com, de, in, per, sub, trans), [*commute, transmute*]; **mū-tābĭlis**, changeable, *mutable*, [*immutable*]; **mū-tŭus**, borrowed, lent, in exchange, *mutual*.

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380. mu; mu; μυν; mu; bind, enclose, protect.

ἀμύνω, to keep off; *ἀμύν-ομαι*, to defend one's self; *ἀμύν-τωρ*, *ἀμύν-τηρ*, a helper; *ἄμῦνα*, defence; *μύν-η*, a pretence.

mū-nis, ready to be of service, obliging; **com-mū-nis** (serving together), *common*, [*commune* (subst.)]; **com-mū-nĭco**, (to do or have in common), to *communicate*, impart, share, *commune;* **im-mū-nis** (*in*, *munis*), exempt from a public service, free from; **im-mū-nĭtas**, exemption from public service, *immunity;* **mū-nia**, (that to which one is bound), duties; **mū-niceps** (*munia*, *capio*), [one undertaking a duty], an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a citizen; **mū-nĭcĭpium**, a free town; **mū-nĭcĭpālis**, of or belonging to a municipium, *municipal;* **mū-nĭfĭcus** (*munus*, *facio*), liberal, *munificent;* **mū-nus**, a service, duty; **mū-nĕro**, **mū-nĕror**, to give, bestow; **re-mūnĕror**, to repay, *remunerate;* **mū-nio** (old form **moenio**), to build a wall, to build a wall around, to fortify, (compd. w. circum, com, e, per, prae); **mū-nimentum**, a fortification, [*muniment*]; **mū-nitio**, a fortifying, fortification, [*munition*, *ammunition*]; **moe-nia**, defensive walls, ramparts; **mū-rus**, a wall; **mū-rālis**, of or belonging to a wall, *mural;* **po-mē-rium**, **po-moe-rium** (*post*, *moerus* = *mūrus*), an open space within and without the walls of a town.

381. vam; vam; ἐμ, Fεμ; vom; vomit.

ἐμ-έω, to vomit; *ἔμ-ετος*, *ἔμ-εσις*, a vomiting; *ἐμ-ετικός*, inducing to vomit, *emetic.*

vŏm-o, to *vomit*, (compd. w. com, e, pro, re); **vŏm-ĭto** (freq.), to vomit often; **vŏm-ĭtus**, **vŏm-ĭtio**, a vomiting.

382. This number is related to No. 377, since from the idea 'like,' the idea of like parts or halves is naturally developed.

ἡμῐ-, insep. prefix, half-; *ἥμῐ-συς*, half.

sēmi-, half-, demi-, *semi-;* **sēmi-s**, a half; **sē-lībra** (*semi*, *libra*), a half-pound; **ses-tertius** (*sēmis*, *tertius*), a *sesterce*, a small silver coin equal to two and a half asses.

383. mad; mad; μαδ; mad; be wet, flow.

μαδ-αρός, melting away; *μαδ-άω*, to be moist or wet.

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măd-eo, to be moist, wet, or dripping; **măd-esco** (inch.), to become moist or wet; **mădĕ-făcio,** to wet, moisten, intoxicate; **măd-ĭdus,** moist, soaked, intoxicated; **mā-no** (?) (prob. for *mad-no*), to flow, run, (compd. w. de, dis, e, per, re).

384. makh; —; μαχ; mac; kill, slaughter.

μάχ-ομαι, to fight; *μάχ-η,* battle, [*logomachy*, from *λόγος, μάχη*]; *μάχ-ιμος,* warlike; *πρό-μαχος,* fighting before; *πρό-μαχος* (subst.) a champion; *μάχ-αιρα,* a knife, a sword.

măc-ellum, meat-market; **mac-to,** to slaughter (in sacrifice), to slaughter, kill, destroy.

385. ma; ma; με; me; pronom. denoting the first person.

με, ἔμε, me.

me, *me;* **me-us,** my.

386. ma, mi; mâ; με; ma, me = *mai,* **men;** measure.

μέ-τρον, a measure, *metre* [*-meter* in compos., e.g., *thermometer* (*θερμός, μέτρον*)]; *με-τρικός,* of or for measure or metre, *metrical;* *μέ-τριος,* within measure, moderate; *μῑ-μέ-ομαι,* to imitate, *mimic;* *μί-μη-σις,* imitation, *mimesis;* *μῖ-μος,* an imitator.

mē-ta (the measuring thing), the goal; **mē-to,** to measure, mete, survey; **mē-tor,** to measure, mark off, encamp, traverse; **mē-tior,** to *measure, mete,* mark off, encamp, traverse, (compd. w. de, e, per, re), [*immense*]; **men-sūra,** a measuring, *measure,* [*mensuration, mensurable, commensurate, commensurable*]; **men-sa,** a table; **nĭ-mis** (*ni-, ne-,* and root *ma*), beyond measure, too much; **mă-nus** (as the measurer, feeler, shaper), the hand, [*manual, manufacture, manumit, manuscript*]; **mā-nus** (old Latin for *bonus*), good; **immānis** (negative of *mānus*), monstrous, (in size) immense, (in character) frightful, fierce; **mā-ne,** (in good season), the morning, early in the morning; **Mānes,** (the good spirits), manes; **mos** (?) (from this root or from No. 379), (a measuring or guiding rule of life), custom, usage, (in pl. manners, *morals,* character).

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387. mag, magh; mah; μεγ; mag; great. From the root *ma* there probably came at an early time three related roots, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three existing together and having the common meaning of extension.

μέγ-ας (by-stem **μεγαλο**), great, [*mega-* in compos., e.g., *megatherium*, *megalosaurus*]; **μεί-ζων** (= **μεγ-ίων**), greater; **μεγ-αλύνω**, to magnify; **μεγ-αίρω**, to look at a thing as great or too great, to grudge; **μέγ-εθος**, greatness.

mag-nus, great; **mag-nitudo**, greatness, *magnitude;* **magna-nĭmus** (*magnus*, *animus*), great-souled, *magnanimous;* **mājor** (= *mag-ior*), greater, *major*, [*majority*, *mayor*]; **maj-estas**, greatness, grandeur, *majesty;* **măg-is**, in a higher degree, more; **măg-ister**, a *master*, [*magisterial*]; **măgistratus**, *magistracy*, *magistrate;* **măg-istĕro, măg-istro**, to rule; **mālo** (*măgis*, *volo*), to wish rather, to choose, prefer.

388. smi; smi; μι; mi; smile, wonder.

μεῖ-δος, μεί-δημα, a smile; **μει-δάω, μει-διάω**, to *smile.*

mī-ror (to smile upon, i.e., in indication of approval), to *admire*, to wonder at, (compd. w. ad, e); **mī-rābĭlis**, wonderful, *admirable;* **mī-rācŭlum**, (that which causes to wonder), a wonder, a *miracle;* **mī-rus**, wonderful; **nī-mĭ-rum** (*ni*, *ne*, *mīrum*), doubtless, certainly.

389. marl; mard (for *marl*); **μελλ, μειλ; —;** mild.

μείλ-ια, soothing things, propitiations; **μείλ-ιχος**, gentle, kind; **μειλ-ίχιος**, gentle, soothing, *mild*, gracious; **μειλ-ῐχία**, gentleness, kindness; **μειλ-ίσσω**, to soothe, to treat kindly.

390. μέλι, honey; **μελί-φρων** (**φρήν**), sweet to the mind, delicious; **μέλισσᾰ**, a bee.

mel (gen. *mell-is* = *melt-is*), honey; **mellifluus** (*mel*, *fluo*), flowing with honey, *mellifluous.*

391. smar; smar; μερ, μαρ; mor; keep in mind.

μέρ-μηρ-α, μέρ-ιμνα, care, anxious thought; **μερ-μαίρω, μερ-μηρ-ίζω**, to be full of cares; **μέρ-μερα ἔργα**, warlike deeds; **μέρ-μερ-ος**, peevish, baneful; **μάρ-τυς, μάρ-τυρ**, a witness, (later) a

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martyr; **μαρ-τύριον,** a testimony, proof; **μαρ-τύρομαι,** to call to witness.

mĕ-mor, mindful of, remembering; **mĕ-mŏr-ia,** *memory;* **mĕ-mŏr-iālis,** *memorial;* **mĕ-mŏr-o,** to remind of, to relate; **com-mĕmŏro,** to recall an object to memory in all its particulars, [*commemorate*]; **mĕ-mŏr-ābĭlis,** *memorable;* **mĕ-mŏr-ĭter,** from memory, accurately; **mŏr-a,** a delay; **mŏr-or,** to delay, (compd. w. com, de, in, re), [*demur, demurrage*].

392. mar; —; μερ; mer; measure out, distribute to.

μείρ-ομαι, (**ἔμ-μορ-α, εἵ-μαρ-ται**), to receive as one's portion; **μέρ-ος, μέρ-ις,** a part, share; **μερ-ίζω,** to divide; **μόρ-ος,** fate, destiny; **μοῖρ-α,** part, share, destiny, one's due; **μόρ-α,** a division (of the Spartan army); **μόρ-σιμος,** appointed by fate.

mĕr-eo, mĕr-eor (to receive as one's share), to deserve, *merit,* earn, obtain, (compd. w. de, e, pro); **mĕr-ĭtum,** that which one deserves, reward, punishment, *merit;* **merx,** (the gainful thing), merchandise; **com-mer-cium,** *commerce;* **mer-c-ēs,** hire, pay, recompense; **mer-c-or,** to trade, (compd. w. com, e, prae); **mer-cans** (pres. part.), trading, [*mercantile*]; **mer-cans** (subst.), a buyer, purchaser, [*merchant, merchandise*]; **mer-c-ātor,** a merchant; **mer-c-ēnārius, mer-c-ennārius** (in old Mss.), doing anything for reward or pay, *mercenary.*

393. mar; mar; μερ, μορ, μαρ, μρο; mor, mar-c; waste away, die.

βρο-τός, μορ-τός, mortal; **ἄ-μβρο-τος** (**ἀ-μβρόσ-ιος**), immortal; **ἀ-μβροσ-ία,** *ambrosia,* the food of the gods; **μαρ-αίνω,** to put out or quench, pass. to waste away, [*amaranth*]; **μαρ-ασ-μός, μάρ-ανσις,** decay.

mŏr-ior, to die, (compd. w. de, e, in, inter, prae); **mors,** death, [*murder, mortify*]; **mor-tālis,** *mortal;* **mor-bus,** a sickness, disease; **mor-bĭdus,** sickly, diseased, *morbid;* **mar-c-eo,** to wither, to be feeble; **mar-c-esco** (inch.), to wither, to become feeble.

394. mad; madhjas; μεθ; med, mid; middle.

μέσσος (= **μεθ-jος**), **μέσος** (a still further weakened form), middle; **μεσσ-ηγύ(ς), μεσ-ηγύ(ς),** between.

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mĕd-ius, *middle, mid-*, [*midst*]; **mĕd-ium,** the middle, a *medium;* **mĕd-io,** to divide in the middle, to be in the middle, [*mediate*]; **med-iator,** a *mediator;* **mĕd-iocris,** middling, ordinary, *mediocre;* **dī-mĭd-ius** (*dis, midius*), half; **dī-mid-io,** to divide into halves, to halve; **mĕditerraneus** (*medius, terra*), midland, inland, *mediterranean;* **meri-dies** (for *medi-dies*), mid-day, noon; **mĕrīdiānus,** of or belonging to mid-day, *meridian;* **mĕrīdionālis,** southern, *meridional.*

395. **ma; mâ;** (st.) **μην; men;** measure.

μήν, μής, μείς, a *month;* *μή-νη,* the moon; *μην-ιαῖος,* monthly.

mens-is, a month; **-mestris,** (= *mensitris*); **bi-mes-tris,** of two months duration; **tri-mes-tris,** of three months; **mens-truus,** monthly, *menstrual.*

396. **ma; mâ; μα, μη; ma;** measure, fashion, make.

μή-τηρ, μά-τηρ, a *mother;* *μα-ῖα,* good mother.

mā-ter, a mother; **mā-ternus,** *maternal;* **mā-trĭmōnium,** marriage, *matrimony;* **mā-trōna,** a married woman, wife, [*matron*]; **mā-trix,** a breeding-animal, a public register; **mā-tricula** (dim.), a public register, [*matriculate*]; **mā-teria, mā-teries,** *matter,* materials, wood; **mā-teriālis,** of or belonging to matter, *material.*

397. **mik; miç; μιγ; misc;** mix.

μίσγ-ω, μίγ-νυ-μι, to *mix;* *μίγ-α, μίγ-δα, μίγ-δην,* confusedly; *μιγ-άς,* mixed pell-mell; *μῖξ-ις,* a mixing.

misc-eo, to mix, mingle, (compd. w. ad, com, inter, re); **misc-ellus,** mixed; **misc-ellāneus,** mixed, *miscellaneous;* **mis-tio, mix-tio, mis-tura, mix-tura,** a mixing, a *mixture;* **prō-misc-uus,** mixed, *promiscuous.*

398. **ma, mi; mi; μιν, με; man, min, men;** diminish.

μιν-ύθω, to make less, become less, perish; *μίν-νυθα,* a little, a short time; *μῐν-υθάδιος,* short-lived; *με-ίων,* less; *με-ιόω,* to diminish.

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man-cus, maimed; **men-da, men-dum,** a fault, a defect; **men-dōsus,** full of faults, faulty; **ē-men-do,** to *amend, emend, mend;* **men-dīcus,** beggarly; **men-dīcus,** a beggar, a *mendicant;* **men-dīco, men-dīcor,** to beg; **mĭn-uo,** to diminish, (compd. w. com, de, di, in), [*diminish, mince*]; **mĭn-ūtus,** small, *minúte;* **mĭn-ūtum,** the smallest piece of money, pl. very small parts, [*minute*]; **mĭn-or, mĭn-us,** less, [*minor, minus*]; **mĭn-ĭmus,** very little, least, [*minimum, minim*]; **mĭn-ister,** adj., (a double comparative in form, from *minus* and compar. ending *-ter*, Gr. **-τερ-ος**), serving; **mĭn-ister** (subst.), a servant, a *minister*, [*minstrel*]; **mĭn-istĕrium,** service, *ministry;* **min-istro,** to serve, supply, *minister*, (compd. w. ad, prae, sub).

399. **μορ-μύρ-ω, μυρ-μύρ-ω** (formed by redupl. from **μύρ-ω**), (of water) to roar and boil.

mur-mur (formed perhaps by onomatopoeia), a *murmur*, rushing, roaring; **mur-mŭr-o,** to *mur-mur*, rustle, roar.

400. mu; mu; μυ; mu; bind, close. (Cf. No. 380.)

μύ-ω, to close (eyes, mouth); **μύ-σις,** a closing (of the lips, eyes, etc.); **μυ-ΐνδα,** blindman's-buff; **μύ-ωψ,** blinking, short-sighted, [*myops, myope, myopy*]; **μυ-χός,** the innermost place or part; **μυ-έω,** to initiate into the mysteries, to instruct; **μύσ-της** (fem. **μύσ-τις**), one initiated; **μυσ-τήριον,** a *mystery* or secret doctrine; **μυ-άω,** to compress the lips; **μύ-ζω,** to murmur with closed lips, to moan; **μυ-γμός,** a moaning; **μυ-χθίζω,** to moan, to sneer; **μυ-κτήρ,** the nose; **μυν-δός, μύ-δος,** dumb; **μύ-ζω,** to drink with closed lips, to suck in; **μυ-ζάω,** to suck; **μυ-ττός, μύ-της,** dumb.

mū-tus, dumb, *mute;* **mū-tesco** (inch.), to become dumb, (compd. w. in, ob), **mū-tio, muttio,** to *mutter;* **mu-sso, mu-ssĭto** (intens.), to speak low, to mutter.

401. mus; mush; μυσ; mus; steal. (Cf. No. 403.)

μυ-ῖα (for **μυσ-ῖα**), a fly.

mu-sca, a fly, [*midge, mosquito, musquito*].

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402. mar, mal; —; μυλ; mol; rub, grind.

μύλ-η, μύλ-ος, a *mill,* a millstone, [*meal*]; *μῠλ-ωθρός,* a miller; *μύλ-αι, μυλ-όδοντες, μυλ-ῖται,* the molar teeth, the grinders.

mŏl-o, to grind; **mŏl-a,** a *mill,* millstone, *meal;* **mol-āris,** of a mill, of grinding, *molar;* **im-mŏl-o** (*in, mola*), to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, to sacrifice, to *immolate.*

403. mus; mush; μυσ; mus; steal. (Cf. No. 401.)

μῦς, a *mouse,* a muscle (shell-fish).

mus, a mouse; **mus-cŭlus** (dim.), a little mouse, a sea *muscle* (*mussel*), a *muscle* (of the body), [*muscular*]; **mus-cĭp-ŭla, mus-cĭp-ŭlum,** (*mus, capio*), a mouse-trap.

404. Perhaps these words are from the root **mu** (No. 400).

μωρός, dull, foolish; *μωρία,* folly; *μωρόομαι,* to become dull, be stupefied; *μωραίνω,* to be silly, to be foolish.

mōrus, foolish; **mōrōsus,** self-willed, peevish, *morose.*

405. *ὄμβρος,* rain; *ὄμβριος,* rainy; *ὀμβρέω,* to rain.

imber, rain, a rain-storm, a shower of rain; **imbrex,** a hollow tile, pantile (used in covering roofs, for conducting off the rain).

406. *ὠμός,* raw, fierce; *ὠμότης,* rawness, fierceness.

amārus, bitter.

407. *ὦμος,* the shoulder; *ὠμοπλάτη,* the shoulder-blade.

ŭmĕrus (incorrectly spelled **hŭmĕrus**), the upper part of the arm, the shoulder.

P

r; r; ρ; r (sometimes **l**).

408. ar; ar; ἀρ; ar; fit, join closely. The Indo-European root *ar* has the fundamental meaning of motion in the direction of something. From this arise the meanings of attaining a goal, close union, fitness, closeness, narrowness. The root *ar* is in Sanskrit retained unchanged in form. In Greek it appears under three forms, *ἀρ, ἐρ, ὀρ;* and to each of these forms a definite meaning is attached, to the one with *α* that of fit-

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ting (No. 408) and ploughing (No. 410), to the one with ε that of rowing (No. 411), to the one with ο that of raising or arousing (No. 414). Comparing the Latin words, *artus*, *rēmus*, *ŏrior*, we find a similar special meaning attached to each of the corresponding vowels.

ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω, to join, to fit together, to be joined closely together, to fit or suit; **ἄρ-μενος**, fitting, fitted or suited; **ἄρ-θρον**, a joint, (pl. limbs); **ἀρ-τύω**, to prepare; **ἀρ-τύς**, **ἀρ-θμός**, a bond, friendship; **ἀρ-ιθμός**, a number, a numbering; **ἀρ-ιθμητικός**, of or for numbering; **ἡ ἀριθμητική** (sc. **τέχνη**), *arithmetic*; **ν-ήρ-ιτος**, **ν-ήρ-ιθμος**, **ἀν-άρ-ιθμος**, countless; **ἄρ-μός**, a joint, the shoulder-joint; **ἄρ-τι**, just, exactly; **ἄρ-τιος**, suitable, exactly fitted; **ἀρ-τίζω**, to prepare; **ἀρῐ-**, insep. prefix, used to strengthen the meaning of its compound; **ἀρ-είων**, better; **ἄρ-ιστος**, best; **ἀρ-έσκω**, to make good, make amends, please; **ἀρ-ετή**, goodness, excellence, manhood, valor; **ἀρ-ετάω**, to be fit or proper; **ἐρί-ηρ-ος**, fitting exactly; **ἄρα** (**ἄρ**, **ῥά**), then, straightway.

ar-ma, armor, *arms*; **ar-mo**, to *arm*, [*army*, *armada*]; **ar-matūra**, *armor*, [*armature*]; **ar-mus**, the shoulder, the *arm*; **ar-tus**, fitted, close, narrow, severe; **ar-tum**, a narrow place; **ar-te**, closely; **ar-tus**, a joint, (pl. limbs); **ar-ticŭlus** (dim.), a joint, (of discourse) a part, a division, *article*; **ar-ticŭlo**, to utter distinctly, to *articulate*; **ars**, skill in joining something, skill in producing, occupation, *art*, [*artist*, *artisan*, *artifice*, *artificer*, *artificial*, *artful*, *artless*, *artillery*]; **in-ers** (*in*, *ars*), unskilled in any art, inactive, *inert*, [*inertia*]; **sollers**, **solers** (*sollus* [old word meaning 'entire'], *ars*), [having all art], skilled, intelligent.

409. ark (expanded fr. rt. **ar**); —; —; —; spin.

ἀράχ-νης, a spider; **ἀράχ-νη**, a spider, a spider's web; **ἀράχ-νιον**, a spider's web.

arā-nea (= *araknea*), a spider, a spider's web; **arā-neus**, a spider; **arā-neum**, a spider's web.

410. ar; —; **ἀρ**; **ar**; move, plough.

ἀρ-όω, to plough; **ἀρ-οτήρ**, a ploughman; **ἄρ-οτος**, a crop or cornfield, ploughing, seed-time; **ἄρ-οτρον**, a plough; **ἄρ-ουρα**, tilled land.

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ăr-o, to plough, [*arable*]; **ăr-ātor,** a ploughman; **ăr-atio,** a ploughing; **ăr-ātrum,** a plough; **ar-vus,** ploughed, arable; **ar-vum,** an arable field; **ar-mentum** (?), cattle for ploughing, a drove, a herd.

411. ar, ra; ar; ἐρ; ra, re; move, move with oars. (Cf. No. 408.)

ἀμφ-ήρ-ης, fitted on both sides, with oars on both sides; *ἁλι-ήρ-ης,* sweeping the sea; *τρι-ήρ-ης,* a galley with three banks of oars, a trireme; *πεντηκόντ-ορο-ς,* a ship of burden with fifty oars; *ἐρ-έ-της,* a rower; *ὑπ-ηρ-έ-της,* an under-rower, under-seaman, servant; *εἰρ-εσία, ἐρ-εσία,* a rowing, a crew; *ἐρ-έσσω,* to row; *ἐρ-ετμόν,* an oar.

rā-tis, a raft, boat, vessel; **rē-mus,** an *oar*, [*rudder*]; **rē-migium,** a rowing, the oars, the rowers; **tri-rē-mis** (adj.), having three banks of oars; **tri-rē-mis** (subst.), a vessel having three banks of oars, a *trireme.*

412. var; —; ἐρ, Fερ; ver; speak.

εἴρ-ω, to say, (*ἐρ-έω, εἴρ-ηκα* [for *ἐ-Fρη-κα*], *ἐῤῥήθην, ῥη-τός* [for *Fρη-τός*]); *ῥή-τωρ,* a public speaker; *ῥη-τορικός, rhetorical; ἡ ῥη-τορική* (sc. *τέχνη*), *rhetoric; ῥή-τρα,* a verbal agreement, an unwritten law, a law; *ῥῆ-μα,* a word; *ῥῆ-σις,* a speaking, speech; *εἰρήνη,* peace.

ver-bum, a *word*, a *verb; ver-bālis, verbal; ver-bōsus,* full of words, *verbose; ad-verbium,* an *adverb; prōverbium* (*pro, verbum*), a *proverb.*

413. var; —; —; —; cover.

εἶρ-ος, ἔρ-ι-ο-ν, wool; *ἐρ-ίν-εος, ἐρεοῦς,* woollen.

vell-us, a fleece, *wool; vill-us,* shaggy hair.

414. ar; ar; ὀρ; or; arouse, rouse one's self, rise. (Cf. No. 408.)

ὄρ-νυμι, ὀρ-ίνω, ὀρ-οθύνω, to stir up, excite, arouse; *ὀρ-ούω,* to rise and rush violently on or forward; *ἀν-ορ-ούω,* to start up; *οὖρ-ον,* a boundary; *δίσκ-ουρ-α* (pl.), a quoit's cast.

ŏr-ior, to stir one's self, to rise, to have one's origin from, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, ex, in, ob, sub); **or-tus,** a rising, origin,

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birth; **abortus, abortio,** a premature birth, *abortion;* **ŏr-iens,** the rising sun, the East, the *Orient;* **ŏr-ientālis,** *oriental;* **ŏr-īgo,** birth, *origin,* [*aborigines, aboriginal*]; **ŏr-īginālis,** primitive, *original.*

415. var; —; ὀρ, Fορ; ver; be watchful, wary.

ὄρ-ομαι, to watch; **οὖρ-ος,** a watcher, guardian; **ἐπί-ουρ-ος,** a guardian; **φρουρός** (**προ-ορός**), a watcher; **φρουρά,** a looking out, a watch, guard; **τῑμά-ορο-ς, τῑμωρός,** upholding honor, helping, avenging, punishing; **πυλα-ωρός, πυλωρός,** a gate-keeper; **θυρ-ωρός,** a door-keeper; **ὦρα,** care, heed; **ὁρά-ω,** to see; **ὄρα-μα,** a sight, [*cosmorama* (**κόσμος,** world), *diorama* (**διά,** through), *panorama* (**πᾶν,** all)]; **ἀ-όρᾱ-τος,** invisible.

vĕreor, to reverence, to fear; **rĕ-vĕr-eor,** to honor, *reverence, revere,* [*reverent, reverend*]; **vĕr-ēcundus,** feeling shame, modest.

416. ὀρ-μή, 1. a violent movement onward, a rush, an attack; 2. the first stir or start in a thing, effort, attempt; 3. a start on a march, etc.; **ὀρ-μάω,** to set in motion, to urge on, (more commonly intrans.), to hurry on, to start; **ἀφ-ορ-μή, ὁρ-μη-τήριον,** a starting-place, an incentive.

417. ὠρυγ-ή, ὠρυθμός, a howling, a roaring.

rŭg-io, to roar, to bellow; **rŭg-ītus,** a roaring.

418. var; var; —; —; cover.

οὐρ-ανός (**ὠρ-ανός, ὀρ-ανός**), the vault or firmament of heaven, a ceiling, the roof of the mouth, palate; **οὐρ-άνιος,** heavenly; **Οὐρανίωνες,** the gods.

419. ῥῖγ-ος, frost, cold; **ῥίγ-ιον,** more frosty or cold, more horrible; **ῥιγ-έω,** to shudder with the cold, to shudder at anything; **ῥιγ-όω,** to be cold, to shiver from frost or cold.

frīg-us (subst.), cold; **frīg-eo,** to stiffen with cold, to be cold; **frīg-ĭdus,** cold, *frigid.*

420. ῥίζ-α, a root.

rādix, a *root,* [*wort, radical*].

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421. sru; sru; ῥυ, σρυ; ru, rou, ro; flow, break forth, come out with vehemence.

ῥέ-ω (**ῥεύ-σω, ἐ-ῥύη-ν**), to flow, to run; **ῥέ-ος, ῥεῦ-μα, ῥο-ή,** a stream; **ῥῦ-σις, ῥεῦ-σις,** a flowing; **ῥῠ-τός,** flowing; **ῥευσ-τός,** made to flow, fluctuating; **ῥεῖθρον, ῥέ-εθρον,** a stream, the bed of a stream; **ῥύ-αξ,** a stream that bursts forth, esp. a stream of lava; **ῥύ-μη,** the force, swing, rush of a body in motion; **ῥυ-θμός,** any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion, time (in music), *rhythm*. From the root **ῥυ** comes the stem **ῥω**. **ῥώ-ομαι,** to move with speed or violence, to rush; **ῥώ-ννυμι,** to strengthen, to put forth strength; **ῥώ-μη,** strength, force; **Ῥώ-μη,** Rome; **ἐ-ρω-ή,** a quick motion, rush; **ἐ-ρω-έω,** to rush, rush forth.

Ru-mo, an older name of the Tiber; **Ro-ma** (= *Srou-ma, Rou-ma,* stream-town), *Rome;* **ru-o** (= *sror-o*), to rush down, fall down, go to ruin, (compd. w. com, de, di, e, in, ob, pro, sub, super); **ru-īna,** a falling or tumbling down, *ruin*.

422. svar, sar; sar; σερ, ἑρ, ἐρ, σειρ, ειρ, ἀερ; ser, sre, sor; swing, hang, bind; (Latin) arrange, put together.

σειρ-ά, a rope; **ὅρ-μος,** 1. a chain, necklace, 2. a roadstead, anchorage, place where the ships swing or ride at anchor, where ships are bound or fastened, 3. = **ἔρ-μα,** ear-ring; (**ὅρμος,** with the second signification, is by some referred to **ὁρμάω,** No. 416); **ὁρ-μαθός,** a string or chain (as of beads, etc.); **ὁρ-μία,** a fishing-line; **ἔρ-μα,** an ear-ring (prob. of strung pearls); **ἔρ-μα,** prop, support, ballast, (prob. belongs with this root); **εἴρ-ω** (simple verb rare; compds. w. **ἀν-, δι, εν, ἐξ, σύν**), to fasten together in rows, to string; **εἰρ-μός,** a train, series (as of things bound or fastened together); **εἴρ-ερος,** bondage; **ἀείρ-ω** [Ionic], (Att. **αἴρ-ω,** Aeol. **ἀέρρω**), to raise, to lift; **ἄορ,** a hanger, a sword; **ἀορ-τήρ,** a strap over the shoulder to hang anything to, a sword-belt; **αἰώρα,** a machine for suspending bodies, a being suspended or hovering in the air, oscillation; **ἀρ-τάω,** to fasten to or hang one thing upon another; **ἀρ-τάνη,** that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord.

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sĕr-o, to join or bind together, to plait, to entwine, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, inter, pro, sub, trans), [*insert*]; **disserto** (freq. fr. *dissĕro*), to discuss, to treat, [*dissertation*]; **in-ser-to** (freq. fr. *insĕro*), to put into, to insert; **ser-mo** (may be referred to No. 422 or to No. 423), a speaking, discourse, [*sermon*]; **ser-tum** (rare in sing., freq. in pl.), a wreath of flowers; **sĕr-ies,** a row, succession, *series;* **rē-te** (= *sre-te*), a net; **rē-ticŭlum** (dim.), a little net, [*reticule*]; **rē-ticulatus,** made like a net, *reticulated;* **circum-rētio,** to enclose with a net, ensnare; **ir-rē-tio,** to take in a net, catch, ensnare, hinder; **sĕr-a,** a bar for fastening doors; **ob-sĕr-o,** to bolt, bar, fasten; **rĕ-sĕr-o,** to unlock, unclose, open; **ser-vus,** slavish; **ser-vus, ser-va,** a slave, a *servant;* **ser-vitium,** slavery, the class of slaves, [*service*]; **ser-vĭtūdo,** *servitude;* **ser-vĭlis,** slavish, *servile;* **ser-vio,** to be a servant or slave, to *serve,* (compd. w. ad, de, in, sub); **sors (?),** anything used to determine chances, a lot, (*sĕro* : *sors* = *fĕro* : *fors*); **sor-tio (?), sor-tior (?),** to cast or draw lots; **con-sors (?),** having an equal share with another or others, partaking of in common; **con-sors (?)** (subst.), a sharer, partner, *consort;* **ex-sors (?),** without lot, having no share in.

423. svar; svar; συρ; sur; tune, sound.

σῦρ-ιγξ, a musical pipe; **συρ-ίζω,** to pipe, to make any whistling or hissing sound; **σῦρ-ιγμός,** a shrill piping sound, a hissing.

ab-sur-dus, 1. out of tune, giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, 2. incongruous, silly, *absurd;* **su-sur-rus,** a humming, whispering; **su-sur-ro,** to hum, buzz, whisper.

424. ὥρα, any limited time or period (as fixed by natural laws and revolutions), whether of the year, month, or day, a season, spring-time, part of a day, hour, the right or fitting time; **ὧρος,** time, a year; **ὥρᾶσι,** in season; **ὡραῖος,** timely, seasonable; **ἄωρος,** untimely.

hōra, (lit. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws), an *hour,* a season.

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425. ru; ru; ωρυ (ω is here a prefixed vowel); **ru, rau;** sound.

ὠρύ-ομαι, howl, roar; *ὠρυ-θμός*, a howling, roaring; *ὀρυ-μαγδός*, a loud noise, din.

rū-mor, common talk, *rumor;* **rū-mĭfĭco** (*rumor, facio*), to report; **rau-cus, rāv-us,** hoarse; **rāv-is,** hoarseness.

Λ

l; l; λ; l. **L** is sometimes represented by **r.**

426. al; —; ἀλ; al, ol, ul; grow, make to grow, nourish.

ἄν-αλ-τος, insatiable; *ἄλ-σος*, a grove; *Ἄλ-τις*, the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia.

ăl-o, to nourish, support; **ăl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **co-ălesco** (inch.), to grow together, become united, *coalesce;* **ăl-imentum,** nourishment, *aliment;* **ăl-imonium,** sustenance, support, *alimony;* **al-tor,** (fem. *al-trix*), a nourisher; **ăl-umnus** (adj.), that is nourished; **ăl-umnus** (subst.), a foster-son, pupil, *alumnus;* **ăl-umna,** a foster-daughter, a pupil; **ăl-umno,** to nourish, educate; **al-mus,** nourishing, chèrishing, kind; **al-tus** (lit. grown or become great), high, [*old*]; **al-titūdo,** height, *altitude;* **ex-al-to,** to elevate, *exalt;* **ŏl-ĕmentum,** a first principle, *element;* **ăd-ŏl-eo,** to cause to grow up, to magnify; **ad-ul-tus,** grown up, *adult;* **ăd-ŏl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **ad-ŭl-escens, ăd-ŏl-escens,** growing up; **ăd-ŭl-escens** (subst.), a youth; **sub-ŏl-es,** a sprout, offspring; **ind-ŏl-es,** inborn or native quality; **prō-les** (= *pro-ol-es*), offspring; **obs-ŏl-esco** (inch.), to wear out, fall into disuse, become obsolete; **obs-ŏl-ētus,** worn out, *obsolete.*

427. *ἄλλος*, another; *ἄλλως*, otherwise; *ἀλλ-ήλους*, one another; *ἀλλά*, (in another way), but; *ἀλλ-οῖος*, of another kind; *ἀλλ-άσσω*, to make other than it is, to change, exchange; *ἀλλ-ότριος*, of or belonging to another, foreign, strange.

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ăli-us, another (of many), other, *else;* **ălĭo,** to another place, elsewhere; **ălia** (sc. *via*), in another way; **alĭ-as,** at another time; **ălĭter,** otherwise; **alĭ-bi** (contr. fr. *aliubi*), elsewhere; **ali-ēnus,** that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., *alien;* **ali-ēno,** to transfer, *alienate;* **alĭ-quantus** (*alius, quantus*), somewhat, some; **alĭ-quando,** at some time, sometimes; **alĭ-quis** (*alius, quis*), some one, something; **alĭ-quot** (*alius, quot*), some, several, [*aliquot*]; **al-ter** (a comparative form of *alius*), the other of two, one of two, [*alter, alterative*]; **al-ternus** (adj.), *alternate, alternative;* **al-terno,** to *alternate;* **al-tercor,** to dispute, quarrel, *altercate;* **al-tercatio,** a dispute, *altercation;* **altĕr-ŭter,** one of two, either; **ad-ul-ter** (*ad, alter*), an *adulterer.*

428. **γλῠκύ-ς,** sweet; **γλῠκύ-της,** sweetness; **γλεῦκ-ος,** must; **ἀ-γλευκ-ής,** not sweet, sour.

dul-cis (perhaps from *gulcis*, by dissimilation), sweet, [*dulcet*]; **dul-cēdo,** sweetness.

429. **var; val; Fελ, Fαλ; vol;** wind, roll, grind.

ἑλύ-ω, to wind, to twist together; **εἰλύ-ω,** to roll, enfold; **εἴλυ-μα,** a wrapper; **ἕλυ-τρον,** a cover; **ἴλιγξ,** a whirling; **ἰλλά-ς,** a rope; **ὁλοί-τροχος, ὀλοί-τροχος,** a rolling stone; **ὄλ-μος,** a round stone, a mortar; **οὐλαί,** coarsely-ground barley; **ἀλέω,** to grind; **ἄλευρον, ἀλείατα,** wheaten flour; **ἀλέτης,** a grinder; **ἀλε-τός,** a grinding, meal; **ἀλε-τρίβ-ανος,** a pestle; **ἀλο-άω,** to thresh; **ἀλω-ή, ἄλως,** a threshing-floor.

volv-o, to roll, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super), [*walk, well* (vb.), *convolve, convolution, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, involution, revolve, revolution, revolt, revolver*]; **vŏl-ūto** (freq.), to roll; **vŏl-ūbĭlis,** rolling, whirling, (of speech) rapid, *voluble;* **vŏl-ūmen,** a roll, *volume.*

430. **ἔλαιον,** olive-oil; **ἐλαί-α** (Att. **ἐλά-α**), the olive-tree, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive.

ŏlĕu-m, *oil,* olive-oil, [*oleaginous*]; **ŏlīva,** an *olive,* olive-tree.

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431. **ἔλος** (**Ϝελος**), low ground.
valles, vallis, a *valley.*

432. **ἦλος,** a nail; **ἐφ-ηλο-ς,** nailed on or to; **ἐφ-ηλό-ω,** to nail on.
vallu-s, a stake, a palisade; **vallum,** a rampart set with palisades, a fortification; **vallo,** to surround with a rampart and palisades, (compd. w. circum, com, e), [*circumvallation*]; **inter-vallum,** the space between two palisades, an *interval.*

433. **las; lash; λα, λασ; las;** wish, long for.
λά-ω, to wish; **λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις,** will; **λι-λα-ίομαι,** to desire earnestly; **λε-λίη-μαι** (pf.), to strive eagerly; **λία-ν,** very, exceedingly.
las-c-īvus, playful, wanton, *lascivious,* [*lust*].

434. **λαιός,** left, i.e., on the left side.
laevu-s, left, i.e., on the left side.

435. **λάξ, λάγδην,** with the foot; **λακ-τίζω,** to kick with the heel or foot; **λακ-πάτητος,** trampled on.
calx, the *heel;* **calc-o,** to tread under foot; **circum-calco, circum-culco,** to trample around; **con-culco,** to crush or bruise by treading; **de-culco,** to tread down; **pro-culco,** to tread down, to despise; **ex-culco,** to tread out or down; **in-culco,** to tread into or upon, to impress on, to *inculcate;* **oc-culco,** to trample upon or down; **re-calco,** to tread again, retrace; **calcar,** a spur; **calc-eus,** a shoe; **calc-ītro,** to kick, to be stubborn, [*recalcitrate, recalcitrant*].

436. **λᾱ-ός,** the people; **λά-ϊτον, λή-ϊτον,** the town-hall or council-room; **λειτουργός,** (**λέϊτος** or **λεῖτος, ἔργον**), a public servant; **λειτ-ουργία,** a burdensome public office or duty, any public service, the public service of the gods, [*liturgy*]; **λειτ-ουργέω,** to perform public duties; **βασιλεύς** (prob. from rt. **βα** and Ionic **λευ** = **λαω**), a king (as leader of the people).

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437. lu, lav; —; λαF; lu, la; gain, get booty.

λά-ω, ἀπο-λαύ-ω, to enjoy, **λεία,** Ion. **λητ́η,** Dor. **λαία, λητ́ς, λαίς,** booty; **λητ́ζομαι,** to seize as booty; **λητ́τις,** she who gives booty, epithet of Athena; **λά-τρις,** a hired servant; **λα-τρεύω,** to work for hire, to serve; **λω-ίων** (for **λω-Fίων**), better.

lŭ-crum, gain, [*lucre*]; **lŭ-cror,** to gain; **lŭ-cratīvus,** *lucrative;* **lă-tro,** a hired servant, a hired soldier, a freebooter, a robber; **lă-trōcĭnor,** to practise robbery on the highway; **lă-trocinium,** freebooting, robbery, piracy.

438. lap; —; λαπ; lab; lick.

λάπ-τω, to *lap* with the tongue, to drink; **λαφ-ύσσω,** to swallow greedily.

lăb-rum, lăb-ia, lăb-ea, lăb-ium, a *lip,* [*labial, labiate*]; **lamb-o,** to lick, *lap,* (compd. w. circum, de, prae, praeter).

439. λάχ-νη, soft, woolly hair; **λάχ-νος,** wool; **λαχ-νήεις,** woolly, shaggy; **λαχ-νέομαι,** to grow hairy; **λῆ-νος,** wool.

lā-na, wool; **lā-nū-go,** down; **lā-neus,** woollen; **lā-nicius,** woolly, fleecy.

440. rag, lag; —; λεγ; leg; collect, gather.

λέγ-ω, to pick, collect, count, tell, speak (the meaning 'speak' is the latest, and is developed through the intermediate notion of 'counting one's words'); **λεκ-τός,** chosen, spoken; **λογ-άς,** gathered, chosen; **δια-λέγ-ομαι,** to converse with, [*dialect, dialectic*]; **διάλογος,** a conversation, *dialogue;* **κατα-λέγ-ω,** to lay down, to pick out, to recount; **συλ-λογ-ή,** a collecting, levying; **ἐκ-λογ-ή,** a picking out, election, selection; **λόγ-ος,** a word, speech, reason, [*logarithm* (**λόγος, ἀριθμός**), *logic, logomachy* (**λόγος, μάχη**), *-logy* in compds., e.g., *geology* (**γῆ, λόγος**)]; **λέξ-ις,** a speaking, speech; **λογ-ίζομαι,** to reckon, to consider, [*syllogize, syllogism*].

lĕg-o, to collect, gather, hear, see, read, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, inter, per, prae, se, sub), [*lecture, collect, elect, select*]; **dī-lĭg-o** (*dis, lĕgo*), (to distinguish one by selecting him from others), to esteem highly, to love; **intellĕgo,** less correctly

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intellĭgo, [*inter, lĕgo*], (to choose between), to perceive, understand, distinguish, [*intelligent, intellect*]; **neg-lĕg-o,** less correctly **neg-lĭg-o, nec-lĕg-o,** [*nec, lĕgo*], (not to gather), to *neglect,* to slight; **rĕ-lĕg-o,** to collect again, go over again, read again; **lec-tio,** a gathering, a reading, *lection;* **lec-tor,** a reader; **leg-ĭbĭlis,** *legible;* **lĕg-io,** (prop. a levying), a body of soldiers, a *legion;* **lĕg-ionarius,** *legionary;* **dĭ-lĭg-ens** (prop. esteeming, loving), attentive, *diligent;* **neg-lĕg-ens, neg-lĭg-ens,** heedless, *negligent;* **ē-lĕg-ans** (another form of *elĭgens*), luxurious, *elegant;* **rĕ̆-lig-io,** in poetry also **rel-lig-io** (by some authorities derived from *rĕlĭgare*), reverence for God (the gods), *religion;* **col-lēg-a,** one who is chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague;* **col-lēg-ium,** persons united by the same office or calling, a *college,* a corporation; **leg-ūmen,** (that which is gathered), pulse, any *leguminous* plant; **lec-tus,** a reading; **sŭpel-lex** (*super, lĕgo*), household utensils, furniture; **lig-num,** (that which is gathered), wood, firewood, (*lignum* is by some derived from Sk. rt. *dah,* burn).

441. lī; —; λει; lev; smooth, polish.

λεῖ-ος, λευ-ρός, smooth, even, level; **λει-ότης,** smoothness; **λε-αίνω, λει-αίνω,** to smooth, to polish.

lēv-is, smooth; **lēv-ĭtas,** smoothness; **lēv-o,** to smooth, to polish; **lēv-ĭgo,** 1. to make smooth, 2. to make small, pulverize, *levigate.*

442. lak; —; —; —; bend.

λέχ-ριος, slanting, crosswise; **λέχ-ρις** (adv.), slanting, crosswise; **λοξ-ός,** slanting, crosswise, indirect.

lic-ĭnus, bent or turned upward; **oblīquus,** slanting, *oblique;* **oblīquo,** to turn aside or in an oblique direction; **lī-mus,** sidelong, aslant; **lī-men,** (prop. a cross-piece), a threshold; **ē-lī-mĭno,** to turn out of doors, [*eliminate*]; **sub-lī-mis** (etym. dub., perhaps *sub, limen,* up to the lintel; or *sub, lĕvo*), uplifted, high, *sublime;* **lī-mes,** a cross-path, boundary, *limit;* **lī-mĭto,** to

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enclose within boundaries or limits, to *limit;* **lux-us** (adj.), dislocated; **lux-um, lux-us,** a dislocation; **lux-o,** to dislocate, to *luxate*, [*luxation*].

443. rĭ, lĭ, lĭb; —; λιβ; rĭ, lĭ, lĭb. From the fundamental idea 'melt' have been developed two meanings, viz.: 1. flow, drop, melt away, pass away; 2. melt on to, adhere to.

λείβ-ω, to pour, to let flow; **λοιβ-ή,** a drink-offering; **λίψ, λῖβ-άς, λίβ-ος,** anything that drops or trickles, a drop, a stream; **λιβ-ρός,** wet; **λείβ-ηθρον,** a wet country or place; **λιβ-άδιον,** a small stream, a wet place; **λίμ-νη,** a pool; **λι-μήν,** a harbor; **λει-μών,** a moist, grassy place, a meadow.

rī-vus, a small stream of water, a brook, [*river*]; **rī-vŭlus** (dim.), a small brook, a *rivulet;* **rī-vālis** (adj.), of or belonging to a brook; **rī-vāles** (subst.), those who have or use the same brook; **rī-vālis,** a competitor in love, a *rival;* **rī-vo,** to lead or draw off; **de-rī-vo,** to draw off, divert, *derive*, [*derivation*]; **cor-rī-vo,** to conduct streams of water together; **lĭ-no, lĭ-nio,** to daub, spread over, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ob, per, prae, sub, super); **lĭ-tus, lĭ-tura,** a smearing, anointing; **lĭ-nĭmentum,** smearing-stuff, *liniment;* **lī-tus,** the sea-shore; **littĕra** (less correctly **lītera**), a *letter*, a word, (pl. an epistle); **litterālis, literālis,** of or belonging to letters or writing, *literal;* **litteratura, literatura,** philology, *literature;* **oblittero, oblitero,** to blot out, *obliterate;* **de-le-o,** to destroy; **lĭb-o,** to take a little of, to taste of, to pour out in honor of a deity, to make a libation, (compd. w. de, prae, pro); **lĭb-atio,** a *libation;* **lĭb-um, lĭb-us,** a consecrated cake, a cake; **de-lib-uo,** to besmear, anoint; **Lĭb-er,** an old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification, afterwards identified with the Greek Bacchus.

444. λῖνο-ν, anything made of flax, linen; **λίνεος** (adj.), of flax, linen.

līn-um, flax, *linen;* **līn-eus** (adj.), of flax, of linen; **līn-ea,** a linen thread, a *line;* **līn-eāris,** of or belonging to lines, *linear;* **līn-eālis,** consisting of lines, *lineal;* **līn-eāmentum,** a line (made

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with a pen, pencil, brush, etc.), a feature, *lineament;* **dē-līn-eo,** (lit. to make a line down), to sketch out, to *delineate;* **lin-teus,** of or belonging to linen or flax.

445. λίς, λέων, *lion;* λέ-αινα, lioness.
leo, lion.

446. λί-ς (st. λιτ), smooth; λῑτ-ός, smooth, plain; λισσό-ς, λίσ-πος, λίσ-φος, smooth; λίσ-τρον, a tool for levelling or smoothing, a spade; γλοι-ός, sticky oil; γλί-α, γλοι-ά, glue.

‡**glu-o,** to draw together; **glus** (for the usual *gluten*), *glue;* **glū-ten, glū-tĭnum,** glue; **glū-tĭno,** to glue, (compd. w. ad, com, de, re).

447. lubh; lubh; λιφ; lĭb, lub; desire, long for.

λίπ-τω, λίπ-τομαι, to be eager, to long for; λίψ, a longing.

lĭb-et, lŭb-et, (impers.), it pleases, it is pleasing; **lĭb-eo, lŭb-eo,** to please; **prō-lŭb-ium,** desire, pleasure; **lĭb-īdo, lŭb-īdo,** desire, passion; **līb-er,** doing as one desires, free; **līb-ĕro,** to *liberate;* **līb-ĕratio,** *liberation;* **līb-erātor,** a *liberator;* **līb-ertas,** *liberty;* **līb-ertus,** a freedman (in reference to the manumitter); **līb-ertīnus** (adj.), of or belonging to the condition of a freedman; **līb-ertīnus** (subst.), a freedman (in reference to his condition or class), [*libertine*]; **līb-erālis,** of or belonging to freedom, noble, *liberal;* **līb-eralĭtas,** a disposition befitting a freeman, a noble spirit, *liberality.*

448. lu; lu; λυ; lu; loose, release, ransom.

λύ-ω, to *loose,* [*lose, -less*]; λύ-η, λύ-α, dissolution, separation; λύ-σις, a loosing, release, [*analysis*]; λυ-τήρ, a deliverer; λύ-τρον, a ransom.

lŭ-o, to loose, release; **rĕ-lŭo,** to redeem; **solvo** (= *se-lu-o*), to loose, (compd. w. ab, dis, per, re), [*solve, solution, absolve, absolute, absolution, dissolve, dissolute, dissolution, resolve, resolute, resolution*].

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449. lu; —; λυ, λο, λου; lu, luv, lav; wash.

λῦ-μα, filth or dirt removed by washing, defilement; **λύ-θρον,** defilement; **λύ-μη,** 1. outrage, ruin, 2. defilement; **λυ-μαίνομαι,** to outrage, to ruin; **λού-ω** (orig. form **λό-ω**), to wash; **λου-τρόν** (= **λοϝετρόν**), a bath; **λου-τήρ,** a bathing-tub; **λού-τριον,** water that has been used in washing.

lŭ-o, to wash, cleanse, expiate, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, dis, e, per, praeter, pro, sub), [*ablution, dilute, dilution*]; **pol-luo,** to defile, to pollute; **lŭ-tum, lŭ-tus,** mud, clay, [*lute*]; **lŭ-to,** to daub with mud or clay; **lu-s-trum** (that which is washed, covered with water or flooded), a muddy place, a haunt or den of wild beasts; **lu-s-trum,** (that which washes out or expiates), an expiatory offering, a period of five years, a *lustrum*, [*lustral*]; **dē-lū-brum,** a temple or shrine (as a place of expiation); **al-lŭv-ies,** a pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river; **al-lŭv-ius,** *alluvial;* **dī-lŭv-ium, dī-lŭv-ies, dī-lŭv-io,** an inundation, *deluge*, [*diluvial*]; **lăv-o,** to wash, bathe, *lave;* **lau-tus** (part.), washed; **lau-tus** (adj.), elegant, noble; **lō-tio,** a washing, a *lotion.*

450. λώβ-η, maltreatment, outrage; **λω-βάομαι,** to maltreat, outrage; **λωβ-εύω,** to mock; **λω-βητήρ,** a slanderer, a destroyer.

lāb-es, a spot, a stain.

451. mal; mal; μελ; mal; be dirty.

μέλ-ας, black; **μελ-αίνω,** to blacken; **μολ-ύνω,** to stain.

măl-us, bad; **măl-e,** badly, ill, (in Eng. *male-, mal-*, e.g., *malevolent, maltreat*); **măl-itia,** badness, *malice;* **măl-ignus** (for *maligenus*, from *malus* and *gen*, root of *gigno*), of an evil nature or disposition, *malignant, malign;* **măle-făcio,** to do or act wickedly; **mălĕ-factor,** an evil-doer, *malefactor;* **măle-dīco,** to speak ill of, revile, curse; **măle-dictio,** evil-speaking, *malediction.*

452. For this group of words, there is assumed a stem-form ***mluva.*** ***Ml*** was softened in Greek by means of the auxiliary vowel *o*, while ***m*** in Latin, being in immediate contact with *l*, was changed into ***p.***

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μόλυβος, μόλιβος, μόλυβδος, lead; μολ-ύβδαινα, a ball of lead; μολιβοῦς, μολυβοῦς, leaden.

plumbum, lead, [*plumb, plumber, plumbago*]; **plumb-eus,** of or belonging to lead, leaden.

453. ul; ul; ὐλ; ul; howl.

ὀλολύζω, to cry aloud; ὀλολυγή, ὀλολυγμός, any loud cry.

ŭlŭla, a screech-owl, [*owl*]; **ŭlŭlo,** to howl, to shriek; **ŭlŭlatus,** a howling, wailing, shrieking.

454. οὖλε, hail (a salutation); ὄλβος, happiness; ὄλβιος, happy, blessed.

salv-us, safe, [*save, salve?, salver, salvage, salvation, savior*]; **salv-eo,** to be well; **săl-us,** health, safety; **săl-ūbris,** healthful, *salubrious.*

455. σάλ-ος, unsteady, tossing motion, the open sea; σαλ-εύω, to toss; σόλ-ος, a quoit.

săl-um, the open sea.

456. σίαλον, spittle; σίαλος, fat, grease.

salīva, spittle, *saliva.*

457. spal; sphal; σφαλ; fal; deceive, disappoint.

σφάλλ-ω, to make to fall, to mislead; σφάλμα, a false step, a fall; ἀ-σφαλ-ής, firm, sure; σφαλ-ερός, likely to make one fall, ready to fall.

fall-o, to deceive, [*fall*]; **fal-sus,** *false;* **fall-ax,** deceitful, *fallacious;* **fall-acia,** deceit, trick, [*fallacy*].

458. ὕλη, a wood, forest; ὑλήεις, woody; ὕλημα, under-wood.

silva, a wood, forest; **silvestris,** of or belonging to a wood or forest; **silvōsus,** full of woods, [*sylvan*].

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Σ

s; s; σ; s (or usually, when between two vowels, **r**).

459. as; as; ἐσ; es. The three principal meanings of this root are probably developed in the following order: *breathe, live, be.* The distinction of this root from the root *bhu* (No. 348) is that the root *as* denotes, like respiration, a uniform, continuous existence, while the root *bhu* implies a becoming. By short and natural steps, we have the successive meanings, *living, real, true, good.*

ἐἰ-μί (Aeol. **ἐμ-μί** = **ἐσ-μί**), *am*, **ἐσ-τί**, *is*; **εὖ-εσ-τώ** (**εὖ**, **εἰμί**), well-being; **ἐσ-θλός**, good, excellent; **ἐύς**, good, brave, noble; **ἐτεός**, true, real; **ἔτ-ὕμος**, true; **τὸ ἔτ-ὕμον** (as subst.), the true, literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology or derivation, the *etymon* or root; **ἐτῦμο-λογία**, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, its *etymology*; **ἔτ-οιμος**, ready, certain, real.

ōs, mouth; **ōro**, to speak, plead, entreat, (compd. w. ex, per), [*oral*]; **ōrātio**, a speech, *oration*; **ōrātor**, a speaker, *orator*; **oracŭlum**, a divine announcement, an *oracle*; **os-cŭlum** (dim.), a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss; **os-cŭlor**, to kiss, (compd. w. de, ex, per); **os-culatio**, a kissing, *osculation*; **orificium** (*os, facio*), an opening, *orifice*; **orārium**, a napkin, handkerchief; **cōram** (prob. from *co* = *cum, os*), in the presence of; **os-cĭto, os-cĭtor** (*os, cieo*), to open the mouth wide, to gape; **sum** (= *esum*), am, (compd. w. ab, ad, de, in, inter, ob, post, potis, prae, pro, sub, super). Whenever *s* of the stem *es* comes between two vowels, *e* is dropped, as in *sum, sunt*, or *s* is changed to *r*, as in *cram, ero.* **essentia**, the being or *essence* of a thing; **absens**, *absent*; **praesens**, *present*; **praesento**, to place before, to present; **repraesento**, to bring before one, to bring back, to *represent*; **sons**, (prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one) [adj.], guilty, criminal; **insons**, guiltless, innocent; **sontĭcus**, dangerous, serious.

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460. vas; vas; ἐσ, Fεσ; ves; cover around, clothe.

ἔν-νυμι, to clothe; **εἶ-μα,** a dress, a garment, clothing; **ἱ-μάτιον,** a piece of dress, a cloak; **ἑσ-θής,** dress, clothing; **ἑ-ἄνός,** a fine robe; **ἑ-ᾱνός,** good for wear.

ves-tis, clothing, [*vest, vestment, vesture*]; **ves-tio,** to clothe, to *vest,* (compd. w. circum, com, de, in); **vas** (gen. *vasis*), a vessel, utensil, [*vase*]; **vas-culum** (dim.), a little *vessel,* [*vascular*].

461. Under this number the root is perhaps the same as of No. 460.

ἕσπερος, evening (subst. and adj.); **ἑσπέρα,** evening; **ἑσπέριος, ἑσπερινός** (adj.), toward evening, western.

vesper, the evening, evening-star, the west, [*vesper, vespers*]; **vespĕra,** the evening; **vespertīnus,** belonging to evening.

462. sa; —; σαο, σω; sa; save, safe, whole and sound.

σάο-ς, σόο-ς, σῶ-ος, σῶ-ς, safe and sound; **σῶ-κος,** strong; **σώ-ζω** (lengthened from **σά-ω, σαό-ω, σώ-ω**), to save; **σω-τήρ,** a savior, preserver; **ἄ-σω-τος,** without salvation, abandoned.

sā-nus, sound, whole, *sane;* **sā-no,** to make sound, heal, restore; **sā-nĭtas,** soundness of body, soundness of mind, *sanity;* **in-sā-nus,** unsound in mind, *insane;* **sos-pes** (prob. from **σῶς** and the root *pa,* nourish, or from **σῶς** and *peto*), saving, delivering; **sos-pes** (subst.), a savior, deliverer; **săcer,** 1. dedicated to a divinity, sacred, 2. devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited, accursed; **sacrum,** a holy or sacred thing, a sanctuary; **sa-cellum** (dim.), a little sanctuary, a chapel; **sa-cro,** to declare or set apart as sacred, to consecrate; **con-sĕ-cro,** to devote, to *consecrate;* **ex-sĕ-cror,** to curse, to *execrate;* **ob-sĕ-cro,** (lit., to ask on religious grounds), to beseech, implore; **rĕ-sĕ-cro,** to beseech again, to free from a curse; **sā-crāmentum,** 1. the thing set apart as sacred, the sum deposited by the two parties to a suit, 2. the thing setting apart as sacred, the military oath of allegiance, a solemn obligation or engagement, 3. (in eccl. and late Lat.) something to be kept sacred, a mystery, revelation, *sacrament;* **sā-cerdos,** a priest, a priestess, [*sacerdotal*]; **sancio,** to render sacred or inviolable,

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to confirm, to sanction; **sanctio,** an establishing, a decree, ordinance, *sanction;* **sanctĭfĭco** (*sanctus, facio*), to make holy or treat as holy, to *sanctify.* (The words *sacer* and *sancio* with their derivatives are by some considered to come from the root *sak*, shown in No. 497.)

463. sa, si; —; σα, ση; sa, sa-p, se, si; sow.

σά-ω, σή-θω, to sift; *σῆ-στρον,* a sieve.

sĕ-ro (= *se-s-o*) (*sē-vi, să-tus*), to sow, plant, beget, bring forth, (compd. w. circum, com, in, inter, ob, pro, re, sub); **să-tio,** a sowing, planting; **să-tor,** a sower, planter, father; **in-sĭ-tio,** an ingrafting; **sē-men,** seed; **sē-mĭno,** to sow, (compd. w. dis, in, prae, pro, re), [*disseminate*]; **sē-mĭnārium,** a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, *seminary;* **saeculum, seculum** (perhaps to be referred to *secus, sĕquor*), a race, a generation, an age; **saeculāris, seculāris,** of or belonging to a saeculum, temporal, *secular;* **Sa-turnus,** (the Sower), *Saturn;* **pro-sāpia,** a stock, race.

464. *στλεγγ-ίς, στελγ-ίς, στεργ-ίς,* iron for rubbing or scraping.

strig-ĭlis, a scraper. The root is the same as that of No. 465.

465. strag, strang; —; στραγγ (st.)**; strag, strang, strig, string.** This root has two principal meanings: 1. to draw or force through, to press; 2. to strip.

στράγξ, a drop; *στραγγ-εύω,* to force through, to twist, (in middle voice) to turn one's self backward and forward, hesitate; *στραγγ-άλη,* a halter; *στραγγαλ-ιά,* a knot hard to unloose; *στραγγ-αλίζω,* to *strangle.*

string-o, to draw tight, press together, touch, strip off, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*strong, strain, string, stringent, astringent, strict, stricture, restrict, restriction, constrict, constriction*]; **strang-ŭlo,** to choke, *strangle.*

466. si, siu, siv; siv; συ; su. The root *si* means 'bind,' *su* means 'sew.'

κασ-σύ-ω (prob. contr. from *κατα-σύ-ω*), *καττύω,* to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker; *κάσ-σῡ-μα, κάτ-τυ-μα,* anything stitched of leather; *κασ-σύ-ς, κατ-τύ-ς,* a piece of leather.

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sŭ-o, to *sew*, (compd. w. ad, in, ob, prae, sub, trans); **sū-tor**, a shoemaker, cobbler; **sū-tūra**, a seam, *suture;* **sū-tēla**, (prop. a sewing together), a cunning device; **sū-bŭla**, an awl.

467. σύς, ὗς, a swine, a pig.
su-s (the prolific animal), a *swine*, boar, *sow*, pig.

468. σφήξ, a wasp.
vespa, a *wasp*.

Ξ

ks; ksh; ξ; hs, chs.

469. ἀλέξ-ω, to ward or keep off, to help; ἀλεξητήρ, a helper. These words are formed on an expansion of the root ἀλκ (No. 3).

470. ἄξ-ων, an axle; ἅμ-αξ-α, ἅμ-αξ-α (ἁμ is for ἄμα, No. 377), a wagon.
ax-is, an axle-tree, *axle*, *axis*, of the earth, the pole, the heavens. We may consider ἀξ as an expanded ἀγ (No. 104), and the Latin *ax* as an expanded *ag* (No. 104).

471. vaks; vaksh; αὐξ; —; increase.
αὔξ-ω, αὐξ-άνω, to increase; αὔξ-η, αὔξ-ησις, αὔξ-ημα, growth, increase. Cf. No. 138. By adding *s*, the root *vag* becomes *vaks* (Sk. *vaksh*), Greek Ϝεξ, with prothetic *a* ἀϜεξ, with a 'thinning' from Ϝε to *υ*, αὐξ.

472. ἐξ, ἐκ (Locr. ἐ), from out of, out of, forth from.
ex, ec, e, out of, from; **ex-ter, ex-tĕrus**, outward; **ex-terior**, outer, *exterior;* **ex-tremus**, outermost, *extreme;* **ex-tra** (contr. from *extera*), (adv.), on the outside, (prep.) outside of, without, beyond, [*extra*]; **ex-trāneus**, external, *extraneous;* **ex-ternus**, outward, *external;* **ex-trinsĕcus** (adv.), from without, [*extrinsic*].

473. ἕξ (from Ϝεξ), six; ἑκ-τός, the sixth.
sex (from a primitive Graeco-Italic form *svex*), *six;* **sextus**, the sixth.

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F

v; v; F; v.

474. **αἰές, αἰέν** (*ἀεί*), always, even, for ever; **ἀΐ-διος,** everlasting; **αἰών,** lifetime, an age, a long space of time.

aevu-m, lifetime, age, an age or generation, long time, eternity, [*aye, ever*]; **aetas** (contr. from *aevitas*), lifetime, age, an age or generation; **aeternus** (contr. from *aeviternus*), eternal; **aeternālis,** everlasting, *eternal.*

475. **av; av; ȧF; av, au;** hear, attend to, help, treat affectionately or tenderly.

ἀΐω, to hear, to perceive; **ἐπ-α-ί-ω,** to hear, to understand; **ἀ-ΐ-τας** (Dor.), a beloved youth.

au-di-o, to hear, understand, listen to, (compd. w. ex, in, ob, sub), [*audible, audience, audit*]; **ob-oe-dio, ob-ē-dio** (*ob, audio*), to hearken to, to obey; **ob-oe-diens, ob-ē-diens,** *obedient;* **ăv-us,** a grandfather; **ăv-ia,** a grandmother; **ăv-unc̆ŭlus** (dim.), *uncle;* **ăv-ĕo,** to desire earnestly, to be or fare well; **ăv-ĭdus,** longing eagerly for something; **ăv-ĭdĭtas,** eagerness, *avidity;* **ăv-ārus,** covetous, avaricious; **ăv-aritia, ăv-arities,** *avarice;* **au-deo** (for *avideo*, from *avidus*, prop. to be eager about something), to dare, to be bold; **audax,** daring, courageous, *audacious.*

476. **av, va; vâ; ɑF, Fɑ; va, ve, a;** breathe, blow.

ἄ-ω, ἄ-ημι, to blow, breathe hard; **ἀή-της,** a blast, gale, wind; **ἄ-ελλα,** a stormy wind, a whirlwind; **αὔ-ρα,** air in motion, a breeze; **οὖ-ρος,** a fair wind; **ἀ-ήρ,** the lower air or atmosphere, air, [*aerolite* (**λίθος**), *aeronaut* (**ναύτης**)]; **ἄΐσθω,** to breathe out; **ἆσθ-μα,** short-drawn breath, panting, *asthma;* **αὔω,** to shout, to call aloud; **ἀϋ-τή,** a cry, shout, war-cry; **ἀϋ-τέω,** to cry, to shout; **ἰ-ω-ή,** a shout or cry; **αὐ-δή,** the human voice, speech.

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ven-tus, *wind;* **ven-tŭlus** (dim.), a slight wind, a breeze; **ven-tĭlo,** to blow gently, to *ventilate;* **van-nus,** a *fan,* a *van;* **āër,** the *air,* (prop.) the lower atmosphere; **āĕrius, āĕreus,** *aerial,* airy, high, [*aerate, aeriform*].

477. **ἀϋτ-μήν, ἀϋτ-μή,** breath; **ἀτ-μός,** smoke, vapor, [*atmosphere*]. These words are derived from No. 476, the root being expanded by **ατ**.

478. **ἔαρ, ἦρ** (= **Fέσ-αρ** = **Fέαρ**), spring; **ἐαρ-ινός,** of spring.

ver (= *ves-er* or *ver-er*), the spring; **ver-nus,** of spring; **vernālis,** of spring, *vernal.*

479. **ἴο-ν** (= **Fίον**), the violet; **ἰώδης** (**ἴον, εἶδος**), violet-like, dark-colored, [*iodine*].

vĭŏla, the *violet.*

480. **ἰ-ός,** an arrow, rust, poison.

vīrus, a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison, *virus;* **vīrŭlentus,** poisonous, *virulent.*

481. **ἴ-ς** (pl. **ἶν-ες**), sinew, strength; **ἰν-ίον,** nape of the neck; **ἶφι,** strongly, mightily; **ἴφιος,** strong; **ἴφθῑμος,** strong, mighty, goodly.

vīs (pl. **vīres** for *vīses*), strength; **vĭ-ŏlo,** to treat with violence, to *violate;* **vĭŏlentus,** forcible, *violent.* For these words there is assumed a Graeco-Italic stem *vi,* which, coming from the √*vi,* plait, (No. 482), meant *band* or *cord,* then (like *nervus,* No. 363) *sinew,* and finally *strength.* The stem is expanded in Greek in some forms by *ν,* in Latin by *s* (afterwards becoming *r*).

482. **va, vi; vja, va; ι; vi;** plait, entwine.

ἴ-τυς, shield-rim, felloe of a wheel; **ἰ-τέα,** a willow, [*withe*].

vĭ-ĕ-o, to plait, weave; **vī-men,** a pliant twig, a withe; **vitta,** a band, a fillet; **vī-tis,** a vine; **vĭ-tĭum,** (prop. a twist), a fault, defect, *vice;* **vĭ-tŭpĕro** (*vitium, paro*), to censure, *vituperate.*

483. **οἶ-νος** (orig. **Fοῖνος**), *wine;* **οἰ-νη,** vine; **οἰ-νάς, οἶν-αρον,** a vine-leaf, a tendril; **οἰν-άνθη,** vine-shoot, vine-blossom.

vī-num, *wine.* The Indo-European root is probably *vi* as in No. 482.

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484. *ŏ-ĭs* (orig. *ŏFις*), *οἶς*, a sheep. (Sk. *av-is*, a sheep.)

ŏvi-s, a sheep; **ŏvīle**, a sheep-fold.

The Sanskrit *avis*, as an adjective, means *devoted, attached*, and is probably derived from the root *av* (No. 475). The sheep may have been called pet, favorite, from its gentleness.

485. *οἰ-ωνό-ς*, a large bird. (Sk. *vis*, a bird.)

ăvis, a bird; **ăvĭarium**, a place where birds are kept, an *aviary;* **au-ceps**, (contr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*, *capio*), a bird-catcher; **augur** (*avis* and Sk. *gar*, to call, show, make known), an *augur*, soothsayer; **augŭro, augŭror**, to act as augur in any matter; **ex-augŭro**, to desecrate; **in-augŭro**, to practise augury, to consecrate, *inaugurate;* **auspex** (a contraction of *avispex*, from *avis-spicio*), (lit. a bird-seer), an augur, soothsayer; **auspicium**, augury from birds, *auspices*, [*auspicious*]; **augŭrium**, *augury*, prophecy. The root is probably *va*, *av*, blow, as in No. 476. We may assume the Indo-European stem *avi*, from which came Greek *ὀFι* = *ὄϊ*. In Sk. the initial vowel was lost.

486. *ᾠ-όν* (*ᾤιον*), an egg.

ōvu-m, an egg, [*oval, ovate, ovary*].

The older Graeco-Italic form was *ōvjo-m*, of which the Roman suppressed the *j*, and the Greek suppressed the *F*.

Spiritus Asper.

A Greek spiritus asper is in the following words the representative of an Indo-European initial *s* followed by a vowel, which *s* is retained in the Sanskrit and the Latin.

487. Prefix *ἁ-*, *ἀ-*, *ὀ-*, with. (Sk. *sa*, *sam*, with). The aspirated form is found in only two words, *ἁ-θρό-ος* and *ἅ-πας*; but the so-called *ἀ* copulative, expressing union, participation or likeness, is very common with the spiritus lenis; e.g., from *ἀ* copulative and *κοίτη*, bed, we have *ἀκοίτης*, husband, *ἄκοιτις*, wife. This prefix is not related to *σύν*, *ξύν*, or to Latin *com-*, but it is probably akin to *ἅ-μα* (No. 377) and perhaps to No. 488.

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488. ἁ in ἅπαξ (formed from ἁ and the root παγ, No. 285), once; ἁ-πλό-ος, single.

sim-plex (*sim* = Sk. *sam*, *plico*), *simple;* **singuli,** one to each, separate. These words are derived from a stem *sam*, *sa*, with the meaning *one*, and are probably akin to No. 487 and 377.

489. Pronominal stem, ἑ, Fε (for σFε), σφε, (οὗ, οἷ, ἕ), himself, herself, themselves; ἑ-ός, ὅς, σφός, own, his own, her own, their own; ἴ-διο-ς, one's own, private, personal; ἰ-διώ-της, a private person, one who has no professional knowledge, [*idiot*]; ἰ-δίω-μα, a peculiarity, *idiom.*

se, himself, herself, itself, themselves; **suus,** of or belonging to himself, herself, itself, themselves, [*suicide*].

The Spiritus Asper appears in the following words as the representative of an original *j* or *y*, which in Sk. and Latin may be retained or replaced by *i* or *e*.

490. ya; ja; (st. ὁ, fem. ἁ, ᾱ); **i;** pronominal forms.

ὅ-ς, who; ὡς, as.

ĭ-s, he; **e-a,** she; **i-d,** it; **iste** (compounded of two pronominal stems, *i* and *to*), this, that, this of yours, that of yours; **ipse** (*is* and *pse* for *pte;* the suffix *pte* being from the same root as *potis*, No. 314), he himself; **i-bĭ** (from the pronominal root *i*, with dative ending *bi* [as in *tibi*, *sibi*], in locative sense [as in *ubi*]), there; **ĭ-ta,** thus; **ĭ-tem** (from the pronominal root *i* and *-tam*), just so, in like manner, also, [*item*]; **i-dem** (from the pronom. rt. *i* and the demonstrative suffix *-dem*, meaning *just*, *exactly*), the same, [*identical*, *identity*, *identify*]; **ĭ-tĕrum,** (acc. sing. neut. of a comparative form from the pronom. rt. *i*), further, again; **ĭ-tĕro,** to do a thing a second time, to repeat, [*iterate*, *reiterate*].

In the following words (Nos. 491–495), in Greek a simple vowel is the representative of the Indo-European vowel corresponding to it: ἄ, ε, ο, representing original *ă*; ᾱ, η, ω, representing original *ā*; ι and υ representing original *i* and *u;* and the original vowels are retained in Sk. and Latin, sometimes in a fuller form.

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491. vas, us; ush, us; —; us; burn.

εὔω, εὕω, to singe; **αὔω,** to kindle.

ūr-o (= *us-o*) (**us-si, us-tus**), to burn, (compd. w. ad, amb, com, de, ex, in, per, prae); **us-tor,** a burner of dead bodies; **combūro** (*com, būro* = *ūro*), to burn entirely, to consume; **com-bus-tio,** a burning, *combustion;* **bus-tum,** the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried, a tomb.

492. ἠώς, Aeol. **αὔως,** Att. **ἑώς,** the dawn; **Ἑωσ-φόρος,** Bringer of morn, (Lat. Lucifer), the Morning-star; **αὔριο-ν,** to-morrow; **ἦ-ρι** (adv.), early; **ἠρι-γένεια,** child of morn; **ἠέριος** (adj.), early; **ἄριστον,** morning-meal, breakfast.

aurōra (for *aus-os-a*), the dawn, morning. Of these words the Indo-Eur. rt. is *us*, burn, shine.

493. i; i; ι; i; go.

"As the root *i* has been expanded in Sk. to *ja*, so Greek **ι** has been expanded to **ἰε**, which occurs in **ἰέναι**. From the same *ja* in a causative sense comes **ἵ-η-μι**, i.e., *ji-jâ-mí*, and, with the addition of a *c*, Lat. *jacio*." Curtius.

εἶ-μι (pl. **ἴ-μεν**), to go; **ἴ-της, ἰ-τα-μός,** headlong, eager; **οἶ-μος,** a way, path; **οἴ-μη,** the course of a song; **οἶ-τος,** fate, doom; **ἵημι** (causal of **εἶμι**), to put in motion, to send.

e-o (pl. **i-mus**), to go, (compd. w. amb, ab, ad, ante, circum, com, ex, in, inter, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, trans), [*exit, transient, transit, transition, transitive, transitory*]; **ĭtus, ĭtio,** a going; **ambĭtio,** a going round, a soliciting for votes, *ambition;* **cŏmes** (*com, eo*), a companion; **ĭ-ter** (for *ĭ-tiner*), a going, a journey, [*itinerant*]; **in-ĭt-ium,** a going in, a beginning, [*initial*]; **in-ĭt-io,** to begin, to *initiate;* **ex-ĭt-ium,** a going out, destruction; **sēd-ĭt-io** (*sed*, i.e., *sine, itio*), a going apart, dissension, *sedition;* **subĭtus,** that has come on stealthily or unexpectedly, sudden, unexpected; **cŏĭtus, coetus,** a coming together, an assemblage; **praetor** (for *praeitor*), a leader, a *praetor* (*pretor*); **jă-c-ĭo,** (to make go, cause to go, hence), to throw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob,

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prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interject, interjection, object, projéct, próject, reject, subjéct, súbject*]; **amĭcĭo** (*am* = *ambi, jăcio*), to throw around, to wrap about; **amictus,** an outer garment, clothing; **jac-to** (freq.), to throw, to hurl; **jac-tūra,** that which is thrown overboard, loss; **jac-ŭlus** (adj.), that which is thrown, cast, or hurled; **jac-ŭlum,** a net, a dart; **jac-ŭlor,** to hurl a javelin, to throw, [*ejaculate*]; **ŏbex** (*ob, jacio*), a bolt or bar, a barrier; **jăc-eo** (intrans. of *jăcio*), (lit. to be thrown or cast, hence), to lie, (compd. w. ad, circum, inter, ob, prae, sub), [*adjacent, circumjacent*]; **Jānus,** an old Italian deity (the month of January, as the beginning of the year, was sacred to him, as were also the beginnings of things in general; and the doors of houses were under his special protection); **Jānuarius** (adj.), of or belonging to Janus; **Jānuarius** (sc. *mensis*), *January;* **jā-nua,** a door; **jānĭtor,** a door-keeper, a *janitor*.

494. is; ish; ἰσ; —; wish, long for.
ἰό-της, will, desire; *ἵ-μερος*, a longing or yearning after.

495. *οὖς*, the ear.
aur-is (= *aus-is*), the ear, [*aurist, auricular*]; **aus-culto** (freq.), to listen to, give ear to, [*auscultation*]. The Indo-Eur. rt. of these words is probably *av* (shown in No. 475). By adding *s* we have the stem *aus* shown in the Latin *auris* (= *ausis*).

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PART III.

Irregular Substitution of Sounds.

k; k, p; π; qu.

496. vak; vak′; Fεπ; vŏc, vec; sound, speak, call.

ἔ-(*F*)ειπον, εἶπον, I spoke, I said; **ἔπ-ος,** a word, (pl.) epic poetry; **ἐπ-ικός,** *epic;* **ὄψ,** a voice; **ἐν-οπ-ή,** a cry, voice, sound.

vox (st. *vōc*), a *voice*, sound; **vŏc-o,** to call, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, e, in, pro, re, se), [*convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke*]; **vŏc-ābulum,** an appellation, name, [*vocabulary*]; **vŏc-ālis,** that utters a voice, *vocal*; **vŏc-ātio, vŏc-ātus,** a calling, summoning, [*vocation, avocation, convocation, invocation, provocation, revocation*]; **vōc-iferor** (*vox, fero*), to cry out, *vociferate;* **con-vĭc-ium** (= *con-vec-ium*), a violent or loud noise, loud or violent reproaching; **invīto** (= *in-vic-ito* = *in-vec-ito*), to *invite*, ask.

497. sak; sak′; ἑπ (for **σεπ**); **sequ, sec, soc;** follow.

ἕπ-ω, to be about or with; **ἕπ-ομαι,** to follow; **ἑ-σπ-όμην** (2 aor.), I followed; **ἑπ-έτης,** a follower, attendant; **ὅπ-λον,** an implement, (pl.) arms.

sĕqu-or, to follow, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub), [*sue, suit, ensue, pursue, sequence, consequent, consequence, subsequent, consecutive, persecute, prosecute*]; **sec-tor** (freq.), to follow continually or eagerly, (compd. w. ad, com, in); **as-sec-la (ad-sec-la),** a follower; **sĕqu-ester,** a depositary, a trustee; **sĕqu-estro,** to give up for safe-keeping, surrender, [*sequester, sequestrate*]; **sĕc-undus,** following, the following in

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time or order, the next, the *second*, [*secondary*]; **sĕc-undo,** to favor, to *second;* **sĕc-us,** adv. (prop. following later in rank or order), otherwise; **sŏc-ius** (adj.), sharing, associated; **sŏc-ius** (subst.), a sharer, partner, companion; **sŏc-ialis,** of or belonging to companionship, *sociable*, *social;* **sŏc-io,** to associate, to share a thing with another, (compd. w. ad, com, dis), [*associate*, *association*, *consociate*, *consociation*, *dissociate*, *dissociation*]; **sŏc-ietas,** *society*.

498. ik; —; ιπ; ic; hit.

ἵπτομαι, to press hard, to hurt; ἶψ (st. ἰπ), a noxious worm; ἶπ-ος, (in a mouse-trap) the piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse, a fuller's press.

īc-o, to strike, to hit; **ic-tus,** a blow, a stroke, (in prosody or music) a beating time, a beat.

499. ἵππος (ἴκκος), a horse; ἱππό-τα, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight; ἵππιος, of or pertaining to horses; ἱππεύς, a horseman; ἱππό-δρομος, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome;* ἱππο-πόταμος, the river-horse, *hippopotamus*.

ĕqua-s, a horse; **ĕqu-īnus,** of or belonging to horses, *equine;* **ĕqu-es,** a horseman; **Equ-ītes,** the order of knights; **ĕqu-ester,** of horsemen, of cavalry, *equestrian;* **ĕq-uĭto,** to ride, (compd. w. ad, in, inter, ob, per, praeter). The Indo-Eur. root of these words is probably *ak* (No. 2).

500. rik; rik'; λιπ; liqu, lic; leave, leave free.

λείπ-ω, λιμπ-άνω, to leave; λεῖμ-μα, λείψ-ανον, a remnant; λοιπ-ός, remaining, the rest; ἔλ-λειψ-ις, a leaving out, *ellipsis*, *ellipse*.

linqu-o (**līqu-i, lic-tum**), to *leave;* **de-linquo,** to fail, to be wanting in one's duty, [*delinquent*]; **rĕ-linquo,** to leave behind, *relinquish*, [*relic*, *relict*]; **dē-rĕlinquo,** to forsake entirely, [*derelict*]; **rĕ-lĭqu-us,** that is left behind, remaining; **reliquiae, relliquiae,** the remains, *relics;* **lĭc-et** (it is left to one, open to one), is is lawful, permitted, (*lĭcet*, being the intrans. to *linquĕre*, as

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pendet to *pendĕre*, *jăcet* to *jăcĕre*), [*licit*, *illicit*]; **lĭc-entia**, freedom, *license;* **lĭc-eo**, to be for sale; **lĭc-eor**, to bid at an auction; **pol-lĭc-eor**, [to bid or offer largely, cf. No. 317), to offer, to promise; **lĭqu-eo**, to be fluid or liquid, to be clear or evident; **liqu-esco** (inch.), to become fluid or liquid, to become clear; **lĭqu-ĭdus**, flowing, fluid, *liquid*, clear; **lĭqu-or**, to be fluid or liquid, to flow; **lĭqu-or**, fluidity, a fluid or liquid, *liquor*.

501. **mark; març; μαρπ, μαπ; mulc**; touch, seize.

μάρπ-τω (2 aor. *ἔ-μαπ-ον*), to catch, seize; *μάρπ-τις*, a seizer, ravisher.

mulc-o, ‡**mulc-to**, to maltreat, injure; **mulc-eo**, to stroke, to touch lightly, (compd. w. com, de, per, re).

502. **ak; aç, ak-sh; ὀπ; oc**; see.

√ὀπ (*ὄπ-ωπ-α*, *ὄψ-ομαι*), see; *ὄμ-μα*, the eye, a sight; *ὤψ*, the eye, countenance; *ὄψις*, the look or appearance of a person or thing, countenance, sight; *ὀπ-τήρ*, a spy, a scout; *ὀπ-ιπεύω*, *ὀπ-ιπτεύω*, to look around after; *ὀπ-ή*, an opening, a hole; *ὄπ-εας*, an awl; *ὀπ-τικός*, of or for sight, *optic*, *optical*, [*optics*, *optician*]; *ὀφ-θαλμός*, the eye; *ὀφ-θαλμία*, a disease of the eyes, *ophthalmia*, *ophthalmy*.

ŏc-ŭlus, an eye, [*ocular*, *oculist*, *daisy*]; **ŏc-ŭlo**, to make to see, to make visible, [*ogle*]; **in-ŏcŭlo**, to *inoculate*, i.e., to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another; **ex-ŏcŭlo**, to deprive of eyes.

503. *ὀπ-ός*, juice, (properly) the milky juice which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision; *σαφ-ής*, clear, sure (prop. of a keen, decided taste); *σοφ-ός*, skilful, intelligent, wise, [*sophist*, *philosopher*]; *σοφ-ία*, skill, intelligence, wisdom; *σοφ-ίζω*, to make wise, to become wise.

sūg-o, to suck; **ex-sūgo**, to suck out; **sūc-us** (**succus**), juice; **sūc-ulentus**, full of juice or sap, *succulent;* **sū-men** (= *sug-imen*, *sug-men*), breast; **săp-a**, must or new wine boiled thick, [*sap*]; †**săpo**, *soap*, [*saponaceous*]; **săp-io**, to taste, to have taste, to

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have good taste, to be wise; **săp-iens,** wise, *sapient;* **săp-or,** taste; **săp-ĭdus,** well-tasted, relishing, savory, wise; **in-sĭp-ĭdus,** tasteless, *insipid.*

504. **πέντε,** five; **πέμπ-τος,** the fifth.
quinque, five; **quintus** (= *quinc-tus*), the fifth.

505. **pak, kak; pak′; πεπ; coqu, coc;** cook, ripen.
πέπ-ων, cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, tender; **πεπ-τός,** cooked; **πέψ-ις,** a ripening, cooking, digestion; **δυσ-πεψ-ία,** indigestion, *dyspepsia, dyspepsy;* **πέπ-τω,** to soften or ripen, to cook; **πέμ-μα,** any kind of dressed food, (but mostly in plur.) pastry; **πόπ-ανον,** a sacrificial cake.
cŏqu-o, to *cook,* (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, re), [*decoction*]; **cŏqu-us** (**cŏquos, cŏcus**), a *cook;* **coqu-ina,** a *kitchen;* **cŭ-lī-na,** (= *coc-lina*), a kitchen, [*culinary*].

506. **ka; ka; πο, κο; quo;** pronominal roots.
πό-θĭ, ποῦ, where; **πό-θεν** (Ion. **κό-θεν**), whence? **πῶς** (Ion. **κῶς**), *how?* **πότε** (Ion. **κότε**), when? **πό-τερος** (Ion. **κό-τερος**), which of two? **πό-στος** (**πόσος**), which in a series? **πο-ῖος** (Ion. **κοῖος**), of what nature, of what sort? **πό-σος** (Ion. **κόσος**), of what quantity?
quo-d, that, because; **quo** (prop. dat. or abl. of *qui*), where, whither; **ŭ-bĭ** (for *quo-bi*), *where;* **qua-m** (adverbial acc. of *qui*), how; **quan-do,** *when;* **ŭter** (for *cu-ter*, or *quo-tero-s*, in form a comparative of *quis*), which of the two, [*whether*]; **ŭterque** (*uter, que*), each (of the two), one and the other, one as well as the other; **quo-t,** how many, as many; **quŏtiens, quŏties,** how often, how many times, as often as, [*quotient*]; **quŏ-tus,** which or what in number, order, etc., [*quota*]; **quantus** (*quam*), how great, [*quantity*]; **quā-lis,** of what sort or kind, [*quality*].

507. **√σεπ,** say.
ἔ-σπ-ετε, say; **ἔν-ι-σπ-εν,** said.

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508. tark; —; τρεπ, τραπ; torqu, torc; turn, wind.

τρέπ-ω (Ion. **τράπω**), to turn; **τροπ-ή**, a turning round; **τρόπ-ος**, a turn, manner, *trope;* **τροπ-ικός**, belonging to a turn or turning, [*tropic, tropical*]; **τροπ-αῖος**, of a turning, of or belonging to a defeat or rout; **τρόπ-αιον**, a *trophy*, a monument of the enemy's defeat (**τροπή**); **τρόπ-ις**, a ship's keel; **τροπ-ήϊον, τροπ-εῖον**, a press; **τραπ-έω**, to tread grapes; **εὐ-τράπ-ελος**, easily turning, versatile.

torqu-eo, to turn, to twist, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*torsion, tort, tortoise, contort, contortion, distort, distortion, extort, extortion, retort, retortion*]; **tor-to** (freq.), to torture; **tor-tor**, an executioner, torturer; **tor-tura**, a twisting, *torture;* **tor-tus**, a twisting, winding; **tor-tuōsus**, full of crooks or turns, *tortuous;* **tor-mentum**, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, torture, *torment;* **torqu-is, torqu-es**, a necklace; **torc-ŭlum, torc-ŭlar**, a press.

g; g; β; b, v, g.

509. ga, gva, (g)va-n, ba; ga, gam; βα; bi, bi-t, bu, (ven), go.

2 aor. **ἔ-βη-ν**, I went; Hom. pres. part., **βι-βά-ς**, going; (iterative) **βά-σκε**, go; (verbal adj.) **βα-τός**, passable; pres. **βαίν-ω**, I go; **βῆ-μα**, a step, a raised place to speak from; **βω-μός**, an altar (with a base or steps); **βη-λός**, the threshold; **βέ-βη-λος**, allowable to be trodden, profane; **βά-σις**, a stepping, step, *base, basis;* **ἀνά-βα-σις**, a going up; **βά-θρον**, that on which anything steps or stands, a pedestal, step, the ground; **βά-δ-ος**, a walk; **βα-δ-ίζω**, to walk or go slowly, to march; **βέ-βα-ιος**, firm, steady; **βι-βά-ζω** (causal of **βαίνω**), to make to mount, to lift up.

vĕn-io, to come, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, dis, e, inter, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*advent, adventure, convene, convent, event, intervene, invent, inventory, prevent, supervene*]; **ven-tĭto** (freq.), to come often; **ad-vĕn-a**, one who comes

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to a place, a foreigner, a stranger; **ven-tio,** a coming, [*intervention, invention, prevention, supervention*]; **con-ven-tio,** a meeting, *convention*, agreement; **con-tio** (less correctly **concio**) (= *con-ventio*), a meeting, a discourse; **contiōnor, conciōnor,** to be convened in an assembly, to deliver an oration; **bă-cŭlum, bă-cŭlus,** a staff; **bē-to, bae-to, bĭ-t-o,** to go, (compd. w. ad, e, in, inter, per, praeter, re); **ar-bĭ-t-er** (*ar* = *ad, bito*), one that goes to something in order to see or hear it, a spectator, one who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, an *arbiter;* **ar-bĭ-tror,** to hear, judge, believe, *arbitrate;* **ar-bĭ-trium,** judgment, decision; **ar-bi-trarius,** of arbitration, uncertain, depending on the will, *arbitrary;* **am-bŭ-lo** (= *ambi-bŭ-lo*), to go about, to walk, (compd. w. circum, de, in, ob, per, re), [*ambulant, ambulance, ambulatory, amble, perambulate*].

510. —; **gal; βαλ, βελ, βολ;** —; fall, glide, slip away, let slip, let fly, throw.

βάλ-λω, to throw, (intr.) to fall; **δια-βάλ-λω,** to throw over or across, to slander; **διά-βολ-ος,** a slanderer, the Slanderer, the *Devil;* **δια-βολ-ικός,** slanderous, devilish, *diabolical;* **βλή-μενος, βλη-τός,** hit; **βλῆ-μα,** a throw, a missile, a wound; **βέλ-ος,** a missile; **βέλ-εμνον,** a dart; **βελ-όνη,** a point, a needle; **βωλ-ή,** a throw, a stroke; **βόλ-ος,** a throw with a casting-net, a net; **βολ-ίς,** a missile, the sounding-lead.

511. **βăρύ-ς,** heavy; **βăρύ-τονος** (**βăρύς, τόνος**), deep-sounding, [*barytone, baritone*]; **βᾰρ-ος, βαρύ-της,** weight, [*barometer*]; **βαρέ-ω,** to weigh down; **ἐπι-βαρέ-ω,** to weigh down, press heavily upon.

grăv-is (= *gar-uis*), heavy, *grave*, [*grief*]; **grăv-ĭtas,** weight, *gravity;* **grăv-o,** to load, to weigh down, (compd. w. ad, de, in, prae), [*grieve, aggrieve, aggravate*]; **grăv-esco** (inch.), to become burdened or heavy; **grăv-ĭdus,** pregnant, laden; **brū-tus** (kindred with **βαρύς,** perhaps contracted from *bărūtus*), heavy, dull, irrational, *brute*, [*brutal*].

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512. gi, gvi-v, gvi-g; g'îv; βι; vi, vi-v, vi-g; live.

βί-ος, βί-οτος, βι-οτή, life, course of life, livelihood, [*biography, autobiography, biology*]; *βι-όω,* to live.

vīt-a, life; **vīt-ālis,** *vital;* **vīv-us,** living, *quick;* **vīv-ĭdus,** living, animated, *vivid;* **vīv-ax,** tenacious of life, vigorous, *vivacious;* **vīv-ācĭtas,** natural vigor, liveliness, *vivacity;* **vīv-o,** to live, (compd. w. com, pro, re, super), [*revive, revival, survive*]; **vic-tus,** that upon which one lives, provisions, *victuals.*

513. gu; gu; βο; bo; cry aloud, roar, bellow.

βο-ή, a loud cry, a shout; *βο-άω,* to cry aloud, to shout.

bŏ-o, bŏv-o, to cry aloud, to roar; **re-bŏ-o,** to bellow back, resound, re-echo; **bŏv-īnor,** to bellow at, to revile.

514. gar, gal; gar; βορ, βρο; vor (for **gvor**), **gur, gul, glu;** swallow, devour.

βι-βρώ-σκω, to eat; *βορ-ά,* meat; *βορ-ός,* gluttonous; *βρῶ-μα,* food; *βρω-τήρ,* eating.

vŏr-o (= *gvoro*), to devour; **dē-vŏro,** to swallow down, to *devour;* **vŏr-ax,** swallowing greedily, *voracious;* **vŏr-ācĭtas,** greediness, *voracity;* **vŏr-āgo,** (that which swallows up), an abyss, whirlpool; **gur-ges,** a raging abyss, a whirlpool, [*gorge*]; **in-gur-gĭto,** to pour in like a flood or whirlpool; **gur-gŭl-io,** the gullet, windpipe; **gŭl-a,** the *gullet,* throat, [*gully*]; **glū-tio, gluttio,** to swallow or gulp down, [*glut, deglutition*]; **in-glŭ-vies,** the crop, maw.

515. gu; gu; βο; bo; bellow.

βοῦς, an ox, a cow; *βου-κόλος,* a herdsman; *βου-κολικός,* pastoral, *bucolic.*

bōs, an ox, a cow, [*bos, bossy, bovine*].

k; k'; τ; qu.

516. τε, and.

que, and. This particle is probably derived from the interrogative stem (No. 506).

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517. τέσσαρες, four; τέταρτος, τέτρατος, the fourth; τετράκις, four times.

quattuor, quatuor, *four;* **quartus,** the fourth, [*quarter, quart, quartan, quartette, quarto*]; **quăter,** four times; **quădro,** to make square, [*quadrate*]; **quadrans,** a fourth part, [*quadrant*]; **quadrīgae** (contr. from *quadrijugae, quatuor, jugum*), a set or team of four; **quadrŭpēs** (*quattuor, pes*), a four-footed animal, a *quadruped.*

518. √τι, pay.

τί-ω, to pay honor to a person, to honor, to value; τί-νω, to pay a price, (mid.) to have a price paid one, to exact a penalty; τι-μή, honor, value; τι-μάω, to honor, to value; τί-μημα, valuation, census; τι-μη-τής, one who estimates, the censor; τί-σις, payment by way of return or recompense, vengeance.

519. ki; —; τι; qui; interrog. pronom. roots.

τί-ς, τί (interrog. pronoun), *who? what?* τις, τι (indef. pronoun enclitic), any one, anything.

qui-s, qui-d, (interrog. pronoun), *who? which? what?* **qui-s, qui-d,** (indef. pronoun), any one, anything. These forms are to be referred to *ki*, the weaker form of the interrogative stem; the stronger form is shown under No. 506.

In the following example the corresponding letters are **gh; gh; θ; f.**

520. ghar; ghar; θερ; for, fur; hot, warm.

θέρ-ομαι, to become hot or warm; θέρ-ος, summer; θερ-μός, hot, *warm?*, [*thermometer*]; θέρ-μη, heat; θέρ-μαι (pl.), hot springs; θέρ-μετε (vb.), heat; θερ-μαίνω, to warm, to heat.

for-mus, for-mĭdus, warm; **fur-nus, for-nus,** an oven; **for-nax,** a *furnace,* an oven; **for-ceps** (*formus, capio*), (lit. that which takes hold of what is hot), a pair of tongs, pincers, *forceps.*

In Nos. 521 and 522 we find a change of an original **b** or **bh** to Greek **F.**

521. Sk. **bhañg' (bhanag'-mi),** break, burst; **bhang-as,** breach.

Greek √**Fαγ.** ἄγ-νυμι, to break; ἀγ-ή, breakage, a fragment, the place where the waves break, the beach; ἀ-αγ-ής, unbroken, not to be broken.

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522. bargh, bhrag; —; Fραγ, Fρηγ; frag; break.

ῥήγ-νυμι, to break, break or burst through; *ῥῆγ-μα*, a fracture, a rent; *ῥηγ-μίς, ῥηγ-μίν*, breakers; *διαρρώξ*, rent asunder; *ῥωγαλέο-ς*, broken, cleft, torn.

frang-o, to break, (compd. w. com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*frangible, fraction, infringe, infraction, refract, refraction, refractory*]; **frag-men, frag-mentum**, a piece broken off, a *fragment;* **frăg-or**, a breaking, a crashing; **frăg-ĭlis**, easily broken, *fragile, frail;* **frac-tūra**, a *fracture.*

In the following words we find in Greek an interchange of **λ** and **ρ.**

523. sar; sar; ἁλ; sal; leap.

ἅλλ-ομαι, to spring, leap; *ἅλ-μα*, a spring, leap; *ἁλ-τικός*, good at leaping, active.

săl-io, to leap, (compd. w. ad, dis, ex, in, prae, pro, re, sub, trans), [*salient, assail*]; **sal-tus**, a leaping, a bound; **sal-to** (freq.), to dance, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, sub, trans), [*assault, desultory, exult, insult*]; **săl-ax**, fond of leaping, *salacious;* **săl-ebra**, a jolting-place, roughness in a road; **prae-sul**, one who leaps or dances before others.

524. *ἅλ-ς* (m.), salt; *ἅλ-ες* (pl.), intellectual 'salt,' wit; *ἅλ-ς* (f.), the sea; *ἅλ-ιος*, marine; *ἁλ-ιεύς*, one who has to do with the sea, a fisher, a sailor; *ἅλ-μη*, sea-water, brine; *ἁλ-μυρός*, salt, briny; *ἁλ-ίζω*, to salt.

sal, *salt*, the sea, intellectual acuteness, wit; **săl-io, sălo, sallo**, to salt down, to salt; **sal-sus**, salted, salt.

525. var, val; var; βολ, βουλ; vol; will, choose.

βούλ-ομαι (Hom. *βόλ-εται, ἐ-βόλ-οντο*), to will, to wish; *βουλ-ή*, will, plan; *βούλ-ησις*, a willing, a purpose; *βούλ-ημα*, a purpose; *βουλ-εύω*, to take counsel, to plan.

vŏl-o, to *will*, to wish, [*volition*]; **nō-lo** (= *ne, volo*), to wish or will . . . not, to be unwilling; **vŏl-untas**, will, choice; **vŏl-untarius**, willing, *voluntary, volunteer;* **vel** (old imperative of *vŏlo*, take your choice) (conj.), or; **vel . . . vel**, either . . . or.

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526. —; **var**; **Fελ**; —; press, restrain, shut in, protect.

εἰλ-ω, εἰλ-έω, to pack close, to collect; **εἶλ-αρ,** a close covering, a defence; **οὐλ-ᾰμός,** a throng of warriors; **εἶλ-η, ἴλ-η,** a crowd, a troop; **ὄμῑλος** (**ὁμός, ἴλη**), a crowd, a throng; **ὁμῑλέω** (**ὄμῑλος**), to be together with, be associated with.

527. **ὅλο-ς** (Ion. **οὖλος**), whole, [*catholic*].

sollu-s (old Latin form, retained in the compounds, *sollennis*, *sollers*, *sollicitus*, *sollifereus*), whole, entire; **sŏl-ĭdus,** firm, *solid.*

528. **svar**; (**svar,** heaven); **σερ** (for **σFερ**), **σειρ, σελ** (for **σFελ**); **ser, sor, sol**; shine, burn.

σείρ-ιος = **σειρ-ός,** hot, scorching; **Σείρ-ιος,** Sirius, the dog-star; **σειρ-ιάω,** to be hot and scorching; **σέλ-ας,** light; **σελ-ήνη,** the moon, [*selenography*].

sĕr-ēnus, clear, bright, *serene;* **sĕr-ēno,** to make clear or fair; **sōl,** the sun; **sōl-āris,** *solar.*

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PART IV.

Application of the Principles of the New School.

CHAPTER I.

ABLAUT I.

THE three root-forms which are treated under the names of ablaut I., II., and III., each occur regularly in Greek, as in the other languages of the family, only in certain kinds of formations, or, conversely, a certain Greek word has but one historically correct root-form or ablaut. But as in language everywhere, so especially in a language of the rich, independent life of the Greek, disturbing forces have operated against the laws which originally shaped the several word formations, and have in certain cases succeeded in almost obliterating the effects of these laws. The unfriendly forces at work are best defined as: 1. *Assimilation* by what is generally termed 'false analogy' or form association. 2. *New formation* upon some already existing form, or upon the material abstracted from such a form. A single example to illustrate each will not be amiss.

(1) The noun bases in **ες**, generally serving as abstracts (**θέρ-ος**, **κλέϝ-ος**, etc.), are made with ablaut I. According to this rule are made **βένθ-ος** and **πένθ-ος**, both occurring in Homer, but going out of common use about the time of Herodotus. In the later language there appear in addition to these **βάθ-ος** and **πάθ-ος**, illegitimately made with ablaut III. These are evidently formed after the analogy of **βαθ-ύς**, **ἔ-παθ-ον**, etc., forms which regularly have ablaut III., and with which the abstracts were associated in the minds of the

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language-users until they crowded out the historically correct **βένθ-ος** and **πενθ-ος**, because there were no forms by mental association with which they could be kept alive.

(2) The present **ῥάπ-τω** is made with ablaut III. Ordinarily the theme of the present stands in no formal relation with the themes of the other tenses, e.g., the present **πάσχω** is made with ablaut III., but future **πείσομαι** (**πένθ-σομαι**) with ablaut I., as the future regularly is. But the future and sigmatic aorist corresponding to **ῥάπτω** are made according to its root-vowel: **ῥάψω, ἔρραψα**, where we should expect **ῥέμψω, ἔρρεμψα**; cf. **ῥομ-φεύς**.

Verbal Formations.

1. The singular of non-thematic (root) presents originally was accented on the root, which appears in its first strong form. The material in Greek is very meagre: **εἶ-μι, εἶ** and Hom. **εἶ-σθα, εἶ-σι : ἴ-μεν.** — **εἰ-μί** (**ἐσ-μί**), Dor. **ἐσ-σί, ἐσ-τί**: Dor. (σ)**-εντί**; further the Hom. infinitive **ἔδ-μεναι**; cf. Lat. *es-t* = Sk. *at-ti*. An Indo-European irregularity is contained in **κεῖ-ται** = Sk. *çé-te*, because ablaut I. appears in the middle. From Class BB there is another example: **φη-μί, φή-ς, φη-σί**: **φᾰ-μέν**. Sanskrit has this class largely represented: *é-mi, i-más; ás-mi, s-más; hán-mi; ghn-ánti; vác-mi; uc-más*, etc. The only Latin instance which preserves the difference between strong and weak forms is contained in *es-t : s-unt*.

2. The entire system, active and middle, of thematic presents, when corresponding to the Hindu I. class, is made with ablaut I. They are to be found in Curt. Verb. I², 210 and 223. Examples: **ἔχ-ω, δέχ-ομαι, τεί-ω, κε(*y*)-ομαι, κλέ(*F*)-ω, ἀλεύ-ομαι, δέρ-ω, πέλ-ομαι, μέν-ω, φείδ-ομαι, φεύγ-ω, τέρσ-ομαι, σπέν-δω, μέμφ-ομαι**, etc. Of Class BB: **λήθ-ω, τήκ-ω, ἥδ-ομαι**, etc. Lat. *leg-o, reg-o, trem-o, dīc-o* (= *deic-o*), *fīd-o* (= *feid-o*), *dūc-o* (= *deuc-o*), *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*), *clep-o, scrp-o*, etc.

3. A considerable number of presents of the iota-class are made (irregularly) with ablaut I.: **πέσσω, σείω** (**σεF-yω**), **πλείω**

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(πλεϝ-γω), κλείω (κλεϝ-γω), τείρω, φθείρω, σπείρω, ἀγείρω, ἐγείρω, δείρω, κείρω, μείρομαι, πείρω, εἴρω (σερ-γω), τελλω, δελλω and ζέλλω, ὀφείλω, ὀφέλλω, στέλλω, κέλλω, ὀκέλλω, μελλω, σκέλλω, τείνω, γείνομαι, θείνω, κτείνω, λεύσσω, ἔρδω (= ϝεργ-γω).

4. The future systems, active and middle, are made with ablaut I.: ἐδ-οῦμαι, κεί-σομαι, πλευ-σοῦμαι, δερ-ῶ, στελ-ῶ, τεν-ῶ, νεμ-ῶ, λείψω, φευξοῦμαι, τέρψω, βλέψω, πέμψω, etc.

5. The sigmatic (first) aorist system, active and middle, is made with ablaut I.: ἔλεξα, ἔ-δδει-σα, ἐ-ῤῥευ-σα, ἔ-φθειρα, ἔ-στειλα, ἔ-μεινα, ἔ-λειψα, ἔ-θρεψα, etc. To these correspond the simple *s*-aorists in Sk. (Whitney, §§ 878, 879): *a-çro-ṣ-i*, *a-nc-ṣ-i*, etc.

6. The first aorist passive, a special Greek formation, is made with this ablaut with very few exceptions. It differs in this important respect from the second aorist passive, which is made with ablaut III. The following are the instances from roots of Class AA: ἠνέχ-θην, ἐ-πέφ-θην, ἐ-πέχ-θην, ἐ-στέφ-θην, ἐ-λέχ-θην, ἐ-πνεύσ-θην, ἐ-πλεύσ-θην, ἠγέρ-θην (ἀγείρω), ἠγέρ-θην (ἐγείρω), ἐ-κέρ-θην, ἐ-πείσ-θην, ἠλείφ-θην, ἠρείχ-θην, ἐ-λείφ-θην, ἠμείφ-θην, ἐλείχ-θην, ἐ-δείχ-θην, ἐ-ψεύσ-θην, ἐ-τεύχ-θην, ἐ-ζεύχ-θην, ἐ-γεύσ-θην, εὖ-θείς, ἐ-κλέφ-θην, ἐ-θέλχ-θην, ἐ-πλέχ-θην, ἐ-βλέφ-θην, ἐ-φλέχ-θην, ἐ-δέρχ-θην, ἐ-στρέφ-θην, ἐ-τρέφ-θην, ἐ-θρέφ-θην, ἐ-σπέρχ-θην, ἐ-τέρφ-θην, ἐ-βρέχ-θην, ἐ-στέρχ-θην, ἐ-σπείσ-θην, (= ἐ-σπένδ-θην), ἐ-μέμφ-θην, ἐ-πέμφ-θην; of Class BB cf. ἐ-λήφ-θην and ἐ-δήχ-θην.

Seeming exceptions are the Doric ἐ-στράφ-θην, ἐ-τράφ-θην, etc. Their vowels are on the same level with, and are to be explained like τράφ-ω, στράφ-ω, τράχ-ω, etc., as a special dialectic peculiarity.

Interesting are the cases in which first and second aorist passive occur from the same root: ἐ-κέρ-θην : ἐ-κάρ-ην; ἠλείφ-θην : ἐξ-ηλίφ-ην, ἠρείφ-θην : ἠρίπ-ην; ἐ-ζεύχ-θην : ἐ-ζύγ-ην; ἐ-κλέφ-θην : ἐ-κλάπ-ην; ἐ-πλέχ-θην : ἐ-πλάκ-ην; ἐ-δέρχ-θην : ἐ-δράκ-ην; ἐ-στρέφ-θην : ἐ-στράφ-ην; ἐ-τέρφ-θην : ἐ-τάρπ-ην; ἐ-τρέφ-θην : ἐ-τράπ-ην; ἐ-θρέφ-θην : ἐ-τράφ-ην; ἐ-βρέχ-θην : ἐ-βράχ-ην; cf. from Class AA ἐ-τήχ-θην : ἐ-τᾶκ-ην.

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Nominal Formations.

7. Nominal and adjectival bases in **ες** are made with ablaut I.: **(*F*)ἔπος, νέφ-ος, ἔχεσ-φιν; ἔτ-ος, πέκ-ος, λέπ-ος, πέ(σ)-ος, κτέ-ος, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος, ἔρεβ-ος, λέχ-ος, ἔδ-ος, ῥέγ-ος, ῥέθ-ος, στέφ-ος; δέ(*y*)-ος; ῥέ(*F*)-ος, κλε(*F*)-ος, σκεῦ-ος; δέρ-ος, μέρ-ος, θέρ-ος, εἶρ-ος, ἔρ-ος; ἔλ-ος, βέλ-ος, τέλ-ος, σκέλ-ος, μέλ-ος; μέν-ος, γέν-ος, σθέν-ος, νέμ-ος, γέμ-ος; εἶδ-ος, μεῖδ-ος, τεῖχ-ος; γλεῦκ-ος, κεῦθ-ος, ζεῦγ-ος, ἔρευθ-ος, τεῦχ-ος, ψεῦδ-ος; κέρδ-ος, ἔρκ-ος, θέρσ-ος, στρέφ-ος; βλέπ-ος, φλέγ-ος, ἕλκ-ος, κλέπ-ος, βένθ-ος, πένθ-ος, ῥέγκ-ος, (ῥέγχ-ος), ἔγχ-ος, ἔλεγχ-ος, φέγγ-ος, λέμβ-ος, λέμφ-ος.**

Adjectives: **ποδ-ηνεκής, εὐ-μενής, ἰώ-δνεφής, εὐ-σεβ-ής, Ἐτεο-κλῆς** (theme: **-κλε*F*-ες**), **Εὐ-πτερής, νημερτής, περι-σκελής, ζα-φλεγής, ἀ-τενής, ἀμφι-ῥῥεπής, ἀ-σπερχές, ἀ-μερφές.**

As first members of compounds: **φερέσ-βιος, ἐγερσί-μαχος, θελξί-νοος**, etc.

Cf. also nouns in **ας**: **σέβ-ας, δέμ-ας, σέλ-ας, γέρ-ας, σκέπ-ας, κρέ-ας, λέπ-ας.**

Formed by association with **βαθ-ύς, θρασ-ύς, κρατ-ύς**, etc., are made **πάθ-ος, βάθ-ος, θάρσ-ος** and **θράσ-ος, κράτ-ος** and **κάρτ-ος**, etc.; some historically correct forms, **πένθ-ος**, etc., are also preserved. Otherwise irregular are **λάχ-ος, ὄχ-ος; εὐ-τυχής** and **δυσ-πονής** are denominative formations.

Lat., *gen-us, nem-us, vet-us*, etc. In comp., *de-gener*.

8. Bases in **τωρ, τηρ, της** are formed with ablaut I.: **Ἕκ-τωρ, Νέσ-τωρ, Μέν-τωρ, Στέν-τωρ, νεμ-έ-τωρ, ἔρκ-τωρ, κέν(τ)-τωρ, θέλκ-τωρ, τεύκ-τωρ; — θελκ-τήρ, θρεπ-τήρ, στρεπ-τήρ, ζευκ-τήρ, πευσ-τήρ, τευκ-τήρ, ἀλειπ-τήρ, πεισ-τηρ (: πείθω), γεν-ε-τήρ; — ἐπ-έ-της, νεφελ-ηγερέ-της, ἐρ-έ-της, Μέν-της, αὐθ-έν-της, ἀλείπ-της, ψεύσ-της, πεύσ-της, κλέπ-της, Θερσί-της.**

The secondary suffix **τρο-** follows the same norm: **λέκ-τρον κέν(τ)-τρον, δέρ-τρον, φέρ-τρον, τὰ θρέπ-τρα; φέρετρον** and **τέρ-ε-τρον.**

Lat., *sec-tor, emp-tor, vec-tor, lec-tor, tex-tor, gen-i-tor*, etc.

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9. Noun-bases in *man* (neuters in *μα-τ*; masculines in *μων*) are made with ablaut I.: *εἶ-μα*; Aeol. *ἔμ-μα* (root *Fεσ*), *πέμ-μα*, *λέμ-μα*, *ζέσ-μα*, *στέμ-μα*, *βδέσ-μα*, *ὄρεγ-μα*, *ῥέγ-μα*; *δεῖ-μα*, *χεῖ-μα*, *πνεῦ-μα*, *ῥεῦ-μα*, *χεῦ-μα*, *νεῦ-μα*, *δεῦ-μα*; *τέρ-μα*, *φέρ-μα*, *σπέρ-μα*, *ἔρ-μα*, *δέρ-μα*, *κέρ-μα*; *πέλ-μα*, *τέλ-μα*, *σέλ-μα*; *ἄλειμ-μα*, *ἔρειγ-μα*, *ἔρεισ-μα*, *λεῖμ-μα*, *δεῖγ-μα*, *ψεῦσ-μα*, *τεῦγ-μα*, *κεῦθ-μα*, *ζεῦγ-μα*, *γεῦ-μα*; *βλέμ-μα*, *κλέμ-μα*, *θέλγ-μα*, *πλέγ-μα*, *φλέγ-μα*, *ἔργ-μα*, *δέργ-μα*, *στρέμ-μα*, *θρέμ-μα*, *πεῖσ-μα* (= *πενθ-μα*). As an example of an exception *χύ-μα* is late; *χεῦ-μα* Homeric.

Sk., *kár-man*, *bhár-man*, *tok-man*, *várt-man*, etc.

Lat., *ger-men*, *seg-men*, *ter-men*, *lū-men* (= *leuc-men*).

Nouns in *μων*: *χει-μών*, *λει-μών*, *πλεύ-μων*, *πνεύ-μων*, *τέρ-μων*; *τερ-ά-μων* and *τελ-α-μών*; derivatives: *φλεγ-μον-ή*, *βέλ-ε-μν-ον*, *στελ-μον-ίαι*; in comp. *ἀν-εί-μων*, 'unclad': *εἶ-μα*.

Lat., *ter-mo*, *ser-mo*.

10. The comparatives and superlatives in *ιων* and *ισ-τος* are formations accented on the root-syllable, and are regularly made with ablaut I.: *κερδ-ίων*, *κέρδ-ιστος*; *μείζων*, *μέγ-ιστος*, *μεί-(γ)ων*; *κρείσσων* (*κρέτ-γων*), Doric-Ionic *κρέσσων*; the superlatives *κράτ-ιστος* and *κάρτ-ιστος* (abl. III.) have been attracted to the vocalic condition of the positive *κρατ-ύς*.

11. Formations in *ανο*, *ανη*, *ονη* (*υνη*) seem to be pretty equally divided between ablauts I. and II. With ablaut I.: *ἐδ-ανός*, *σφεδ-ανός*, *σκεπ-ανός*, *στεγ-ανός*; *σκέπ-ανον*, *δρέπ-ανον*, *λείψ-ανον*; *ἐρκ-άνη*, *σφενδ-όνη*, *περ-όνη*, *βελ-όνη*, *ἀμπ-εχ-όνη*; cf. *τέμ-ενος*.

With ablaut II.: *ζό(F)-ανον*, *ὄργ-ανον*, *πόπ-ανον*, *ὄχ-ανον*, *χό(F)-ανος*; *χόδ-ανος*, *ὀρφ-ανός*, *ῥοδ-ανός*, *οὖρ-ανός* (= *Fορ-ανός*), *ὄρκ-άνη* (*ὀρχ-άνη*), *τορ-ύνη*.

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CHAPTER II.

ABLAUT II.

Verbal Formations.

THE Greek, as well as the Indo-European, perfect is a non-thematic or root-formation. Like the non-thematic present, it originally exhibited the difference of accent and root-form between the singular active on the one hand and the dual-plural active and entire middle on the other. The singular active, having the accent on the root, contained and still regularly contains strong forms; in case of Class AA, ablaut II.: ἔ-οικ-α, μέ-μον-α : ἔ-ϊκ-τον, μέ-μα-τον; of Class BB: λέ-ληθ-α, πέ-φην-α : λέ-λᾰσ-ται, πέ-φᾰν-ται. The perfects with *o* are given in Curt. Verb. II., 185 and 188. Examples: τέ-τοκ-α, δέ-δοι-κα, ἔ-φθορ-α, ἔ-Fολ-α, κέ-κον-α, δέ-δρομ-α, πέ-ποιθ-α, ἐλ-ήλουθ-α; δέ-δορκ-α, κέ-κλοφ-α, πέ-πονθα, λέ-λογχ-α, πέ-πομφ-α.

Lat., *o* in the old perfects: *mo-mord-i*, *spe-pond-i*, and *te-tond-i*.

[NOTE. Many are the intrusions which have been made upon this rule of root-vowels for the singular active. So the vowel-group ευ, as is well known, has, with the exception of the single ἐλ-ήλουθ-α, supplanted the group ου: τέ-τευχ-α, πέ-φευγ-α, κέ-κευθ-α, πέ-πνευ-κα. Not infrequently the weak forms of the perfect have intruded upon the singular, as vice versa the strong forms have generally usurped the territory of the weak in the active dual and plural: δέ-δι-α with δέ-δοι-κα; ἔ-φθαρ-κα with ἔ-φθορ-α; ἔ-σπαρ-κα, κέ-καρ-κα, ἔ-σταλ-κα, τέ-τα-κα, ἀλ-ήλιφ-α, ἐρ-ήριπ-α; the frequency of κ-perfects among these attests the fact that these are later formations, made after the accentual law, the cause of the difference between strong and weak forms, had become extinct. A few

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perfects are made upon the theme of the present: **κέ-χανδ-α : χανδάνω**; (**ἔ-πτᾱρ-α : πταίρ-ω**); **εἴ-ληχ-α** by the side of **λέ-λογχ-α** is made like **εἴ-ληφ-α, λέ-ληθ-α**, etc.; **λα-γ-χ-άνω, ἔ-λαχ-ον** (root-syllable **λᾰχ**), apparently equal to **λα-μ-β-άνω, ἔ-λαβ-ον** (root-syllable **λᾰβ**) show the reason.]

2. Derived verbs in *aya*, Gr. **ε(y)ω**, take ablaut II.: **ὀχ-έω, ἐκ-ποτ-έομαι, φοβ-έω, φορ-έω, ῥοφ-έω, πον-έω, στοιχ-έω, πορθ-έω, στροφ-έω, τροπ-έω, τροφ-έω, στοργ-έω, τρομ-έω, στροβ-έω, ῥομβ-έω, ὀρχ-έομαι**; the same formations are contained in **με-μόρ-ηται, βε-βόλ-ημαι, ἀπ-ε-κτόν-ηκα, σπορ-ητός, δομ-ήτωρ**, etc.; an exception is **στιβ-έω**, made directly upon **στίβ-ος**.

Lat., *mon-eo, noc-eo, tond-eo, tong-eo, spond-eo*, etc.

Nominal Formations.

3. A special Greek formation made in close junction with the preceding are the themes in **εύς: τοκ-εύς, χο(F)εύς, τορ-εύς, φορ-εύς, φθορ-εύς, σπορ-εύς, γον-εύς, φον-εύς, δρομ-εύς, τομ-εύς, νομ-εύς, πορθ-εύς, στροφ-εύς, τροφ-εύς, ἀμοργ-εύς, ἀμολγ-εύς, πλοκ-εύς, κλοπ-εύς, ῥομφ-εύς, πομπ-εύς**, etc.; **στιβ-εύς** occurs like **στιβ-έω**.

4. Themes in **α** (Greek **ο**, masculine and neuter, **η** feminine) are formed with ablaut II. The accent in historical times is generally found on the suffix in the case of *feminines;* on the suffix also in the case of *masculines* when they have the function of *adjectives* or *nomina agentis;* but on the root in the case of *masculines* when they are *abstracts* or *names of objects.* Accordingly there are: —

(α) Feminines: **ἐν-(F)οπ-ή, σκοπ-ή, ῥο(F)-ή, πνο(F)-ή, βολ-ή, στολ-ή, φον-ή, τομ-ή, στοιβ-ή, σπουδ-ή, κλοπ-ή, πομπ-ή**, etc.

(β) Adjectives and Nomina Agentis: **δοχ-ός, σκοπ-ός, λοιπ-ός, σμοι-ός, θο(F)ός, βορ-ός, τομ-ός, ἀοιδ-ός, ἀμοιβ-ός, τροφ-ός, κλοπ-ός, ὁλκ-ός, πομπ-ός, φορ-ός** (cf. **φόρ-ος**), **τροχ-ός** (cf. **τρόχ-ος**), etc.

(γ) Abstracts and Names of Objects: **τόκ-ος, φόβ-ος, λόγ-ος, χο(F)-ός, σό(F)-ος, νόμ-ος, φόν-ος, δρόμ-ος, βόλ-ος, στόλ-ος, πτόρ-ος, φόρ-ος, στοῖχ-ος, τρόχ-ος, δνόφ-ος, μόμφ-ος, ῥόγχ-ος**, etc.

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Exceptionally forms with ablaut I.: φειδ-ός, λευκ-ός, Δελφ-οί, ἔργ-ον; with ablaut III.: φυγ-ή, ζυγ-όν, στίχ-ος, etc.

Lat., *dol-u-s*, *mod-u-s*, *tog-a*.

5. Themes in ι are made with ablaut II.: τρόχ-ις, τρόφ-ις, τρόπ-ις, χρόμ-ις, μόμψ-ις, δρόπ-ις. Those in ιδ are pretty evenly divided between ablauts I. and II., and generally have the tone on the suffix: ἐλπ-ίς, σκελ-ίς and σχελ-ίς, σελ-ίς, λεπ-ίς, κερκ-ίς; ζο(F)-ίς, βολ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, φλογ-ίς, βροχ-ίς.

6. A special Greek formation (probably secondary) with ablaut II. are the nouns in άδ: λογ-άς, σπορ-άς, στολ-άς, λοιπ-άς, ὁλκ-άς, πλοκ-άς, λοπ-άς, δρομ-άς, ὀργ-άς, δορκ-άς, φορβ-άς, νομ-άς, ὀρχ-άς, τροχ-άς, φοιτ-άς, Στοιχ-άδες, Στροφ-άδες; exceptions with ablaut III.: φυγ-άς, νιφ-άς, μιγ-άς.

7. Themes in *ma* (μος, μη, μον; ιμος, αμος) are regularly formed with ablaut II.; the accent wavers between root and suffix, except in the case of those in ιμος: γόν-ιμος, λόπ-ιμος, μόρσ-ιμος, τρόφ-ιμος, πλόκ-ιμος, σπόρ-ιμος, φθόρ-ιμος. Those without intervening vowel are, (*a*) With the accent on the root: πότ-μος, οἶ-μος, τόρ-μος, ὄρ-μος, ὅλ-μος, ὅρκ-μος; λόχ-μη, οἴ-μη, τόλ-μη. (*b*) With the accent on the suffix: ῥογ-μός, ἅλοι-μός, λοι-μός, συν-εοχ-μός, κορ-μός, φορ-μός, στολ-μός, βροχ-μός, ῥωχ-μός, πλοχ-μός, φλογ-μός; δοχ-μή, ὀρ-μή; also a base κοι-μα- in κοι-μά-ω. In αμος: πλόκ-αμος, ὄρχ-αμος; οὐλ-αμός (= Fολ-), ποτ-αμός.

Lat., *for-ma* (Sk. root *dhar*); *for-mus* (Sk. root *ghar*).

8. Themes in *ta* (το, τη) which are not verbal adjectives are regularly accented on the root-syllable and take ablaut II.: οἶ-τος, κοῖ-τος, κόν(τ)-τος, νόσ-τος, φόρ-τος, χόρ-τος.

Lat., *hor-tus* = κόρ-τος.

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CHAPTER III.

ABLAUT III.

THIS root-form is the one which appears when the accent of a word rests on some formative element, not on the root itself. The special Greek law of accentuation has, however, engrafted itself upon the old Indo-European accentual system, leaving but a few fossilized remnants, which have resisted the new law (infinitives of second aorist, verbal adjectives in τός, etc.).

Verbal Formations.

1. The dual and plural active and the middle of non-thematic presents were originally accented on the personal suffixes, leaving the root-syllable without accent, which therefore appears in its weakest form, ablaut III.: ἴ-τον, ἴ-μεν : εἶμι; Doric (σ)-ἐντί : ἐσ-τί; the vowel is inorganically restored in ἐσ-μέν, ἐσ-τόν, etc., as is shown by Sk. *s-mas*, Lat. *s-umus*, etc. Of Class BB: φα-μέν, φα-τόν : φη-μί; ἔ-φα-μεν, ἔ-φα-τον : ἔ-φη-σθα. Sk. *s-mas* : *ás-mi*; *i-más* : *é-mi*; *ha-thás* : *hán-mi*. Lat., *s-unt* : *es-t*. With the same ablaut are formed the optative and participle of non-thematic presents: ἰ-οίην, ἰ-όντος : εἶ-μι; (σ)-ὄντος and (σ)-ἐτεός = Sk. *sat-yá-s*; cf. φα-ίην, φά-μενος : φη-μί.

2. Reduplicated thematic presents are formed with ablaut III.: γί-γν-ο-μαι, μί-μν-ω, ἴ-σχ-ω, πί-πτ-ω and τίκτω for τί-τκ-ω. Lat. *gi-gn-o*.

3. Presents whose formative element is the inchoative suffix σκ added immediately to the root are formed with ablaut III.: βά-σκω (βᾰ-σκω) = Sk. *gá-chāmi*; πάσχω (= πᾰθ-σκω) : πένθ-ος; μίσγω (μίγ-σκω) : Μειξίας; ἴσκω (Fικ-σκω) : ἔ-Foικ-α. Cf. of Class BB: φά-σκω : φη-μί; λάσκω (λάκ-σκω) : λέ-λᾱκ-α; χάσκω (χάν-σκω) : κέ-χην-α.

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4. Only a small number of presents of the *iota*-class (IV. class) are formed with ablaut III., though this is the historically correct formation: πταίρω (πτρ-γω) : Εὐ-πτέρ-ης; σπαίρω and ἀσπαίρω; βάλλω (βλ̣-γω) : βέλ-ος; δαίρω : δέρ-μα; μαίνομαι (μν̣-γομαι) : μέν-ος; καίνω : κέ-κον-α. Roots of Class BB: φαίνω (φᾰν-γω) : πέ-φην-α; πάλλω (πᾰ̈λ-γω) : ἔ-πηλ-α. With reduplication: τι-ταίνω (τι-τν̣-γω).

5. A number of nasal formations are made with ablaut III.

(*a*) Those in ανω: ἰκ-άνω : ἵκ-ω (= εἵκ-ω), ἁμαρτ-άνω : νημερτ-ής; α-ὐξ-άνω : ἀ-Fέξ-ω; δαρθ-άνω.

(*b*) Those with double nasals are uniformly made with ablaut III.: θι-γ-γ-άνω; λι-μ-π-άνω; τυ-γ-χ-άνω; ἐρυ-γ-γ-άνω; πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι; φυ-γ-γ-άνω; λα-γ-χ-άνω (= λγ̣-γ-χ-άνω) : λέ-λογχ-α; χα-ν-δ-άνω (χν̣-ν-δ-άνω) : χείσομαι (= χενδ-σομαι); πα-ν-θ-άνω (πν̣-ν-θ-άνω) : πενθ-ος; of roots of Class BB: ἀ-ν-δ-άνω : ἔ-ᾱδ-α; λᾰ̈-μ-β-άνω : λήψομαι; λᾰ̈-ν-θ-άνω : λήθ-ω; μᾰ̈-ν-θ-άνω.

(*c*) Presents with nasals and υ: ἐρυθ-αίνω : ἔρευθ-ος; ἀλιτ-αίνω : ἀλεί(τ)-της; α-ὐ(σ)-αίνω and α-ὐ(σ)αίνω : Lat. *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*) and Sk. *óṣ-ati*; παθ-αίνω : πένθ-ος, μαρ-αίνω : Sk. *már-ate*. So also πεπ-αίνω; but ablaut III. of roots of the type A does in most cases not differ graphically from ablaut I. With reduplication: τε-τρ-αίνω.

6. The non-thematic second aorist (μι-form) is historically an imperfect belonging to a non-thematic present, and accordingly shares with it the peculiarity of differentiating the root-form of the singular active (ablaut I.) from that of the remaining persons of the indicative, active and middle, the entire optative, and the participles (ablaut III.).

In roots from Class BB the Greek has ἔ-πτη-ν : ἐ-πτά-μην, πτᾰ̈-ί-ην; ἔ-βη-ν : βᾰ̈-ί-ην; ἔ-τλη-ν : ἔ-τλᾰ̈-ν, τλᾰ̈-ί-ην; ἔ-φθη-ν : φθᾰ̈́-ν, etc.

In roots of Class AA this original vocalic difference appears also upon close search. There occur in the first place the following forms with ablaut III.: ἐ-χύ-μην, ἐ-σσύ-μην, κλῦ-θι, and κλύ-μενος; ἀπο-υρά-ς and ἀπο-υρά-μενος : ἀπό-(F)ερ-σε; ἔ-κτα-το : κτόν-ος; ἀπ-έ-φα-το.

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For traces of formations containing ablaut I. and supplementing these, we must look to a set of peculiar aorists: ἔ-χευ-α and ἔ-χε(*F*)-α, ἔ-σσευ-α, ἠλευ-άμην, and ἠλε(*F*)-άμην. These are not sigmatic aorists which have dropped their σ, but they are strong forms of root-aorists, whose corresponding weak forms live in ἐ-χύ-μην and ἐ-σσύ-μην. An old conjugation was ἔ-χευ-α (for ἐ-χευ-μ), ἔ-χευ-ς, ἔ-χευ-τ : ἔ-χυ-μεν, etc., precisely as the imperfect of a μι-verb: ἐ-τί-θη-ν, etc. : ἐ-τι-θε-μεν, etc. But the strong forms attracted the weak forms of the active to their vowel condition in accordance with that same tendency towards uniformity which has disturbed the original difference between the singular and the dual-plural of the perfect active. Ἔ-χευ-α, ἔ-σσευ-α, etc., are therefore conjugated independently through the active like sibilant aorists, and even middle forms (ἠλευ-άμην) occur; but ἐ-χύ-μην and ἐ-σσύ-μην have preserved the historically correct root-forms belonging to all the persons, except the singular active.

7. The common second aorist is a formation which corresponds to an imperfect of a thematic present which has the accent on the thematic vowel, therefore ablaut III. The true accentuation, which is the cause of the weak root-form, appears in the infinitives and participles: πιθ-εῖν; πιθ-έσθαι, πιθ-ών, πιθ-όμενος. From roots of type A: ἔ-σχ-ον, ἔ-πτ-ό-μην, ἔ-σπ-ον : ἕπ-ω, ἔ-σπ-ον : Lat. *in-sec-e*; ἤ-νεγκ-ον. Irregularly with ablaut I.: ἔ-τεκ-ον. From roots of type B: ἄμ-πνυ-ε, ἔ-κλυ-ον, ἔ-πταρ-ον, ἠγρ-όμην : ἐ-γείρω; ἀγρ-όμενος : ἀγείρω, ὤφλ-ον, ἔ-καν-ον, ἔ-κταν-ον, ἔ-ταμ-ον, ἔ-δραμ-ον. Irregularly with ablaut I.: ἀγερ-έσθαι : ἀγρ-όμενος (both Homeric); ὤφελ-ον : ὤφλ-ον; ἔ-τεμ-ον (late) : ἔ-ταμ-ον. From roots of type C: ἔ-πιθ-ον, ἤρικ-ον, ἤριπ-ον, ἔ-φλιδ-ον (Hesych.), εἶδ-ον, ἰκ-όμην, ἔ-λιπ-ον, ἤλιτ-ον, ἔ-στιχ-ον, ἔ-θιγ-ον, ἔ-δικ-ον, ἔ-ψυθ-εν, ἔ-τυχ-ον, ἔ-φυγ-ον, ἤλυθ-ον, ἔ-κυθ-ον, ἐ-πυθ-όμην, ἤρυγ-ον, ἔ-πραθ-ον, ἔ-δρακ-ον, ἔ-τραπ-ον, ταρπ-ώμεθα and τραπ-είομεν, ἔ-βραχ-ον, ἤμαρτ-ον and ἤμβροτ-ον, ἔ-δαρθ-ον and ἔ-δραθ-ον, ἔ-δραπ-ον, ἔ-παθ-ον, ἔ-δακ-ον, ἔ-χαδ-ον, ἔῤ-ῥαφ-ον, ἔ-λαχ-ον. From roots of Class BB: ἔ-λαθ-ον, ἔ-λαβ-ον, δι-έ-τμαγ-ον, ἔ-λακ-ον, etc.

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8. The reduplicated thematic aorist is formed with ablaut III.: *ἔειπον* (= *ε-Fε-Fπ-ον*); *ἐ-σπ-ό-μην*; *ἐ-κε-κλ-ό-μην*, *ἔ-πε-φν-ον*, *ἔ-τε-τμ-ον*, *πε-πιθ-ό-μην*, *πε-φιδ-ό-μην*, *τε-τυκ-ό-μην*, *πε-πυθ-ό-μην*, *τε-ταρπ-ό-μην*; from Class BB: *λε-λαθ-ό-μην* : *λήθ-ω*.

9. The second aorist passive system is formed with ablaut III., differing remarkably in this respect from the first passive system, which is formed with ablaut I.: *ἐ-ῥῥύ-ην*, *ἐ-σσύ-ην*, *ἐ-πτάρ-ην*, *ἐφθ-άρ-ην*, *ἐ-σπάρ-ην*, *ἐ-δάρ-ην*, *ἐ-κάρ-ην*, *ἐ-πάρ-ην*, *ἐ-(F)άλ-ην*, *ἐ-στάλ-ην*, *ἐ-κάν-ην*, *ἐξ-ηλίφ-ην*, *ἠρίπ-ην*, *ἐ-μίγ-ην*, *ἐ-λίπ-ην*, *ἐ-ζύγ-ην*, *ἐ-κλάπ-ην*, *ἐ-πλάκ-ην*, *ἐ-λάπ-ην*, *ἐ-δράκ-ην*, *ἐ-στράφ-ην*, *ἐ-τράπ-ην*, *ἐ-τράφ-ην*, *ἐ-τάρπ-ην*, *ἐ-βράχ-ην*, *ἐ-ῥῥάφ-ην*. Exceptions with ablaut I.: *ἐ-φλέγ-ην*, *ἐ-πλέκ-ην*, variant for *ἐ-πλάκ-ην*; *ἐ-τέρσ-ην*. From roots of Class BB: *ἐ-τᾰ́κ-ην* : *τέ-τηκ-α*; *ἐ-σᾰ́π-ην* : *σέ-σηπ-α*; *ἐ-σφᾰ́λ-ην* : *ἔ-σφηλ-α*; *ἐ-φάν-ην* : *πέ-φην-α*, etc.

10. The domain of ablaut III. in the perfect, it has been seen, regularly is: The dual and plural active and the entire middle of the indicative; the optative, active and middle, and the participles.

In Greek this relation has been disturbed by the inroads of the strong forms of the singular active (ablaut II.), so that, as a rule, the perfect system follows their norm through all forms of the active, showing ablaut II. However, the traces of the old regime of ablaut III. in the active are not wanting, especially in the older language. Of the indicative and participle active from roots of Class AA there are to be found: *ἔ-ϊκ-τον*, *ἐ-ἴκ-την* : *ἔ-οικ-α*; cf. middle: *ἔ-ϊκ-το* and *ἤ-ϊκ-το*; *ἐ-πέ-πιθ-μεν* : *πέ-ποιθ-α*; *ἴσ-τον*, *ἴδ-μεν*, *ἰδ-νῖα* : *οἶδ-α*; *δεί-δι-μεν* and *δέ-δι-μεν*, *ἐ-δε-δί-την*, *δε-δι-ώς* : *δεί-δοι-κα* and *δέ-δοι-κα*; *ἐλ-ηλύθ-αμεν* : *εἰλ-ήλουθ-α*; *ἐκ-γέ-γα-τον*, *γέ-γα-μεν*, *γε-γα-ώς* : *γέ-γον-α*; *μέ-μα-τον*, *μέ-μα-μεν*, *με-μα-ώς* : *μέ-μον-α*; *πέ-πασ-θε*, *πε-παθ-νῖα* : *πέ-πον-θα*. From roots of Class BB: *τέ-τλᾰ-μεν*, *τε-τλᾰ́-ί-την* : *τέ-τλη-κα*; *κέ-κρᾰχ-θι* : *κέ-κρᾱγ-α*; *ἕ-στᾰ́-τον*, *ἕ-στα-μεν* : *ἕ-στη-κα*; *δε-δᾰ́-νῖα* : *δέ-δη-ε*; *με-μᾰ́κ-νῖα* : *με-μηκ-ώς*; *τε-θᾰ́λ-νῖα* : *τέ-θηλ-α*; *λε-λᾰ́κ-νῖα* : *λέ-ληκ-α*; *σε-σᾰ́ρ-νῖα* :

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σε-σηρ-ώς ; ἀρ-ἄρ-νῖα : ἀρ-ηρ-ώς. Apparently of all forms of the active the feminine participle has resisted longest the attacks of assimilation.

In the perfect middle system ablaut III. has generally survived : εἶμαι (ϝε-ϝσ-μαι) : ἕσ-σα ; κέ-κλι-μαι, ἔ-σσυ-μαι ; κέ-χυ-μαι, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι ; ἔ-σπαρ-μαι, δέ-δαρ-μαι, κέ-καρ-μαι, πέ-παρ-μαι, τέ-ταλ-μαι, ἔ-σταλ-μαι, τέ-τα-μαι, πέ-φα-ται, ἀλ-ήλιμ-μαι, ἐρ-ήριγ-μαι, ἐρ-ήριμ-μαι, μέ-μιγ-μαι, τέ-τυγ-μαι, πέ-φυγ-μαι, πέ-πυσ-μαι, ἔ-στραμ-μαι, τέ-τραμ-μαι, τέ-θραμ-μαι. In roots of type A, ablaut III., as usual, necessarily coincides with ablaut I. : ἔ-ζεσ-μαι, ἔ-στεμ-μαι, ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι, εἴ-λεγ-μαι, λέ-λεγ-μαι ; such forms as these have given rise to others made with the same vowel, where ablaut III. would be historically correct and possible : πέ-πλεγ-μαι (cf. ἐ-πλάκ-ην), κέ-κλεμ-μαι (cf. ἐ-κλάπ-ην), βέ-βρεγ-μαι, πέ-φλεγ-μαι, ἔ-στεγ-μαι, for κέ-κλαμ-μαι, etc. ; then also forms ἔ-ζευγ-μαι, δέ-δειγ-μαι, λέ-λειμ-μαι, etc. From roots of Class BB : λέ-λᾰσ-μαι : λέ-ληθ-α ; πέ-πο-ται : πέ-πω-κα ; πέ-φαν-ται : πέ-φην-α.

Nominal Formations.

11. Verbal adjectives in τός and τέος = Sk. pass. participles in *-tas* accent the suffix and accordingly appear with ablaut III. In Greek this condition appears in the following cases : ἄ-τι-τος, ῥυ-τός, πλυ-τός, κλυ-τός, μορ-τός and βρο-τός, φθαρ-τός, σπαρ-τός, δρα-τός and δαρ-τός, καρ-τός, σταλ-τός, βα-τός, τα-τός, αὐτό-μα-τος, φα-τός, ἐρα-τός, πισ-τός, ἐρικ-τός, ἄ-ϊσ-τος, στιπ-τος, ἄ-θικ-τος, τυκ-τός, φυκ-τός, ἀνά-πυσ-τος, ῥαπ-τός. Roots of type A as usual cannot differentiate ablaut III. from I. : ἑκ-τός, λεπ-τός, πεκ-τός, πεπ-τός, ζεσ-τός, λεκ-τός, etc. ; they perhaps were the starting point of illegitimate formations containing ablaut I. where III. was possible, e.g., ἐγερ-τέον, φερ-τός, ἄ-δερκ-τος, ἄ-φλεκ-τος, στρεπ-τός, μεμπ-τός, and even ἐρεικ-τός, δεικ-τέον, πευσ-τός, ζευκ-τός, etc. These false formations, in the course of the development of the language away from its original laws and materials, have become on the whole the

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more common method for verbals. From roots of Class BB: *θε-τός*, *δο-τός*, *ἄ-λασ-τος*, *πακ-τός*, etc.

The abstract nouns in *ti* (*σι*) originally had the tone on the suffix, therefore ablaut III.: *τί-σις*, *ῥύ-σις*, *χύ-σις*, *δάρ-σις*, *κάρ-σις*, *στάλ-σις*, *τά-σις*, (*κτά-σις* in) *ἀνδρο-κτα-σί-α*, *πίσ-τις*, *τύξις*, *φύξις*, *πύσ-τις*, *ῥάψις*, *ἀγαρρίς*. From roots of type A necessarily: *πέψις*, *ξε-σις*, *λέξις*, *ὄρεξις*. Thence the *ε* has spread over by far the largest part of these nouns: *δέρ-ρις* (with *δάρ-σις*), *ῥεῦ-σις* (with *ῥύ-σις*), *φεῦξις* (with *φύξις*), *πεῦσις* (with *πύσ-τις*), *πλέξις*, *θρέψις*, *μέμψις*, etc. From roots of Class BB: *φᾰ̄-τις*, *στᾰ̄-σις*, *δό-σις*, *θέ-σις*, etc. Cf. Latin *stă̄-tio-(n)*, *ră̄-ti-o(n)*, *af-fă̄-tim*.

13. A number of adjectives in *ra* (*ρο-*) have the accent on the suffix and ablaut III.: *ἐρυθ-ρός* = Sk. *rudh-irás* = Lat. *ruber*; *ψυδ-ρός*, *λιβ-ρός*, *λυγ-ρός*, *στιφ-ρός*, *ἐλαφ-ρός*, *γλυκ-ερός*, *στυγ-ερός*; from roots of Class BB: *μᾰ̄κ-ρός* : *μήκ-ιστος*; *σᾰ̄π-ρός*; *τᾰ̄κ-ερός*, *πᾰ̄γ-ερός*, etc.

CHAPTER IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS.

In the present chapter, the roots assigned are to be taken in accordance with the principles laid down in Part I., Ch. VI., and Part IV., Ch. I.–III. It is impossible to arrange the entire etymological material of a language under designated roots, because the roots are not all known. According to the most recent views, the roots of a certain group of words are one and the same element, which appears in different forms when modified by certain surroundings and laws. For instance, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ* are one root: *φερ* and *φορ* change with each other in certain formations, the law of the variation being not as yet ascertained; it is clear, however, that there is *some* law: on the other hand, *φρ* varies with both *φερ* and

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φορ according to the well-known original accentual difference. Here we know the law.

In *all* roots we look for processes and explanations as reasonable as this, but as yet only the variations described under ablaut I.–III. are understood with anything like satisfactory clearness. Other material, in cases involving variation of the root-vowel, is more or less obscure. Nevertheless, even in such cases, we may often assign roots that are fairly warranted by the evidence of comparison and that will be of practical benefit in associating related words.

In the following sets, the numbers (1–528) are the same as in the body of the work; the definitions of the roots are also the same. It is not necessary to restate the Sanskrit roots; and the omission of them secures a form which exhibits regularly side by side for each set: 1. the Indo-European root; 2. the Greek root; 3. the Latin root.

1. ak, ank; ἀγκ; anc, unc.
2. ak; ἄκ, ἄκ; ăc, ăc.
3. ark; ἀρκ, ἀλκ; arc.
5. —; δακ; —.
9. derk, dork, dṛk; δερκ, δορκ, δρκ (δρακ); —.
10. deik, dik; δεικ, δικ; dīc, dĭc.
11. —; δοκ; dĕc, dĭc.
12. deuk, douk, duk; δυκ; dūc, dŭc.
14. [illegible]; Fικ, ἰκ; vĭc.
16. —; Fεκ, ἑκ; vĭc.
18. —; Fελκ, Fολκ; lăc.
21. —; ἰκ; —.
22. —; εἰκ, ἰκ; —.
25. Pron. stems: ka, ki; κα, κο; —.
26. —; κακ; —.
28. kal; καλ; kăl, căl, clā.
29. kal; καλ; cāl, căl, cēl.
32. kan; καν; căn.
33. kap; καπ; căp.
35. kvap; καπ; văp (for cvap).
40. —; καρπ, κραπ; —.
41. skarp; —; carp.
42. kar; —; —.
43. —; κᾱF, καυ; —.
44. kei, ki; κει; qui, ci.
45. sēk; σκε, σκα; sĕc, sci.
48. kel, kḷ; κελ, κλ; cĕl.
51. sker, skor, skṛ; κερ, κορ, κρ (καρ); —.
53. skap; σκαπ; —.
54. kei, ki; κει, κι; cī, cĭ.
55. klep, klop, kḷp; κλεπ, κλοπ, κλπ; clĕp.
56. sklav; κλᾱF; clav, clau.
57. kli; κλι; cli.
58. kleu, klŭ; κλευ, κλῠ; clu.
59. klu; κλυ; —.
60. skav; κοF; cav, cau.
62. ku; —; —.
64. —; κοπ; —.
66. kard; κραδ; card.

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67. —; κρα, κραν; cer, cre.
69. ker, kri; κρι; cer, cri.
70. kru; κρυ; cru.
71. —; κτεν (κεν), κτον, κτᾰ; —.
72. —; κτει, κτῐ; —.
73. —; κοF, κυ, κοι; cav, cau.
74. kur; κυρ, κυλ; —.
76. kō; κω; cō, cŭ.
77. —; λᾱκ, λᾰκ; lŏqu, lŏc.
78. lak; λακ; lăc.
80. reuk, rouk, rk; λυκ; lūc, lŭc.
82. mak; μακ; mac.
83. —; νεκ; nĕc, nŏc
85. vik; Fικ; vīc.
87. —; πεκ, ποκ; pec.
89. —; πευκ, πυκ; —.
90. pik, pig; πικ; pic, pig.
91. plak; πλακ; plac.
92. —; πλεκ, πλοκ; plăg, plĕc, plīc.
95. —; —; scalp.
96. scad, scand; σκαδ; scad.
97. skap; σκαπ, σκιπ; scap.
98. —; σκαπ; —.
99. —; σκεπ, σκοπ; spĕc.
101. sku; σκυ; scu.
102. —; σκυλ; —.
104. ag; ἀγ, ἄγ; āg, ēg, ăg.
105. —; ἀγ; —.
107. arg; ἀργ; arg.
108. gau; γαυ, γᾱF, γα; gau.
111. —; γεμ, γομ; gĕm.
112. gen, gon, gn; γεν, γον, γν(γα); gĕn, gn, gnā.
115. geus, gous, gus; γευ; gus.
117. gar; γαρ; gar.
118. grabh; γλαφ; —.
119. glubh; γλυφ; —.
120. gan, gnā, gnō; γνω, γνο; gnā, gnō.
122. —; γραφ; scrib, scrob, scrof.
123. verg; Fεργ, Fρεγ; —.
124. verg; Fεργ; urg.
125. jeug, jūg; ζευγ, ζῦγ; jūg.
126. dheigh, dhigh; θειγ, θιγ; fīg.
127. lag; λαγ; lag.
129. rug, lug; λυγ; lūg.
130. lig; λυγ; līg.
131. —; μελγ, μολγ; mulg.
132. —; μεργ, μοργ; merg.
133. —; ὀργ; virg.
134. rēg; ὀργ, ὀρεγ; reg.
135. steg; στεγ; steg, tēg, tĕg, tŏg.
138. veg, aug; ὐγ; vĕg, vīg, aug.
140. —; φλεγ; flag, fulg.
141. —; φρυγ; frīg.
142. bheugh, bhūgh; φευγ, φῦγ; fūg, fŭg.
143. —; ἀρχ; —.
144. agh, angh; ἀχ, ἀγχ; ang.
145. —; βρεχ, βροχ; rīg.
146. —; λαχ; lĕv (for legv).
147. —; Fεχ, ἑχ; vĕh.
148. —; σεχ, σχ, ἑχ; —.
149. —; ἀχ, ἀγχ; —.
150. —; λεχ; lĕc.
151. reigh, roigh, righ, ligh; λιχ; līg.
152. steigh, stīgh; στειχ, στῐχ; stig(?).
153. —; τρεχ, τροχ; —.
154. gha, ghi; χα, χαν; hi.
155. —; χενδ, χᾰδ; hend.
156. ghrad; χλαδ; grad.
158. ghar, ghra; χαρ; grā.
159. —; χερ; hir, her.
160. ghjes; —; —.
161. ghi; χι; hi.
163. —; χρεμ, χρομ; —.
164. —; χρι; fri.
165. gheu, ghou, ghū; χευ, χου, χῡ; fū, fūd.

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167. ster, str̥; ἀστρ; ster, astr.
173. pet, pt; πετ, ποτ, πτ, πτᾱ; pĕt.
175. stā, stă; στᾱ, στη, στă; stā, stă.
176. stel, stol, stl̥; στελ, στολ, στλ (σταλ); stol.
177. —; στεμφ, στεμβ, στομφ, στοβ; —.
178. —; στεν, στον; —.
179. —; στερ; —.
181. —; στεφ; stīp, stĭp.
183. stig; στιγ; stīg, stĭg.
185. ster, stor; στρω, στορ; strā, ster, stor.
186. —; στευ, στυ; —.
188. ten, ton, tn̥; τεν, τον, τν (τα, ταν); tĕn, tŏn.
189. stag; ταγ; tāg, tăg.
190. ta; τᾱκ, τăκ; ta.
192. tva; τε (for τϝε); te, tu.
194. tek, tok, tk̥, — teuk, tūk; τεκ, τοκ, τκ, — τευκ, τῡκ, — τευχ, τῡχ; tec.
195. tel, tol, tl; τλᾱ, τλη, τλă, — τελ, τολ, τăλ; tol, tul, tlā.
196. tem, tom, tm̥; τεμ, τομ, τμ, τμᾰγ; tem, tom.
197. —; τερ; ter, tra.
198. —; τερ; ter, tor, tri.
199. —; τερπ, ταρπ, — τρεφ, τροφ, τραφ; —.
200. —; τερσ, ταρσ; tors.
202. tres; τρεσ; ters.
203. —; τρεμ, τρομ; trĕm.
204. Stems: tri; τρι; tri.
205. tu; τυ; tu.
206. stud; τυδ; tūd.
207. —; τυπ; —.
208. tvar; —; —.
209. svad; σϝαδ, ἁδ; suad.
210. da, da-k; δᾱ, δακ; dŏc.
211. —; δα; —.
212. —; δᾱν, δᾱϝ; —.
213. —; δαμ; dŏm.
214. —; δαπ, δεπ; dăp.
215. —; δαρθ; dorm.
218. —; δη, δε; —.
219. dem, dom; δεμ, δομ; dŏm.
220. dek; δεξ; dex.
221. der, dor, dr̥; δερ, δορ, δρ (δαρ); —.
223. dei, doi, di; δει, δοι, δι; di.
224. di, div; δι, διϝ; di, div.
225. dō, dŏ; δω, δο, δωκ; dō, dă.
227. —; δρᾱ; —.
228. —; δρα; —.
229. —; δρεμ, δρομ, δραμ; —.
233. ēd, ĕd; ἠδ, ἐδ, ὠδ; ēd, ĕd.
234. sed; ἑδ; sēd, sĕd.
235. sed; ἑδ; sēd, sĕd.
236. veid, void, vīd; ϝειδ, ϝοιδ, ϝιδ (ἰδ); vīd, vĭd.
237. svid; σϝιδ, ἰδ; sud (for svid).
238. —; μεδ; mŏd.
239. —; μελδ; —.
240. od; ὠδ, ὀδ; ŏd, ŏl.
242. —; πεδ, ποδ; pĕd.
243. —; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand.
244. skid; σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid, caed.
245. spad, spand; σφαδ; fund.
247. vad, ud, und; ὑδ; und.
248. —; ϝεθ; vădˑ
249. aidh, idh; αἰθ; aed.
250. —; ἀλθ; —.
251. —; ἀθ, ἀνθ; —.
252. svēdh; σϝηθ; sōd, sŏd, sued.
253. reudh; ἐρυθ; rud, ruf, rub.
254. —; θα, θη; fē, fī.
255. —; θαϝ; —.
256. —; θη, θε; dă, fă, fă-c.
257. ghen; θεν; fend.

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258. —; θεν (θεϝ), θῦ, θο; —.
260. dhars; θαρσ, θρασ; fars.
261. dhar, dhra; θρα; fir, for.
262. drē; θρη, θρε; —.
265. dhu; θυ; fu.
266. keudh, kūdh; κευθ, κῦθ; cud.
268. —; ὀθ; ōd, ŏd.
270. —; πενθ; —.
271. bheidh, bhoidh, bhidh; πειθ, ποιθ, πιθ; fīd (= feid), foed (= foid), fĭd.
272. —; πευθ, πῦθ; —.
273. bhudh; πυθ, πυνδ; fund.
275. rap; ἁρπ; răp.
276. sarp; ἁρπ; sarp.
277. —; ϝελπ, ἐολπ; vol(u)p.
281. serp; ἑρπ; serp, rēp (for srep).
282. —; λαμπ; —.
283. reup, roup, rup, lup; λυπ; rup.
284. —; νεπ; —.
285. pak, pag; πᾰγ, πηγ; pāg, păg, pāc, păc.
286. pav; παϝ; păv.
291. pa; πα; pā, pĕn.
292. pau; παυ; pau.
295. —; πεν, πον; —.
296. per, por, pṛ; περ, πορ, παρ; pĕr, pŏr.
302. pi; πι; pī.
304. pel, pol, pḷ; πελ, πολ, πλ, πλη; ple.
305. plak; πλᾰγ, πληγ, πλᾰγ; plāg.
306. pleu, plŭ; πλευ (πλεϝ), πλῦ, — πλω, πλο; plu.
307. —; πνευ (πνεϝ), πνῦ; —.
308. pō; πω, πο, πι; pō, bĭ.
310. pu; ποι; pū, pŭ.
312. —; πλε; ple.
313. —; πρω, πορ; păr.
314. pa; —; —.
315. —; περ, πρ, πρα; —.
316. pra; πρω, προ, πρι; pra, pro, pri.
318. spju, spu; πτυ, πυτ; spū.
319. pu; πυ; pū, pŭ.
320. pug; πυγ; pŭg.
322. pu; —; pū, pŭ.
323. spher, sphor, sphṛ, — sphel, sphol, sphḷ; σπερ, σπορ, σπρ (σπαρ), — πελ, πολ, πλ (παλ); spĕr, sprē, spŭr, pŏl, păl, pŭl.
324. —; ὑπ; sōp, sŏp.
330. bargh; βραχ; —.
331. arbh, rabh, labh; ἀλφ; lăb.
335. —; νεφ; nĕb, nūb.
339. bhā, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v, bha-k, bha-d; φᾱ (φη), φᾰ, — φα-ν, φᾱν (φαϝ); fā, fă, — fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t.
340. —; φαγ; —.
341. bhar; φαρ; fŏr.
342. —; φεβ, φοβ; —.
343. —; φεν, φον, φν (φα); —.
344. bher, bhor, bhṛ; φερ, φορ, φρ; fĕr, for.
345. —; φλα, φλαδ, φλε, φλι, φλιδ, φλυ, φλυδ, φλυγ; flā, flō, flŭ, fle.
346. —; φρακ; farc, frĕqu.
348. bhu; φῡ, φῦ; fŭ, fō, fē.
350. an; ἀν; ăn.
354. —; ἐνεκ, ἐνοκ; nac.
358. men, mon, mṇ, — madh; μεν, μον, μν (μα, μαν), — μενθ, μαθ; mĕn, mŏn, măn.
360. —; νεμ, νομ; nĕm, nŭm.
361. —; νεσ, νοσ; —.
364. —; νε; ne.
366. nig; νιγ, νιβ; —.
367. snigh; νιφ; nig, nĭv (for nigv).

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369. nu; νυ; nu.
370. snā, snū; νευ (νεϝ), νῦ; nā, nă, nū.
372. —; νω; nō.
374. gan, gna, gno; γνω, γνο; gnō.
377. —; ἀμ, ὁμ; sĭm.
379. —; —; mōv, mŏv.
380. mu; μυ-ν; mū.
381. —; Fεμ, ἐμ; vŏm.
383. mad; μαδ; măd.
384. makh; μαχ; măc.
385. ma, me; με; me.
386. ma, mi; με; ma, mĕ = mai, men.
387. mag, meg; μεγ; măg.
388. smi; μει; mī.
389. —; μελλ, μειλ; —.
391. —; μερ, μαρ; mŏr.
392. mer, mor, mar; μερ, μορ, μαρ; mĕr.
393. mer, mor, mar; μερ, μορ, μαρ, μρο, βρο; mŏr, mar-c.
394. —; μεθ; mĕd, mĭd.
395. —; —; men.
396. ma; μα, μη; mā.
397. mik; μιγ; misc.
398. —; μιν, με; man, min, men.
400. mu; μυ; mū.
401. mus; μυσ; mus.
402. —; μυλ; mŏl.
403. mus; μυσ; mus.
408. ār; ἄρ, ἄρ; ar.
409. ark; —; —.
410. ar; ἀρ; ar.
411. ar, ra, er; ἐρ; ră, rē.
412. ver; Fερ, ἐρ; vĕr.
413. ver; —; —.
414. or; Fορ, ὀρ; ŏr.
415. —; Fορ, ὀρ; vĕr.
417. raug; —; —.
421. sreu, srou, srū; ρευ (ρεϝ), ρου (ροϝ), ρῦ, ῥῦ; ru, rou, rō.
422. sver, ser; σϝερ, σερ; sĕr, srē.
423. —; συρ; sur.
425. rau; —; rū, rau.
426. āl; ἀλ; ăl, ōl, ūl.
428. —; γλευκ, γλῦκ; —.
429. —; Fελ, Fαλ; vōl.
433. las; λασ, λα; las.
437. lau, lav; λαϝ; lav, lu, la.
438. lap; λαπ; lăb.
440. leg, log; λεγ, λογ; lēg, lĕg.
441. —; λει; lēv.
443. leib, loib, lib; λειβ, λοιβ, λιβ; rī, lī, lĭ, lĭb.
447. —; λιφ; līb, lĭb, lŭb.
448. lu; λυ; lu.
449. —; λου, λυ, λο; lăv, lŭ, lŭv.
451. —; μελ; măl.
453. ul; ὐλ; ŭl.
455. sal; σαλ; săl.
457. sphal; σφαλ; făl.
459. es, s; ἐσ, σ; ĕs, s.
460. ves; Fεσ, ἐσ; ves.
462. —; σαο, σω; sā, să.
463. —; σα, ση; să, sē, sĕ, sĭ.
466. siu, siv; συ; sū
471. —; αὐξ; —.
475. av; ἀF; av, au.
476. av, va; Fη, Fε, ἀF, Fα; —.
482. —; ι; vī, vĭ.
490. Pron.stems: ja; ὁ (fem. ἁ, ἡ); i.
491. us; —; ūs, ŭs.
492. aus; αὐσ; aus.
493. ei, i; εἰ, ἰ, — ἡ, ἑ (ἵημι); ī, ĭ.
494. is; ἰσ; —.
496. vek, vok, vk; Fεπ; vōc, vŏc, vēc.
497. sek, sk; σεπ, σπ; sĕqu, sĕc, sŏc.
498. ik; ἰπ; īc.

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500. reik, roik, rik; λειπ, λοιπ, λιπ; līqu, lĭqu, lĭc.
501. mark; μαρπ, μαπ; mulc.
502 —; ὠκ, ὠπ, ὀπ; ŏc.
503. sap; σαπ, σαφ; săp, săp.
505. —; πεπ; cŏqu, cŏc.
506. —; πω, πο, κό; quo.
507. —; σεπ, σπ; —.
508. terk, tork, tṛk; τρεπ, τροπ, τραπ; torqu, torc.
509. gem, gom, gm; βᾰ, βη, βᾰ; bī, bī, bi-t, bu, vēn, vēn.
510. —; βελ, βολ, βλ (βαλ), βλη; —.
512. gi, gvi-v, vi-g; βι; vī, vī-v, vī-g.
513. —; βο; bŏ.
514. —; βρω, βορ; vŏr, gŭr, gūl, glū, glŭ.
515. gou; βο; bo.
518. —; τει, τῐ; —.
519. ki; τι; qui.
520. —; θερ; for, fur.
521. —; Fαγ; —.
522. vrēg, bhrēg; Fρηγ, Fρωγ, Fραγ; frăg.
523. sar, sal; ἁλ; săl.
525. —; βουλ, βολ; vŏl.
526. —; Fελ; —.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GREEK ROOTS.

The following list comprises some roots not included in the foregoing sets. These roots, with words to which they apply, are stated in accordance with the principles of the new school.

529. βενθ, βαθ. βένθος, βαθύς, βάθος.
530. βλω (for μλω), μολ, μλο. βλώσκω, ἔμολον.
531. βρεμ, βρομ. βρέμω, βρόμος.
532. βω, βο. βόσκω.
533. γρᾱ. γράω, γρώνη.
534. (ἐ)γερ, (ἐ)γρ. ἐγείρω, ἠγρόμην.
535. ἐλευθ, ἐλουθ, ἐλῠθ. ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλουθα, ἦλθον (ἤλυθον).
536. Fαχ. ἰάχω.
537. Fοικ, Fοικ, Fικ. εἴκω (= Fείκω), ἔοικα (= Fέ-Fοικ-α), ἔϊκτον (= Fέ-Fικ-τον).
538. Fελ. ἴλλω, ἐελμένος.
539. Fερ. ἀπούρας.
540. ζη. ζητέω.
541. ζωσ, ζοσ. ζώννῡμι.
542. ἡσ. ἧμαι.
543. θᾱγ. θήγω.
544. θαF. θαῦμα.
545. θᾱλ. θάλλω.
546. θνᾱ, θνη, θᾰν. θνάσκω, ἔθᾰνον.
547. θρω, θορ. θρώσκω, ἔθορον.
548. κᾱδ, κηδ, κᾰδ. κήδω, κεκᾰδήσομαι.
549. κᾱφ, κᾰπ. κάπτω.
550. κλᾱγ. κέκληγα.
551. κλᾱF, κλᾱυ. κλαίω, κλαύσω.
552. λᾱβ, λᾱφ, λᾰβ. λαμβάνω, ἔλᾰβον.
553. λᾱθ, λᾰθ. λανθάνω, ἔλᾰθον.

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554. λεγχ, λογχ, λᾰχ. λαγχάνω, λέλογχα, ἔλᾰχόν.
555. μακ. μεμᾰκυῖα.
556. νᾱϝ. ναίω.
557. ξᾱν. ξαίνω.
558. πελ, πλ. πέλομαι, ἔπλετο.
559. πτερ. πτάρνυμαι.
560. πεμπ, πομπ. πέμπω, πέπομφα, πομπή.
561. πενθ, πονθ, (πνθ) παθ. πάσχω, πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἔπᾰθον.
562. περθ, πορθ, πραθ. πέρθω, πορθέω, ἔπραθον.
563. πτᾱκ. πτήσσω.
564. σᾱπ. σήπω.
565. σᾱρ. σαίρω, σεσαρυῖα.
566. σευ, σῠ. σεύω, ἔσσῠτο.
567. σκᾱλ. σκάλλω.
568. σκλη. ἀποσκλῆναι.
569. στειβ, στοιβ, στῐβ. στείβω, στοιβή, στῐβάς.
570. στεργ, στοργ. στέργω, ἔστοργα.
571. στρεφ, στροφ, στρᾰφ. στρέφω, ἔστροφα, στρᾰφήσομαι.
572. τελ, ταλ. τέλλω, ἐτέταλτο.
573. τᾱφ, τᾰφ. ταφεῖν.
574. τρω. τιτρώσκω.
575. φᾱγ, φᾰγ. ἔφᾰγον.
576. φειδ, φῐδ. φείδομαι, πεφῐδέσθαι.
577. φθᾱ, φθᾰ. φθανω, ἔφθᾰκα.
578. φθει, φθῐ. φθίω, φθίνω, ἔφθῐτο.
579. φθερ, φθορ, φθρ, φθαρ. φθείρω, ἔφθαρμαι, φθορά.
580. χη, χε. κίχημι, κιχείην.

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