

9.16.11 Etruscan Vocabulary, Etruscan Phrases– Etruscan etymological relationships to other Indo-European languages; Proto-Indo-European (PIE):



ETRUSCAN PHRASES

Etruscan_Phrases

Indo-European Table 1, Part 2

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Table 1, Section 1A: Indo-European words as they relate to Etruscan. Notes: *Armenian W = West Armenian; E = East Armenian.

Sanskrit	Avestan & Armenian	Slavic & Baltic	Greek & Albanian	Latin	other	English	Etruscan
kas	ka, kahe, who (Avestan) ke, ce kasi, who; ke, kodâm, which; ce, kodâm, ânce, what (Persian)	chto, pron. who; cyj, pron. whose sto, pron. what (Belarus) ka, what (Baltic Sudovian) kas (Lithuanian) ca, by which way, where, whereby, as far as; CArl, who, which, any (Romanian)	o opios, who; pou, poiios, which; ti, puios, which; poia, poio, what (Greek) kush, who, qe, that (Albanian)	quae or qua	pwy, sawl, a, who; pa, a, which; a, hwnnw (honno [f]), that; hwn (hon [f]), this; beth, pa, what (Welsh) ci, who; ce, che, quello, quella, cio, that (Italian) qui, who, c' that, they, these, those, which what (French) kuse, Tocharian kuis (Hittite)	who? which, what (interrog.) whoever, whichever	ca, Script N74, Q468, Q488, Au35, BS-9, Au36, Au67, L-3, LS-3, XM-9, Script N74, Q468, Q488, Au35; BS-9
pariraksana, guarding, protecting, a protector saMvRta, concealed, kept secret, cautious; yat, yatati, -te, to join, connect, unite; take pains, be cautious or careful; prayatnavant assiduous, careful: prayatna, zealously, diligently, carefully	âgâhi, ehtiyât, caution [n]; âgâhânidan, to be cautious (Persian)	asciarozznasc [f], caution, care, prudence (Belarus)	prosochi, profylaxi, proeidopoio, caution (Greek) maturi, kujdes, paralajmërim, njeri argëtues [fj.fol.], caution (Albanian)	caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum	gochelgarwch [m] wariness, caution (Welsh) cautela, caution [f] (Italian) caution [f]; avertir (French)	to be on one's guard	cave (ca8e), Script Q162 caver (ca8er), Script Q232
rASTrabhedî [m], rebel; pratyucchri, virodhakrt, to rise against, revolt	x	bunt, buntowac sie, powstanie, rewolta, revolt (Polish); cabra, revolt, oppose in the case of a horse (Romanian)	x	deficio-ficere -feci factum, to do less than one might, to fail; revolt, rebel, to fail	gwrthryfela, to revolt (Welsh) rivoltare, to revolt (Italian) révolter, cabrer, (French)	to rear, to shy, to buck, to revolt [<small><Lat. revolveo</small> volvere -volvi volutum], kick	kabro (ka8rv), Script Q162; cabro (ca8rv), Script Q232
					celu, to hide, conceal, cloak, dissemble;		

<p>avaguh, to cover, hide, conceal; guNth, guNthayati, to veil, conceal, hide, cover; chada, pp. channa, to cover, veil, hide, conceal, keep secret</p>	<p>kur, nâbinâ, târik, blind, adj. xik, hide [n]; penhân kardan, to hide (Persian)</p>	<p>chavac, krvc, to hide; slapy, adj. blind (Belarus)</p>	<p>tyflos, grilia, tyflono, blind; apokrÿpto, conceal (Greek) fsheh, mbaj të fshehtë, zhduk, fut, to hide; verboj, qorroj, to blind (Albanian)</p>	<p>caeco-are</p>	<p>cuddio, to hide, conceal, cloak, mask; dirgelu, to secret, conceal, hide; llechu, to hide, shelter, lurk, skulk; dallu, to blind, dazzle, daze (Welsh) nascondere, to hide (Italian) cacher, to hide, conceal (French)</p>	<p>to make blind? hide?</p>	<p>cace, Script M8</p>
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	CAF , Script ZA-4
x	<p>kodâm, har kas, any, adj., ce, adv.; barxi, andaki, yekcand, adj., andaki, pron., some (Persian)</p>	<p>chto, pron. who; cyj, pron. whose sto, pron. what (Belarus)</p>	<p>o opoios, poios, who; kapoios, merikoi, peripou, some (Greek) dicka, adv., cilido, ndonjë, kushdo, pron. any; kush, cili, who; i cili, që, who, conj. , cili, kush, që, which,; ai; ajo; ky; atë; kjo; i cili; e cila; që; kush, that, pron. (Albanian)</p>	<p>quae</p>	<p>dim, peth, rhyw, un, adj., unrhyw, adv. any; peth, rhai, rhyw, adj., some; (Welsh) alcuno, alcuni, qualche, any; chi, who; che, that (Italian) quelque, du, de, des, de la, en, quiconque, aucun, nul, personne, any; quelque, certain, du, de la, de l', des, queques-uns, some; qui, que, who, which (French)</p>	<p>any [<small><OE aenig</small>], some [<small><OE sum</small>]; relat. who, which, what, that</p>	<p>cai, Script R87</p>
<p>apavâha, kulyâ</p>	x	x	x	<p>fosse, canal, channel</p>	<p>It., canale, f. canal, channel; Fr. canal, f. canal.</p>	<p>Chaina, person's name?, canal?</p>	<p>Kaina, Script AB-1; Caina, Script NC-3</p>
x	x	<p>cais, apricot tree (Romanian)</p>	x	<p>Caius = Gaius, abbrev. C, a Roman praenomen, f., Gaia; port of Caieta</p>	x	x	<p>Cais, Script MA-2</p>
<p>ucchedanlya, adj. to be cut off; anuccho, to cut open, cut up</p>	<p>boridan, cidan, zadan, to cut (Persian)</p>	<p>scinac, sciaca, cut off, cut down (Belarus)</p>	<p>niko, ypertero, ktypo, beat; kobo, tomi, cut; (Greek) godas, irah, godit, fishkullon (era), farkëtoj, perziej (brumë), lodh, mundoj, to beat; kadencë [muz.] (Albanian)</p>	<p>caedo, cadere, cecidi, caetim</p>	<p>lladd, to kill, slay, slaughter, cut; toli, to reduce, cut, deduct; torri, to break, cut, facture, hack, hew, crop, dig, write; coedio, to timber, beat, club, escape, run away (Welsh) cadenza [f], cadence, rhythm (Italian) cadence [f], cadence (French)</p>	<p>to cut, to beat, kill</p>	<p>caitim, Script Z674</p>
<p>acchânu, to call out to; zabda [m], sound, cry, noise, call, word, speech, sacred syllable Om, name, title;</p>	<p>bâng zadan, xândan, telefon kardan; farâxândan, to</p>	<p>klikac, kliknuc, to call; nazyvac, nazvac, call, name (Belarus)</p>	<p>tilafono, zitisi (Greek) bërtas, ftoj, thërras, cartoij, them, konsideroj britmë, kërkësë, thirrje, bisedë, telefonike, to</p>	<p>calo-are</p>	<p>galw, to call, name, dub, convene, hail (Welsh) chiamare, gridare, convocare, richiamare</p>	<p>to call [<small><ON kalla</small>], summon</p>	<p>CAL, Script Z1408; CaLa, Script Z463, Z540, Z1408; CaLa, Script K46, AH-7; KALA, Script L38, N149, Q737, R542;</p>

zabdaM kR raise the voice, call aloud; AzAvaNa [n], call	summon (Persian)	preivaket (Baltic-Sudovian)	call; bej thirrije, thërras, thërres, to summon (Albanian)		(Italian) appeler, convoquer (French) harti, (hittite)		KaLaS, Script N533; KaLE, Script R114; KaLV, Script Q369, Q388, R56, R108, R121, R133, R150, G-1
binduka [m], drop; cyut, cyotati, to drop, sprinkle' gal, galati, pp. galita, drip, drop, fall, vanish, pass away, gAlayati, cause to drop, liquify, melt	ceke, âviz, [n], cekidan, to drop (Persian)	puskac , to drop; upadak [m], fall, drop, collapse (Belarus)	stagona, afino na pesi, ptoši, drop (Greek) pakësohem , ulem, zvogëloj, to decrease; ul, zbrës, pakësoj , poshtëroj, vrenjtet, lower (Albanian)	deicere , to drop	disgyn , to descend, alight, dismount, light, fall, drop, devolve, let down; gollwng , to drop, loose, let go, absolve, discharge, dismiss, leak (Welsh) calare (Italian) tomber (French)	to lower, strike, descend upon, decline, set, drop, decrease	KALI, Script Q360; (See CAL, KALI above)
kinakrta	x	x	x	callosus , hard skinned, solid	callosita , callous (Italian) calleux , callous, hard (French)	name? callous, hard skinned?	calos (<i>calvs</i>), Script M-1
nikuJja [m], thicket, bower, vault; nAka [m], celestial vault, heaven, sky; nabhastala [tala, place, like the palm of the hand] celestial vault; apavAraka, bed chamber; bhUmigRha, an underground chamber; vezman, n. dwelling, house, chamber.	sardâbe, gonbad, sandog, vault [n]' otâq, xâbgâh, kade, chamber [n], (Persian)	grobowiec, piwnica, sklepienie, vault; izba, komora , pokoj, gala , chamber (Polish)	aithousa, thalamos, chamber (Greek) kube, kupolë, kupë qjellore, qemer, kërcim, zgavër [anat.] dhomë [polit.], dhomëz [anat.], chamber (Albanian)	camera-ae [f]	beddgell (oedd [f]), vault, catacomb, cell (oedd-au [f]), siambr [f], ystafell (oedd [f]), chamber (Welsh) camera [f] room, chamber (Italian) camériste [f], chamber maid (French)	vaulted chamber [<i><Lat. camera ae</i>], vault?	CaMaReM, Script M-74
zvas, zvasiti, zvasati, te, blow, bluster, hiss, whistle, snort, breathe, sigh; lap, lapAta (-te), chatter, prate, talk, lament, wail; kaj, kUjati, -te, make inarticulate sounds, cry, sing, moan, groan	nâle, groaning, sigh; nâlidan, to sigh, groan (Persian)	jencec , moan (Belarus)	thrino, bogko, bogkito, stenagmos, moan (Greek) kërcitje , rënkim, ofshamë, groan; rënkuj, ofshaj, to groan; pëshpërit, to sigh (Albanian)	gemmatus-a-um , adorned with jewels; gemitus-us [m], a sigh, groan, groaning	griddfan, ochain, tuchan, to groan; gemog , adj. jeweled (Welsh) gemere , to groan; gemma [f], gem, jewel (Italian) gémir , to groan; bijou [m], jewel (French)	bejeweled, jeweled [<i><OFr. jöel</i>]? a sigh, groan [<i><OE granian</i>]?	kamito (<i>kamitv</i>), Script Q543
anugai to sing after or to, to celebrate in song; pragIta, singing; arcaiyati, -te), pp. {arcita} (q.v.) cause to shine; honour, salute; stu, stauti, stute, stavate, sing, chant; gA, gAyati (-te) & gAti, praise, proclaim, call with a song, sing or call to	sarâyidan, xândan, âvâz xândan, to sing (Persian)	picsnia [f], song (Belarus) grimat (Baltic Sudovian)	tragoudo, psallo (Greek) këndoj , to sing (Albanian)	cano, canere, cecin, cantum	canu , to sing, chant, play, crow, ring (Welsh) can , va. cantainn , say, sing, speak, cânain , [m], a language cantainn , singing, speaking; (Scott) kanañ , to sing (Breton) canto [m] (1) song, singing (2) corner; cantare , to sing; cantante [m] singer (Italian) chanter , to sing (French) sir (Hittite)	to sing, play, to prophesy	kane , Script Q46; kane (<i>KaNE</i>), Script Q65, Q74, Q84, Q95, Q416, Q717, Q775, Q795, Q829, R405 kaneto (<i>KaNETV</i>) Script Q887 kanev (<i>KaNE8</i>), Script Q821 kantor , KaNTVR , Script Q311 KaNI , Script Q442, Q452, Q460, Q805, R596, R607

							KaNIS, Script Q847, R574, R584 see arco
shvaana, kukkura	spâ , span [-], sûnahe (Avestan) sag (Persian)	pas (Serbo Croatian) sabaka [m.] (Belarus) sunis (Baltic Sudovian)	skvlos (Greek) mashkull, qen (Albanian)	canis-is	ci [m] (Welsh) cù [m] (Scott) kj (Breton) cane [m] (Italian) chien [m] (French) can-(Illyrian) kan (Lydian) ku (Tocharian) suwana, (Hittite)	dog	KANE, KaNE, KaNES, KaNI, KaNIS, as listed above
x	x	x	x	x	x	Chaneri, gens?	Kaneri, Script BS- 11, VP-14
x	x	x	x	Cannae-arum [f.pl]	x	place name, Cannae?	Canin, Script Z19, Z29, Z1177
palita [f], grey, hoary; vidhUmra, adj. quite grey; see vid, vetti, to know	xâkestari, tusi, sefid, adj.; sefid, [n], grey kohan, sâlxorde, pir, old, adj. (Persian)	sivy, sery, adj. grey (Belarus)	vjec, aged; bëhem gri, përhihet, to become grey (Albanian)	canus-a-um, whitish grey, aged	llwyd (loyd), brown, grey, pale, hoary (Welsh) vedi, grey (Italian) gris, grey; vieux, viell, vielle, aged, old (French)	name? aged, whitish grev	canua (canfa), Script Z1319
kulapati [m], head of a family; zlrSan, head; nirvyUDhi [f], issue, end, top, summit; cUlaka, tuft, crest, adj., cUlika, comb of a cock, crest, summit	kolâh, cap; sar, nok, ruy, top; nok, bâlest, târak, summit (Persian)	sapka [f], cap; kapitan [m], captain, stalica [f], capital (Belarus) cap, CAPEte (pl) head, cap, end (Romanian)	skoufos, kalypto, ypertero, cap; koryfi, skepasma, anotatos, skepazo, top (Greek) kasketë, kësulë, helmetë, kapak, skufje, kupë, shkronja kapitale, cap (Albanian)	caput-itis, the head; also the top, summit, extremity, source; capitaneus, command	cap-iau [m], cap; cochl-au [m.f.], mantell-oedd [f], pall-on [m], mantle (Welsh) cappa [f] (Italian) capuchon, capuce [m] (French)	vault, mantle, frock, cowl, cap [<LLat. cappa]?	cap, Script N149 cape, Script K74
x	x	x	x	caput-itis, the head; also the top, summit, extremity, source	x	name? Capari	capari, Script ZB-4, Z842, Z1770
aja (m), ajaa [f]; basta [m] a goat.	anumayanâm [anumaya] (Avestan) boz, goat (Persian)	jarac (Serbo Croatian) kaza [f] she-goat, kaziol [m] he- goat (Belarus) azukas, he-goat; aze, she-goat (Baltic- Sudovian) capra, capre, (pl) caprei (2nd decl. gen.), goat (Romanian)	tragos, gida, goat (Greek) dhi, dash, kurbani (Albanian)	caper-ri	bwch gafr (Welsh) boc, gabhar [f.] (Scott) capra [f], capro, caprone, [m] (Italian) chèvre [f] she-goat (French)	he-goat [<OE gat]	caper, Script Z532, Z674 capere, Q297 caperi, Script ZB-4, Z842, Z1770; See Note 1)
cit, cetati, -te, perceive, observe, attend to, take care of, conceive, understand, know; budh, bodhati, wake, awake, perceive, understand, regard or know; vid, vetti, understand, learn, perceive, experience, feel; think or be mindful of, believe, suppose, know	hozvârdan, daryâftan, âsnudan, to understand (Persian)	razumiec, zrasumiec, to understand; razbiracca, razabracca, understand, be well informed (Belarus)	katalabaino, katanoo, understand (Greek) kuptoj, marr vesh, mendoj, kujtoj, besoj, më duket se, nënkuptoj, to understand (Albanian)	capire	deall, to understand (Welsh) capire (Italian) entendre, comprendre (French)	to understand	capire, Script N689, N725, R286, R554, R633 kapirus (kapirvs), Script Q683
x	x	capoi, big head (Romanian)	x	Capua-ae	x	Capua, chief town of Campania?	Capui (Capvi), Script Au67

<p>puraetR [m], who goes before, leader; senAvAha [m], camUnAtha, camUpa, pati, leader of an army; sArthapati [m], chief or leader of a caravan; grAmika [m], chief of a village; nipa [m], chief, master</p>	<p>pisvâ, rahbar, farmândeh, leader; gondâvar, commander; sar, head (Persian)</p>	<p>pravadyr [m], leader; halava [m], head; zahadcyk [m], commander (Belarus)</p>	<p>archigos, leader; pigi, source; kefali, archigos, head (Greek) drejtues, kryetar, dirigjent, udhëheqës, udhëzues, kryeartikull, kalë pruës, rol kryesor, qen pruës, leader; kokë, krye, kryeifaqes, njerëzish, kryetar, komandant, pruës, head (Albanian)</p>	<p>caput-itis</p>	<p>pen-nau [m], head, chief, top, apex, end, extremity; blaenor-iaid [m], leader, elder, deacon (Welsh) capo [m], head, top, end, cape, chief, boss (Italian) capote [m] hooded greatcoat; capot, cloak bonnet, cover (French)</p>	<p>the head, leader, source, director, commander,</p>	<p>caputis (capvtis), Script Q117; caputo (capvtv), Script Q84, Q162</p>
<p>cintA [f], thought, consideration, reflection, care or sorrow about; anyacintA [f], thought or care of some one else; cAru, pleasant, lovely, beautiful, dear</p>	<p>negahdâri, parastâri, parvâ, care [n] (Persian)</p>	<p>apieka, achqva [f], care, protection; klapacjcca, ab kaho, to care for; sangwny, adj. dear; adsutny, adj. absent (Belarus) car, care (pl) car, cart, wagon; drag, dear (Romanian)</p>	<p>agapitos, akribos, agapiminos, dear; frontida, frontizo, care; apon (Greek) kujdesem, kam kujdes, dua, pyes, interesohem, dëshiroj, to care; kujdes, gajle, care [n]; që mungon, i hutuar, absent (Albanian)</p>	<p>curo-are, to care for, cure, rest; carus-a-um, high priced, dear, costly; transf. dear, beloved; careo-ere-ti, to be without, be absent from</p>	<p>arail, to guard, care for, foster, cultivate cur-iau [m], throb, ache, pain, beat, care, trouble; absennu, to absent oneself (Welsh) caro, assenza [f], absence (Italian) cher; absence[f], absence (French)</p>	<p>to care for; to be absent [<Lat. abense (abesse) to be away] from, dear, cherished</p>	<p>car, Script Z582; caro, caru (carv), Script K13 care, Script PL-21</p>
<p>cAru, pleasant, lovely, beautiful, dear</p>	<p>parvardan, gerâmi dâstan, to cherish (Persian)</p>	<p>apieka, achqva [f], care, protection; klapacjcca, ab kaho, to care for; sangwny, adj. dear (Belarus)</p>	<p>frontida, frontizo, care; agapitos, akribos, agapiminos, dear (Greek) xhan, dua, to care for; i dashurr, adj., dear; dua fort, ushqej, mbaj gjallë, to cherish (Albanian)</p>	<p>curo-are, to care for carus-a-um, adj. high priced, dear Transf. dear, beloved; caritas-atis, [f.] dearness</p>	<p>annwyl, adj., dear, beloved, darling; cariadus, adj., loving, beloved, dear; cu, adj. dear, fond, kind, beloved, favorite drud-ion, dear, precious, costly, reckless; prid, adj. dear, costly precious; prid [m], price, value (Welsh) caraid [m.] friend, relation; carantas [m] kindness, friendliness (Scott) caro, amabile, adj. (Italian) chëri [m], adj. dearest, darling; chërir, to cherish, love dearly (French)</p>	<p>to care for, dear, high-priced, beloved; to cherish</p>	<p>kare, Script Q406; karen, Script R219 karo (karv), Script N294; kareto (karetv), Script N341</p>
<p>shariira, shariiraM shava</p>	<p>asti astasca [asti, asta] kehrp [-], flesh, body; tanu [-] [f] (Avestan) tan, badan,</p>	<p>telo, tijelo, trup meso (flesh (Serbo-Croatian) miasa (Belarus) karveina, beef; karmenis body, corpse; navis, mensa,</p>	<p>sarka, flesh; kormos, body (Greek) karkasë, masë, body; mish,</p>	<p>caro, carnis (flesh)</p>	<p>corff [m], body, principal; celain, dead body, corpse; corpws [m], body (Welsh) feòil, boghain [f], cairbh [f] carcass, dead body,</p>	<p>the body</p>	<p>carna, Script Z1216; carnal, Script Z1243; carnis, Script Z1177; karne, Script R219, R238; karnos, karnus (karnvs), Script Q701, R511; mers, Script</p>

(cadaver)	body; gust, maqze mive , flesh; gust, nasâ, lâs, lâse, corpse (Persian)	flesh, meat (Baltic-Sudovian) carne, carnea , flesh, body; carnal , carnal (Romanian)	trup, mërshë , flesh (Albanian)		corpse (Scott) carne [f] flesh (Italian) chair [f] flesh (French) misa , meat, flesh; kektseñe (Tocharian)	N194, merso (mersv), Script Q326, Q468 mersos (mersv) Script Q294 masan , Script Au85 MASaN Script Z1164 maso (masv) Script K74, K92	
kharayAna [n], a donkey-cart; zakaTika, [f] a small cart; anas [n], cart, heavy wagon; rathin, charioteer	bârkas, cahârcarxe , wagon; gâri , cart (Persian)	fura, furgon, wagon , wagon (Polish)	fortigo amaxi, bagoni , wagon (Greek) karro , qerre, kamion , kamioncinë, wagon , mallrash, veturë , tryezë me rrota, wagon; coci , chariot (Albanian)	carrus-i ; wagon; currus-us [m] chariot, racing car	ben-ni [f], wain, wagon, cart; gwagen-ni [f], wagon; men-ni [f], wain, wagon, cart; cerbyd-au [m], chariot, coach, car; cert-i [f], cart; troli [f], cart, float; trolian, to roll (Welsh) carro [m], cart, truck (Italian) char [m], chariot, wagon; other words: camion [m], voiture [f], coche [f], coach (French) ansu.kur.ra-chariot* (Hittite)	four-wheeled baggage wagon [<MDU. wagen]; coach [<Hung. kocsi], cart	carra , Script Z1641
x	x	x	Charon (Greek)	Charon-ontis	x	Charun, the ferryman at the river Styx	Charun (karvn), tomb inscription of Charon - 2 scenes
madhunADI [f], honey cell; maTHika [f], hut, cottage, cell; kArA [f], prison	zire zamin, sardâb, cellar; hoire, zendân, sellul , cell (Persian)	sklep [m], cellar (Belarus)	keli , kyttaro, stoicheio, cell (Greek) hojêz, qeli burgu, celulë [polit.], qeli , cell (Albanian)	carcer-eris [m]; cella-ae , room, store-room, chamber	cafell-af [f], cell, sanctuary, oracle; cell -oedd-au [f], cell, chamber, closet (Welsh) cellula [f], cell ; cella [f], cell, cellar (Italian) cellule [f], cell (French)	prison cell ; [<Lat. cella-ae , room, store-room, chamber] plural carceres , the starting point of a race course	carsi , Script Z1319
adhivaasa, västu, dwelling; zAIA, hut, house [f]; maTHika [f], hut, cottage, cell; dama [m, n], house, home; yUka [m.f.], house; Alaya [m, n], dwelling, house; geha [n], house, mansion	W-dun ; E-dan (Armenian) maêthananâmca [maêthana], station, dwelling, abode; nmâna [-], house home, mansion; dâman , creation, dwelling place; demânê [demâna], house (Avestan) xâne, sarây, kad, house; xâneye bozorg, sarâye bâsokuh, mansion (Persian)	ku'ca, stan, dwelling; koliba , hut; dom , house (Serbo-Croatian) chatka [f] dom [m] house (Belarus) grintan, house, building; namai , dwelling (Baltic Sudovian) casa, case (pl) house, home, hut (Romanian)	kalyba (Greek) casolle, kolibe , bun, barakë , hut; famije, shtëpi, banorëj, lokaj, dhomë , house (Albanian)	casa-ae ; domiciliu-i , place of residence, dwelling	annedd [m.f.] dwelling, abode, house; bwth [m], hut, booth, cottage; caban-au [m], cabin, booth, hut, crib, kiosk (Welsh) fârdach , home dwelling; âros, house, mansion; teach [m]; tigh [m], house; tuineach [m] (Scott) ti , house (Breton) casa [f] house, building (Italian) case [f] hut, small house; cabane [f], hut, shed, cabin (French) was.t-, ost (Tocharian) bira, house (Lydian)	hut [<Fr. hutte , of Gmc. orig.], house [<OE hūs], domicile [<L. domicilium-i]; barracks [<Catalan, barraca]	casa , Script Q433, Q475; CaSa , Script M-1, M45 CaSa , Script Z133, Z224, Z421, Z990, Z1835, J33, AN37

					par , parn (Hittite) parna (Luwian) pr̥na, house, pr̥nawa (Lycian)		
diz, dideSTi, dizati, -te {dedizyate}, produce a witness, grant, bestow, show, prove yourself; nimittatva [n], the being a cause, causality; AdimUla [n], the first cause; kisalay , -yati , to cause to sprout or germinate	lābe kardan, darxāst kardan, to plead; vānemud kardan, bahaāne kardan, to pretend angize, sabab, bahān, cause [n] (Persian)	prycyna [f], cause, reason; razvzlivy, adj. reasonable; rozum [m], reason, intellect, mind (Belarus) CĂUZA, to cause (Romanian)	apologoumai, dikaialogoumai, synigoro, plead; prospoioumai, prosfasizomai, ischyrizomai, pretend (Greek) mbroj [drejt], lutem, lyp; plead; shtirem, hiqem, pretendoj , provoj , pretend, arësyë, shkak, arsyë, kauzë , padi [drejt], cause[n] (Albanian)	causor-ari	dadlau, to argue, debate, dispute, plead, advocate; achosi , to cause; achos-ion [m], cause, affair, behalf; pleديو , to plead, argue (Welsh) pretendere, asserire, pretend; addurre, difendere, perorare, plead, causa [f], cause (Italian) plaidier , alléguer, plead pétendre , prétexter, pretend, cause [f], cause (French)	to give as a reason, pretend [<Lat. praetendo - tendere -tendi -tentum], plead [<OFr. plaidier]	case , Script R22, R114, casi , Script M13
nAth , nAthate , to seek aid, beg, ask' praznay, yati, to inquire after; prach, pRchati (- te) , to ask, question, inquire	jostoju kardan, juvidan, jostan, to seek; bāzjuvi kardan, rasidegi kardan, puvidan , to inquire (Persian)	sukac , to look for, seek; daviedvacca, v. imp.; daviedacca, v. perf., inquire pytacca, v. imp., zapytacca, v. perf. to ask; raicca , consult, ask (Belarus)	zito, anzito , seek; zito, eroto, parakalo , ask (Greek) lus, pves , kërkoj , lyp, ftoj, thërras, thërres, to ask; kërroj , dua, përpiqem, to seek; kërkoj , pves , hetoj, inquire (Albanian)	quaeso-ere	ceisio , to ask, seek, try, fetch, procure; erchi (arch- eirch) , to ask, pray, command, demand, bid, enjoin; gofyn, to ask, request, inquire, demand, require; holi, to examine, inquire, ask, question, interrogate, query (Welsh) domandare, interrogare, indagare, inquire; chiedere, domandare, invitare, to ask, inquire after; chercare , to seek (Italian) cherche , to seek; demander, inviter, soliciter, poser, to ask; s'enquérir , demander, to inquire (French) mald, arija, to ask (Hittite)	to seek [<OE secan] for, ask [<OE ascian] for, inquire	kase , Script N74; see raca , racar , translated as "to speak"
pradeza [m], direction, destination; place, spot, region; appealing to a precedent; instance, example.	lahze, dam, instance; sandoq, puses, amr, case [n] (Persian)	vypadak [m], incident, case, crash (Belarus) caz , case, instance (Romanian)	ypodeixi, paradeigma , instance (Greek) ngjarje, ndodhi, rast, përfundim, event; cështje, rast, antë, kuti, rrethanë, arkë, situatë , realitet , karkasë, kasë , rasë [gram], case [n] (Albanian)	casus-us [m]	enghraifft [f], example, instance, exemplar (Welsh) caso [m] case, chance, event, instance (Italian) cas [m], case, instance (French)	a falling, what befalls, an event, case , situation , [<Lat. situare] reality [<LLat. realis]	casus (casvs), Script Q821
					caer -au , ceyrdd [f], wall, rampart, castle, fort, fortress, fastness, city; castell [m], castle, fort, fortress		

					(Welsh) caisteal [m], pl. caistealan ; daingneach ; dùn, heap, mound, mount, fortress; gearasdan [m], garrison, fort (Scott) kêr , town, bourk , small market town (Breton) castello [m] castle; forte [m] fort (Italian) château [m] castle; fort [m] fortress (French) fâTa, defense, (Lydian) KerTTi , a city, (Lycian)		kastro (kastrv), Script R13, R94, R128, R142, R156, Z446, Z489, Z1088, Z1393
durgam.h ; pur , nom. {pU3r}[f], stronghold, castle, fortified town; the body	dez , sangar, bâru , fort; dez , kâx, rox, castle (Persian)	grad , turdjava kula , zamak , castle (Serbo- Croatian) zamek , castle (Polish) pilis , castle, hillfort (Baltic Sudovian)	pyrgos , frourio (Greek) kala , fortesë (Albanian)	castelum , castrum ; fortis-e , physically strong, powerful, robust; morally brave, courageous; pilus-i [m] a division of the triari in the Roman army		fort [<L. fortis , strong]	
tigita , adj. sharp, pointed; caGga adj., acquainted with, clever at; checka , adj. clever, shrewd; dakSas, adj. able, strong, clever.	tiz , tond, arvand, sharp, adj.; tond, adv. (Persian)	vostry , adj. sharp (Belarus) cat , I search (old Romanian) caut , I search (Romanian)	kofteros , panourgos, apateonas, akribis , sharp (Greek) i mprehtë, i fortë , i acartë , finok, thikë, therës, adj., sharp (Albanian)	Cato-onis , cognomen; Cato ; catus-a-um , sharp, cunning; adv. cate	awchlym , adj. sharp, keen, acute, poignant; awchus , adj. sharp, keen, ardent, eager, greedy; blaenlym, adj. sharp, keen; egr , adj. sharp, sour, severe, savage, cheeky (Welsh) parte aguzza, truffatore; acuto, aguzzo , affilato, tagliente , pungente, marcato, penetrante, perspicace, aspro, furbo, acre , squillante, sharp (Italian) agiu , adj. sharp; acéré , violent [struggle]; acre [taste]; rusé, astucieux, ingénieux, adj. cunning (French)	name of a gens, Cato; sharp, cunning, cheeky [<OE cece]	cate , Script Z1586, N216 cates , Script AN-20 AN-37; cato (catv), Script N41, N160, N280, N417, N483, N553, N624; catos (catvs), Script N206, N254 Kate , Script R238, R653 kati , Script N311, N378 kato (katv), Script Q334, Q512, R437, R521, R565, R584; KaTO (KaTV), R487
x	x	x	x	catulus-i and catella-ae [m], a young animal, esp. a whelp, a puppy; catillus-i [m], a small dish or plate	x	family name, Catele?	KATeLe , Script R339, KATeLES , Script R413, R474 KATeLO (KATeLV), Script R370, R394, R499
bandh , badhnAti , badhnIte , to bind, tie, attach, fix, fetter, sacrifice; kanakasUltra [n], a gold cord or chain; zRGkhalay, -yati , to chain or fetter	zanjir , band , reste, chain [n] (Persian)	lanuch [m], chain, spaluçac, zluçac, to link (Belarus)	alysida , alysodeno, chain; krikos, desmos, syndesi, syndetikos krikos, syndeo, enono, link (Greek) masë gjatësie, zinxhir , vargonj, varg, rrjet (dyqanesh), chain; zinxhir , fetters (Albanian)	catena-ae [f]	cadwyn -i, -au [f], chain; cadwyno , to chain; tid-au [f], chain; tres -i [f] trace, chain, tress (Welsh) catena [f] (Italian) chaine [f] (French)	chain [<Lat. catena], link, fettors, a series; binding ([<OE bindan , to bind]	CATeNe , Script Z1386 CATeNIS , Script Z1326
					crwth [m], crowd,		

janasaMmarda [m], throng of people, crowd; saMgha [m], band, company, crowd; janArNava [m], crowd (lit. sea) of men, caravan.	soluqui [n], fesâr dâdan, to crowd (Persian)	natawp, natowp [m], crowd (Belarus) patru, four; patra, fourth (Romanian)	plithos, synostismos, synostizo, crowd (Greek) grumbull njerëzish, turmë, grup , grumbull, kopicë, shoqëri, popull (Albanian)	caterva-ae [f]; cautor-oris [m] , one who is on his guard	fiddle, purring, hump; torf -eydd, -oedd [f], crowd, multitude, brigade, gang, horde, mob, posse, crush, concourse; twr, tyrrau [m], heap, crowd, group; tyrfâ-oedd [f]], crowd, multitude, host, mob, concourse; tyrru, to heap, amass, cluster, crowd together (Welsh) caterva [f], crowd (Italian) foule [f], crowd (French)	catra – four? a crowd [<OE crûdan , to hasten], group [< Ital. gruppo ; of Gmc. orig.]	catra , Script Q488 Katres , Script Q107 katro (katrv) , Script Q84, Q253, Q273; katrom (katrvm) , Script N112, Q1
pratyAdeza [m] direction, order, command; repudiation, putting to shame or confusion, warning, caution; gupti [f], keeping, protection, guard, caution	âgâhi, ehtiyât [n], âgâhânidan, to take caution (Persian)	asciaroznasc [f], caution, care, prudence [f] (Belarus)	prosochi, profylaxi, proeidopoio, caution (Greek) maturi, kujdes , paralajmërim, njeri argëtues; porosit, porosis, paralajmëroj, to be cautious (Albanian)	cautes-is , a rough, sharp rock; caveo , cavere , cavi , cautum , to be on one's guard; cautus-a-um , partic.	rhagocheliad-au, rhagofal-on [m], precaution,(Welsh) cautelare , to take precaution [f], caution, (Italian) caution [f], surety, guarantee, deposit (French)	a rough, sharp rock; caution , care; to be on one's guard	cautas (cavthas) , Script M38
x	mârâ, be mâ, us (Persian)	nam, nas, stany zjednoczone, us (Polish)	mas, us (Greek) ne, na, neve, us (Albanian)	nos	ce , pronoun, to us (Italian) nous , pronoun, us (French)	to us	ce , Script Z111, Z219, Z289, Z421, Z737, Z674, Z709, Z937, Z1088, Z1097, Z1591, Z1835, TC179, K119, AF-1, AD-1, N311, Q217, Q784, R639, Au43, BS-9, BS11; Ce, MS14
ced , conj. = {ca + i3d} and; also, even (w. prec. {api}); when, if (often prec. by {iti} = if thus, in this case). {atha ced} but if {na ced (cenna)} or {no ced} if not, else. Rarely {yadi ced = ced} alone.	cegune , cerâ , whereby (Persian)	dzie, pron. where at; kudy, pron. where to, skul, pron. where from heta , pron. it, that; hgyty, pron., = toj, this, that; hodzi , hodzie , adv., that will do!; pakul, conj. as long as, while, when (Belarus) CEA , aCEA , aCEEA , this (Romanian)	episis, also; ti, poios, poia , poio, what; pou, opou, where; dia tou opoioy, me to opoio, whereby (Greek) me anën e të cilit, përmes së cilës, adv. whereby; gjithashtu, edhe, adv. also; që , that (Albanian)	qua , abl. [f] of qui , as adv.	hefyd , adv. also, too, moreover; conj., likewise; cyn , adv. as; pwy, sawl, a , who; pa , a, which; a, hwnnw (honno [f]), that; hwn (hon [f]), this; beth, pa , what (Welsh) anchi , inoltre, also; qua , adv. here; chi, who (Italian) aussi, de plus, également, also; que , that, as, then, only, but, rel. pron. whom, that, which, what, que ; (French)	by which way, where, also whereby, or as far as	cea , Script N149, N254
					bwyd -dd [m], food;		

bharman [n] support, nourishment; tarpaNa [f], satiating, refreshing, comforting; pitu [n], drink; nourishment, food.	xorâk, food; xorâk, parvares, parvâr, nourishment (Persian)	jeza f], food (Belarus)	trofi, food (Greek) hajë, ushqim, të ngrëna, food; ushqim, ushqyerje, nourishment (Albanian)	cibus-i [m]; pascare, to feed	lluniaeth [m], food, nourishment, diet, repast; porthiant (porthiannau) [m], food, sustenance, support, forage; ymborth [m], food, board, diet, fare, repast, provisions (Welsh): cibo [m] food; cibare, to feed (Italian) nourrir, to feed; nouriture, alimentation [f], surety, guarantee, deposit (French)	food [<small><OE</small> foda], fodder [<small><OE</small> foddr], nourishment [<small><Lat. nutrio-</small> ire]	kebu (kebv), Script, Q829) [m],
x	har ânce, ânce, harce, whatever, pron.; barxi, andaki, yekcand, adj., andaki, pron. some (Persian)	sto, pron. what chtos, chtosci, pron. someone, somebody; niekatory, pron. some; niekalki, adv. several, some, few (Belarus) CEVÁSI, something (Romanian)	otidipote, whatever; kapoios, merikoi, peripou, some (Greek) aspak, fare, adv. ; cfarëdo, cilido, adj. whatever; disa, një, some, pron. (Albanian)	quacumque [- cunque], wherever, by whatever way	peth, adj. some, any; rhai, adj. some, pron. some ones; rhyw, adj. some, certain, any (Welsh) cheच्che (Italian) quelque (French)	prounoun, whatever, some	cek, Script Z64, Z648, Z1628 ceka, Script AV-5 cechasi (CEKASI), Script K-94, Script Z64, Z648, Z1628
adayīya, belonging to that or those	ka, kahe, who (Avestan) ke, ce kasi, who; ke, kodâm, which; ce, kodâm, ânce, what (Persian)	niekatory, pron. some; niekalki, adv. several, some, few (Belarus) cei, those (Romanian)	o opoios, poios, who; o opoios, poios, pou, which; ekeinos, oti, oste, that (Greek) që, that; cfarë, c, sa, adj. what (Albanian)	quae, any, some	pwy, sawl, a, who; pa, a, which; a, hwnnw (honna [f]), that; hwn (hon [f]), this; beth, pa, what (Welsh) alcuni; qualche, some (Italian) quelque (French)	any, some; relat. who, which, what, that	cei, Script Q65, K119, TC290
x	zirâ, because, conj. (Persian)	bo, conj. because, for; dziela, pron. because of, for; z -za, pron. because of (Belarus)"de aCEIA, because (Romanian)	epeidi, gjati, dioti, because (Greek) për arsyë të, sepse, nga që, because, conj. (Albanian)	quia	achos, conj. because; prep., because, for; cany (cans), conj. because, for; oblegid, conj. prep, because, for; oherwydd, prep., conj., because (Welsh) perche (Italian) parce que; car (French)	because [<small><ME</small> bi cause]	ceia, Script Z606, Z614, Z622, Z629
abhiyâcabhiyâc abhiyâc, to request, ask for, solicit	x	CERŞIM, we beg, we ask for (Romanian)	x	quaes-ere	x	ask for, seek for	CEISIN, BT- 2 CEISIM, CJ- 4
x	x	cel, those (Romanian)	ekeinoi, ekeines, ekeina, those (Greek) këta, këto, ato, pron. those (Albanian)	quegil, quel	hwnnw (honna; [f], hynny [n]), rheini, rheiny (Welsh) quel, quegli, quelli (Italian) ces, ceux-là, those; quel, what, which (French)	those	cel, Script R64, G-1, TC325
prAzu, adj., very quick, swift; tUrta, adj. quick, swift;	xik, hide [n], penhân kardan, pusidan, nahoftan,		krybo, krybomai, hide; tachys, grigoros, rapid; apokrypto,		celo, to hide, conceal, cloak, dissemble; cuddio, to hide,	to hide, to be swift, fast; speed [<small><OE</small> sped,	cela, Script AG-1; CELeRIM, Script, Z582; celi, Script Z180, Z197, Z263, Z357, Z412, Z421, Z1040,

senAjU, adj., swift as an arrow; sthag, sthagayati, pp. sthagita, to cover, hide, conceal; mluc , mlucati , to go to rest, hide behind, go down, set	to hide; fast, tond, cábok, adj.; tond, adv. fast; cábok, tondrow, arvand, swift, adj. (Persian)	chavac, kryc, to hide; chutki, sparki , adj. quick, rapid, fast (Belarus)	conceal (Greek) fsheh, mbaj të fshehtë, zhduk, fut, strukem, to hide; iatypëratyshëm, i shpejtë , adj. swift (Albanian)	celo-are , to hide; celer-eris , swift	conceal, cloak, mask; (Welsh) celere , adj. (Italian) ces, ceux-là, those; celer , to hide; célerité [f], speed , swiftness, alacrity (French)	success]; code [<Lat. codex (older caudex - dicis [m], trunk of a tree; transf. a book made from wooden tablets]	Z1337, Z1345; celo (celv), Script Z727, Z897, Z1203 celto (celtv), Script Q813—probably cel tv or, L. celator , a concealer, or Celtae arum , the Celts
apanidhā apanidhā , to place aside, hide, conceal	x	CHILER, cellar (Romanian)	x	celo-are , to hide; 2nd pers. pl. celatis ; cellarius-a-um , hidden celer-eris , swift	x	to hide, hidden	C CELATI , AG-7 CELeRIM , Z582
x	x	CELT, CELTUL, Celt; CELTU, old Romanian for Celt	x	Celtae-arum	x	Celts	celto (celtv), Script Q813
anurud , lament; zvas, zvasiti, zvasati, te, blow, bluster, hiss, whistle, snort, breathe, sigh; lap, lapAta (-te), chatter, prate, talk, lament, wail; kaj , kUjati , -te, make inarticulate sounds, cry, sing, moan, groan	nâle [n], nâlidan, to sigh; sugvâri, nâlâni, lamentation (Persian)	jencec , to moan (Belarus) gem, I, they groan, lament (Romanian)	thrino, bogko, bogkito, stenagmos, moan; thrino, klaio goera , lament (Greek) kërcitje, rënkim, ofshamë, groan [n], flas me rënkim, rënktoj, ofshaj, to groan (Albanian)	gemo , gemere , gemui , gemitum	griddfan, ochain, tuchan, to groan; gemere , (Italian) gémir (French)	to sigh, groan, moan, lament; of lions, to roar	cem , Script Z263, Z432, Z887, Z1192, Q701; cemo (cemv), Script K36
âhâraya , to dine, take food; viS, viveSTi, to stir, not rest, finish food, overcome, conquer; ghas, ghasi, to devour, swallow, eat; jaks, jaksiti , to eat, consume; saMbhojya adj. to be enjoyed or eaten; valbh, valbhate, to eat, taste; sAyamazana [m], evening meal, supper	sâm xordan, nahâr xordan, sâm dâdan, to dine; xordan, to eat (Persian)	jgsci , v. imp., zjesci , v. perf., to eat; zjadac , v. imp., zjgsci , v. perf. to eat (Belarus) cina, to dine (Romanian)	gevmatizo, dine; trogo, eat (Greek) ha darkë, ha drekë, bëj darkë, shtroj, to dine; darkë [n], supper (Albanian)	ceno-are	ciniawa , to dine, lunch (Welsh) cena [f], supper, (Italian) souper [m], supper (French)	to dine, to dine on, eat	cen , Script AL-8, TC150; ceni , Script AN-49; ceno (cenv), Script N216, K52
Dala, branch; zAkha adj., [f], branch, limb, arm, leg, finger ramification, species, sort; viTapa [m], branch, twig, bush; bhujā [m], arm, branch, trunk of an elephant, coil of a snake; Avrazcana, tree stump; vepres , twigs [<i>Rig Veda</i> Book IX.3]	sâxe , so'be, branch; tarke, twig (Persian)	haljina [f], branch, twig; pien [m] trunk (Belarus) saka , forked branch; vitis, tree limb (Baltic-Sudovian) cep , the tap of a wine barrel cepe, onions (Romanian)	ypokatastima, kldos, parakladi, branch; (Greek) Sdege (bot), filial, linjë, fushë (fig); lemë (fig); mëngë, degëzim, përrua branch (Albanian)	ramus-i [m], bough, branch, twig; stipes itis [m] a log, stump, tree-trunk, branch, post, club; separo-are, to separate, consider separately; pila-ae [f], a pillar, pier, bookstall	ban-nau [m.f.], peak, corner, quarter, arm, branch, verse; braich , breichiau [f], arm, branch; cainc, cangau, ceinciau [f], branch, arm, bough, limb; cangen, gangehennau, cangau [f], branch, bough; colfen-ni, nau [f], bough, branch, tree pill-ion [m], bit of poetry, snatch of son, branch, post, defence (Welsh) ceppo [m] stump, log, pine-	branch [<LLat. branca , paw], stump, club	cep , Script Z737; cepe , Script Z709? Q162 cepen , Script Z656, Z665, Z709, Z1139, Z1250, Z1359, M74 cepi , Script L31, MS18; cepis ; Script Z35; see

					stock, beams, stock; ramo [m], branch (Italian) cep [m] vine stock; cépage , vine plant; branche [f], branch (French)		Note (2)
x	x	x	x	x	x	name, possibly the Greek god Cepheus	Cephes , Script N469 Cephii , Script N607, N638; Kephes , Script Q406
vilApa [m], lamentation; zvas , zvasiti , zvasati , te , blow, bluster, hiss, whistle, snort, breathe, sigh; lap, lapAa (-te), chatter, prate, talk, lament, wail; kaj.kUjati , -te, make inarticulate sounds, cry, sing, moan, groan; niryāc , to beg or solicit from, entreat, ask, request; prayāc , to ask for, beg, solicit, request to ask for , beg , solicit , requestniryāc	nimraomnô [ni mrû], to speak submissively, to declare, to address, wail (Avestan) gerye kardan, geristan, ask rixtan, to weep (Persian)	lament , lamentowac , oplakiwac, lament (Polish) asarat, to weep (Baltic-Sudovian) cere , to ask for, beg (Romanian)	khaso, dakryzo, stazo, to weep (Greek) qaj , vajtoj , to weep (Albanian)	queror , queri , questo ; to bewail, lament; mendicare , to ask feverishly cero-are , to cover with wax	marwnad-au [f], lament, elegy, dirge; alaethu, to lament; cwynfan , to complain, lament; cwyvno , cwynfan to complain, lament, bewail, whine; galarnadu, to bewail, lament; galaru, to mourn, grieve, lament; caoidh [f], weeping, lamentation; caoidh , va. weep, mourn, bewail (Scott) lamentare , vt. to lament; demandare , to ask, pregare , chiedere , to beg (Italian) lamentar , to lament; demander , to ask; prier , mendier , to beg (French)	to bewail, lament [<Lat. lamentor -ari , to weep, wail, lament], whine [<OE hwinan , to make a whizzing sound]; mourn [<OE murman]	cere , Script Z133; ceren , Script Z665, Z737, Z755, Z769 ceres , Script N505, N563; ceri , Z665, AF-10; ceris , AN32, SM-3, Script Z665
x	x	x	x	Ceres-eris	x	Ceres, goddess of agriculture; transf. bread, grain, corn	ceris , AN32, SM-3
prakara , m. heap, multitude; cayana, heap, pile; stupa [m] agnicaya , heap or mass of fireagnicayaagnicaya	dowr gereftan, hambastan, to encircle; dâyere , farvand, cambar, circle [n]; tude, kope, poste, heap [n]; angostar, halqe [n], zang zadan, to ring (Persian)	gromadzić, hałda , kupa, mnostwo, sterta, heap; kola, kolo, krag, obwod, sfery, zakreslic okrag, circle (Polish) akruzac, v. imp., akruzyc, v. perf. to surround [mil.] (Belarus) grandis, preiperstas, ring (Baltic-Sudovian) CERNEA , CERNIA , name (Romanian)	soros, sorevo, syssorevo, heap; daktycidi, palaistra, koudounisma, koudounizo, ring (Greek) turrë , head; rrethoj, përqarkoj , to surround (Albanian)	acervo-are , to heap up acervus-i [m], heap	curnennu , to heap, stack; pentyrro , to heap, pile, accumulate, amass (Welsh) curnenu , curnenn , to heap, stack; amgylchu, amgylch, to surround, encircle, compass, encompass; tyrru , to surround amgarn-au [m.f.], metal circle, ferrule, ring cârñ [m.] a heap, pile, va. heap, pile (Scott) cernere , to choose, sort (Italian) cerne [m.] ring, circle; cerner , to surround (French)	encircle [<Lat. circus-i , ring], heap [<OE hëap] Cernie, a family name?	cernie (heaps, tumuli?), Script Q19, Q23
atisamdheya ; easily settled; vivAda [m], dispute;	gozârdan, to decide; yaqin,		amfisbito, to	certo-are , certus-	amau, amheu, to doubt, suspect, dispute, contest, question, query, discredit; sicr, adj. sure, certain, secure		cert , Script

vad, vadati, -te, to speak, raise the voice, sing, sound, dispute; sunizcita adj., well determined or quite certain; kRtanizcaya adj. convinced, certain, sure; resolute, determined to	pârei, ostovâr, adj., ostovâr [n], certain; cuno cerâ, peykâr, câles, ksmakes, dispute [n], setize kardan, to dispute (Persian)	dyskutowac , dysputa , spierac sie, spor, dispute (Polish) cert , I brawl (Romanian)	dispute (Greek) diskutoj , debatoj , polemizoj , to dispute; adv. vendosur, decided (Albanian)	um , adj. settled, decided, certain, sure; disputo-are , to debate, dispute, inquire	(Welsh) certaich , va. rectify, adjust, put to rights; ceartas [m] (Scott) certo [m] adj. certain., disputare (Italian) certain , adj. certain; disputer , discuter , polémique (French)	to settle by contest, dispute [<Lat. dipsuto-are], control; certain [<OFr. certain]	R565, R574; See PVLVMiK (polumik) Script Au79, Au99
x	x	x	x	x	x	Cerun, herdsman of Spain whose cattle were stolen by Hercules	CERUN (CERVN) CERUN (CERVN) , PH-3
mithyA, adv. wrongly, falsely, in vain; With {brU, vac}, etc. speak falsely, tell a lie; kaitava [f], deceit, fraud, lie; asant, not existing, unreal, untruth, lie	doruq [n], doruq goftan, derâz kasidan, xâbidan, to lie (Persian)	chljusic , to lie, tell lies; chljusnia [f], lie; fals [f], falsehood [f], mang [f], lie, untruth (Belarus)	pseudomai, leo psemata, xaplonoi, briskomai, psema, lie (Greek) falsitet , ide e gabuar, pavërtetësi, falsehood; falsifikoj , shtrembëroj, to falsify (Albanian)	mentior-iri	celwyddo, to lie, tell lies, fib, equivocate, prevaricate (Welsh) mentire (Italian) gésir (French)	to lie?	kes , Script N453, N563
zI, zlyate, fall, cease, perish; visarjana, cessation, end, letting go; sRj, sRjati, -te, sarjati {prati} send forth, give up, resign, yield, cease	ist, adj., ist, istgâh, [n], istâdan, bâzistâdan, band âvardan, to stop (Persian)	prpynak [m], to halt, stop; prypyniacca , v. imp., prypynicca , v. perf., to stop; spyniacca , vi. imp., spynicca , v. perf., stop, come to a standstill; spyniac , v. perf., spynic , v. imp. stop, bring to a standstill (Belarus) stabbit (Baltic Sudovian)	stamatto, pavo, cease; apofero, parago, apoaido, apodos, kerdos, sodeia, yield; stasi, stamatima , stop (Greek) mbaroj , pushoj, ndëpres , to stop (Albanian)	ceso-are	peidio, peidi, to cease, stop, desist, refrain, forbear, remit (Welsh) gëill , yield, submit, obey (Scott) cessare (Italian) cesser (French)	to stop [<Lat. stuppe , to stop with a tow; Gk, stuppe , tow], cease, yield	ces , Script TC327, AD-1; cesa , Script Z1265, Z1310; ceso (cesv) , Script Z489, TC170, TC298, F-13, AG-1, Q661, Q692, Q726, Q745, Q847, R661
x	har, har yek, har kodâm, adj., har, har yek, har kodâm, pron. each; har, harme, harkas, adj., har, harkas, pron. every; hamekas, harnekas, harke, harkas, everyone (Persian)	kozny , pron. every, each (Belarus) cest , each, this one (Romanian)	kathenas, each, everyone; kathe , every (Greek) cdo , secili , adj. each; gjiithkush , secili , pron. each; cdo , kushdo , gjiithkush , everyone (Albanian)	quisque , quaeque	pob, adj., each, every; pawb, everyone, all, popeth [m], everything (Welsh) ciascuno , ogni, ognuno, each, pron. (Italian) chaque , each, every adj., chacun, pron. (French)	each, every, everyone, everything	cesk , Script N311, N378, Q171, R381, R554, R581, R584
x	in, adj., pron., this; (Persian)	hety, pron. = toj, this, that (Belarus) CEȘTI , this, these (Romanian)	aftos, afti, afto, this; aftoi, aftes, afta, these (Greek) këta , këto , these (Albanian)	hic , haec , hoc	hwn [m], hon [f], hyn [n], this; hynny, those (Welsh) questo , pron. [m], this one, questi , queste [m.f., pl.] (Italian) ce , cet , cette , demonstr. adj., (French)	this, these	cesti , Script N590, N676, N711, N805, R248, R439, R474, R521, R565, R584
			eirinodikis,		ymholiad-au [m], ymofyn-ion [m], inquiry; ustus-iaid		

adhikRta adj. placed at the head, appointed; [m], superintendent, magistrate, official; adhikaraNika [m], judge or magistrate.	jostoju [n], jostoju kardan, quest (Persian)	sukac, to look for, seek (Belarus)	dikastis, magistrate; zito, parakalo, aitasi, paraklisi, ask, request (Greek) gjyqtar, gjykatës, anëtar i magjistratit, qytetar, zyrtar (Albanian)	quaestor-oris, magistrate, quaeso-ere, to seek for, ask for	[m], justice, magistrate; ynad-on [m], judge, justice, magistrate, consul (Welsh) inchiesta [f], inquiry (Italian) quëter, to go in quest of, beg; quëteur-oer, collection-taker (French)	magistrate [Lat. magistratus-us, m.]; to seek for, ask for; justice [<Lat. iustitia-ae [f], justice, equity	cestor (cestvr), Script R164, G9
niradh, to deliver up, surrender; guNI, to submit or yield to; labh, labhate (ti & lambhate), get, obtain, receive, procure, cede, surrender, yield; sampradā, to give completely up, surrender	sepordan, to surrender (Persian)	paddacca, to surrender (Belarus) CEDAU, I, they surrender (Romanian)	parachoro, grant; paradosi, paradidomai, surrender (Greek) jap, dorëztoj, prodhoj, lë, trëgoj, to yield (Albanian)	cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum	gildio, to yield, forgo, relinquish; ildio, to yield; rhoi, rhoddi, dyro, rhotho, to give, bestow, yield, confer, grant, impart, put, ascribe; ymroddi (ymroi), to apply oneself, devote oneself, yield, resign, surrender (Welsh) cedere to cede, yield, surrender, give in (Italian) cèder, to give up, yield, give away (French) pai, to go (Hittite)	to go, proceed, to turn out, happen, fall to the lot of a person, retire, grant, yield	ceto (cetv), Script N311, N378, Q162
uccasaMzaya, standing above (star); tar, star; stR, star	star, stara [-], strām (Avestan) setāre, axtar, star (Persian)	zorka [f], star (Belarus) lauksend, star (Baltic-Sudovian)	asteri, protagonistis, protagonisto (Greek) yll (Albanian)	stella-ae [f]	seren (Welsh) étoille [f] (French) stella [f] (Italian) Sittar, a star, (Hittite)	star	x
maanava (man) maanavaH	mashim [mashya] naire (Avestan) mard, kas, kârgar, man (Persian)	covek, cove"cji mu"skarac (Serbo-Croatian) muzycyna [m] calaviek [m] (Belarus) zmane (Baltic-Sudovian)	andras (Greek) burrëri, nuerëzim, mankind (Albanian)	homo-inis; ver, veri	dyn-ion [m], man, person, fellow, folk, folks; gwr, man, husband; (Welsh) fear (Scott) den (Breton) meri mireñ, man, a warrior? (Lycian) uomo [m] (Italian) homme [m] (French)	man; see man (were) viri above	x
ayasaH (m)	ayangañnaca [ayangañna] (Avestan) āhan, otu [n], otu kasidan, to make iron (Persian)	gvo"zdje, pegla (Serbo-Croatian) zaleza (Belarus)	sideros, sidero (Greek) hekur (Albanian)	ferrum-i	hearn (hevrn-au) [m], (Welsh) ferro [m] (Italian) fer [m] iron, sword (French)	iron [<OE isern]	x
dantaH	dandān, dandāne, dande [n] tooth (Persian)	zub, zubac (Serbo-Croatian) zub [m] (Belarus) dantis (Baltic-Sudovian)	donti (Greek) dhëmb (Albanian)	dens, dentis	dant (daint), dannedd [m], tooth, fang (Welsh) fiacaill-lan; deud [m] the teeth (Scott) dente [m] (Italian) dent [f] (French)	tooth [<OE toth]	x

Notes:

* Hittite words from www.utexas.edu

(1) from: <http://www.verbix.com/documents/etruscan/dravidian.htm#intr>; regarding the word, capra:

"Only the finding of the true source of Etruscan can definitively settle the vexing problem of which textual words are actually members of that tongue or are borrowings from other tongues or wrongly ascribed to it by the authorities whence they were extracted. For instance, Herodotus affirms that the word kapra ("goat") is Etruscan, though it is now known to be the Latin capra for sure. How many errors such as this actually affect the many words assumed to be Etruscan by the ancient Classical authors? And these are by far the majority of words included in the more extensive "Etruscan" glossaries, which often fail to explicitly mention this controversial, unreliable origin."

(2) Twigs are an important part of the 650 pages of hymns of the Rig Veda, since it is by means of two sticks that the ancient sages of the Rig Veda were able to make their fire (as well as the fire within their homes). Agni, the god of fire, is the central figure

of the Rig Veda. The fire is considered the messenger of men and gods (like the Greek god Hermes). But unlike Hermes Agni was self-begotten, since it had been observed that lightning, a form of Agni, is self-begotten. Connected to fire is the sun, the god Sura, and the dawn, the goddess Usas. A form of the sun god is Mitra (Persian, Mithra). Associated with the lightning was thunder, which was the weapon of the supreme god, Indra (who was like the Greek god Zeus, Roman god Jupiter, Etruscan god Tinia). Worship, or sacrifice, was conducted three times a day: dawn, noon, and sunset. From the weight of the hymns in the *Rig Veda* the dawn ceremony was no doubt the most important, setting the appeal for the coming day's wealth. The dawn ceremony for the Etruscans was no doubt the most important with respect to the augurs, as seen in the [Divine Mirror.html](#). Wealth in cattle, children, and booty from raids was the predominate thing for which the Aryan people prayed, arranged in a circle:

(*Rig Veda* Book VIII.86)

11. Bards joined in song to Indra so that he
might drink the Soma juice,
The Lord of Light, that he whose laws
stand fast might aid with power and
with the help he gives
12. The holy sages form a ring, looking and
singing to the Ram [Indra]
Inciters, full of vigour, not to be deceived,
are with the chanters, nigh to hear.

According to the *Rig Veda* the [original] Hindu pantheon includes 33 gods. The location of the initial five tribes invading the Indus region of ancient India, now Eastern Pakistan and Western India, initially included the upper reaches of the river Sarasvati. The river was a supreme goddess in her own right. The drainage basin of the Sarasvati is now desert and an area of the Harappan civilization. The Sarasvati can be viewed by a satellite photograph as a dry river bed system. It reaches from the Punjab, east of the Sutlej river (mentioned in the *Rig Veda*), toward the Gulf of Kutch on the Arabian Sea. The people that attacked the cities of this area (some forts had "metal," Sanskrit, "ayas," walls), fighting for booty in terms of cattle, horses, slaves and gold, were Indo-Europeans. Because of the time in which they were conducting their cattle raids, what is recorded in the *Rig Veda* may have a bearing upon Etruscan practices. The frequent use of the word, "ayas," which could mean "copper / bronze" or "iron" according to Vedic scholars, suggests that the invaders were Iron Age people, dating more into the period 1,200 B.C. to 850 B.C., making them contemporaries of the Etruscans and other Iron Age peoples who during that period were migrating. Currently scholars believe that the *Rig Veda* was from a period of time ~ 1,500 B.C., and some argue that the speakers of Sanskrit originated in India and migrated eastward and westward. However, this theory is controverted by the *Rig Veda*, the oldest Sanskrit document, which shows an evolving tradition, initially focused on cattle raids on the order of the Irish epic, *T'ain Bo Cuailange*, and the attempts to defend themselves against the brown-skinned peoples of the region. A frequent epithet of Indra describes him as "fair-skinned," contrasting him and his Aryans with the brown-skinned, goddess indiginous peoples of the Sarasvati region. What determined whether one was goddess was whether the people practiced a ritual centered in what can be called a "Banquet of the Gods." The banquet included the offering of cows, horses and a juice called Soma. The cattle being offered at the three banquets of the gods were tied to a pillar or stake called the *Vanaspati* (*Rig Veda* IX.V. 10). The ritual included the purification of the *Vanaspati* with Soma. This is what the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* says about Soma:

"Soma, in ancient Indian cult worship, an unidentified plant, the juice of which was a fundamental offering of the Vedic sacrifices. The stalks of the plant were pressed between stones, and the juice was filtered through sheep's wool and then mixed with water and milk. After first being offered as a libation to the gods, the remainder of the soma was consumed by the priests and the sacrificer. It was highly valued for its exhilarating, probably hallucinogenic, effect. The personified deity Soma was the "master of plants," the healer of disease, and the bestower of riches.

The soma cult exhibits a number of similarities to the corresponding haoma cult of the ancient Iranians and is suggestive of shared beliefs among the ancient Indo-Europeans in a kind of elixir of the gods. Like haoma, the soma plant grows in the mountains, but its true origin is believed to be heaven, whence it was brought to earth by an eagle. The pressing of soma was associated with the fertilizing rain, which makes possible all life and growth."

Soma was a golden-brown color, probably made from hemp, and in the rite around a circular fire altar was strewn carefully cut grass (possibly hemp). The juice was pressed between two rocks into a large wooden vat and from the vat, called a *dronakalasa*, the Soma – which may have been fermented, since the *Rig Veda* refers to it expanding or growing – was poured from pitchers through a woolen cloth, called a strainer, and the pure fluid was then mixed with milk. At some point the Soma is mixed with water, honey, barley and curds and lastly milk. The text refers to Soma as "meath" (mead), and most of the instructions for making it are in the *Rig Veda* Book IX, Ralph T. H Griffith's translation. Bits of the process are scattered throughout the *Rig Veda*.

Those who were goddess did not participate in the Soma rite. However, as one gets deeper into the *Rig Veda*, one can see the five tribes of Aryans becoming more settled, to the extent that their hymns focused on getting protection of the gods against internicine warfare. Early in the *Rig Veda* it is clear that a barbarian is not favored by the gods. But then, in Book VIII the priests (Brahmins) sing about issues involving battles between Soma worshippers. Who is more favored? The most favored would be those who are more generous with their offerings. The more cattle you offer the more the gods give you. The gods frown on the niggardly. And of course a niggardly offering would not be well received from the priests who lived off of the offerings.

Indra is always available to defend the sincere worshipper from his chariot, driven by two bay steeds. He is the defender of herds, like Cúchulainn, the Celtic hero of the great cattle-raid, the *T'ain Bo Cuailange*. Like Cúchulainn, Indra and other Hindu gods have the ability to morph, but Cúchulainn did have some interesting feats that stretched the imagination a bit more than Indra did, in my opinion. Indra the dragon killer shares a heritage seen in other Indo-European heroes, such as the German *Siegfried* and English *Beowolf*.

Drinking mead is part of an old Indo-European ritual and the mead, an alcoholic beverage fermented with honey and water, certainly aquired more than an alcoholic kick to it in India (probably containing in its brew marijuana from the hemp). Barley was probably the main grain from which mead was made, as was the case with Soma. The ritual represented in Etruscan banquet scenes is probably mead made out of wine, perhaps like the later Roman *mulsum*, or *mulse*.

Within the Etruscan banquet scenes are icons such as an altar, the passing of a small stick or wand, offering an egg, and the depiction of horses, and it may be that bay or red colored horses are the choice of the Etruscan riders in the afterlife. The blue-grey colors, as in Hindu pictures, deal with death, the otherworld, *Erebus*. Unlike the view of the *Rig Veda*, of praying for long-life – not addressing a world after death – the Etruscans focused completely on the 'hereafter,' more on the same level as the Egyptians, as can be seen in their murals.

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