SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL
Detecting contact in language trees: a Bayesian phylogenetic model with horizontal transfer

S1 The `contacTrees` model

The `contacTrees` model is defined by the following posterior distribution (cf. main article, Equation 5):

$$\mathrm{P}(T, \mathcal{C}, Z, \beta, \Gamma, \theta_X, \theta_T \mid X) \propto \overbrace{\mathrm{P}(X \mid T, \mathcal{C}, Z, \theta_X)}^{\text{likelihood}} \cdot \overbrace{\mathrm{P}(Z \mid \mathcal{C}, \beta)}^{\text{borrowing prior}} \cdot \overbrace{\mathrm{P}(\mathcal{C} \mid T, \Gamma)}^{\text{contact prior}} \tag{1}$$

$$\cdot \mathrm{P}(T \mid \theta_T) \cdot \mathrm{P}(\beta, \Gamma, \theta_X, \theta_T) \tag{2}$$

In this section, we describe aspects of the likelihood and the contact prior in more detail.

S1.1 Contact Prior

The contact prior is defined by a Poisson process, i.e. a continuous random process with a contact edges appearing over time at a specific rate γ (the contact rate). We propose two models of how this rate can define a prior over the tree: the linear contact prior and the quadratic contact prior. We explain the quadratic contact prior first since it seems mathematically very natural. Later, we will argue why the linear contact prior is more appropriate for most applications.

Quadratic contact prior. Since a contact edge always involves two languages – a donor and a receiver – it seems plausible to assume a specific rate of contact for each pair of languages. Consequently, the number of expected contact edges in a time interval would grow quadratically with the number of lineages at that time. More precisely, we enumerate the intervals between the internal nodes in a tree from the root to the leaves by $i \in \{2, \ldots, n\}$, assuming for simplicity that the leaves are all contemporary. Since we start the enumeration at 2, i also represents the number of lineages in each interval. We further denote the length of the i-th interval by τ_i and the contact edges in the i-th interval by $\mathcal{C}_i$. The probability of observing $\mathcal{C}_i$ is then given by:

$$\mathrm{P}(\mathcal{C}_i \mid \gamma, T) = \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}_i|} e^{-\gamma \tau_i i(i-1)} \tag{3}$$

This Poisson process implicitly defines a uniform distribution over the height of the edges and the donor- and receiver-lineages within interval i. Taking the product over all intervals gives the full density of the contact prior:

$$\mathrm{P}(\mathcal{C} \mid \gamma, T) = \prod_{i=2}^{n} \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}_i|} e^{-\gamma \tau_i i(i-1)} \tag{4}$$

$$= \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}|} \prod_{i=2}^{n} e^{-\gamma \tau_i i(i-1)} \tag{5}$$

$$= \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}|} e^{-\gamma \sum_{i=2}^{n} \tau_i i(i-1)} \tag{6}$$

The sum in Equation 6 can be interpreted as the length of all possible pairs of lineages in the tree and we denote it by $L^{(2)} = \sum_{i=2}^{n} \tau_i i(i-1)$. This allows us to conveniently write the prior as

$$\mathrm{P}(\mathcal{C} \mid \gamma, T) = \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}|} e^{-\gamma L^{(2)}} \tag{7}$$

and the number of contact edges follows the Poisson distribution

$$\mathrm{P}(\,|\mathcal{C}|\,|\,\gamma, T\,) = \frac{\left(\gamma L^{(2)}\right)^{|\mathcal{C}|} e^{-\gamma L^{(2)}}}{|\mathcal{C}|!} \tag{8}$$

The expected value of this Poisson distribution is $\Gamma = \gamma L^{(2)}$. In practice, we recommend to parameterise the prior in terms of the expected number of edges since it avoids a dependency between the number of contact edges and the time scale of the tree:

$$\mathrm{P}(\,|\mathcal{C}|\,|\,\Gamma\,) = \frac{\Gamma^{|\mathcal{C}|} e^{-\Gamma}}{|\mathcal{C}|!} \tag{9}$$

Linear contact prior. As the lineages increase with every interval, the quadratic growth prior leads to many very recent contact edges and very few edges close to the root, which may be undesirable. We think the geographical structure of languages (or other types of taxa) leads to the plausible assumption that contact only increases linearly with the number of lineages. Let us assume that two languages need to be near another to be in contact. We suppose further that each language can only be near a certain constant number of other languages. In that case, each language's potential number of contacts is also bounded by that constant. Finally, a constant number of contacts per language implies that the total number of contact edges grows linearly with the number of languages.

The definition of the prior only changes slightly under these different assumptions: instead of $i(i+1)$ possible contacts in the i-th interval, the prior only allows for ai possible contacts for some constant a. The resulting prior is defined as:

$$\mathrm{P}(\,\mathcal{C}\,|\,\gamma, T\,) = \prod_{i=2}^{n} \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}_i|} e^{-\gamma \tau_i a i} \tag{10}$$

$$= \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}|} e^{-\gamma a \sum_{i=2}^{n} \tau_i i} \tag{11}$$

In this case, the sum in the exponent can be interpreted as the tree length $L = \sum_{i=2}^{n} \tau_i i$. Again, we can write the expected number of contact edges as a Poisson distribution with mean $\Gamma = \gamma L$:

$$\mathrm{P}(\,|\mathcal{C}|\,|\,\gamma, T\,) = \frac{(\gamma L)^{|\mathcal{C}|}\, e^{-\gamma L}}{|\mathcal{C}|!} = \frac{\Gamma^{|\mathcal{C}|} e^{-\Gamma}}{|\mathcal{C}|!} \tag{12}$$

In the case study, we use the linear contact prior, but both options are available in the `contacTrees` package.

S1.2 Likelihood and word trees

For a `contacTrees` analysis, we have to define the units of borrowing, data in blocks of sites that are assumed to be borrowed together. In the case of lexical phylogenies, we call these blocks words and denote the set of all words by $\mathcal{W}$. For each word $w \in \mathcal{W}$, we denote the corresponding data by X_w. The whole data set is defined by $X = \{X_w | w \in \mathcal{W}\}$. The `contacTrees` likelihood can be computed as a product of standard tree likelihoods over all words:

$$\mathrm{P}(\,X\,|\,T, \mathcal{C}, Z, \theta_X\,) = \prod_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \mathrm{P}(\,X_w\,|\,\tau_w, \theta_X\,)\,, \tag{13}$$

where τ_w is the word tree for word w and θ_X are all parameters of the tree likelihood, including the substitution model parameters and branch rates.

The main article explains that the word trees are derived from the language tree T, the contact edges $\mathcal{C}$ and the borrowing indicators Z. Here we give detailed instruction for how this derivation works. The implementation can be found in `https://github.com/NicoNeureiter/contacTrees/blob/master/src/contactrees/MarginalTree.java`.

The word tree of a word $w \in \mathcal{W}$ is a function of the language tree T, the contact edges $\mathcal{C}$ and the borrowing indicators $Z_{\cdot,w}$. The generative process describing the development of the word w is a simple modification of a standard phylogenetic model. At the root, the word is in a specific unknown state. Over time the state changes in a continuous-time Markov chain, i.e. it has a continuous – potentially varying – chance to switch to a different state. At each node in the tree, a branch splits into two. Both branches continue the Markov process independently. Additionally, w is affected by a set of contact edges $\mathcal{C}_w = \{c \in \mathcal{C} | Z_{c,w} = 1\}$. At each contact edge $(l_1, l_2, t) \in \mathcal{C}_w$, the state of w is copied from l_1

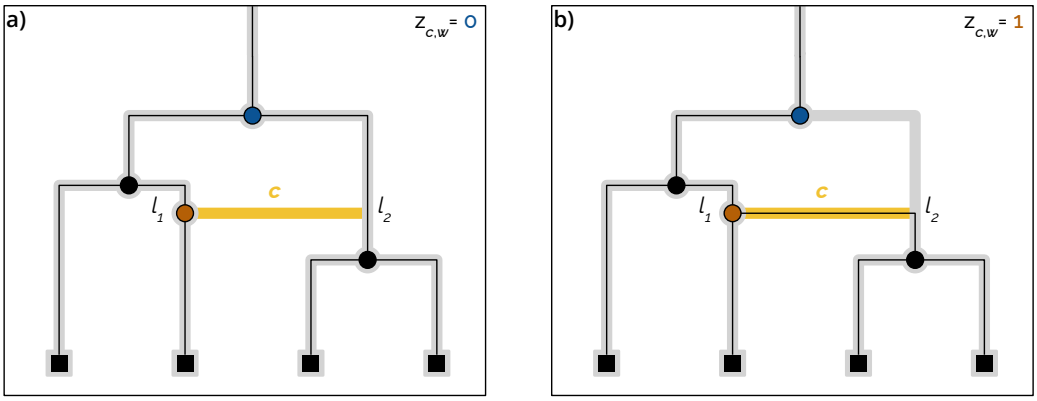

Figure S1: The language tree (bold grey line) and word tree for word w (thin black line) in an example with one contact edge $c = (l_1, l_2, t)$. The edge c defines two possible word trees: a) w is not borrowed at c, and the word tree follows the language tree. b) w is borrowed, and the word tree follows the contact edge c. The changes leading up to the edge on branch l_2 do not affect the data for this word and hence the branch is unobserved for w (grey line with black line missing).

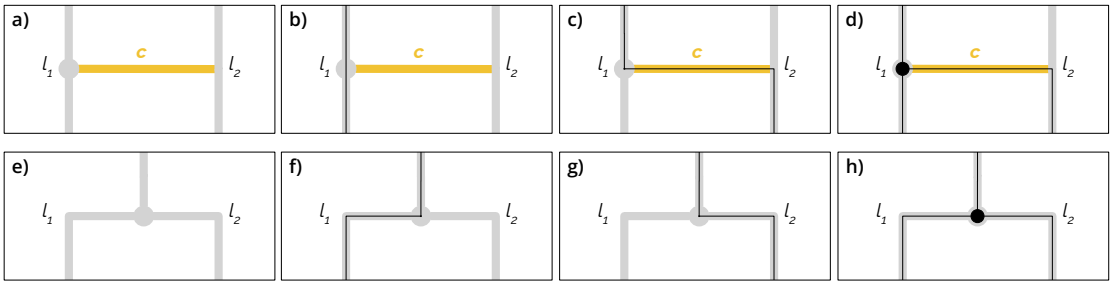

Figure S2: Contact edges and language tree splits both lead to a split in the word tree if the lineages below – l_1 and l_2 – are observed (d and h). If only the receiver, l_2, is observed below a contact edge, the contact edge above the donor becomes observed instead (c). Otherwise, the word tree is neither affected by the contact edge nor the language tree split (a,b,e,f,g).

to l_2 at time t. This copied state overshadows everything that happened on the branch l_2 leading up to the contact event. The overshadowed branch above l_2 is replaced by a coalescence with the branch l_1. Hence, we can still describe the history of a word as a tree, as illustrated in Figure S1.

To construct the word tree τ_w, we need to be aware of possible interactions between contact edges. Vaughan et al. (2017) present an efficient way to do this. The idea is to keep track of all active lineages in the word tree. Starting from the leaves of the tree we go backwards in time through the language tree splits and contact edges sorted by height. Contact edges that do not affect w (i.e. where $Z_{c,w} = 0$) can be entirely ignored for the construction of τ_w. The ones that do affect w (i.e. where $Z_{c,w} = 1$), are treated the same way as a split in the language tree. Both represent a possible split in the word tree. However, this split might be unobserved if at least one of the involved lineages is unobserved, requiring further checks.

Since we order events by height, we always start at the leaves. Each leaf in the language tree is also a leaf in the word tree, which is why they are added to the set of active lineages. At each potential split, i.e. a contact edge or a split in the language tree, we check whether both potential child nodes resulting from the split are part of the active lineages. If both are, the split is added to the word tree. If only one or none of the child nodes is active, there is no split in the word tree. Eventually, the last event that replaces two active lineages by one defines the root of the marginal tree. This procedure is described step-by-step in the pseudo-code in Algorithm 1.

S2 MCMC operators

We use MCMC sampling to draw samples from the posterior distribution. The `contacTrees` model includes additional parameters compared to standard phylogenetic models: The contact edges $\mathcal{C}$ and the

Algorithm 1 MarginalTree(T, $\mathcal{C}$, $Z_{\cdot,w}$)

$\mathcal{C}_w \leftarrow \{c \in \mathcal{C} | Z_{c,w} = 1\}$
$\mathcal{E} \leftarrow \mathcal{C}_w \cup$ nodes(T)
$\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \{\}$ ▷ Keep track of active lineages in a set of (key, value) pairs.
▷ Keys are nodes in T; Values are nodes in τ.
$\tau \leftarrow$ EmptyTree()
for e **in** sortedByHeight$(\mathcal{E})$ **do**
    if e is a leaf node **then**
        Add new leaf node n to τ
        $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{A} \cup \{(e, n)\}$
        continue
    else if e is an internal node **then**
        $(l_1, l_2) \leftarrow$ children(e)
        $t \leftarrow$ height(e)
    else if e is a contact edge **then**
        $(l_1, l_2, t) \leftarrow e$
    if $\exists\, n_1, n_2 \in$ nodes$(\tau) : (l_1, n_1) \in \mathcal{A} \wedge (l_2, n_2) \in \mathcal{A}$ **then**
        ▷ Both lineages are active (Fig. S2 d and h)
        Add new node n with height t and children n_1, n_2 to τ.
        $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{A} \cup \{(e, n)\}$ ▷ Add new active lineage
        $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{A} \setminus \{(l_1, n_1), (l_2, n_2)\}$ ▷ Remove old active lineages
    else if $\exists\, n_1 \in$ nodes$(\tau) : (l_1, n_1) \in \mathcal{A}$ **then**
        ▷ Only lineage l_1 is active (Fig. S2 b and f)
        if e is a node **then**
            $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{A} \cup \{(e, n_1)\} \setminus \{(l_1, n_1)\}$ ▷ Fig. S2 f
    else if $\exists\, n_2 \in$ nodes$(\tau) : (l_2, n_2) \in \mathcal{A}$ **then**
        ▷ Only lineage l_2 is active (Fig. S2 c and g)
        if e is a node **then**
            $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{A} \cup \{(e, n_2)\} \setminus \{(l_2, n_2)\}$ ▷ Fig. S2 g
        else if e is a contact edge **then**
            $\mathcal{A} \leftarrow \mathcal{A} \cup \{(l_1, n_2)\} \setminus \{(l_2, n_2)\}$ ▷ Fig. S2 c
return τ

borrowing indicators Z. These parameters require custom MCMC operators, which are implemented in the `contacTrees` packages. Further parameters in the priors, like Γ or β, can be estimated too, but they do not require custom operators. Standard MCMC operators for real-valued parameters (like the `ScaleOperator` or the `RealRandomWalkOperator` available in BEAST 2) can be readily used in these cases. The added MCMC operators fall into three categories: 1) tree operators, 2) contact edge operators and 3) borrowing operators. We briefly explain each new operator below.

The MCMC algorithm samples from a target distribution $\pi(\theta)$ by iteratively proposing new states according to proposal distributions $q(\theta'|\theta)$. In our case, θ is the set of all model parameters, and the target distribution is the posterior distribution $\mathrm{P}(\,\theta|X\,)$ of the `contacTrees` model (main article, Equation 5). The proposal distribution is chosen randomly from a set of transition operators in BEAST 2. Each proposal is accepted with probability $\alpha(\theta'|\theta)$ and rejected otherwise, ensuring that this iterative process converges to the target distribution. The acceptance probability is defined by:

$$\alpha(\theta'|\theta) = \min\left(1, \frac{\pi(\theta')}{\pi(\theta)} h(\theta'|\theta)\right) \tag{14}$$

Here, $h(\theta'|\theta)$ is the Hastings-Green factor (HGF) for the proposal distribution. The HGF compensates for potentially asymmetric proposal probabilities.

As a basis for this section, we introduce some additional formal notation. As defined in the main article, `contacTrees` seeks to find a language tree T and contact edges $\mathcal{C}$. The language tree $T = (V, E, \mathbf{t})$ is defined by nodes V, direct edges between the nodes E – where $\langle l_1, l_2\rangle \in E$ implies that l_1 is the parent of l_2 in the tree – and node heights $\mathbf{t} = \{t_l | l \in V\}$.

S2.1 Borrowing operators

Borrowing operators pick a random contact edge $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and randomly change the corresponding borrowing events $Z_{c,w}$ for some words $w \in \mathcal{W}$. If $\mathcal{C}$ is empty, the operator is immediately rejected. Otherwise, there are two variants for re-sampling $Z_{c,\cdot}$: 1) a naive random walk operator which samples each $Z_{c,w}$ from the prior or 2) a Gibbs operator which samples $Z_{c,w}$ from the conditional posterior distribution.

Naive borrowing operator. The simplest way to propose a new $Z_{c,w}$ is to sample it from the prior:

$$q(Z'_{c,w}|\theta) = \mathrm{P}\big(\, Z'_{c,w}\,\big) = \beta^{Z'_{c,w}}(1-\beta)^{1-Z'_{c,w}} \tag{15}$$

Since the operator is symmetric this way, the HGF is $h(Z'_{c,w}|Z_{c,w}) = 1$.

Gibbs borrowing operator. Due to the high dimensionality of Z, the naive borrowing operator is highly inefficient and will need many attempts to propose suitable borrowings. We introduce a Gibbs operator for this purpose, which samples $Z_{c,w}$ from the conditional posterior distribution:

$$q(Z'_{c,w}|\theta) = \mathrm{P}\big(\, Z'_{c,w} \,\big|\, T, \mathcal{C}, X, Z_{\bar{c},w}, \theta_X\,\big) = \frac{\mathrm{P}\big(\, X \,\big|\, T, \mathcal{C}, Z'_{\cdot,w}, \theta_X\,\big)}{\mathrm{P}\big(\, X \,\big|\, T, \mathcal{C}, Z'_{\cdot,w}, \theta_X\,\big) + \mathrm{P}\big(\, X \,\big|\, T, \mathcal{C}, 1-Z'_{\cdot,w}, \theta_X\,\big)} \tag{16}$$

Here $Z'_{c,w}$ is the new proposal for the borrowing indicator of word w at edge c, $Z_{\bar{c},w}$ is the old state of the borrowing indicators for all other edges $\bar{c} = \mathcal{C} \setminus \{c\}$, and $Z'_{\cdot,w}$ is the combination of the old state for $\bar{c}$ and the proposed new state for c, i.e. $Z'_{c,w}$ and $Z_{\bar{c},w}$ together. The probabilities in the right-hand side of Equation 16 can be computed as a tree likelihood for the two different word trees resulting from $Z'_{c,w} = 0$ and $Z'_{c,w} = 1$ (cf. Equation 1). Since the proposal directly samples from the conditional posterior distribution, this operator will always be accepted. If we want to express this in an HGF, it would have the following form (and would cancel out with the posterior ratio in Equation 14):

$$h(Z'_{c,w}|Z_{c,w}) = \frac{\mathrm{P}\big(\, X \,\big|\, T, \mathcal{C}, Z_{\cdot,w}, \theta_X\,\big)}{\mathrm{P}\big(\, X \,\big|\, T, \mathcal{C}, Z'_{\cdot,w}, \theta_X\,\big)} \tag{17}$$

S2.2 Contact edge operators

Sampling the contact edges $\mathcal{C}$ requires custom operators to add and remove contact edges and, for sampling efficiency, to move contact edges locally. Many of these operators are inspired by Vaughan et al. (2017), but require adaptations due to differences between the Bacter and the `contacTrees` model.

Naive add/remove contact edge operator. This operator randomly adds or removes a contact edge with equal probability. To remove an edge, the operator simply chooses one $c \in \mathcal{C}$ uniformly at random and deletes it from $\mathcal{C}$. To add an edge, the operator draws a new contact edge from the contact prior. For a linear contact prior the starting point of the edge (the donor) is chosen uniformly at random along the language tree. Subsequently, the end point of the edge (the receiver) is chosen uniformly at random from all other lineages at the same height. For the quadratic contact prior, the starting and end point are sampled together from the volume of all possible synchronous starting and end points on the language tree. Finally, adding a new contact edge also adds a dimension to the borrowing indicators, which also needs to be sampled. For a new contact edge c^*, the naive add/remove contact edge operator samples the new indicators $Z_{c^*,w}$ from the prior as in the naive borrowing operator. Let the new set of contact edges be $\mathcal{C}^+ = \mathcal{C} \cup \{c^*\}$. Together this yields the following HGF:

$$h_{\text{add}}\left(\, \mathcal{C}^+, Z_{c^*,.} \,\middle|\, \mathcal{C} \,\right) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{|\mathcal{C}^+|}}_{\text{removal probability}} \cdot \overbrace{L \cdot (i-1)}^{\text{inverse of edge attachment probability}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\prod_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \beta^{Z_{c^*,w}} \, (1-\beta)^{1-Z_{c^*,w}}}}_{\text{inverse of borrowing probability}} \tag{18}$$

The first term is the removal probability, i.e. the probability of choosing the edge c^* in a removal step. The second term is the inverse of the probability density of placing the edge $c^* = (l_1, l_2, t)$ at its chosen location. L denotes the tree length (i.e. the possible choices for the donor l_1 and height t) and i is the number of lineages at height t (i.e. $(i-1)$ is the number of possible choices for l_2). The third term is the inverse of the borrowing probability, defined by the borrowing prior. Note that the edge attachment probability assumes a linear contact prior. For a quadratic contact prior, the second term would be $L^{(2)}$ (the length of all possible pairs of lineages in the tree, as defined in Section S1.1). The HGF of a removal step is the inverse of h_{add}:

$$h_{\text{remove}}\left(\, \mathcal{C} \,\middle|\, \mathcal{C}^+, Z_{c^*,.} \,\right) = \frac{1}{h_{\text{add}}\left(\, \mathcal{C}^+, Z_{c^*,.} \,\middle|\, \mathcal{C} \,\right)} = \frac{|\mathcal{C}^+| \, \prod_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \beta^{Z_{c^*,w}} \, (1-\beta)^{1-Z_{c^*,w}}}{L \cdot (i-1)} \tag{19}$$

Semi-Gibbs add/remove contact edge operator. The naive add/remove contact edge operator is very often rejected due to the inefficient sampling of $Z_{c^*,.}$. In most cases, the proposed borrowings will not fit the contact edge. Hence, we also apply the idea of the Gibbs borrowing operator when adding/removing edges: we sample borrowings $Z_{c,.}$ of the new edge c from the conditional posterior distribution. The resulting Hastings-Green factor is:

$$h_{\text{add}}\left(\, \mathcal{C}^+, Z_{c^*,.} \,\middle|\, \mathcal{C} \,\right) = \frac{L \cdot (i-1)}{|\mathcal{C}^+|} \prod_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \left(\frac{\mathrm{P}(\, X_w \,|\, T, \mathcal{C}^+, Z_{.,w}, Z_{c^*,w}, \theta_X \,)}{\mathrm{P}(\, X_w \,|\, T, \mathcal{C}, Z_{.,w}, \theta_X \,)} \, \frac{1}{\beta^{Z_{c^*,w}} \, (1-\beta)^{1-Z_{c^*,w}}} \right) \tag{20}$$

In contrast to the Gibbs borrowing operator, we can not directly accept this operator. Since the first step of adding an edge does not follow the conditional posterior distribution, the HGF and the posterior ratio do not cancel out in the acceptance probability. However, sampling the borrowing indicators from the posterior generates a sensible set of borrowings for the new edge and vastly increases the acceptance probability.

Contact edge slide. The *contact edge slide* operator locally explores the space of possible contact edges by moving an existing edge up or down in the language tree, possibly beyond internal nodes. The operator starts by picking a random contact edge $c = (l_1, l_2, t) \in \mathcal{C}$. If $\mathcal{C}$ is empty, the operator is rejected immediately. Then it draws an offset $\delta_t \in [-s \cdot h, s \cdot h]$ uniformly at random, where h is the tree height and s is a tuning parameter of the operator. This offset is added to the node height: $t' = t + \delta_t$. The operator is rejected if $t' \notin [0, h]$. Changing the height of a contact edge might also require a change in the lineages. If the new height is above the parent of l_1, the new donor will be the ancestor of l_1 at height t'. If the new height is below l_1, the new donor is chosen uniformly at random from all descendants of l_1 at height t'. The same holds for the receiver l_2. Let $\kappa(l, t)$ be the number of lineages at height t that are direct ancestors or descendants of node l. The HGF of the contact edge slide is:

$$h\left(\, (l_1', l_2', t') \mid (l_1, l_2, t) \,\right) = \frac{\kappa(l_1, t') \, \kappa(l_2, t')}{\kappa(l_1', t) \, \kappa(l_2', t)} \tag{21}$$

Contact edge flip. This is another operator for local exploration of the search space that simply proposes to flip the direction of a contact edge. That is, it picks a random edge $(l_1, l_2, t) \in \mathcal{C}$ and proposes to replace it by the edge (l_2, l_1, t). Since this operator is symmetric, the HGF is always 1.

Contact edge hop. This operator chooses a random edge $(l_1, l_2, t) \in \mathcal{C}$ and proposes to change one of its attachment points l_1 or l_2 by a different lineage. The proposed new edge will either have a new donor, i.e. (l_1', l_2, t), or new receiver, i.e. (l_1, l_2', t). In the simplest form, this operator can choose any lineage at height t as the new attachment point for l_1 or l_2. The resulting proposal is symmetric and has an HGF of 1.

However, randomly proposing a new lineage can drastically change the role of a contact edge, and we empirically found this operator to give very poor performance, i.e. it was mostly rejected. Hence, we introduce different variants of the contact edge hop:

- **Local contact edge hop:** To restrict the operator to sample more locally in the parameter space we limit the distance between the original attachment point l (either l_1 or l_2) and the proposed attachment point l'. Let $d(u, v) : V \times V \to \mathbb{N}$ be a function that counts the nodes on the path from u to v in the language tree. Further, let d_{max} be a tuning parameter that defines the maximum distance between the old and the new attachment point. The local contact edge hop operator chooses the new attachment points from the candidate set $c(l, d_{\text{max}}) = \{l' | d(l, l') \leq d_{\text{max}}\}$. Since the number of candidate points is not always symmetric – $|c(l, d_{\text{max}})|$ is not generally the same as $|c(l', d_{\text{max}})|$ – this changes the HGF to:

$$h\left((l_1', l_2, t) \mid (l_1, l_2, t) \right) = \frac{c(l_1, d_{\text{max}})}{c(l_1', d_{\text{max}})} \tag{22}$$

- **Contact edge donor hop:** Empirically, there seems to be more uncertainty about the donor of a contact edge than the receiver, at least in our case study. This also matches our intuition since the data can clearly show which languages obtained a set of loanwords, but the source of the loanword will always be more uncertain. For example, the contact edge from Norman French to English very clearly has English as a receiver since other West-Germanic languages do not share the same loanwords. However, other Gallo-Romance languages could plausibly serve as a donor since they share many of the cognates borrowed into English. As a result, most contact edge hops that attempt to change the receiver are rejected, while changes to the donor are more likely accepted. For this reason, we introduce a version of the contact edge hop that only changes the donor language and achieves a higher acceptance rate. The HGF remains unchanged.

- **Contact edge hop + Gibbs sample borrowings:** Since changing the attachment point can significantly impact the meaning of a contact edge, the borrowings' context for this edge changes too. Hence, it makes sense to propose new borrowings $Z_{c,\cdot}$. We introduce a modified contact edge hop, similar to the Semi-Gibbs add/remove contact edge operator. In this version, $Z_{c,\cdot}$ is drawn from the conditional posterior distribution after c is changed according in the *hop* step. Similar to Equation 20, the HGF changes by a factor of $\frac{\mathrm{P}(\, X \mid T, \mathcal{C}', Z, \theta_X \,)\mathrm{P}(\, Z \mid \mathcal{C}', \beta \,)}{\mathrm{P}(\, X \mid T, \mathcal{C}', Z', \theta_X \,)\mathrm{P}(\, Z' \mid \mathcal{C}', \beta \,)}$.

These modifications can be combined, and different versions can be included in the same MCMC run.

S2.3 Tree Operators

BEAST 2 offers many operators to explore the space of phylogenetic trees. The ideas of these operators are also applicable to the language tree in a `contacTrees` analysis. However, whenever a tree operator moves a branch in the language tree, this might change the attachment points of a contact edge in different ways. Any tree operator used for a `contacTrees` analysis needs to take care of these interactions and adapt the HGF accordingly. The `contacTrees` packages include a range of these adapted tree operators, which we will describe in this section. These operators are very similar to those developed in the Bacter package (Vaughan et al., 2017), but the HGFs had to be adapted to the different priors and the strictly horizontal contact edges in the `contacTrees` model. In the following paragraphs, we briefly recap these operators and state the adapted HGFs.

Expand/collapse. We construct other tree operators based on two basic operations: *expand* and *collapse*. In both operations, a subtree with root $u \in V$ is moved from one branch to another. Let $u_p \in V$ be the parent of u, u_s its sibling and u_g its grandparent (Figure S3). The expand/collapse move chooses a target branch. The node $v \in V$ and its parent, $v_p \in V$, define the upper and lower end of the target branch. After reattaching the subtree at the target branch below v, the edges E change in the following way:

$$E' = E \setminus \{\langle u_g, u_p\rangle, \langle u_p, u_s\rangle, \langle v_p, v\rangle\} \cup \{\langle u_g, u_s\rangle, \langle v_p, u_p\rangle, \langle u_p, v\rangle\} \tag{23}$$

The new attachment point is generally not at the same height as the old one. If it is higher, i.e. $t'_{u_p} > t_{u_p}$, the operation is called *expand*, if it is lower, i.e. $t'_{u_p} < t_{u_p}$, it is called *collapse*.

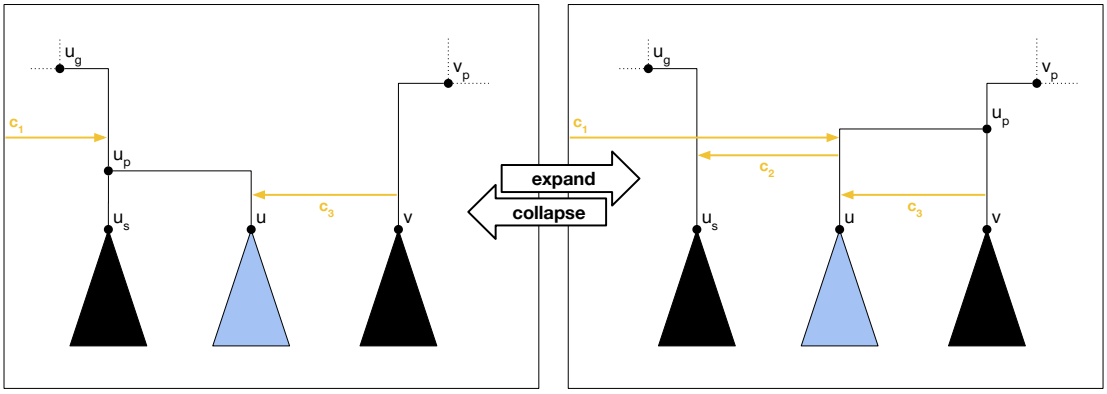

Figure S3: The expand and collapse operators move the attachment of a subtree u from a branch above u_s to a branch above v. In an expand move, the new attachment point is above the old one ($t'_{u_p} > t_{u_p}$), while in a collapse move, it is below the old one ($t'_{u_p} < t_{u_p}$).

The expand and collapse operators necessarily affect some contact edges. In a collapse move, any contact edge $(l_1, l_2, t) \in \mathcal{C}$ attached to u (i.e. $l_1 = u$ or $l_2 = u$) with height $t > t'_{u_p}$ has to be reattached since the lineage above u ends at t'_{u_p}. Instead, the attachment point is simply moved to the ancestor of u at height t (the edge c_1 in Figure S3). In case this move leads to the donor and receiver being equivalent, c is removed (the edge c_2 in Figure S3). For each collapse move, there must be a converse expand move to revert the changes of the collapse operator. This reversibility is necessary for an MCMC operator to be accepted. For this reason, the reattachment of the contact edges needs to be reversible too. Hence, any contact edge attached to an ancestor of u at height $t \in [t_{u_p}, t'_{u_p}]$ is reattached to u itself (the edge c_1 in Figure S3). We denote the set of edges that could be moved in this way by:

$$\mathcal{C}_{\text{movable}} = \left\{ (l_1, l_2, t) \in \mathcal{C} \,\middle|\, t \in [t_{u_p}, t'_{u_p}] \wedge (l_1 \in \text{ancestors}(u) \vee l_2 \in \text{ancestors}(u)) \right\}$$

To ensure reversibility of removing degenerate edges in the collapse move, we randomly sample new contact edges $\mathcal{C}_{\text{added}}$ between u and v at a random height $t \in [t_{u_p}, t'_{u_p}]$ from the contact prior in every expand move. The resulting contribution to the HGF of an expand move is:

$$h(T', \mathcal{C}' | T, \mathcal{C}) = \left(2^{-|\mathcal{C}_{\text{movable}}|} \, \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}_{\text{added}}|} \, \exp\left(-2\,\Delta\,\gamma\right) \prod_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{added}}} \text{P}(\, Z_c \,|\, \beta \,) \right)^{-1} \tag{24}$$

Where $\Delta = t'_{u_p} - t_{u_p}$ is the time difference between the old and the new attachment point. For a collapse move, $\mathcal{C}_{\text{movable}}$ are all edges that are attached to an ancestor u at height $t \in [t'_{u_p}, t_{u_p}]$ after the collapse move, and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{removed}}$ are all edges that are removed during the collapse move. The corresponding HGF factor contribution for a collapse move is:

$$h(T', \mathcal{C}' | T, \mathcal{C}) = 2^{-|\mathcal{C}_{\text{movable}}|} \, \gamma^{|\mathcal{C}_{\text{removed}}|} \, \exp\left(-2\,\Delta\,\gamma\right) \prod_{c \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{removed}}} \text{P}(\, Z_c \,|\, \beta \,) \tag{25}$$

The expand and collapse moves can be combined to form different tree operators. With the adapted expand and collapse move, these tree operators can be constructed in the same way as described in (Vaughan et al., 2017). We implemented this for the *uniform operator*, the *subtree exchange operator* and the *Wilson-Balding operator*.

S3 Simulation study

S3.1 Coverage of other model parameters

Section 3 of the main article shows the coverage of the 95% credible intervals for the tree height and the clock rate in the simulation study. Of course, the tested models also have other parameters that can be compared. Figure S4 shows all sampled parameters for the noCT and CT models. The parameters for the CT model all show a coverage between 91 and 99, indicating that the inferred posterior distributions are well-calibrated.

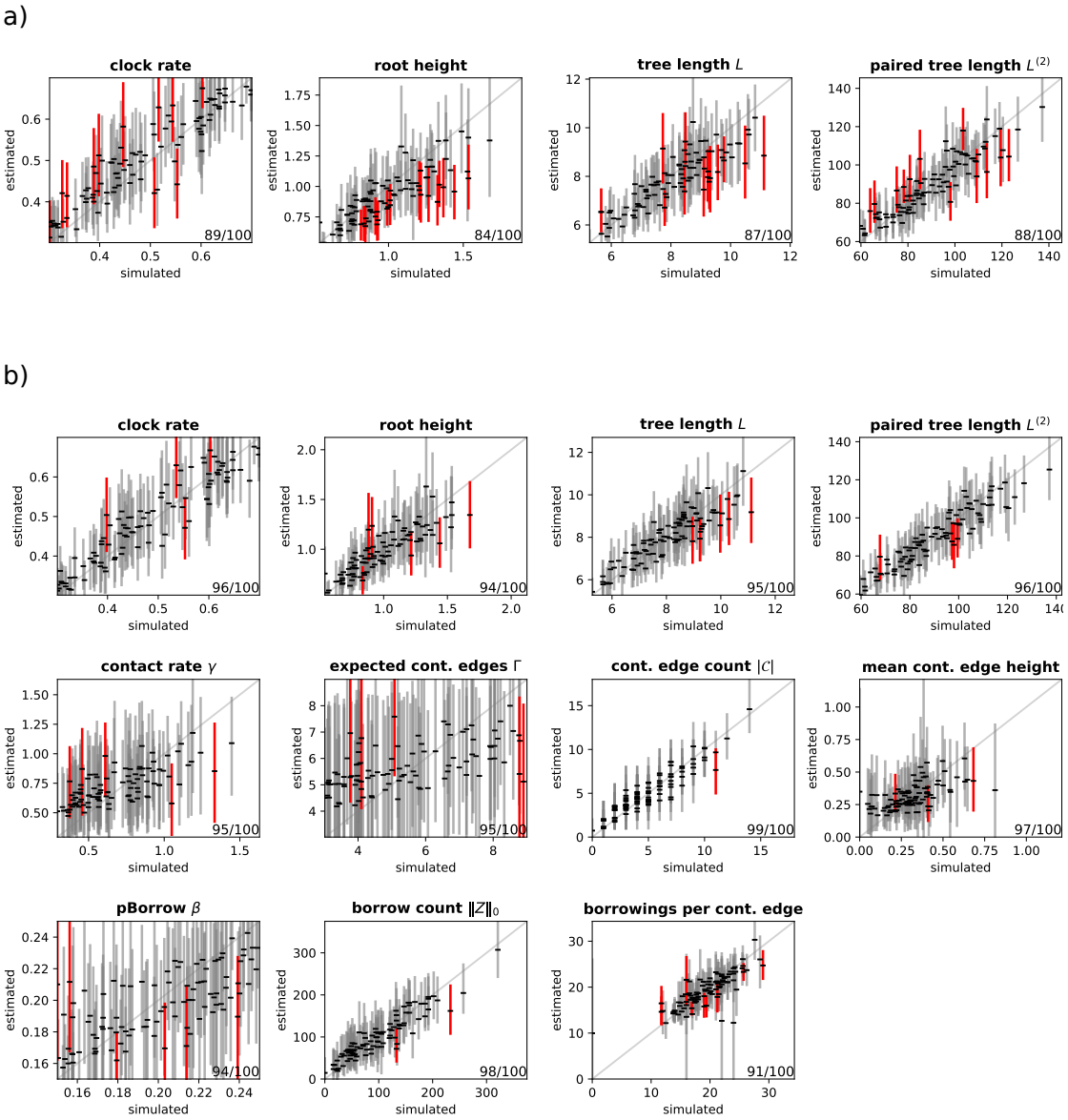

Figure S4: All logged parameters for a) the noCT and b) the CT model. Each plot shows simulated (x-axis) and reconstructed (y-axis) values for one parameter. The bars show the 95% credible interval of the reconstructed values, with grey indicating that the simulated value is within the interval and red that it is outside.

S3.2 Tree height bias and calibration points

In a phylogenetic study with real-world data, the clock rate of a phylogenetic model is usually calibrated through ancient languages or priors on the height of internal nodes. Section S4.3 explains how we do this in the case study. For the simulation study, we wanted to be close to this setting and, thus, calibrated the clock through strong priors on the height of three internal nodes. Since internal nodes are otherwise not well defined a priori, we put monophyly constraints on three groups of taxa: $\{1, 2, 3\}$, $\{4, 5, 6\}$ and $\{7, 8\}$. The taxa were simply named by numbers 1 through 20. For each of these monophyletic clades, we define a normal distribution with $\sigma = 0.02$ as a prior on the height of the most recent common ancestor. The prior mean for the three clades is 0.35, 0.4 and 0.2, respectively.

The clock rate follows a uniform prior in the interval $[0.3, 0.7]$. Within this interval, the clock rate is estimated based on the data and the internal node priors. This setting is close to an actual phylogenetic case study, but it makes it more difficult to predict the effect of undetected contact on the reconstruction.

Let us consider the effect of contact on a phylogenetic analysis with a strict tree model. Contact can affect the number of changes along the tree in different ways. Borrowings between closely related languages, particularly those in neighbouring branches, makes the involved languages more similar and the phylogenetic pattern more stable. Borrowings from distantly related languages introduce traits that are untypical for the receiver clade. If the clock rate was fixed, the former would increase the inferred tree height, while the latter would decrease it. However, in actual studies, the clock rate is not fixed but is inferred from extinct languages and internal node calibrations (see Section S4.3). Consequently, the inferred clock rate depends on the number of changes between sampled languages at different times and calibration nodes. If these changes are increased/reduced by contact, the clock rate will be increased/reduced too. Finally, the tree height depends on the number of changes from the root to the leaves and calibration points. Hence, we do not have a clear theoretical expectation regarding the effect of undetected contact on the inferred root height. In the simulation study, we find a bias towards lower root heights, but this depends on the distribution of contact edges – whether there is more contact between closely or distantly related languages – and the distribution of calibration nodes relative to the contact edges – whether branches below or above calibration points are more affected by contact.

S4 Case study: Celtic, Germanic, Romance

S4.1 Data

The case study is based on the IELex data set, which contains form-meaning traits (introduced in the main article, Section 2.4.1) for 1419 forms for 206 meaning classes in 39 Celtic, Germanic and Romance languages. We initially took the data set from the supplementary information of Chang et al. (2015) and adapted the data in three ways:

- We corrected clear coding errors.
- We added missing loanword annotations.
- We collected and added data for Medieval Latin.

The adapted data set in CSV format and scripts to parse the data and generate BEAST 2 XML files are available on `https://github.com/NicoNeureiter/contacTrees-IndoEuropean`.

Latin is a special case among Indo-European languages. It was widely spoken in ancient Rome and evolved into today's Romance languages. Despite developing into many descendant languages, Latin itself was still used in science, medicine and the Catholic Church. Over time, this preserved Latin still changed, and these changes are documented in written sources. Even though this later form of Latin would not be considered a living language anymore – due to the lack of native speakers – it still had a significant impact on other languages. Many documented loanwords in Indo-European languages were borrowed from Latin long after antiquity, in particular after our sampling date of 2050 YBP. We also included later stages of Latin in our data set, to give the `contacTrees` model a chance to reconstruct such borrowings. We collected additional form-meaning traits for medieval Latin, which is notably different from ancient Latin. We estimate that the collected traits reflect the state of Latin about 1000 YBP. Even after that, Latin continued to be used, but to our knowledge, without significant changes in the core vocabulary. Hence, we include a duplicate of medieval Latin as a contemporary leaf node to allow later borrowings from Latin into other languages. We include *Latin_M* (1000 YBP) and *Latin_preserved* (0 YBP) for the medieval and contemporary taxa, respectively. To ensure that the three Latin nodes form a chain, we introduce two monophyletic constraints for {Latin_M, Latin_preserved} and {Latin, Latin_M, Latin_preserved} with a strong prior on the internal node height (Table S1).

Including two taxa with the same data 1000 years apart would drastically affect the estimates of the branch rate model. Since there are no changes between Latin_M and Latin_preserved, the clock rate would be pulled down, and the standard deviation of the branch rate distribution would be pulled up. We modify the relaxed clock specifically for this purpose: the FreezableClock makes it possible to specify *frozen taxa*. On the branch above a frozen taxon, the branch rate is fixed to 0. By specifying Latin_preserved as a frozen taxon, we ensure that it does not affect the parameters of the branch rate model.

S4.2 Model configuration

This section describes the model set-up for the case study in more detail, including the choice of priors, the substitution model, the branch rate model, the model for site rate variation and the time calibrations.

Tree prior. As a tree prior, we use a birth-death skyline model (Stadler et al., 2013) with the following configuration:

The net diversification rate is estimated with a log-normal prior distribution. The mean of the log-normal distribution is set to $\frac{\log(100)}{10000} = 0.00046$, based on the idea that over 10000 years a language family could diversify roughly into 100 surviving languages. The standard deviation is set to $\log(10) = 2.3026$, i.e. covering one order of magnitude up or down.

The relative death rate (turnover) is estimated with a uniform prior between 0 and 1. We know that some languages go extinct (turnover > 0), and we assume that languages historically diversified quicker than they went extinct (turnover < 1). Apart from that, we do not have any strong prior information on the turnover rate, hence the uniform prior distribution.

The sampling proportion is estimated in two intervals: Before and after 2500 YBP, based on the idea that historical records are more nearly complete for more recent languages, i.e. we expect a higher sampling rate after 2500 YBP.

The sampling probability of extant languages (rho) is set to a constant 0.5.

Contact prior. We use a *linear growth* contact prior (see Section S1.1) with the expected number of contact edges set to $\Gamma = 0.25$. This regularising prior does not reflect our expectation regarding the number of contact edges but is intentionally lower to reduce the number of edges in the posterior results. While a strict tree model is naturally constrained to match tree-like patterns in the data, adding edges between branches allows the model to fit very general distributions. The regularising prior prevents overfitting.

Borrowing prior. The borrowing prior puts a constant probability β on each word to be borrowed at each contact edge. In theory, β could be estimated, which we demonstrated in the simulation study. Still, to keep the model simple and reduce the mixing time, we kept β fixed at 0.1 in this study.

Substitution model. The substitution model describes the continuous change of each trait over time. Different models have been proposed for lexical data. For etymon traits, a Dollo model seems a sensible choice. Since a common etymological root defines cognates, they are per definition almost never introduced twice in history. In a strict tree model, borrowing poses an exception to this since the word is introduced in the receiver language when it was already present in the donor language, violating the Dollo assumption. The `contacTrees` model builds exactly on this property to find deviations from the tree-like history of a word and would, most likely, make a Dollo model a good fit for etymon traits.

For root meaning traits, there are other causes for multiple innovations of the same word. Since traits are defined in meaning classes, an innovation is not necessarily a new word form but can also be a semantic change. These changes of meaning – or of the most common word used for a meaning – are much more volatile than etymological change. We also discuss these parallel innovations in the main article in Sections 4.2 and 4.3. Hence, a Dollo model seems to pose excessively strict assumptions for root meaning traits. Instead, we use a binary covarion model (Tuffley and Steel, 1998), an extension of a binary CTMC model with a continuous rate for each trait to change from 0 to 1 and 1 to 0. In a CTMC model, the rates are defined by the *clock rate* and the *state frequencies*, determining what fraction of traits would be present or absent after an infinite time of change. The covarion model additionally introduces a hot and a cold state. In the cold state, the rate of change is reduced by a factor of $\alpha \in [0, 1]$,

representing a time where a trait is particularly stable. Each trait changes between the hot and the cold state at a rate of s. The covarion model gives additional flexibility to the substitution process and has been found to fit linguistic data in previous phylogenetic studies (Bouckaert et al., 2012, 2018). The covarion parameters – α and s – are unknown and need to be sampled in the analysis. We use a uniform prior between 0 and 1 for α and an exponential prior with mean 0.2 for s.

Branch rate model. We use a log-normal relaxed clock model for branch rate variation. Each branch has a specific branch rate modelled as independent samples from a log-normal distribution. The log-normal is defined by a mean, the *clock rate*, and standard-deviation in log-space, σ. The clock rate is estimated with a uniform distribution between 0 and 1 as a prior. One can also estimate the standard deviation, but in the main analysis we fixed it at $\sigma = 0.5$, which ensures the comparability of the tree height in the different models. When σ is not fixed, the CT model estimates a higher standard deviation than the noCT model, which allows it to adapt the length of the first branches from the root to the proto-languages of Celtic, Germanic and Romance to fit the tree prior. In the case of Celtic-Germanic-Romance, these first branches seem to be much longer than the later ones, with only three splits before 2500 YBP, in contrast to 35 splits after that, in a time span of similar length. The estimated birth rate adapts to the recent, more rapid diversification, pulling down the length of the first branches. In a strict clock model, the differences between the different branches overshadow the prior. In a relaxed clock model, the tree can adapt to the tree prior by estimating higher rates and shorter lengths on the first branches. The variance of the branch rate distribution is an important determinant of this effect: larger values of σ allow for larger rate deviations in the first branches. Hence, having the same value for σ is crucial to ensure that the estimated root height is comparable across different settings in the CT and noCT model.

Site rate variation. It is common practice in phylogenetics to allow for site rate variation, i.e. different parts of the data are modelled to have different evolutionary rates. Site rate variation has an empirical foundation for lexical data where observations show that different words have evolved at different rates (Pagel et al., 2007). A standard model for site rate variation is *gamma rate heterogeneity*, where the rates of each site are modelled as independent samples from a gamma distribution (Yang, 1994). Using a discrete approximation, one can integrate out the site specific rates, avoiding too many additional parameters in the model. However, the approximation adds additional cost to the evaluation of the likelihood. If four rates approximate the gamma distribution, we need to evaluate the tree likelihood four times. Furthermore, the independence assumption might not be appropriate for root-meaning traits since different forms for a meaning likely evolve at similar rates. We introduce three rate categories – *slow*, *medium* and *fast* – and assign them to different meaning classes. The rate of a meaning class depends on the number of forms for that meaning in our data set: meanings with 1 to 5 forms are in the *slow* category, meanings with 6 to 9 forms are in the *medium* category and meanings with more than 9 forms are in the *fast* category. A meaning that is more susceptible to change is expected to develop more forms. Hence, the number of forms seems like a reasonable proxy for the assignment. We estimate a rate parameter for each category independently with the same prior distribution. The posterior distributions of the three rates confirms our initial expectation that the rate increases with the number of forms per meaning (Figure S5).

S4.3 Calibrations

To allow chronological interpretations, we want to calibrate the phylogenetic clock model. We use ancient languages and priors on the height of internal nodes to estimate the clock rate in changes per year and the tree height in years. Calibration deserves some discussion, as it was done in varying ways in previous phylogenetic studies. In most studies so far (Bouckaert et al., 2012; Gray and Atkinson, 2003), ancient languages were included as leaf nodes with a non-zero height, given by their present age. Modelling ancient languages as leaf nodes implies that they are related to the current language but are not their direct ancestor. Chang et al. (2015) argue that some of the sampled ancient languages in their data set – e.g. Old Irish, Old High German and Latin – are sampled ancestors of the current languages rather than separate leaf nodes. They enforce this by putting a very narrow prior on the length of the branches leading to these languages, which pulls the length towards zero. A branch of length zero would yield the same likelihood as a sampled ancestor. However, this hard constraint of forcing ancient languages to be sampled ancestors is debatable, as it is difficult to ensure that the sampled ancient language reflects the true ancestor of the current languages. Instead, the sample could reflect a dialect or sociolect which differs from the form that became the basis of the current languages. At the same time, these languages are not random extinct non-ancestral languages, either. Old Irish, Old English and Latin are

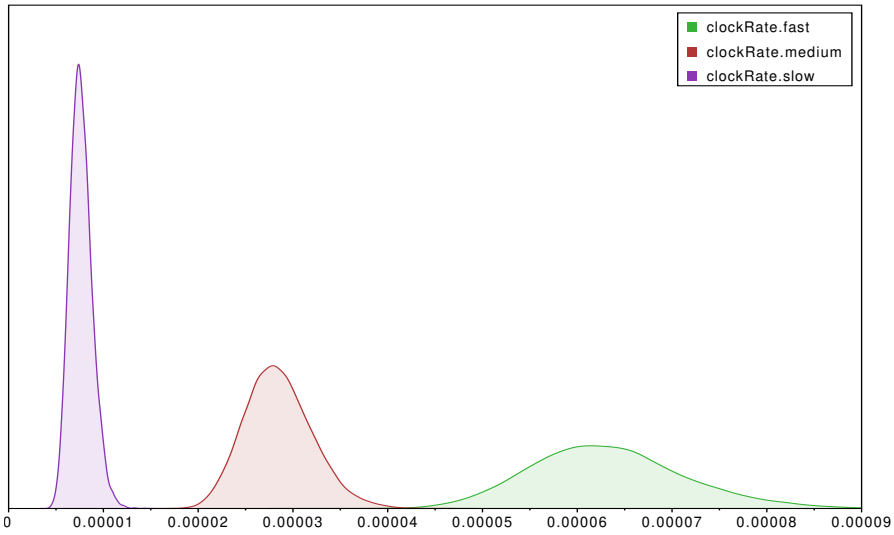

Figure S5: Posterior distribution of the three rate categories *slow*, *medium* and *fast*.

Internal node calibrations	
Brythonic	Normal(mean=1550, sigma=100)
French Iberian	Normal(mean=1400, sigma=100)
West Germanic	Normal(mean=1550, sigma=100)
North West Germanic	Normal(mean=1875, sigma=150)
Celtic	Uniform(lower=1700, upper=10000)
Sampled almost-ancestors	
Old Irish	Normal(mean=1250, sigma=100)
Old Norse	Normal(mean=775, sigma=100)
Old High German	Normal(mean=1050, sigma=100)
English	Normal(mean=1000, sigma=100)
Latin	Normal(mean=2050, sigma=150)
Chain of Latin variants	
Latin + Latin_M + Latin_preserved	Normal(mean=2050, sigma=10)
Latin_M + Latin_preserved	Normal(mean=1000, sigma=10)

Table S1: Priors on tree nodes for: internal node calibrations, sampled almost-ancestors and custom priors to enforce a chain of different stages of Latin (ancient, medieval and "preserved" or at present).

coded to with the intention to include sampled ancestors of Goidelic, English and Romance, respectively. Even if the data reflects variants of these ancestors, we would expect them to be close relatives of the actual ancestor languages. We call such languages *sampled almost-ancestors* and define a prior on their branch length, relaxing the sampled ancestors model in (Chang et al., 2015). Specifically, the prior on the branch length above the sampled almost-ancestors is a half-normal distribution with $\sigma = 100$ years. The sampled almost-ancestors in our analysis are Old Irish, Old Norse, Old High German and Old English. For Latin, we use a slightly wider prior with $\sigma = 150$ years, and we include more recent versions of Latin (Section S4.1). In the future, the question of direct ancestry between sampled languages should be addressed using explicit models of both possibilities, as offered by the Sample Ancestors package (Gavryushkina et al., 2014) in BEAST 2. As the two packages are currently not compatible, we could not use this option for our case study.

The second type of calibrations are priors on internal nodes, i.e. splits in the language tree. We adopt these priors from Bouckaert et al. (2012). Table S1 lists all priors and Table S2 lists all sampling dates of ancient languages used for calibration.

S4.4 Results: topology

`contacTrees` can jointly infer phylogenetic trees and contact edges in one reconstruction. In the main article, we use a fixed tree topology. We focus on estimating node heights, contact edges and borrowings, for which we expect the most significant effects of the model. Here, we also report our results when

Cornish	300.0
Old Irish	1250.0
Old Norse	775.0
Old English	1000.0
Old High German	1050.0
Gothic	1650.0
Latin M	1000.0
Latin	2050.0

Table S2: Sampling dates of ancient languages in years before present.

reconstructing the topology. The following two pages show two densitree plots (Bouckaert and Heled, 2014) of the reconstructed language tree for the noCT model (Figure S6) and the CT model (Figure S7).

In what follows, we use the Chang et al. (2015) topology as a *reference tree*. Both inferred topologies deviate from the reference in the first splits between Celtic, Germanic and Romance. They show Celtic branching off first, followed by a Germanic-Romance split with a posterior support of 0.58 for noCT and 0.65 for CT. In the reference tree, the order is different, insofar as Germanic branches off first, followed by the Romance-Celtic split. However, the order of splits between the first three clades is highly uncertain in all models. Other differences are further down in the tree and only apply to one of the two models:

- The CT model places Catalan among the Gallo-Romance languages rather than Ibero-Romance.
- The noCT model places Rumanian in a clade with Sardinian, rather than a separate clade, branching from the Romance back-bone.
- The order of splits in the Frisian-Flemish-Dutch-Afrikaans clade is different from the reference tree in both reconstructions.
- The order of splits in the Norwegian-Icelandic-Faroese clade is different in the CT tree.

S4.5 Results: matches and mismatches compared to the annotated loanwords

This section compares the reconstructed borrowings with the loanwords listed in the IELex data set. Specifically, we list all potential false positives – reconstructed borrowings with a posterior support ≥ 0.8 not listed as a loanword in IELex (FiguresS8 and S9) – and false negatives – reconstructed borrowings with a posterior support ≤ 0.2 listed as a loanword in IELex (Figure S10). Then, we summarise most common patterns and reasons for mismatches.

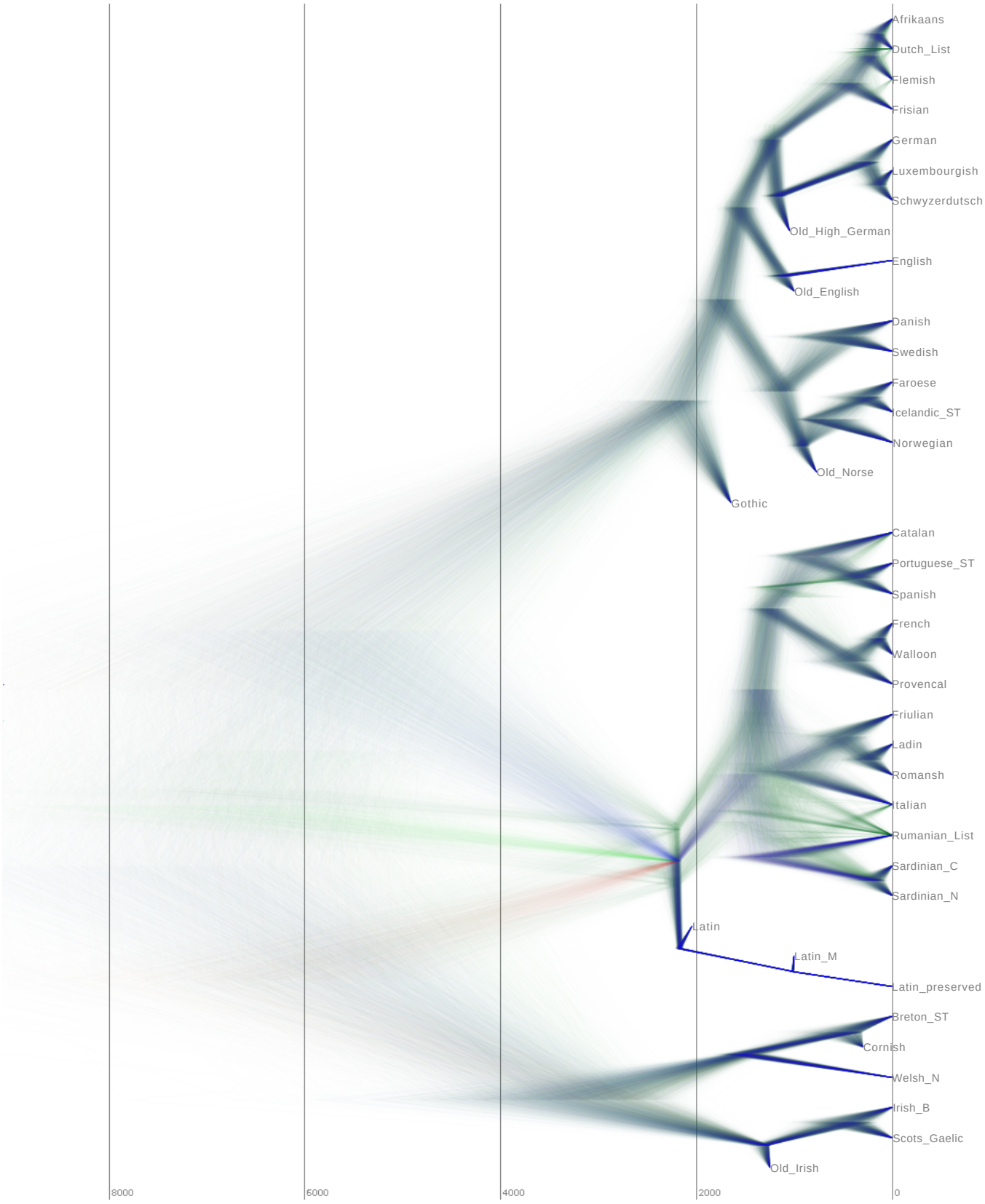

Figure S6: A densitree plot of the reconstructed Celtic-Germanic-Romance phylogeny under the noCT model.

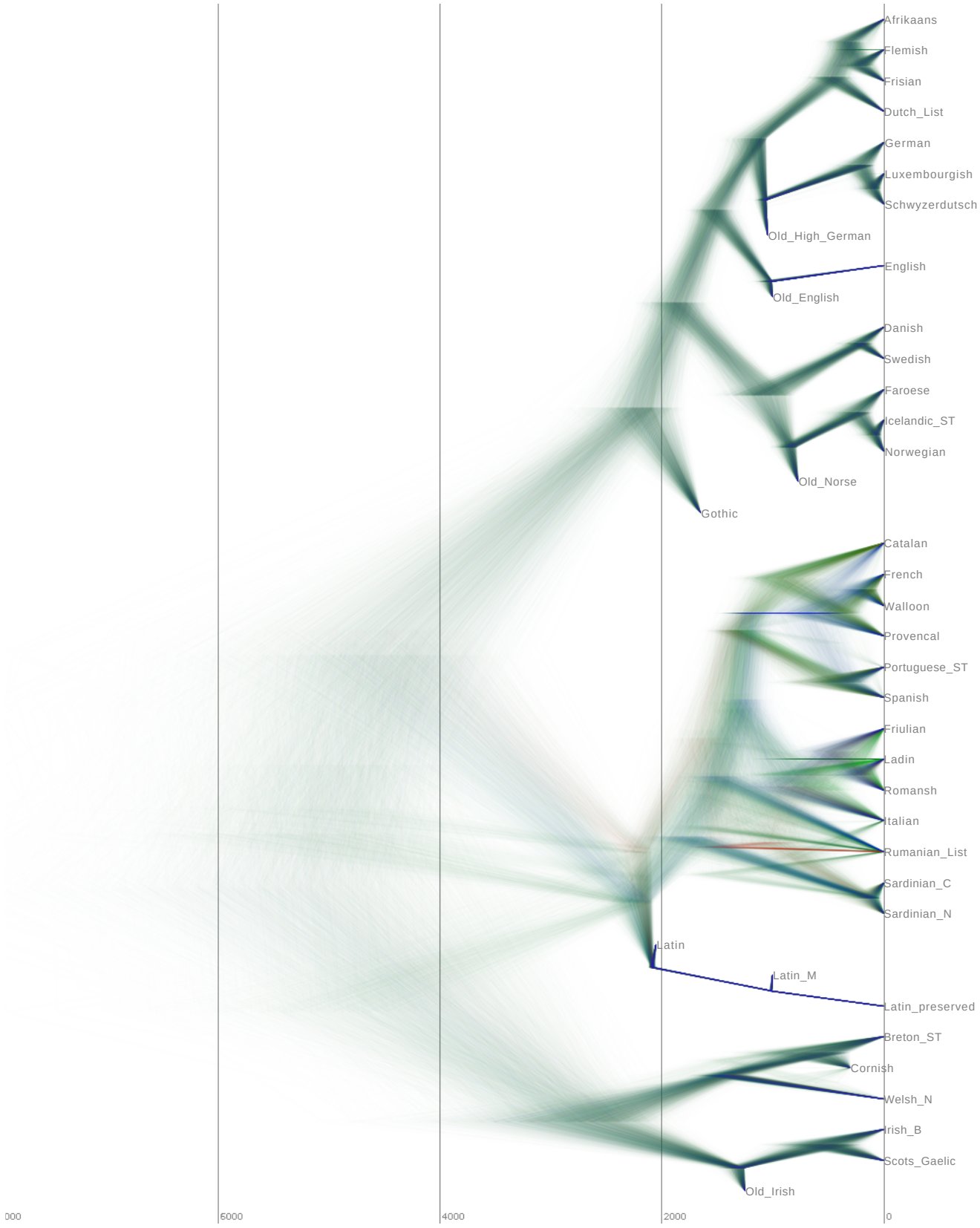

Figure S7: A densitree plot of the reconstructed Celtic-Germanic-Romance phylogeny under the CT model.

```
Afrikaans
    0.93: REG (rightside)
    0.90: ? (round)
    0.87: HOU (hold)

Breton_ST
    0.86: mãmː (mother)
    0.82: ˈaskɔrn (bone)
    0.81: dɛj, dɛjs (day)

Catalan
    0.98: 'marə (mother)
    0.83: grə (seed)
    0.83: 'parə (father)

Cornish
    0.86: mam (mother)
    0.82: askorn (bone)
    0.81: dyth wyth | geydh (day)

Danish
    1.00: ˈvasgʰə (wash)
    1.00: ˈgʰʁɑsə (scratch)
    1.00: dˀʰʁagʰə (pull)
    0.99: ˈslɑŋə (snake)
    0.99: bˀu (belly)
    0.99: sdˀʰʌgʰ (stick)
    0.99: 'jɛ:jə (hunt)
    0.99: ˈdˀʰʁœgʰə (squeeze)
    0.99: dˀʰɔŋ (heavy)
    0.99: ˈʁʌðən (rotten)
    0.98: ˈsdˀʰoɐˀ (big)
    0.98: ˈdˀʰɛŋ gʰə (think)
    0.98: sɛð (seed)
    0.98: 'gʰɛmbˀə (fight)
    0.98: gʰlɔw (split)
    0.97: ˈsdø:ðə (push)
    0.97: huð (skin)
    0.96: 'sdˀʰegʰə (stab)
    0.95: ben (leg)
    0.95: ˈgʰo:nə (wife)
    0.94: 'hɛ:lə (tail)
    0.94: sdˀʰøw (dust)
    0.94: ˈbjɛɐˀw (mountain)
    0.94: bˀeˈsgʰidˀ (dirty)
    0.94: bˀʁɛð (wide)
    0.93: gˀladˀʰ (smooth)
    0.92: ˈfʁœgdˀʰə (fear)
    0.92: smal (narrow)
    0.90: ˈdˀʰɛlə (count)
    0.90: ˈfly:ðə (flow)
    0.88: oɐˀm (worm)
    0.86: so (lake)
    0.85: sgʰɑ:bˀ (sharp)
    0.81: ˈvɛnə sɑj (turn)
    0.81: sbˀʰi:sə (eat)
    0.80: man (man)

Dutch_List
    0.93: rɛχts, 'rɛχtər (rightside)
    0.87: 'hɑudə(n) (hold)

English
    0.99: raɪt (rightside)
    0.98: bləʊ (blow)
    0.95: bɛlɪ (belly)
    0.91: fæt (fat)
    0.89: skrætʃ (scratch)
    0.89: hi: (he)
    0.88: tri: (tree)
    0.87: mæn (man)
    0.86: wɛt (wet)
    0.84: həʊld (hold)
    0.80: bæk (back)
    0.80: pʊl (pull)

Faroese
    0.99: BUKUR (belly)
    0.97: nøːs (nose)
    0.95: ˈhʉusfrʉu | ˈhʉusfrʉu | KONA (wife)
    0.91: ˈmɔanɪ (moon)
    0.91: bain | ˈlɛgːʊr (leg)
    0.91: VISS | ʊmː (if)
    0.86: støv | DUST (dust)
    0.81: ˈmɛavʊr | ˈhʏsˌbœndɪ (husband)

Flemish
    0.93: REGTSCH (rightside)
    0.90: ? (round)
    0.88: RIVIER (river)
    0.87: VASTHOUDEN | GRYPEN (hold)

French
    0.97: mɛʀ (mother)

Frisian
    0.93: ? (rightside)
    0.90: ? (round)
    0.88: hɔːdə, hɔːrə (hold)

Friulian
    0.98: mari (mother)
    0.93: stomi (breast)
    0.87: pari (father)
    0.86: suiâ (wipe)
    0.86: scolâ (flow)
    0.84: femine (wife)
    0.84: vint | aiar, arie (wind)
    0.84: bosc (woods)
    0.80: cognossi | savê (know)

German
    1.00: rɛçt (rightside)
    1.00: 'haltn̩ (hold)
    1.00: kla͡ɪn (small)
    0.99: 'ra͡ɪbn̩ (rub)
    0.99: 'veːnɪç (few)
    0.99: fra͡ʊ | 'gatɪn (wife)
    0.98: 'veːən (blow)
    0.98: 'a͡ʊsbrɛçn̩ (vomit)
    0.98: hals | 'nakn̩ (neck)
    0.97: 'flʏːgl̩ (wing)
    0.96: glat (smooth)
    0.96: 'eːəman | 'eːəman | 'gatə (husband)
    0.94: gə'dɛrm | 'a͡ɪngəva͡ɪdə (guts)
    0.94: ʃtʊmp͡f (dull)
    0.92: ʃlɛç͡t (bad)
    0.84: fra͡ʊ | va͡ɪp (woman)
    0.81: 'ʃtoːsn̩ (push)

Italian
    0.98: 'madre (mother)
    0.95: galled'dʒare (float)
    0.85: ro'tɛlla | dʒi'nɔkkjo (knee)
    0.85: 'sabbja | 'rena (sand)
    0.81: 'dʒusto (right)
    0.80: per'sona (person)
    0.80: 'padre (father)
    0.80: dʒet'tare (throw)

Latin_M
    0.87: calidus (warm)
    0.84: fīcatum, fecatum (liver)
```

Figure S8: False positives (part 1)

```
Luxembourgish
    1.00: hien (he)
    1.00: halen (hold)
    1.00: Kapp (head)
    1.00: riets (rightside)
    1.00: Bësch (woods)
    1.00: riicht (straight)
    1.00: kleng (small)
    0.99: reiwen (rub)
    0.99: wéineg (few)
    0.99: dréinen (turn)
    0.98: Fra (wife)
    0.97: Papp (father)
    0.97: Flillek (wing)
    0.96: glat (smooth)
    0.94: stomp (dull)
    0.92: schlecht (bad)
    0.90: schméissen (throw)
    0.89: Fra (woman)
    0.87: deelen (split)
    0.85: Mamm (mother)
    0.82: drécken (push)

Norwegian
    1.00: GLATT | JEVN (smooth)
    1.00: STIKKE (stab)
    1.00: TENKE (think)
    1.00: GA PA JAKT (hunt)
    1.00: TREKKE (pull)
    1.00: STOKK (stick)
    1.00: SMAL (narrow)
    1.00: VASKE (wash)
    1.00: BEN (leg)
    1.00: FORDI | FORDI (because)
    1.00: LUKTE (smell)
    0.99: STOV (dust)
    0.99: SKARP (sharp)
    0.99: VARM (warm)
    0.99: KLEMME (squeeze)
    0.99: ROTTEN (rotten)
    0.98: DERE (you)
    0.98: nese (nase) (nose)
    0.94: buk | MAVE (belly)
    0.92: DARLIG (bad)
    0.88: hud (skin)
    0.88: elv (river)
    0.84: jord (earth)
    0.83: RETT (straight)
    0.81: RYGG (back)
    0.80: VEI (road)

Old_English
    0.87: hē (he)
    0.85: trēow (tree)
    0.83: wǽt | fūht (wet)
    0.82: hielt (hold)

Portuguese_ST
    0.98: mɐ̃i (mother)
    0.92: ɐˈrejɐ (sand)
    0.87: ɨʃˈtar ɐ̃j pɛ | porse dɨ pɛ (stand)
    0.85: ɐguˈsadu | ɐfiˈadu (sharp)
    0.82: pai (father)
    0.81: ? (knee)
    0.81: ˈlõɣu | COMPRIDO (long)

Provencal
    0.97: ˈmajre (mother)
    0.80: ˈpajre (father)

Romansh
    0.93: sain | pèz (breast)
    0.82: baːp (father)
    0.80: enconuscher | saver (know)
    0.80: mamma (mother)

Sardinian_N
    0.98: PESANTE (heavy)
    0.98: PROKE | PROKE (because)
    0.97: KURPIRE (hit)
    0.89: ISTARE (stand)
    0.87: ISTUKKITHTHARE (stab)

Schwyzerdutsch
    1.00: rächts (rightside)
    1.00: wit (wide)
    1.00: loufe (walk)
    1.00: chlii (small)
    0.99: ribe (rub)
    0.99: weni (few)
    0.99: trääie (turn)
    0.98: frou (wife)
    0.97: flügu (wing)
    0.96: glatt (smooth)
    0.94: schtumpf (dull)
    0.92: schlächt (bad)
    0.89: wärfe (throw)
    0.89: frou (woman)
    0.81: schtoosse (push)

Spanish
    0.98: 'maðre (mother)
    0.92: a'ɾena (sand)
    0.88: 'laɾɣo (long)
    0.87: es'tar de pje (stand)
    0.86: ro'ðiʎa (knee)
    0.86: afi'laðo | a'ɣuðo (sharp)
    0.84: 'boske (woods)
    0.83: 'paðre (father)
    0.83: 'kwerno | hasta (horn)

Swedish
    0.99: ˈjɑːga (hunt)
    0.99: gruːv (big)
    0.98: 'rɐtən (rotten)
    0.98: bʉːk | MAGE (belly)
    0.98: 'tɛŋka (think)
    0.98: stur | svoːr (heavy)
    0.98: sɛːd (seed)
    0.97: 'cɛmpa | 'striːda (fight)
    0.95: 'splitra (split)
    0.95: 'stika | GENOMBORRA (stab)
    0.93: ˈbærj (mountain)
    0.91: 'fɑːrhoːga | 'frɐkta (fear)
    0.90: ʃæʈ | svans (tail)
    0.89: 'ʃʉːta | 'støːta (push)
    0.84: stɔft (dust)
    0.84: ɧøː (lake)
    0.82: beːn (leg)

Walloon
    0.97: MERE (mother)

Welsh_N
    0.93: hwi (they)
    0.91: CLUST (ear)
    0.91: LLAW (hand)
    0.89: YCHYDIG (few)
    0.88: COES (leg)
    0.86: mam (mother)
    0.86: OER (cold)
    0.84: ADAIN, ADEN (wing)
    0.82: ASGWRN (bone)
    0.81: dɨːð, diːð (day)
    0.80: CYWIR (right)
```

Figure S9: False positives (part 2)

```
Afrikaans
    0.15: PLUIM (feather)
    0.14: PERSOON (person)

Breton_ST
    0.17: 'kɔ̃ntã (count)
    0.09: 'tɔ̃n (dull)
    0.07: ʃa'seal (hunt)
    0.05: bu'zɛlɛn (guts)
    0.05: 'bũntã (push)
    0.03: 'pɔ̃nɛr, 'pũnɛr (heavy)
    0.02: 'pluɛn (feather)
    0.01: 'sɔ̃:ʒal (think)
    0.01: stri:s (narrow)

Catalan
    0.18: əs'kɛnə (back)
    0.16: əni’mal (animal)

Cornish
    0.17: akontya, comtya | nivera (count)
    0.07: chassya (hunt)
    0.06: clini (ice)
    0.06: sewya (sew)
    0.02: pluven (feather)
    0.02: bad (bad)
    0.01: cewsel | cows (say)
    0.01: poder | podrethek (rotten)
    0.01: forh (road)

Dutch_List
    0.05: kort (rope)

English
    0.14: skaɪ (sky)
    0.14: bɪg (big)
    0.14: hɪt (hit)
    0.11: dɪg (dig)
    0.05: dɜ:tɪ (dirty)

Flemish
    0.14: PERSOON (person)

French
    0.20: sal (dirty)
    0.20: tɔ̃be (fall)
    0.19: flɔte (float)
    0.09: blɑ̃ (white)
    0.09: gʀate (scratch)

Friulian
    0.08: sgrafâ (scratch)

German
    0.04: kɔpf (head)
    0.02: 'o:e̯ʦea:n (sea)

Irish_B
    0.01: PEARSA, -ANN, -ANNA (person)
    0.01: ˈbʸatˌʸə (stick)
    0.01: ˈpʸa:ɛtʲɪ (child)
    0.01: SPEIR (sky)
    0.01: koːrʸnˌʸ (horn)

Italian
    0.18: spak'kare (split)
    0.14: man'dʒare (eat)
    0.12: grat'tare (scratch)

Ladin
    0.05: SGRATTER, GRATTER (scratch)
Latin
    0.00: semita (road)

Latin_M
    0.12: troppus (many)

Luxembourgish
    0.10: katzen (vomit)

Old_English
    0.01: munt (mountain)
    0.01: strǣt (road)

Old_High_German
    0.01: kurz (short)

Old_Irish
    0.01: anmandae (animal)
    0.00: clúmh (feather)

Portuguese_ST
    0.17: ˈbrɐ̃ku (white)

Provencal
    0.19: TOUMBA (fall)
    0.19: SALE, ALO (dirty)
    0.18: FLOUTA, FLOUQUEJA (float)
    0.15: GARRO (leg)
    0.11: ESQUINO (back)
    0.09: BLANC (white)
    0.08: RUSCO (bark)
    0.06: GRATA (scratch)

Rumanian_List
    0.03: a pluti (float)
    0.01: zəˈpadə (snow)
    0.01: tocit (dull)
    0.01: nisip (sand)
    0.01: a omoˈrɨ (kill)

Schwyzerdutsch
    0.04: chopf (head)

Scots_Gaelic
    0.07: cùnnt (count)
    0.02: flùr (flower)
    0.01: pearsa (person)
    0.01: pahtə (stick)
    0.01: ainmhidh (animal)
    0.01: pàiste (child)
    0.01: ròpa (rope)
    0.01: speuran (sky)
    0.00: rathad (road)

Swedish
    0.14: SMUTSIG (dirty)
    0.04: dɑ:m (woman)
    0.04: 'spe:la (play)

Walloon
    0.19: TOUMER (fall)
    0.19: FLOTER (float)
    0.10: BLANC (white)
    0.09: GRETER (scratch)

Welsh_N
    0.19: koːx (red)
    0.08: 'plent.ɨn (child)
    0.02: PLUEN (feather)
    0.01: PWDR, PYDREDIG (rotten)
    0.01: FFORDD (road)
```

Figure S10: False negatives

S4.6 Results: contact edges

In the case study, we reconstructed 32 contact edges. We think different aspects of each contact edge are of interest, including the involved donor and receiver languages, the proposed date of the contact event, the borrowings reconstructed at the contact event and the presence/absence of cognates in the involved and related languages. We visualised all these aspects for each contact edge in a separate plot on the last 32 pages of this document. Each plot shows the language tree in grey and a yellow arrow for the contact edge, placed at the median height of all posterior samples. The teal scatter lines show the uncertainty about the donor, the orange lines the uncertainty about the receiver. The teal/orange numbers give the posterior support for each possible donor/receiver branch. The meaning classes (rows) most likely borrowed at this edge are listed below the tree in decreasing order of posterior support. In each language (columns), the forms coded for a meaning class are shown in colour-coded squares, with the corresponding lexemes written out below.

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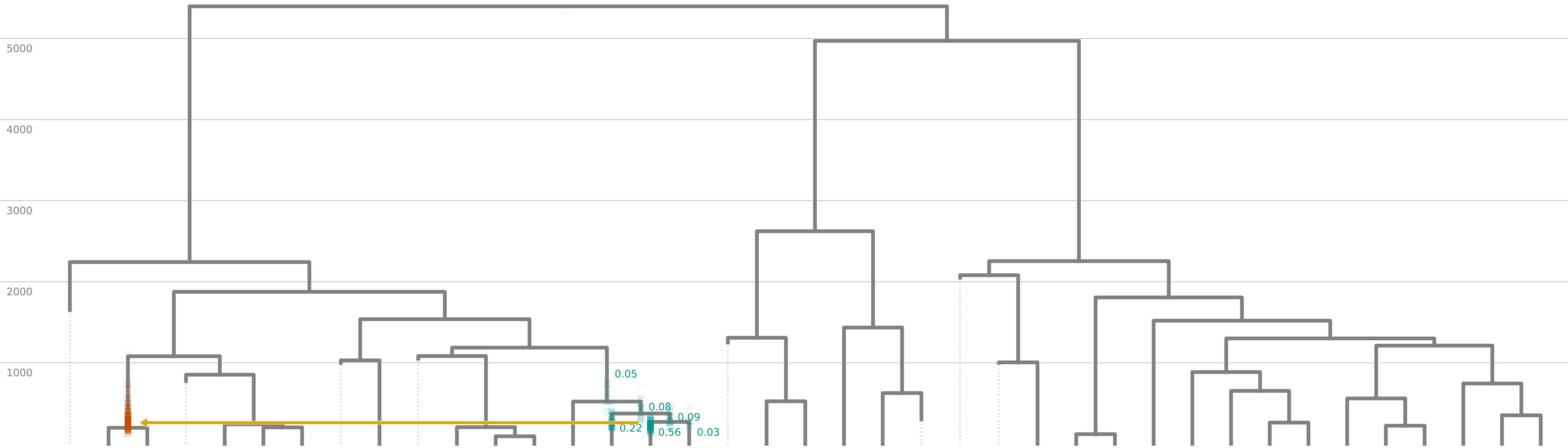
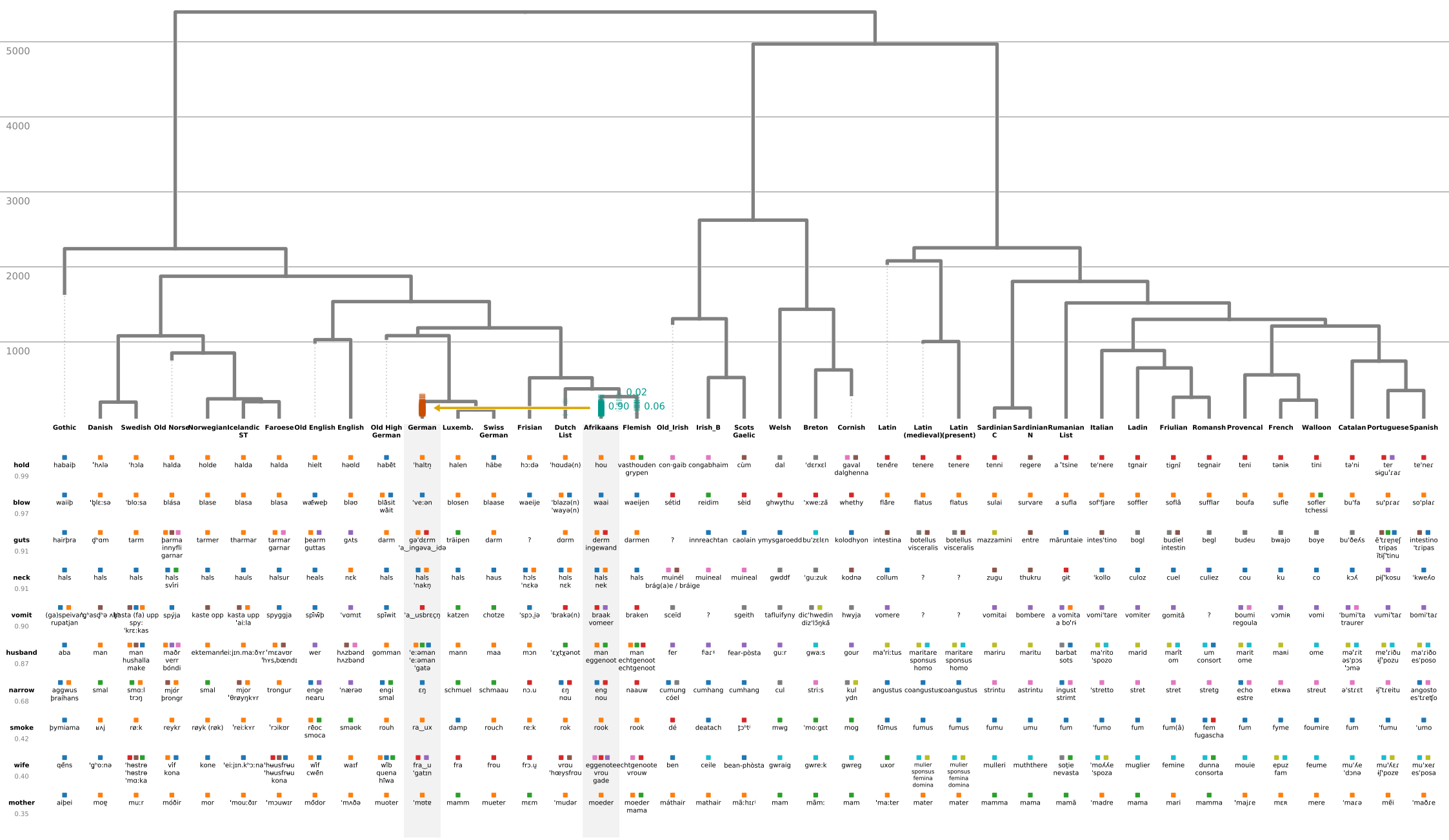


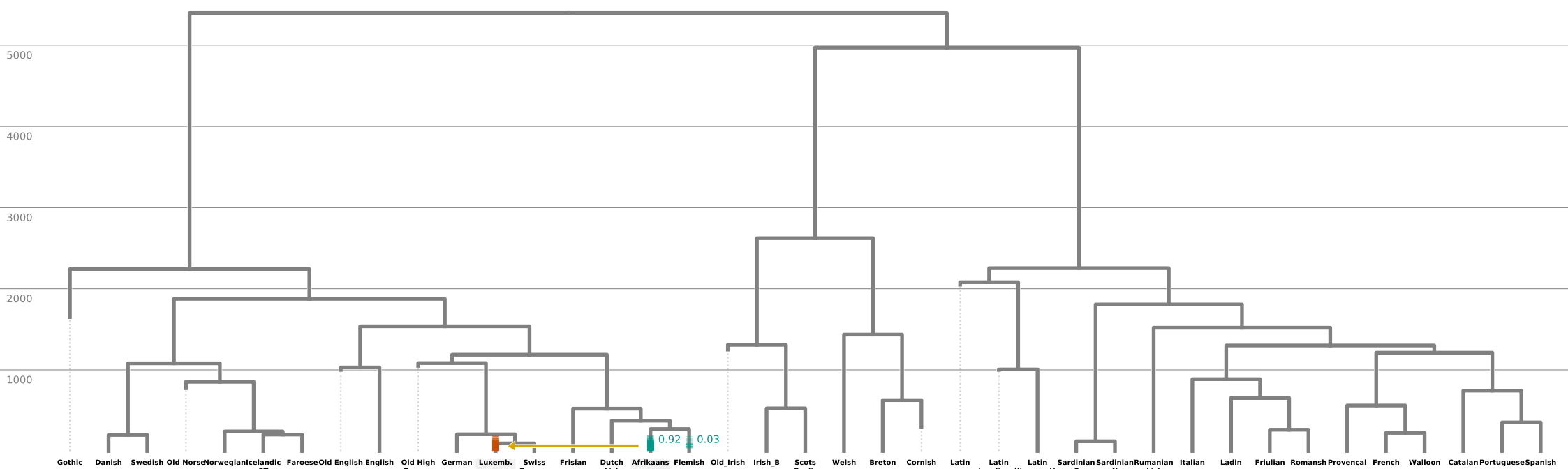
	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian
rotten 0.92	fūls	'ʁʌðən	'retən	fúna	rotten	fuinn	rotin fugvin	fūl	'rɒtən	fūl	fa‿ul	faul	morsch	rɔtsjə
split 0.88	gramst(a)	gʰlɒw	'splitra	kljúfa	klove	kljufa	klugva	clēofþ	splɪt	speltit	'ʃpaltn̩	deelen	schpaute	'splɪtsə 'spjɔltə
tail 0.83	?	'hɛ:lə	ʃæt svans	hali	hale	?	hali	tægl	teɪl	zagal	ʃvants	schwanz	schwanz	stirt
person 0.74	manna and-vairþi	b̥ʰæɐ̯'son	pæ'ʂu:n	maðr gumi	mennske	'ma:ðʏr	madur	mann	'pɜ:sən	mennisco	mɛnʃ	mënsch	mensch	mẽ:skə
count 0.65	garaþjiþ	'd̥ʰɛlə	'rɛ:kna	telja	telle	telja	telja	teleþ rīmþ	kaʊnt	zelit	'ts̮ɛ:lən	zielen	zeue	'tɛlə
road 0.63	wigs gatwo	vɑj	vɛ:g	vegr gata	vei	vegr 'ka:ta	've:vʊr	weg strǣt	rəʊd	weg	vɛk 'lantʃtra:sə	strooss	schtrass	pa:t
round 0.53	*hri-gg-s	ʁɔn	rɵnd	kringlóttr sívalr bǫllóttr	rund	?	?	sintrendel sinwealt	raʊnd	sinwelb	rʊnt	ronn	rund	?
belly 0.53	wamba qiþus	b̥u	bʉ:k mage	vǫmb magi kviðr	buk mave	magi	bukur	wamb	bɛlɪ	būh wanba	ba‿ux	bauch	buuch	buk
heavy 0.52	kaúrus	d̥ʰɔŋ	stur	þungr hǫfugru	tung	'θuŋkʏr	tungur	swǣr hefig	'hɛvɪ	swāri hefīg	ʃve:ɐ̯	schwéier	schwäär	svi.ər leadich
short 0.51	leitilsu	gʰɒ:d̥ʰ	kɔrt	stuttr skammr	kort	'stʏhtʏr	stuttur	scort	ʃɔ:t	kurz skemmi	kʊrts	kuerz	churz	kṷat
big 0.50	mikils	'sd̥ʰoɐ̯	gru:v	mikill stórr	stor	stou:r	mikill 'stɔurʊr	micel	bɪg	grōz mihhil	gro:s	grouss	gross	great
seed 0.50	fraiw	sɛð	sɛ:d	frjó	fro	frai:	frae	sǣd	si:d	sāmo	za:t	som	saame	si.ə(t)
hunt 0.50	frahinþan gafahan	'jɛ:jə	'jɑ:ga	veiða	ga pa jakt	veioa	veida (veida)	huntaþ	hʊnt	jagōt weid(en)ōt	'ja:gn̩	joen	jage	jeije
think 0.49	hugjiþ fraþjiþ	'd̥ʰɛŋ g̊ʰə	'tɛŋka	hyggja	tenke	hugsa	hugsa	(ge)þencþ hygþ	θɪŋk	denkit	'dɛŋkn̩	denken	dänke	'tɪŋkə
stab 0.49	?	'sd̥ʰeg̊ʰə	'stika genomborra	stinga	stikke	'stiŋka	stinga	stician stician	stæb	(ana)stihhit	ɛɐ̯'ʃtɛçn̩	stiechen	schtäche	'stikjə

	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N
rotten 0.92	və'rɔt vər'sletə(n)	rot	verrotten	morgthae	dreoighte	loibhte grod	pwdr	brɛjn	breyn poder pesach	putridus	putribilis	putribilis	malu	iskussertu
split 0.88	'splɛitə(n)	splits verdeel	splitsen	dlongid	scoiltim	sgoilt	hollti	'fɔwti	folsa	scindit	findere *scisare	findere *scisare	zakkai	ispakkare
tail 0.83	start	stert	steert	erball	earball	earball	cynffon	lost	lost	'kaʊda	cauda	cauda	koa	koa
person 0.74	mɛns	persoon	mensch persoon	duine	pearsa dɪnʲə	pearsa	person	dẽ:n	?	'homo:	homo christianus	homo christianus	persona	pessone
count 0.65	tellə(n) 'rekənə(n)	tel reken ag	tellen	rímid	airea mhaim	cùnnt	cyfrif	'kɔ̃ntã	akontya nivera	numer'a:re	computare numerositas	computare numerositas	kontai	kontare
road 0.63	wɛχ	weg	weg	sét bóthar slige	'bˠo:hərˠ	rathad	heol ffordd	hẽnd	forh	semita 'wi.a	*camminus strata callis	*camminus strata callis	arruga	via
round 0.53	rɔnt	?	?	cruinn / cruind	cruind	kruɪŋ	crwn	krɛn	krenn pyr	rotundus	?	?	?	?
belly 0.53	bœyk	buik pens	buik	bolg / bolc / balg tarr / tair	bolg	brú	bol	ko:f	torr kroth	venter	panc°	panc°	brenti	entre
heavy 0.52	zwar	swaar	zwaar	tromm	iomthrom	trom	trwm	'pɔ̃nɛr	poes	'grawis	pe(n)sare gravis	pe(n)sare gravis	grai	pesante
short 0.51	kɔrt	kort	kort	berr gerr cumair	gearr	geàrr	byr	bɛ:r	berr	'brewis	curtus curtus brevis	curtus curtus brevis	kurcu	kurthu
big 0.50	ɣrot	groot	groot	mór	mˠɔ:r	mo:ɾ	mawr	bʁaz møʁ	bro:z	'maŋnus	magn- grandis	magn- grandis	mannu	mannu
seed 0.50	zat	saad	zaed	síl	siol	sìol	hedyn	a:t	hazən	sēmen	semen granum	semen granum	semini	semene
hunt 0.50	'jaɣə(n)	jag	jagen	ad·claid	dul ag fladhach	ʃaɫag	hela	ʃa'seal	chassya helghya	venatur	captio venari	captio venari	kassai	kaththare
think 0.49	'dɛŋkə(n)	dink	denken	smúainid im·rádi	measaim	smaoinich	'mɛðʊl	'mɛjzã 'sɔ̃:ʒal	prederi tibias	cōgitāre	pe(n)sare	pe(n)sare	pensai	pessare
stab 0.49	stekə(n)	steek	steken	sáidid	do rathadh	sàth	gwanu	?	gwana pyghya	fodit	*pugnale fodere cultellus	*pugnale fodere cultellus	punnalai	istukkiththare

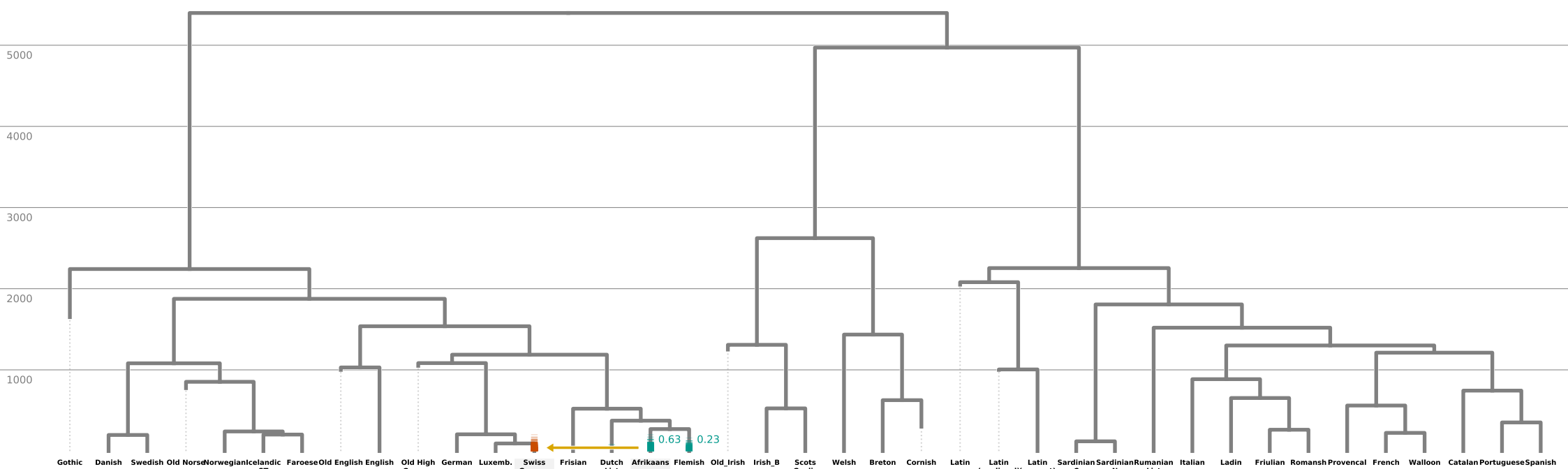
	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
rotten 0.92	putred	'martʃo	putird	vuast	marsch	pourri counfi	puʀi	(to rot) pouri	puðɾit corromput	'podɾɨ	poð'ɾiðo
split 0.88	a despica	'fɛndere spak'kare	sfender	dividi	fender	fendre especa	fɑ̃dʀ	finde crener	crivellar	fender ʀe'ʃaɾ	hender rajar paɾ'tiɾ
tail 0.83	coadă	'koda	cua	code	cua	co	kø	cowe	'kua llufa	'kauðɐ 'ɾaβu	'kola rabo
person 0.74	persoana om	per'sona	persuna homens crastiaun	persone cristian	uman carstiaun	persouno 'ɔme gent	pɛʀsɔn	persone	pəɾ'sonə	pessoa	persona 'ombɾe
count 0.65	a număra	kon'tare	in(n)umbrer dombrer	contâ	quintar	coumta	kɔ̃te	conter compter	kum'ta	kõ'taɾ numerar	kon'taɾ
road 0.63	drum cale	'strada	via	troi strade vie	trutg streda via senda	routo	ʃ(ə)mɛ̃	voye	kə'mi sender	ɨʃ'tɾadɐ	ka'mino
round 0.53	rotund	'tondo	?	taront	radund	?	ʀɔ̃	?	?	?	re'ðondo
belly 0.53	pintec(e) burtă	'vɛntre	vainter	vintri panze	venter panza busecca	ventre panso	vɑ̃tʀ	vinte	'bentrə 'panʃə	'vẽtɾɨ bɐ'ʁiɣe	vientre ba'riɣa
heavy 0.52	greu	pe'sante 'grɛve	pesant	pesant	pesant grev	greu lourd	luʀ	lour(d)	pə'zan fə'ʃuk	pɨ'zaðu	pe'saðo grave
short 0.51	scurt	'korto	cuort	curt	curt	breu	kuʀ	court	kuɾ	'kuɾtu breve	'koɾto
big 0.50	'mare	'grande	grand	grant	grond	gros larg	gʀɑ̃	grand	gran ʎaɾk	'gɾɐ̃ðɨ	'gɾande
seed 0.50	sə'mɨntsə	'seme	sem	semence	sem	grano	s(ə)mɑ̃s	s(i)mince	gɾə	sɨ'mẽtɨ	se'miʎa
hunt 0.50	a vâna	kat'tʃare	chatscher	cjaçâ	chatchar	ka'sa	ʃase	tchessi	kə'sa	kɐ'saɾ	ka'θaɾ
think 0.49	a se gɨn'di	pen'sare	s'impisser	pensâ	pensar	pensa	pɑ̃se	pinser sondji	pən'sa	pẽ'saɾ	pen'saɾ
stab 0.49	înjunghia	akkoltel'lare puɲɲa'lare	stiletter	scurtissâ	punscher	pougnarda	pwaɲaʀde	pougnarder	əpuɲə'la	ɐpuɲɐ'laɾ ɐʃfɐki'aɾ	apuɲa'laɾ



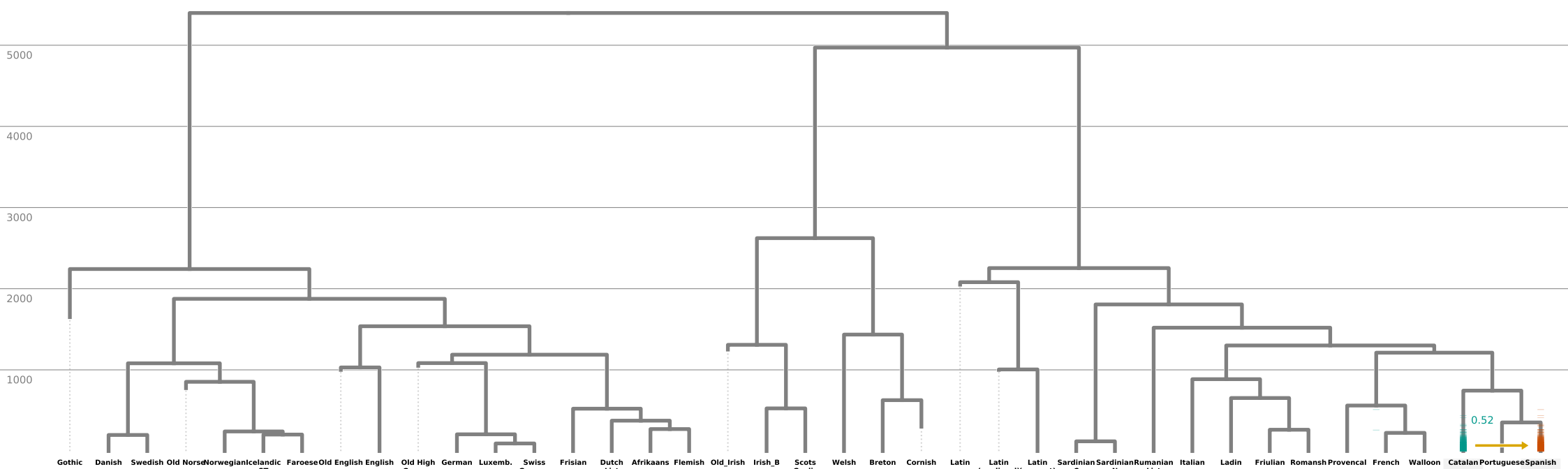
	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
hold 0.99	habaiþ	ˈhʌlə	ˈhɔla	halda	holde	halda	halda	hielt	həold	habēt	ˈhaltn̩	halen	häbe	hɔːdə	ˈhɑudə(n)	hou	vasthouden grypen	con-gaib	congabhaim	cùm	dal	ˈdɛrxɛl	gaval dalghenna	tenére	tenere	tenere	tenni	regere	a ˈtsine	te'nere	tgnair	tignî	tegnair	teni	tənɨʁ	tini	tə'ni	ter sigu'raɾ	te'neɾ
blow 0.97	waiiþ	ˈβlɛːsə	ˈblɔːsa	blása	blase	blasa	blasa	wæweþ	bləʊ	blāsit wāit	ˈveːən	blosen	blaase	waeije	ˈblazə(n) ˈwayə(n)	waai	waeijen	sétid	reidim	sèid	ghwythu	ˈxwɛːzə̃	whethy	flāre	flatus	flatus	sulai	survare	a sufla	sofˈfjare	soffler	soflà	sufflar	boufa	sufle	sofler tchessi	bu'fa	su'praɾ	so'plaɾ
guts 0.91	hairþra	ɖʰɑm	tarm	þarma innyfli garnar	tarmer	tharmar	tarmar garnar	þearm guttas	gʌts	darm	gaˈdɛrm ˈa_ingəva_idə	träipen	darm	?	dɑrm	derm ingewand	darmen	?	innreachtan	caolain	ymysgaroedd	buˈzɛlɛn	kolodhyon	intestina	botellus visceralis	botellus visceralis	mazzamini	entre	māruntaie	intes'tino	bogl	budiel intestin	begl	budeu	bwajo	boye	bu'ðeʎs	ẽˈtɾẹnẹʃ tripas ĩtʃiˈtinu	intestino ˈtripas
neck 0.91	hals	hals	hals	hals svíri	hals	hauls	halsur	heals	nɛk	hals	hals ˈnakn̩	hals	haus	hɔls ˈnɛkə	hols nɛk	hals nek	hals	muinél brág(a)e / bráige	muineal	muineal	gwddf	ˈguːzuk	kodnə	collum	?	?	zugu	thukru	gît	ˈkollo	culoz	cuel	culiez	cou	ku	co	kɔʎ	piʃˈkosu	ˈkwɛʎo
vomit 0.90	(ga)speivaŋ rupatjan	ʰasɖʰə ʌβasta (fa) upp spy: ˈkrɛːkas	spýja	kaste opp	kasta upp ˈaiːla	spyggja	spĩwþ	ˈvɔmɪt	spĩwit	ˈa_usbrɛçn̩	katzen	chotze	ˈspɔ.jə	ˈbrakə(n)	braak vomeer	braken	sceïd	?	sgeith	tafluifyny	dicʰhwedin diz'lɔ̃ŋkã	hwyja	vomere	?	?	vomitai	bombere	a vomita a bo'ri	vomi'tare	vomiter	gomitâ	?	boumi regoula	vɔmiʁ	vomi	'bumi'ta traurer	vumi'taɾ	bomi'taɾ
husband 0.87	aba	man	man hushalla make	maðr verr bóndi	ektemann	ˈeiːjɪn.maːðʏr ˈhʏs,bœndɪ	ˈmɛavɔr	wer	hʌzbənd hʌzbənd	gomman	ˈeːəman ˈeːəman ˈgatə	mann	maa	mɔn	ˈɛχtχənot	man eggenoot	man echtgenoot echtgenoot	fer	faɾˠ	fear-pòsta	guːr	gwaːs	gour	maˈriːtus	maritare sponsus homo	maritare sponsus homo	mariru	maritu	barbat sots	ma'rito 'spozo	marid	marît om	um consort	marit ome	maʁi	ome	maˈɾit əs'pɔs 'ɔmə	meˈɾiðu iʃˈpozu	maˈɾiðo es'poso
narrow 0.68	aggwus þraihans	smal	smɑːl trɔŋ	mjór þrongr	smal	mjor ˈθrøyŋkʏr	trongur	enge nearu	ˈnærəʊ	engi smal	ɛŋ	schmuel	schmaau	nɔ.u	ɛŋ nɑu	eng nou	naauw	cumung cóel	cumhang	cumhang	cul	striːs	kul ydn	angustus	coangustus	coangustus	strintu	astrintu	ingust strimt	'stretto	stret	stret	stretg	echo estre	etʁwa	streut	əˈstɾɛt	iʃˈtɾeitu	angosto esˈtɾɛtʃo
smoke 0.42	þymiama	ʁʌj	rø:k	reykr	røyk (røk)	ˈreiːkʏr	ˈrɔikor	rēoc smoca	smǣok	rouh	ra_ux	damp	rouch	reːk	rok	rook	rook	dé	deatach	ɟɔʰtʲ	mwg	ˈmoːgɛt	mog	fūmus	fumus	fumus	fumu	umu	fum	'fumo	fum	fum(â)	fem fugascha	fum	fyme	foumire	fum	'fumu	'umo
wife 0.40	qēns	ˈgʰoːnə	ˈhestrə ˈhestrə ˈmɑːka	víf kona	kone	ˈeiːjɪn.kʰɔːna	ˈhʉusfrʉu ˈhʉusfrʉu kona	wīf cwēn	waɪf	wīb quena hĩwa	fra_u ˈgatɪn	fra	frou	frɔ.ụ	vrɑu ˈhœysfrɑu	eggenote echtgenoote vrouw gade	echtgenoote vrouw	ben	ceile	bean-phòsta	gwraig	gwreːk	gwreg	uxor	mulier sponsus femina domina	mulier sponsus femina domina	mulleri	muththere	soție nevasta	'moʎʌe 'spoza	muglier	femine	dunna consorta	mouie	epuz fam	feume	muˈʎe 'dɔnə	muˈʎɛɾ iʃˈpoze	muˈxeɾ es'posa
mother 0.35	aiþei	moę	muːr	móðir	mor	ˈmouːðɪr	ˈmɔuwɪr	mōdor	ˈmʌðə	muoter	ˈmɔtə	mamm	mueter	mɛm	ˈmudər	moeder	moeder mama	máthair	mathair	mā:hɪrʲ	mam	mâm:	mam	ˈmaːter	mater	mater	mamma	mama	mamâ	'madre	mama	mari	mamma	ˈmajɾe	mɛʁ	mere	'marə	mëi	'maðɾe



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
he 0.95	is	han	han	hann	han	han:	hann	hē	hi:	er	e:ɐ	hien	ār	hɛi ər	hɛi	hy	hy	é	e ʃe:	e	ɛv	ẽ:	e:	is	ille ipse	ille ipse	issu	isse	jel	'eʌʎi	el	lui	el	eu	il i (before consonant)	eʎ	'elɨ	el
feather 0.94	?	fjeɐ	'fjɛːdər	fjǫðr	fjaer	fjœːðʏr	'fjøːvɔr	feþer	'fɛðə	federa	'feːde	fieder plomm	fădere	fɪ.ər	ver	veer pluim	?	clúmh cleitte	cleite	eite	pluen	'pluɛn	pluven	pluma	penna pluma	penna pluma	pinna	pia	panã fulg	'pjuma	penna	pene plume	penna plema	plumo	plym (dwazo)	plome	'plomə	'pene pluma	'pluma
hold 0.93	habaiþ	'hʌlə	'hɔla	halda	holde	halda	halda	hielt	høold	habēt	'haltŋ	halen	hābe	hɔːdə	'hɑudə(n)	hou	vasthouden grypen	con·gaib	congabhaim	cùm	dal	'dɛrxɛl	gaval dalghenna	tenēre	tenere	tenere	tenni	regere	a 'tsine	te'nere	tgnair	tignî	tegnair	teni	tənik	tini	tə'ni	ter sigu'rar	te'ner
woods 0.92	waldus	sgǫw	skuːg	skǫgr	skog	'skouːʏr	skog(v)ur	wudu weald	wodz	wald holz	valt	bēsch	wāud	bosk	bɔs	bos	bosch woud	caill fid ross	faschoill	kʏʌɪ	coed	kwa:t	koeswik predn	'sil.wa	boscus *forestis silva	boscus *forestis silva	bosku	busku	pə'duɾe	'bɔsko	god selva	bosc	guaud	fourest seuvo	bwa	bwes	bɔsk	bosque flu'rɛʃte selva	'boske
father 0.92	fadar atta	'fɛːðʌ	'fɑːdər	faðir	far	'faːðɪr	faðir 'baba:a	fæder	fɑːðə	fater	'faːtɐ	papp	fatter	faːr hait	'vadər	vader pa	vader papa	athair	athair	ahɪɾʲ	tad	taːt	taːz	'patɐr	pater	pater	babbu	babbu	'tatə	'padre	bap	pari	baːp	'pajɾe	pɛʁ	pere	'parə	pai	'paðɾe
head 0.91	haubiþ	hoːəð	'hʉːved	hǫfuð	hode	hofuo	høːvɔr	hēafod	hɛd	houbit	kɔpf	kapp	chopf	kɔp	hoft	hoof	hoofd	cenn	caːŋˢ	ceann	pen	pɛ̃n	pedn	caput	caput testa	caput testa	konka	konka	kap	'tɛsta	testa	cjâf teste	tgau testa creppa	kap testo	tɛt	tiesse	kap	keˈβese	kaˈβeθa
straight 0.90	raihts	'liːə	rɑːk	réttr beinn	rett	'rjɛhtvr peitn	raettur beinur	riht	streɪt	reht	gə'raːdə	riicht	graad	rjoxt	rɛχt	reg	recht	díriuch	'diːɾʲəx	ðiːɾʲəx	syth	ɛ̃wn	ewn	rectus	rectus	rectus	derettu	derettu	drept	di'ritto	dret	dret	dretg	dre	dʁwɑ	dreut	dɾɛt	diˈɾejtu	derecho
turn 0.87	wandeiþ	'vɛnə soj	'vɛːnda	snúa(sk) hverfr	snu	snua(sk)	'snɪgva	went	tɜːn	kērit wentit	'vɛndŋ	dréinen	trääie	'draːja 'vi.ələ	'wɛndə(n)	omdraai	draaijen	sóíd	cor	tionndaidh	troi	trɛ̃ĩ	nedhé	vertere	gyrare tornare	gyrare tornare	?	?	a vira a se ɨn'tɣar.ʧe	dʒi'rare	girer verdscher	zirâ voltâ	volver	vira	tuʀne	tourner	ʒiˈɾa	ʒiˈɾar viˈɾar	xiˈɾar volver
split 0.84	gramst(a)	gʰlɒw	'splitra	kljúfa	klove	kljufa	klugva	cl͡eflþ	splɪt	speltit	'ʃpaltŋ	deelen	schpaute	'splɪtsə 'spjɔltə	'spleɪtə(n)	splits verdeel	splitsen	dlongid	scoiltim	sgoilt	hollti	'fɔwt͡ĩ	folsa	scindit	findere *scisare	findere *scisare	zakkai	ispakkare	a despica	'fɛndere spak'kare	sfender	dividi	fender	fendre especa	fɑ̃dʁ	finde crener	crivellar	fender ʁe'ʃar	henderajar paɾ'tiɾ
throw 0.62	waírpiþ	gʰasdʰə	'kasta 'sleŋa	verpr kasta	kaste	kasta	kasta	wierpþ	θrəo	wirfit	'vɛrfŋ	schméissen	wärfe	'vɛrpə 'dro.əjə	'wɛrpə(n) 'smɛitə(n)	gooi	werpen	do·léici	teilgim	'tʃiˌlɪk	taflu	'tøːlɛr	tewlel redeuly	'jakere	iactare lanceare	iactare lanceare	gettai	gettare	lansa a arunca a azvirli	dʒet'tare	butter	lançâ butâ	bittar	jita traire	ʒəte	djeter	llansar tiˈɾa etjegar	lẽˈsar etiˈɾar botar dietar	echar tiˈɾar
mother 0.38	aiþei	moę	muːr	móðir	mor	'mouːðɪr	'mɔuwɪr	mōdor	'mʌðə	muoter	'mɒte	mamm	mueter	mɛm	'mudər	moeder	moeder mama	máthair	mathair	mă:hɪrʲ	mam	mɑ̃mː	mam	'maːter	mater	mater	mamma	mama	mamã	'madre	mama	mari	mamma	'majɾe	mɛʁ	mere	'marə	mẽi	'maðɾe
hit 0.32	stautiþ slahiþ bliggwiþ	'ʧʰɑfə 'ʁɑmə	sloː	slá drepr berr lýstr	sla	slɑu:	slaa	sl͡iehþ bēatt	hɪt	slehit	'ʃla:gŋ 'trɛfŋ	schloen	houe	slaen	rakə(n) 'stɔtə(n)	slaan raps	raken slaen treffen	búalid benaid	do bhualadh d'amus	'buɪl	taro	'skɛ̃ĩ	fyscy skwatya thehesy	ferit	colaphus ferire batt(u)ere	colaphus ferire batt(u)ere	pigai	kurpire	a lovi	kol'pire 'battere	colpir	colpì	batter	pica bacela	fʁape	feri maker	d'ssus	kupaˈʒar 'batɾə	uma	pancada	golpeˈar



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
walk 0.88	gaggiþ	gɔ	go:	ganga	ga	ˈkauŋka	ganga	gangeþ	wɔ:k	gengit	ˈgeːən	goen	loufe	lippen ˈsʏaljə	ˈwɑndələ(n)	loop voetslaan	loopen	sibal cingid	ʃuːlʲ	coisich	cerdded	ˈkɛrzɛt ˈbaːle	kerdhes	ambulāre	caminus ambulare	caminus ambulare	?	annare	a se plimba	kammiˈnare	chaminer	cjaminâ	caminar ir	marcha se gandi	maʁʃe	roter	aˈna kamiˈna	ɐˈdaɾ kemiˈɲaɾ	kamiˈnaɾ
wide 0.88	braiþs	þʁɛð	viːd	víðr breiðr	vid bred	vior ˈpreiːðʏr	vidur ˈbraijɒr	wīd brād	waɪd broad	wīt breit	bra_it	breet	wit	viːt	wɛit breed	wyde	wyd	lethan	ʃahaŋˠ feirring	leathann	ɬadan	ˈleːdān	ledan	latus	largus aplus latus	largus aplus latus	largu	largu	larg lat	ˈlargo	larg	larc	lad	larg	laʁʒ	ladje	ˈamplə	ˈlaɾɣu	ˈanʧo
turn 0.83	wandeiþ	ˈvɛnə sɑj	ˈvɛːnda	snúa(sk) hverfr	snu	snua(sk)	ˈsnɪgva	went	tɜːn	kērit wentit	ˈvɛndŋ	dréinen	trääie	ˈdraːja ˈviːələ	ˈwɛndə(n)	omdraai	draaijen	sóid	cor	tionndaidh	troi	treī	nedhé	vertere	gyrare tornare	gyrare tornare	?	?	a vira a se inˈtʊar.ʧe	dʒiˈrare	girer verdscher	zirâ voltâ	volver	vira	tuʁne	tourner	ʒiˈɾa	ʒiˈɾaɾ viˈɾaɾ	xiˈɾaɾ volver
throw 0.60	waírpiþ	gʰɑsqʰə	ˈkasta ˈslɛŋa	verpr kasta	kaste	kasta	kasta	wierpþ	θrəʊ	wirfit	ˈvɛrfŋ	schméissen	wärfe	ˈvɛrpə ˈdroːəjə	ˈwɛrpə(n) ˈsmɛitə(n)	gooi	werpen	do·léici	teilgim	ˈtʃiːlɪk	taflu	ˈtøːlɛr	tewlel redeuly	ˈjakere	iactare lanceare	iactare lanceare	gettai	gettare	lansa a arunca a azvirli	dʒetˈtare	butter	lançâ butâ	bittar	jita traire	ʒøte	djeter	llansar tiˈra etjegar	lɛʰsaɾ etiˈɾaɾ botar dietar	echar tiˈraɾ
smoke 0.47	þymiama	ʁʌj	rø:k	reykr	røyk (røk)	ˈreiːkʏr	ˈrɔikʊr	rēoc smoca	smøʊk	rouh	ra_ux	damp	rouch	reːk	rok	rook	rook	dé	deatach	ʧɔʰtʲ	mwg	ˈmoːgɛt	mog	fūmus	fumus	fumus	fumu	umu	fum	ˈfumo	fum	fum(â)	fem fugascha	fum	fyme	foumire	fum	ˈfumu	ˈumo
mother 0.37	aiþei	moę	muːr	móðir	mor	ˈmouːðɪr	ˈmɔuwɪr	mōdor	ˈmʌðə	muoter	ˈmʊte	mamm	mueter	mɛm	ˈmudər	moeder	moeder mama	máthair	mathair	mäːhɪrʲ	mam	mâmː	mam	ˈmaːter	mater	mater	mamma	mama	mamă	ˈmadre	mama	mari	mamma	ˈmaɟre	mɛʀ	mere	ˈmarə	mëi	ˈmaðɾe



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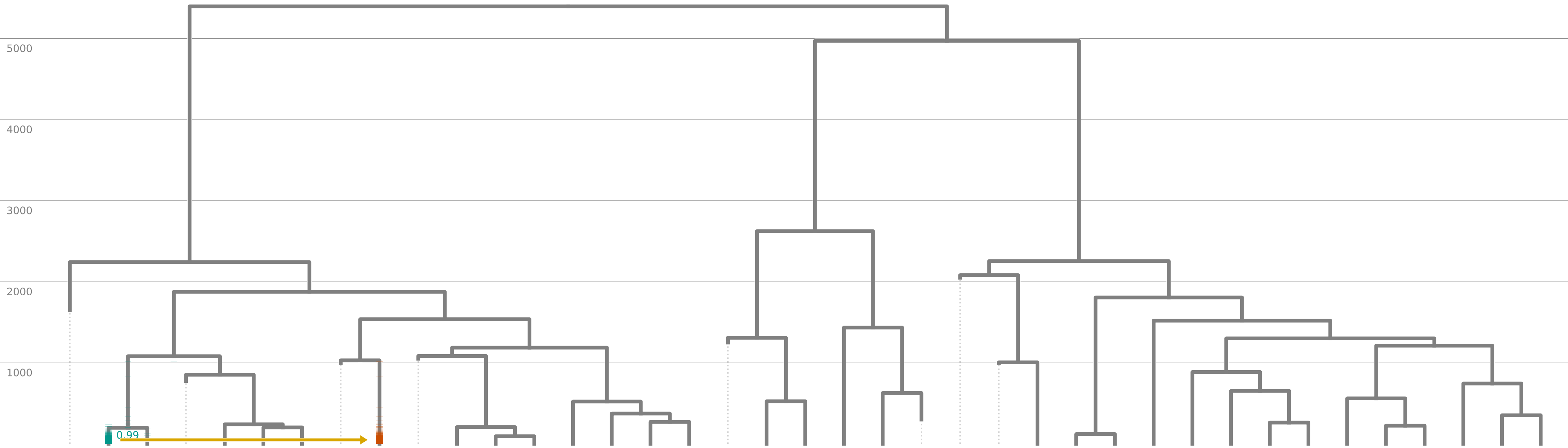
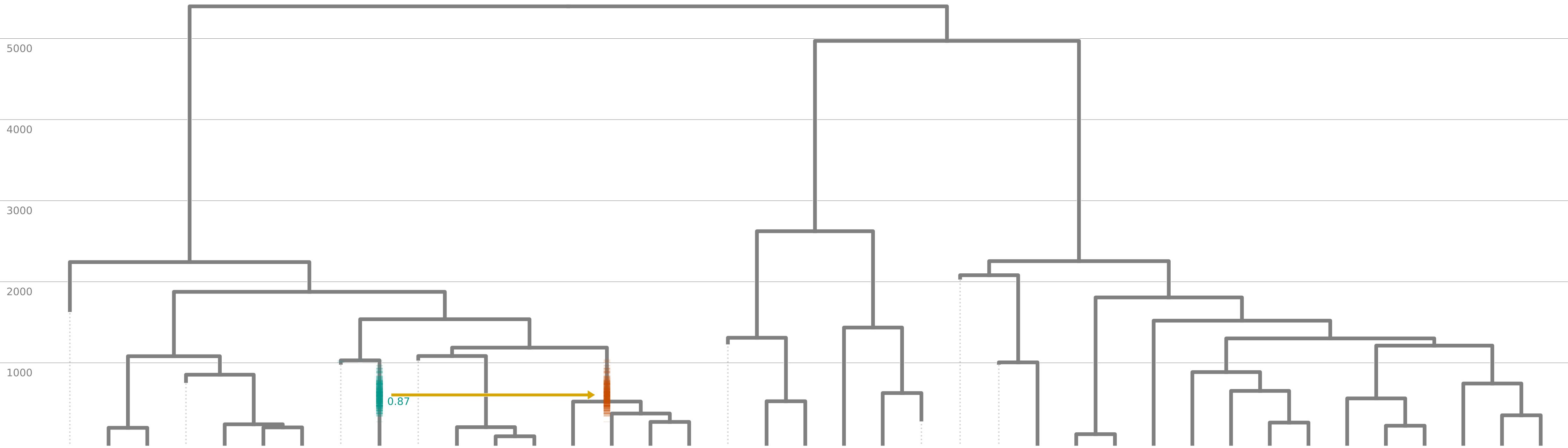
long 0.51	laggs	laŋ	lɔŋ	langr	lang	ˈlaŋkʏr	langur	lang	loŋ	lang	laŋ	laang	läng	laŋ	loŋ	lang	lang	fota	fʲɑdʲə	faḋə	hir	iːr	hiːr	ˈlongus	longitudo largus	longitudo largus	longu	longu	lung	ˈlungo	lungia	lunc	liung	long	lɔ̃	long	ˈkaɾk	ˈlõɣu comprido	ˈlaɾɣo
wide 0.48	braiþs	þʁɛð	viːd	víðr breiðr	vid bred	vior ˈpreiːðʏr	vídur ˈbraijor	wīd brād	waɑd broad	wīt breit	bra_it	breet	wit	viːt	wɛit breed	wyde	wyd	lethan	ʲjahaŋᵊ feirring	leathann	ˈɬadan	ˈleːdān	ledan	latus	largus aplus latus	largus aplus latus	largu	largu	larg lat	ˈlargo	larg	larc	lad	larg	laʁʒ	ladje	ˈampla	ˈlaɾɣu	ˈanʧo
smell 0.46	?	ˈlɔgqʰə	ˈløkta	þefa	lukte	thefa	tevja	stinɔþ	smɛl	riohhan stinkit	ˈriːçɲ	richen	schmöcke	ˈstjoŋkə	ˈrœykə(n)	ruik	ruiken	bolad (nn.)	?	feuch fàileadh	ˈbarogleuo	ˈkleːvɛt	klywes blasa	olfacit	fragrare *sentire	fragrare *sentire	fragai	nuskare	a mirosi	sen'tire odo'rare	savurer	nasâ	odurar	senti	sõtiʁ	sinti	ulu'ra	ʃej'ɾaɾ	o'leɾ
woods 0.41	waldus	sgɒw	skuːg	skógr	skog	ˈskouːvr	skog(v)ur	wudu weald	wɑdz	wald holz	valt	bësch	wäud	bosk	bɔs	bos	bosch woud	caill fid ross	faschoill	kʏʌɪ	coed	kwaːt	koeswik predn	ˈsil.wa	boscus *forestis silva	boscus *forestis silva	bosku	busku	pəˈduɾe	ˈbɔsko	god selva	bosc	guaud	fourest seuvo	bwa	bwes	bɔsk	bosque flu'ɾɛʃte selva	ˈboske
dry 0.37	þaúrsus	qʰo	tɔr	þurr	torr	θʏr:	turrur	drȳge	draɪ	trocchan durri	ˈtɔxkɲ	dréchen	troche	druːx	droɣ	droog	droog	tirim se(i)sc	ˈtɪɪːrɪmʲ diosc	tioram	sych	seːx	crín sych zeər	siccus	?	?	sikku	sikku	uscat	aʃˈʃutto	sech	sec suíàt	sec	se	sɛk	setch	sɛk aixut	ˈseku	ˈseko aɾido
feather 0.35	?	fjeę	ˈfjɛːdər	fjǫðr	fjaer	fjœːðʏr	ˈfjøːvor	feþer	ˈfɛðə	federa	ˈfeːde	fieder plomm	fädere	fɪːər	ver	veer pluim	?	clúmh cleitte	cleite	eite	pluen	ˈpluɛn	pluven	pluma	penna pluma	penna pluma	pinna	pia	panã fulg	ˈpjuma	penna	pene plume	penna plema	plumo	plym (dwazo)	plome	ˈploma	ˈþene pluma	ˈpluma
road 0.35	wigs gatwo	vǫj	vɛːg	vegr gata	vei	vegr ˈkaːta	ˈveːvor	weg strǽt	rəɔd	weg	vɛk ˈlantʃtraːsə	strooss	schtrass	paːt	wɛχ	weg	weg	sét bóthar slige	ˈbʲoːhaɾˢ	rathad	heol ffordd	hɛ̃nd	forh	semita ˈwi.a	*camminus strata callis	*camminus strata callis	arruga	via	drum cale	ˈstrada	via	troi strade vie	trutg streda via senda	routo	ʃ(ə)mɛ̃	voye	kəˈmi sender	ɨjˈtɾade	kaˈmino
suck 0.29	da-dd-j-an*	ˈsuːə	ˈsʉːga	súga	su	sjuga	sugva	sȳcþ	sʌk	sūgit	ˈza_ugɲ	suckelen	sugge	ˈsuːgə	ˈzœyɣə(n)	suig	zuigen	súigid denait (pl.)	sˠuːɟ do dhiúil	súich	sugno	ˈsÿːñ ˈdẽːnã	sugna dena	sūgere	?	?	succai	suththare	a ˈsudʒe	suk'kjare	tschutscher tetter	supâ	?	suca chucha teta	syse	suci	ʃukˈɬa	su'gaɾ ʃu'paɾ mamar	ʧu'paɾ



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German
bark 0.96	rintsch	þɑ:gʰ	bark	borkr	bark	borkur	'bœʃkʊr	rinde	bɑ:k	rinta	'bɔrkə 'rɪndə	schuel	rinde
wing 0.96	?	'veŋə	'vɪŋɛ	vængr	vinge	'vaiŋkʏr	vongur	fiþeru	wɪŋ	federah	'flʏ:gl̩	flillek	flügu
belly 0.93	wamba qiþus	þu	bʉ:k mage	vǫmb magi kviðr	buk mave	magi	bukur	wamb	bɛlɪ	bûh wanba	ba_ux	bauch	buuch
die 0.91	gadauþnip gaswiltiþ	do	dø:	deyja andask	dø	'tei:ja	doyggja andast	stierfþ	daɪ	stirbit touwit	'ʃtɛrbn̩	stierwen	schtärbe
scratch 0.90	*krat-t-ōn	'gʰʁɑsə	'ri:va 'klø:sa	klá skefr	klo	'kʰlou:ra	klora	scripþ plicgeþ	skrætʃ	crazzōt	'kratsn̩	krazen	chräble
fat 0.88	smairþr	feð	fet	fita smjǫr	fett	fita	fiti	smeoru	fæt	feizti	fɛt	fett	fett
they 0.87	eis	di	de:	þeir	de	their	tair	hīe	ðeɪ	sie	zi:	si	si
rotten 0.84	fūls	'ʁʌðən	'rɔtən	fúna	rotten	fuinn	rotin fugvin	fūl	'rɔtən	fūl	fa_ul	faul	morsch
man 0.83	guma waír	man	man kɑ:r	karlmaðr karlmaðr	mann	'kʰartl,ma:ðʏr 'kʰartl,ma:ðʏr	kallmadur kallmadur	wer	mæn	man	man	mann	maa
skin 0.82	*fill	huð	hʉ:d ʃin	húð skinn	hud	huo skinn	huo skinn	fell hȳd	skɪn	fel hūt	ha_ut	haut	hut
split 0.80	gramst(a)	gʰlow	'splitra	kljúfa	klove	kljufa	klugva	clēofþ	splɪt	speltit	'ʃpaltn̩	deelen	schpaute
person 0.77	manna and-vairþi	þʰæg'son	pæ'şu:n	maðr gumi	mennske	'ma:ðʏr	madur	mann	'pɜ:sən	mennisco	mɛnʃ	mënsch	mensch
rope 0.70	raip in-sailjanu	ʁɛb̥	re:p 'li:na	taug tog reip sima strengr	tau	reipi	to: reip	rāp sāl streng	rəʊp	seil strang stric	za_il	seel	seili
blow 0.60	waiiþ	'b̥lɛ:sə	'blo:sa	blása	blase	blasa	blasa	wǣweþ	bləʊ	blāsit wāit	've:ən	blosen	blaase
leaf 0.52	laufs	low	blɑ:d lø:v	lauf	blad	pla:ð	blɛa:	blǣd lēaf	li:f	blat loub	blat	blat	blatt

	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)
bark 0.96	bɔst	sχɔrs	boomskors bas	bast	rúsc crocenn	coirt	rùsg	rhisgl	rysk	rusk	cortex	cortex crusta	cortex crusta
wing 0.96	vjok	'vløγəl	vleuel	vleugel	sciath	eitiollaim	broinn	adain	'askɛl	askell	'a:la penna	ala penna	ala penna
belly 0.93	buk	bœyk	bulk pens	bulk	bolg / bolc / balg tarr / tair	bolg	brú	bol	ko:f	torr kroth	venter	panc°	panc°
die 0.91	dɪ.ə forstjerre	'stɛrvə(n)	doodgaan sterf	sterven	at·baill	doluidh	bàsaich	marw	'mɛrvɛl	murul firwy	moritur	mori	mori
scratch 0.90	skrab	'krɔbələ(n)	krap	krabben	scrípaid	do thochur scriobaim	sgròb	crafu	'skra:bat	scrivinas sclum	scabit	scabidus	scabidus
fat 0.88	fɛt	vɛt	vet	vet	blonac íth	meathas	saill	braster bloneg	dry'zɔ̃:ni	blonek ithik	adeps	crassus	crassus
they 0.87	sɛɪ ja	zɛi	hulle	zy	é	ʃiad	iad	hwi	i	gi ən dʒej	ei	?	?
rotten 0.84	rɔtsjə	və'rɔt vər'sletə(n)	rot	verrotten	morgthae	dreoighte	loibhte grod	pwdr	brɛjn	breyn poder pesach	putridus	putribilis	putribilis
man 0.83	mɔn	mɑn	man	man	fer	duine	duine fɛr	dyn gu:r	?	de:n wour	vir	homo	homo
skin 0.82	hu:t	hœyt	huid	huid	croic[c]enn cnes	'kr̥acəŋ̊	craiceann	croen	'kʁo:χɛn	kroghen	cutis	pellicius cutis	pellicius cutis
split 0.80	'splɪtsə 'spjɔltə	'splɛitə(n)	splits verdeel	splitsen	dlongid	scoiltim	sgoilt	hollti	'fɔwtĩ	folsa	scindit	findere *scisare	findere *scisare
person 0.77	mẽ:skə	mɛns	persoon	mensch persoon	duine	pearsa dɪnʲə	pearsa	person	dẽ:n	?	'homo:	homo christianus	homo christianus
rope 0.70	tɔ.u	tɑu kort	tou	touw	tét súanem	tʲiag̊	ròpa	rhaff	'kɔrdɛn	lovan	'fu:nis	chorda funis	chorda funis
blow 0.60	waeije	'blazə(n) 'wayə(n)	waai	waeijen	sétid	reidim	sèid	ghwythu	'xwe:zã	whethy	flāre	flatus	flatus
leaf 0.52	blɛ:t	blɑt	blad	blad	duille	dʲɪlʲə	duilleag	deilen	'dɛljɛn	delen	'foli.um	folium	folium

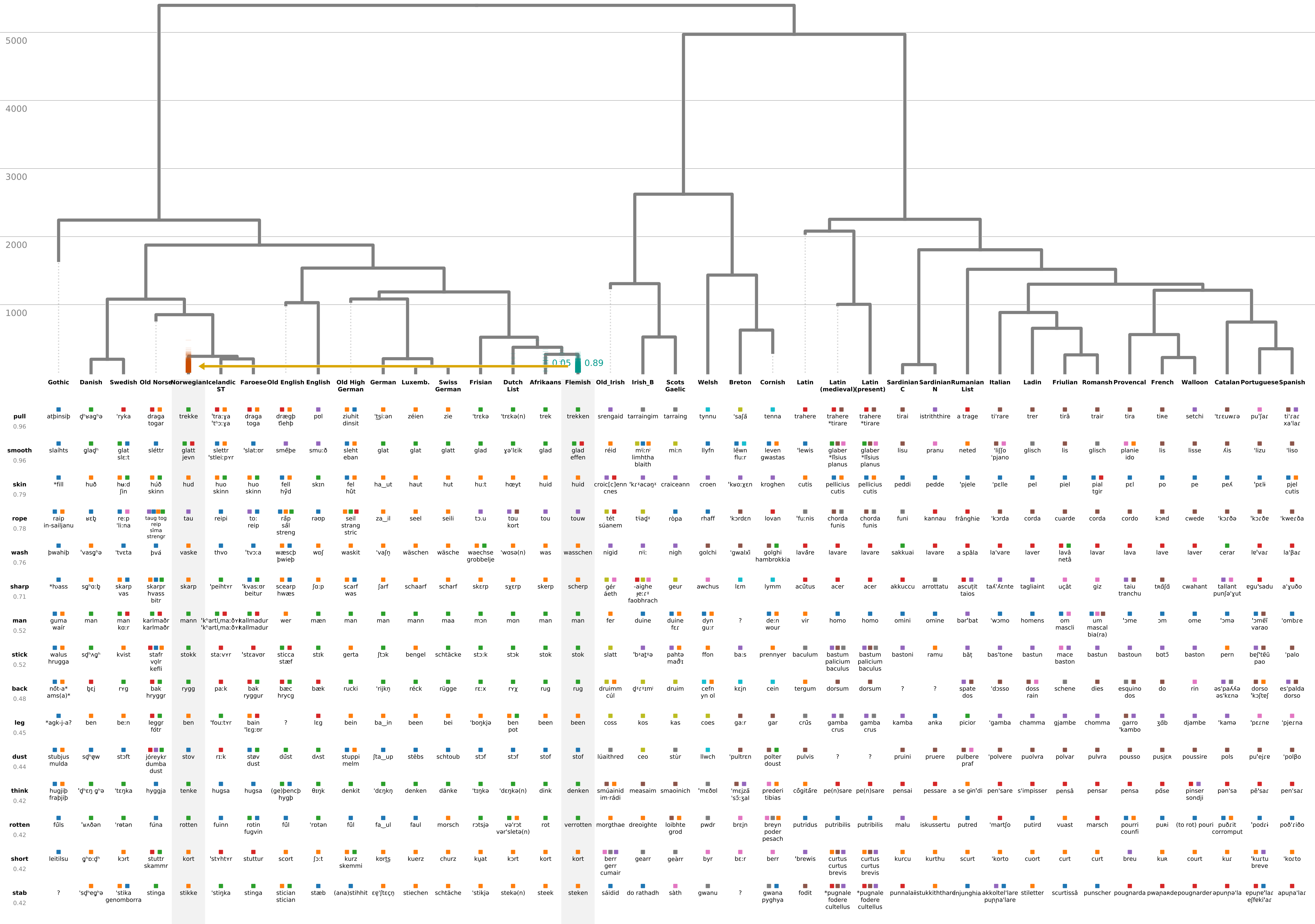
	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
bark 0.96	krozu	iskortha	scoarță	kor'tettʃa	scorza	scuarce croste	scorsa crusta	rusco grueio	ekɔʀs	pelote	əs'kɔrsə	'kaʃke	kor'teθa
wing 0.96	ala	ala	aripă	'ala	ela	ale	ala	alo	ɛl	ele	'alə renglera	'aze	'ala
belly 0.93	brenti	entre	pintec(e) burtă	'vɛntre	vainter	vintri panze	venter panza busecca	ventre panso	vɑ̃tʀ	vinte	'bɛntrə 'panʃə	'vẽtɾi be'ʁiγe	vientre ba'riγa
die 0.91	morri	morrere	a mu'ri	mo'rire	morir	murî	murir pirir	mouri	muʀiʀ	mori	mu'ri	mu'ʀeɾ	mo'ɾiɾ
scratch 0.90	skraffi	grattare turæ	a scarpina a zgâria	grat'tare	sgratter	sgrafâ sgrifignâ	sgratar	grata	gʀate	greter	grə'ta frə'γa	cocar ʀeʃ'paɾ	ras'kaɾ
fat 0.88	grassu	grassu	grăsime	'grasso	sundscha	gras	grass	graisso	gʀɛs	crahe	greʃ	guɾ'ðuɾɐ	'gɾasa
they 0.87	issos	issos	jej	es'si ko'loro	els	lôr	els m	eli	il	i (before consonant)	ells	'eliʃ	'eʎos
rotten 0.84	malu	iskussertu	putred	'martʃo	putird	vuast	marsch	pourri counfi	puʀi	(to rot) pouri	puðɾit corromput	'podɾɨ	poð'ɾiðo
man 0.83	omini	omine	bar'bat	'wɔmo	homens	om mascli	um mascal bia(ra)	'ɔme	ɔm	ome	'ɔmə	'ɔmẽĩ varao	'ombɾe
skin 0.82	peddi	pedde	'pjele	'pɛlle	pel	piel	pial tgir	pɛl	po	pe	peʎ	'pɛlɨ	pjel cutis
split 0.80	zakkai	ispakkare	a despica	'fendere spak'kare	sfender	dividi	fender	fendre especa	fɑ̃dʀ	finde crener	crivellar	fender ʀe'ʃaɾ	hender rajar par'tiɾ
person 0.77	persona	pessone	persoana om	per'sona	persuna homens crastiaun	persone cristian	uman carstiaun	persouno 'ɔme gent	pɛʀsɔn	persone	pər'sonə	pessoa	persona 'ombɾe
rope 0.70	funi	kannau	frânghie	'korda	corda	cuarde	corda	cordo	kɔʀd	cwede	'kɔrðə	'kɔɾdɨ	'kweɾða
blow 0.60	sulai	survare	a sufla	sof'fjare	soffler	soflâ	sufflar	boufa	sufle	sofler tchessi	bu'fa	su'pɾaɾ	so'plaɾ
leaf 0.52	folla	oththa	foaie 'frunză	'fɔʎʎo	foglia	fuee	fegl	fueio ramo	fœj	fouye	'fuʎə	'foʎɐ	'oxa

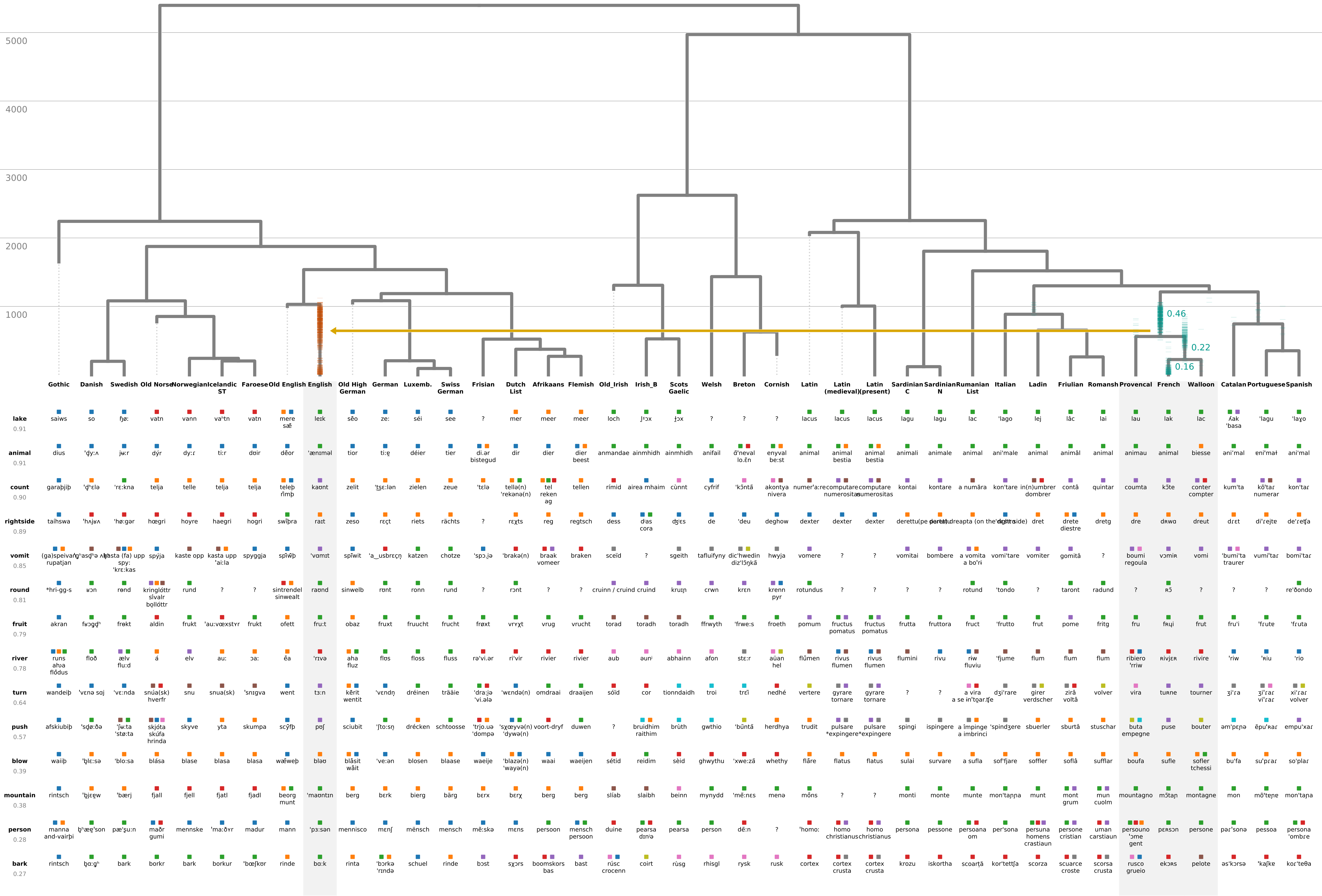


	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German
rightside 0.83	taíhswa	'hʌjʁʌ	'hø:gər	hœgri	hoyre	haegri	hogri	swīþra	raɪt	zeso	rɛçt	riets	rächts
hold 0.81	habaiþ	'hʌlə	'hɔla	halda	holde	halda	halda	hielt	həʊld	habēt	'haltn̩	halen	häbe
river 0.80	runs aƕva flōdus	floð	ælv flu:d	á	elv	au:	ɔa:	ēa	'rɪvə	aha fluz	flʊs	floss	fluss
round 0.80	*hri-gg-s	ʁɔn	rønd	kringlóttr sívalr bọllóttr	rund	?	?	sintrendel sinwealt	raʊnd	sinwelb	rʊnt	ronn	rund
fruit 0.78	akran	fʁɔgdʰ	frekt	aldin	frukt	'au:vœxstʏr	frukt	ofett	fru:t	obaz	frʊxt	fruucht	frucht
he 0.62	is	han	han	hann	han	han:	hann	hē	hi:	er	e:ɐ̯	hien	är
dirty 0.52	unhrains unþwahans	þe'sg̊ʰiḍ	'ure:n smutsig	óhreinn skitinn saurugr	skidden	'ou:ɾeitn 'sci:tʏ:ɣʏr	skitin	fūl horig	dɜ:tɪ	unreini unsūbiri	'ʃmʊtsɪç	dreckeg knaschteg	dräckig
neck 0.50	hals	hals	hals	hals svíri	hals	hauls	halsur	heals	nɛk	hals	hals 'nakn̩	hals	haus
dull 0.48	dwa-l-s* bau-þ-s	sløw	?	sljór	slov	bitlaus	'ɔukvas:ɔr bakki	ǣstynt	dʌl	slēo	ʃtʊmpf	stomp	schtumpf
fear 0.31	faúrhteiþ ōg(jan)	'fʁœgdʰə	'fɑ:rho:ga	hræðask óttask	vaere redd	hraeoask	vera raddur	forhtaþ	fɪə	forhtit	'fʏrçtn̩	fäerten	angscht ha
sea 0.31	marei	hɑw	ʃjø: hɑ:v	sær sjór haf	sjo	saer	'ʃɛgvɔr hav	sǣ	si:	meri sēo	me:ɐ̯ 'o:tsea:n ze:	mier	meer
dry 0.31	þaúrsus	dʰo	tɔr	þurr	torr	θʏr:	turrur	drȳge	draɪ	trocchan durri	'trɔkn̩	dréchen	troche
old 0.30	fairneis	'gɑməl	'gamal	forn gamall	gammel	'ka:matl	gamal ur	eald	əʊld	firni alt	alt	al	aut
say 0.27	qiþiþ	si:	'sɛja	segir kveðr	si	'sei:ja	siga	sægþ	seɪ	sagēt quidit	'za:gn̩	soen	säge
bark 0.26	rintsch	bɔ:gʰ	bark	borkr	bark	borkur	'bœʃkɔr	rinde	bɑ:k	rinta	'bɔrkə 'rɪndə	schuel	rinde

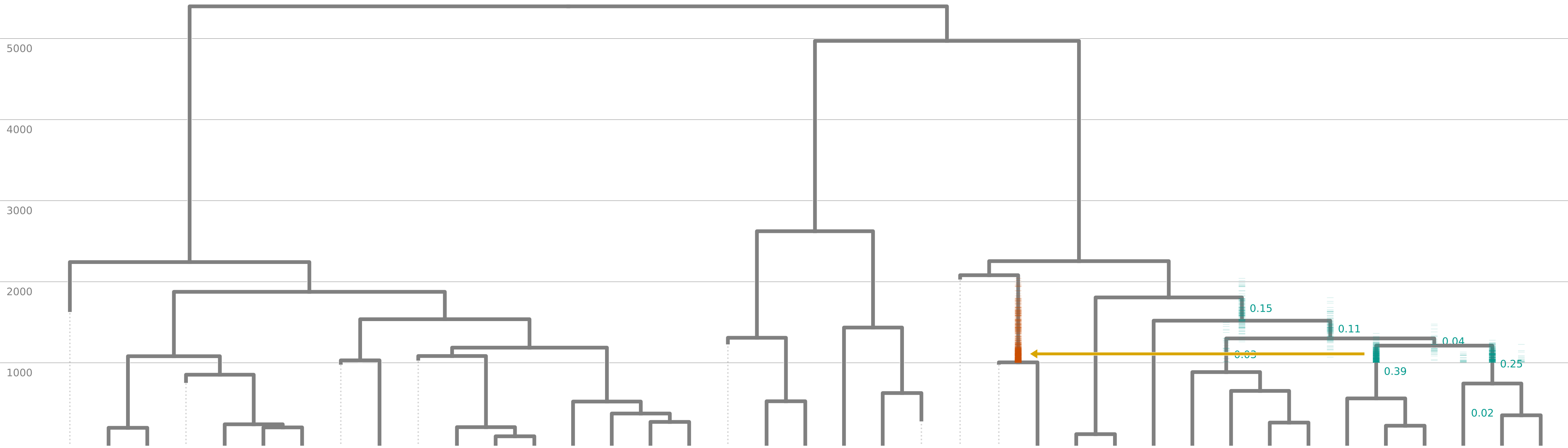
	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)
rightside 0.83	?	rɛxts	reg	regtsch	dess	dʲas cora	dʒ̊ɛs	de	'deu	deghow	dexter	dexter	dexter
hold 0.81	hɔ:də	'hauda(n)	hou	vasthouden grypen	con·gaib	congabhaim	cùm	dal	'dɛrxɛl	gaval dalghenna	tenēre	tenere	tenere
river 0.80	rə'vi.ər	ri'vir	rivier	rivier	aub	əunʲ	abhainn	afon	stɛ:r	aûan hel	flūmen	rivus flumen	rivus flumen
round 0.80	?	rɔnt	?	?	cruinn / cruind	cruind	kruɲ	crwn	krɛn	krenn pyr	rotundus	?	?
fruit 0.78	frɔxt	vrʏxt	vrug	vrucht	torad	toradh	toradh	ffrwyth	'frwe:s	froeth	pomum	fructus pomatus	fructus pomatus
he 0.62	hɛi ər	hɛi	hy	hy	é	e ʃe:	e	ɛv	ē:	e:	is	ille ipse	ille ipse
dirty 0.52	fi:s	vœyl	vuil smerig	vuil	salach	'sʌaljəx	sɑlax	brwnt budr	lu:s	plos	sordidus	brutus spurcamen	brutus spurcamen
neck 0.50	hɔls 'nɛkə	hɔls nɛk	hals nek	hals	muinél brág(a)e / bráige	muineal	muineal	gwddf	'gu:zuk	kodnə	collum	?	?
dull 0.48	stomp	stɔmp	stomp	?	máel	dur	maol	di-fin di-awch	dal 't̃ɔɲ	dicreft	hebes	?	?
fear 0.31	'ɪ.ənjə	'vrezə(n)	vrees bang wees	?	ad·ágathar	tá eagla ...	gabh eagal	ofni	'du:ʒã kaout aon rak	perthi own	timēre	dubitare	dubitare
sea 0.31	se:	ze	see	zee	muir fairrge	'fʲɛːɾʲɪ	muir fairge cuan	mor	mo:ʁ	mor	mare	mareare	mareare
dry 0.31	drux	drɔx	droog	droog	tírim se(i)sc	't̪ɪrʲɪmʲ diosc	tioram	sych	sɛ:x	crin sych zear	siccus	?	?
old 0.30	ɔ:ʷt	ɑut	oud	oud	sen	ʃan aosta dibheall	ʃɛn	hen	ko:s	hen ko:θ	'wetus	vetus	vetus
say 0.27	'sɪzə	'zɛɣə(n)	se	zeggen	as·beir / ·epir	'abʲərʲ	aβɪɾʲ can	dweud 'ʃarad	la'va:rut	leverel cewsel	'di:kere	dicere narrare	dicere narrare
bark 0.26	bɔst	sχɔrs	boomskors bas	bast	rúsc crocenn	coirt	rùsg	rhisgl	rysk	rusk	cortex	cortex crusta	cortex crusta

	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
rightside 0.83	derettu	(pe dereta)	dreapta (on the right side)	dritto	dret	drete diestre	dretg	dre	dʀwo	dreut	dɾɛt	di'ɾejte	de'ɾetʃa
hold 0.81	tenni	regere	a 'tsine	te'nere	tgnair	tignî	tegnair	teni	tənіʀ	tini	tə'ni	ter sigu'ɾaɾ	te'neɾ
river 0.80	flumini	rivu	riw fluviu	'fjume	flum	flum	flum	ribiero 'rriw	ʀivjɛʀ	rivire	'riw	'ʀiu	'rio
round 0.80	?	?	rotund	'tondo	?	taront	radund	?	ʀɔ̃	?	?	?	re'ðondo
fruit 0.78	frutta	fruttora	fruct	'frutto	frut	pome	fritg	fru	fʀɥi	frut	fru'i	'fɾute	'fɾuta
he 0.62	issu	isse	jel	'eʎʎi	el	lui	el	eu	il	i (before consonant)	eʎ	'eli	el
dirty 0.52	bruttu	bruttu	murdar	'spɔrko	ascher	sporc	tschuf	sale	sal	massi	brut pɔrk	'suʒu porco	'suθjo
neck 0.50	zugu	thukru	git	'kollo	culoz	cuel	culiez	cou	ku	co	kɔʎ	piʃ'kosu	'kweʎo
dull 0.48	sgurdu	ispuntatu	tocit	ot'tuzo	muot	asiât	mut	moutu	emuse	tot r'dohi	amussado rom	embotado 'sɛgu	embo'taðo 'romo
fear 0.31	timmi	timere	a se teme	te'mere	tmair	temê	temair	cregne teme cregne	kʀɛ̃dʀ	aveur sogne	'temə	ti'meɾ	te'meɾ
sea 0.31	mari	mare	'mare	'mare	mer	mâr	mar	mar	mɛʀ	mer	mar	maɾ	maɾ
dry 0.31	sikku	sikku	uscat	aʃ'ʃutto	sech	sec suiât	sec	se	sɛk	setch	sɛk aixut	'seku	'seko arido
old 0.30	beccu	veththu	batrin	'vekkjo	vegl	vieli	vegl	viei	vjø	vi	bɛʎ ənsi'ə	'vɛʎu	'bjexo
say 0.27	nai	narrere	a zi'tʃe a 'spune	'dire	dir	dî	dir	dire	diʀ	dire	di	di'zeɾ	de'θiɾ
bark 0.26	krozu	iskortha	scoarţă	kor'tettʃa	scorza	scuarce croste	scorsa crusta	rusco grueio	ekɔʀs	pelote	əs'kɔrsə	'kaʃke	koɾ'teθa


5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0.05
0.89
Gothic
Danish
Swedish
Old Norse
Norwegian
Icelandic ST
Faroese
Old English
English
Old High German
German
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
Dutch List
Afrikaans
Flemish
Old_Irish
Irish_B
Scots Gaelic
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
pull 0.96
smooth 0.96
skin 0.79
rope 0.78
wash 0.76
sharp 0.71
man 0.52
stick 0.52
back 0.48
leg 0.45
dust 0.44
think 0.42
rotten 0.42
short 0.42
stab 0.42

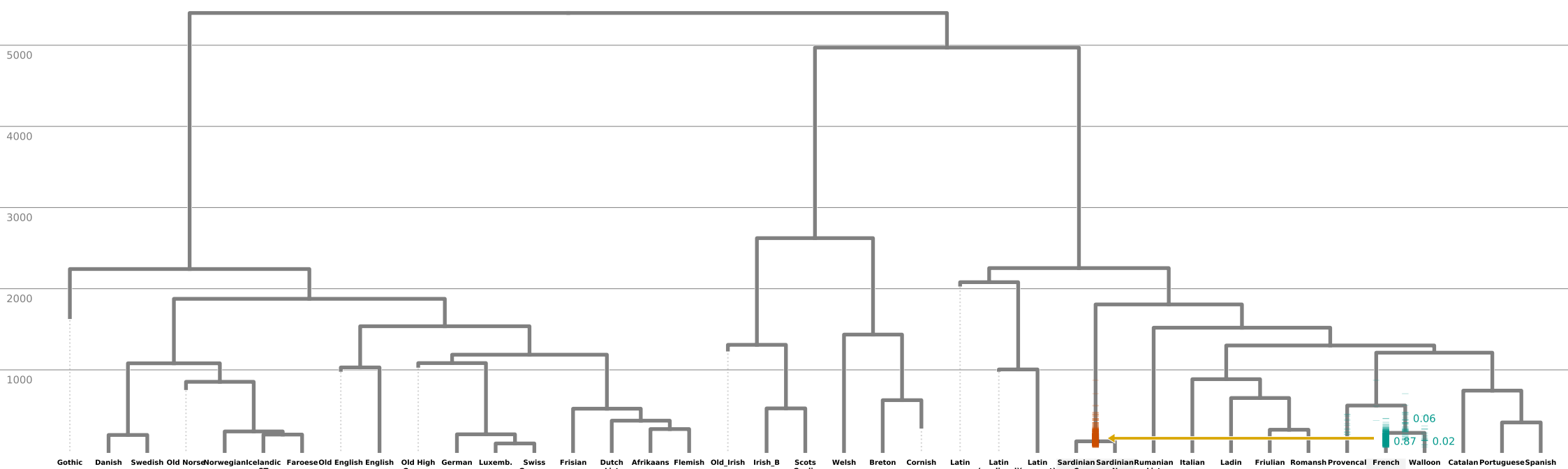


5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0.46
0.22
0.16
Gothic
Danish
Swedish
Old Norse
Norwegian
Icelandic ST
Faroese
Old English
English
Old High German
German
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
Dutch List
Afrikaans
Flemish
Old_Irish
Irish_B
Scots Gaelic
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
lake 0.91
animal 0.91
count 0.90
rightside 0.89
vomit 0.85
round 0.81
fruit 0.79
river 0.78
turn 0.64
push 0.57
blow 0.39
mountain 0.38
person 0.28
bark 0.27

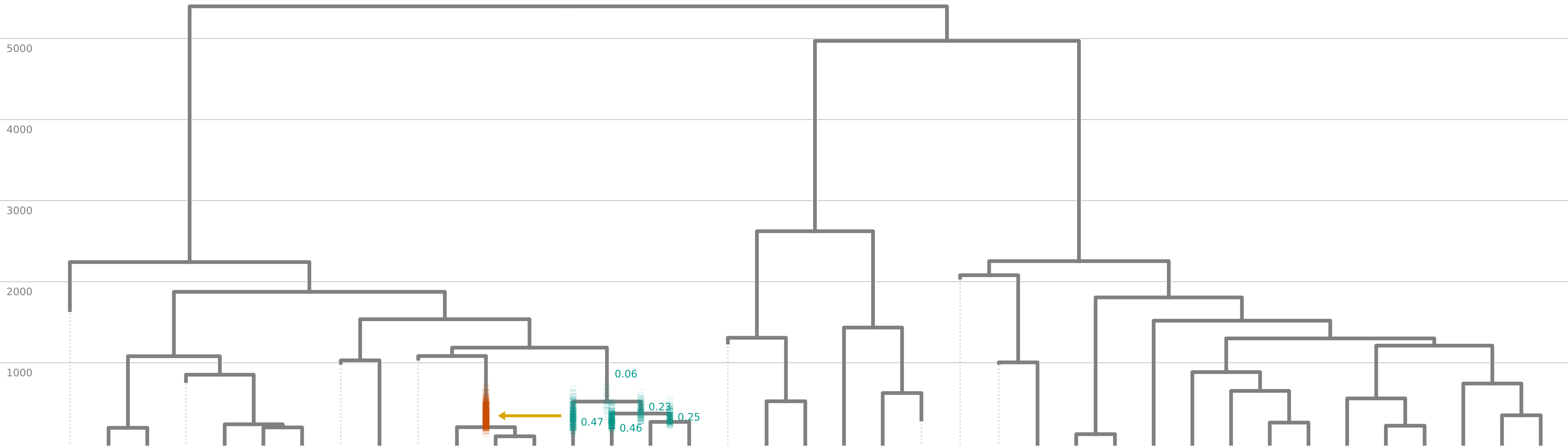


	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish
hear 0.56	hauseiþ	'ho:ʌ	'hœ:ra	heyra	hore	heyra	hoyra	hīerþ	hɪə	hōrit	'hørən	héieren	ghöre	'jɛrə	'horə(n)	hoor	hooren
right 0.48	raihtabat	ʁad̥ʰ	rɪktɪg	réttr	riktig	'rjɛhtʏr	raettur	riht (?)	raɪt	reht	rɛçt	richteg	richtig	?	rɛχt ɛχt	reg	goed
husband 0.48	aba	man	man hushalla make	maðr verr bóndi	ektemann	'ei:jɪn.ma:ðʏr	'mɛavʊr 'hʏsˌbœndɪ	wer	hʌzbənd hʌzbənd	gomman	'e:əman 'e:əman 'gatə	mann	maa	mɔn	'ɛχtχənot	man eggenoot	man echtgenoot echtgenoot
turn 0.42	wandeiþ	'vɛnə sɑj	'vɛ:nda	snúa(sk) hverfr	snu	snua(sk)	'snɪgva	went	tɜ:n	kērit wentit	'vɛndn̩	dréinen	trääie	'dra:jə 'vi.ələ	'wɛndə(n)	omdraai	draaijen
woods 0.41	waldus	sgɒw	sku:g	skógr	skog	'skou:ʏr	skog(v)ur	wudu weald	wʊdz	wald holz	valt	bësch	waud	bosk	bɔs	bos	bosch woud
head 0.39	haubiþ	ho:əð	'hʉ:vəd	hǫfuð	hode	hofuo	hø:vʊr	hēafod	hɛd	houbit	kɔpf	kapp	chopf	kɔp	hoft	hoof	hoofd
warm 0.38	*warms	vɑm	varm	varmr heitr	varm	'hei:tʏr ʝi:r	lyggjur heitur	wearm	wɔ:m	warm	varm	waarm	warm	va:rm	wɑrm	warm	warm
wind 0.36	winds	ven	vɪnd 'blo:sa	vindr	ʋin	'vɪntʏr	vindur	wind	wɪnd	wint	vɪnt	wand loft	wind	vin	wɪnt	wind	wind
thick 0.35	digrei	d̥ʰygʰ	ɕɔk	digr	tykk	thykkr	tjukkur	þicce	θɪk	dicchi	dɪk	déck	dick	tsjok	dɪk	dik	dik
liver 0.34	?	'lewʌ	'le:vər	lifr	lever	'lɪ:vʏr	'li:vʊr	lifer	'lɪvə	lebara	'le:bɐ	liewer	läbere	'le:vər	'levər	lewer	lever
fall 0.33	driusiþ	'falə	'fɛla	falla	falle	falla	'fɛdla detta	fielþ	fɔ:l	fellit	'falən	falen	gheie	'fɔ(:)lə	'vɑlə(n)	val	vallen
heavy 0.33	kaúrus	d̥ʰɔŋ	stur	þungr hǫfugru	tung	'θuŋkʏr	tungur	swǣr hefig	'hɛvɪ	swāri hefīg	ʃve:ɐ̯	schwéier	schwäär	svi.ər leadich	zwar	swaar	zwaar
hair 0.32	skuft	hɒ	ho:r	hár skopt	har	hau:r	har	hǣr	hɛə	hār fahs	ha:ɐ̯	hoer	haar	hi.ər	har	haar	hair
guts 0.32	hairþra	d̥ʰɑm	tarm	þarma innyfli garnar	tarmer	tharmar	tarmar garnar	þearm guttas	gʌts	darm	gə'dɛrm 'a_ingəva_idə	träipen	darm	?	dɑrm	derm ingewand	darmen
seed 0.31	fraiw	sɛð	sɛ:d	frjó	fro	frai:	frae	sǣd	si:d	sāmo	za:t	som	saame	si.ə(t)	zat	saad	zaed

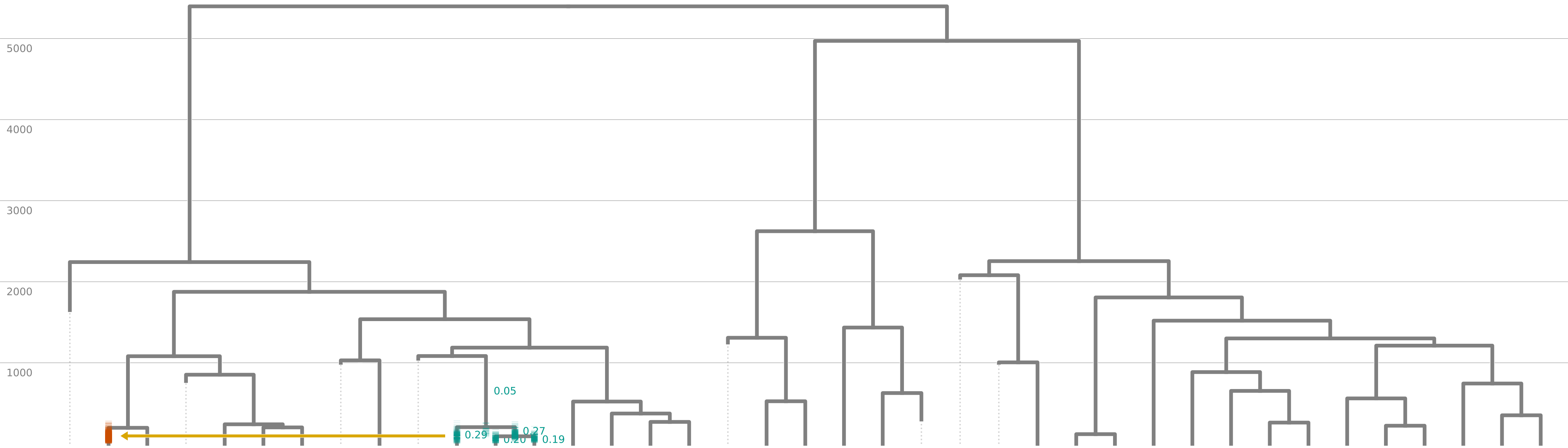
	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
hear 0.56	ro·cluinethar	kl̥ˠɔʃ	cluinn	clywed	'klɛ:vɛt	klywes	audīre	audire sentire intendere	audire sentire intendere	intendi	intennere	a auzi	u'dire sen'tire	udir	uldî sintî	udir sentir tedlar	ausi entendre	ɑ̃tɑ̃dʀ	ore	sən'ti	o'viɾ	o'iɾ
right 0.48	cert	coir	'kʲaɾst	cywir	rɛjs	ewn poran	rēctus	rectus iustitia corrigere	rectus iustitia corrigere	gustu	justu	drept corect	'dʒusto	dret	just coret	correct	just	ʒyst	djusse	drɛt ʒus ku'rektə	di'rejtu ku'ʀɛtu	derecho ko'rekto
husband 0.48	fer	fʲaɾˠ	fear-pòsta	gu:r	gwa:s	gour	ma'ri:tus	maritare sponsus homo	maritare sponsus homo	mariru	maritu	barbat sots	ma'rito 'spozo	marid	marît om	um consort	marit ome	maʀi	ome	mə'ɾit əs'pɔs 'ɔmə	me'ɾiðu ɨʃ'pozu	ma'ɾiðo es'poso
turn 0.42	sóïd	cor	tionndaidh	troi	trẽĩ	nedhé	vertere	gyrare tornare	gyrare tornare	?	?	a vira a se ɨn'tọar.ʧe	dʒi'rare	girer verdscher	zirâ voltâ	volver	vira	tuʀne	tourner	ʒi'ɾa	ʒi'ɾaɾ vi'ɾaɾ	xi'ɾaɾ volver
woods 0.41	caill fid ross	faschoill	kɤʎɪ	coed	kwa:t	koeswik predn	'sil.wa	boscus *forestis silva	boscus *forestis silva	bosku	busku	pə'dure	'bɔsko	god selva	bosc	guaud	fourest seuvo	bwa	bwes	bɔsk	bosque flu'ɾɛʃte selva	'boske
head 0.39	cenn	ca:n̪ˠ	ceann	pen	pẽn	pedn	caput	caput testa	caput testa	konka	konka	kap	'tɛsta	testa	cjâf teste	tgau testa creppa	kap testo	tɛt	tiesse	kap	ke'βesɐ	ka'βeθa
warm 0.38	te / té	tʲɛ	blàth	cynnes	tɔm	toemm claiar mygil	tepidus	calidus	calidus	kallenti	kaente	cald	'kaldo	chod	tivit cjalt	tievi cauld	caud	ʃo	tchod	kə'len	kẽ'tɨ	'kaliðo
wind 0.36	gáeth	gaoth	gaoth	gwynt	'a:vɛl	gwyns	'wen.tus	ventus aer	ventus aer	bentu	ventu	vânt	'vɛnto	vent soffel	vint aiar	vent	vent auro	vɑ̃	vint	ben 'aijrə	'vẽtu	'bjento
thick 0.35	tiug remor	tʲju: ramhar	tiugh	trwchus	tew	tew braz liaz	crassus	grossus spissus	grossus spissus	grussu	grussu	gros	'grɔsso	?	grues penç	gross	espes	epɛ	spes	gɾu'ʃut əs'pɛs	grosso ɨʃ'pesu	espeso 'goɾðo
liver 0.34	óa	e:	adha	iau	ɑ:vy	avi	iecur	fīcatum	fīcatum	figau	ikatu	ficat	'fegato	fio	fiât dûr neri	fio dir (g)nirom	fege	fwa	feute	'fedʒə	'fiɣeðu	'iɣaðo
fall 0.33	do·tuit	tʲɪtʲ	t̪uʰtʲ athair	cwympo gollwng	'kwe:zã	koðə	cadere	cadere tumbare	cadere tumbare	arrui	rugere	a kə'dẹa	ka'dere	cruder	colâ	crudar	toumba	tɔ̃be	toumer	'kauwrə	ke'iɾ	ka'eɾ
heavy 0.33	tromm	iomthrom	trom	trwm	'pɔ̃nɛr	poes	'grawis	pe(n)sare gravis	pe(n)sare gravis	grai	pesante	greu	pe'sante 'grɛve	pesant	pesant	pesant grev	greu lourd	luʀ	lour(d)	pə'zan fə'ʃuk	pɨ'zaðu	pe'saðo grave
hair 0.32	folt	gruaig	falt gruag	gwallt	blɛw	blew	capillus	capillus pilosus	capillus pilosus	pilu	pilu	păr	ka'pello 'pelo	chave	cjaveli pêl	cavegl peil zazna	cabeu peu	ʃəvø	tchive	kə'βeʎ pɛl	ke'βelu	ka'βeʎo pelo
guts 0.32	?	innreachtan	caolain	ymysgaroedd	bu'zɛlɛn	kolodhyon	intestina	botellus visceralis	botellus visceralis	mazzamini	entre	măruntaie	intes'tino	bogl	budiel intestin	begl	budeu	bwajo	boye	bu'ðeʎs	ẽ'tɾeɲeʃ tripas ĩtɨʃ'tinu	intestino 'tɾipas
seed 0.31	síl	siol	sìol	hedyn	a:t	hazən	sēmen	semen granum	semen granum	semini	semene	sə'mɨntsə	'seme	sem	semence	sem	grano	s(ə)mɑ̃s	s(i)mince	gɾə	sɨ'mẽtɨ	se'miʎa



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
hear 0.90	hauseiþ	ˈhoːʌ	ˈhœːra	heyra	høre	heyra	hoyra	hĩerþ	hɪə	hōrit	ˈhørən	héieren	ghōre	ˈjerə	ˈhorə(n)	hoor	hooren	ro-cluinethar	kʃʰɔʃ	cluinn	clywed	ˈklɛːvɛt	klywes	audīre	audire sentire intendere	audire sentire intendere	intendi	intennere	a auzi	u'dire sen'tire	udir	uldî sintî	udir sentir tedlar	ausi entendre	ˈɑ̃tɑ̃dʁ	ore	sən'ti	o'vir	o'iɾ
woman 0.85	qinō	ˈgʰvenə	ˈkvɪnːa dɑːm	kvennmaðr	kvinne dame	ˈkʰɔːna	kona	cwene wīf	ˈwɑmən	quena wīb	fra_u va_ip	fra	frou	ˈmeːʰskə	vrɑu	vrou	vrouw	ben	bˈaŋˣ	βɛn	gwraig dynes	ˈmɔwɛs	benyn	ˈmuli.er	senior domina	senior domina	femmina	emina	mu'jere fe'meje	ˈdɔnna	femna duonna	sìore femine done	signura femna dunna	ˈfenno	fam	feume	ˈdɔnə	muˈʁɛɾ	muˈxer
right 0.79	raihtabat	ʁaqʰ	rɪkʰtɪg	réttr	riktig	ˈrɟɛhtʏr	raettur	riht (?)	raɪt	reht	rɛçt	richteg	richtig	?	rɛχt ɛχt	reg	goed	cert	coir	ˈkʰarst	cywir	rɛjs	rēctus	rectus iustitia corrigere	rectus iustitia corrigere	gustu	justu	drept corect	ˈdʒusto	dret	just coret	correct	just	ʒyst	djusse	dɾɛt ʒus ku'rektə	diˈɾɛjtu kuˈʁɛtu	derecho koˈrekto
burn 0.75	brinniþ	ˈbɸanə	ˈbrɛna	brenna	brenne	brenne	brenna	birnþ	bɜːn	brinnit swellen	ˈbrɛnən	brennen	(fer-)brönne	ˈbanə	ˈbrɑndə(n) ˈɣlujə(n)	aanbrand	verbranden	biscid / loscaid	doighim	ɟoʃǧi	llosgi	ˈdɛːvĩ	leski tewy	ardēre ūrō	ardere cremare	ardere cremare	abruzai	brujare	a arde	ˈardere bruˈʧare	arder bruscher	ardi brusà	arder barschar	brula	bʁyle	brouler	kɾəˈma	eɾˈdeɾ	arder keˈmaɾ
small 0.75	leitils	ˈlilə	ˈliːɪtɛn	smár lītill	liten	ˈliːɪtɪl	smaur litil	smæl lȳtel	smɔːl	smal luzzil	kla_in	kleng	chlii	kli.ən	klɛin	klein	klein	becc	caol	ƀeg	bach	ˈbiːɑ̃n	biən	parvos	?	?	pittikku	minore	marunt	ˈpikkolo	pitschen	piçul	petschen manü	picnot picnoun oto	pəti	p(i)tit	pəˈtit	piˈkenu	peˈkeɲo
white 0.73	hveits	við	viːt	hvítr	hvit	ˈxʷiːtʏr	ˈkvoitor	hwīt	waɪt	wīz	va_is	wäiss	wiiss	vit	wɪt	wit	wit	finn / find bán	boːn geal	ǧiaɟ	gwyn	gwɛn	gwidn	ˈal.bus	albus	albus	bianku	bianku	alb	ˈbjanko	alv	blanc	alv	blanc	blɑ̃	blanc	blaŋ	alvo ˈbrẽku candido	ˈblaŋko
this 0.71	sa	ˈɟɛnə	dɛn	þessi	denne	ˈθɛsːɪ	hetta	þēs	ðɪs	dese	diːs	dëst	dä/die/das	di	ˈdezə	die	dit	so / sa	ənˠ...ʃɔ	an	hwn (masc.)	ãn...-mã	hebma	hoc	?	?	kustu kustu kustu	kustu kustu kustu	aˈʧesta aˈʧesta aˈʧesta	ˈkwesto ˈkwesto ˈkwesto	quaist quaist quaist	chei chei chei lôr	quei quei quei	co co co akel	səsi səsi səsi	couchal	əˈkɛt əˈkɛt əˈkɛt	iˈʃtu iˈʃtu iˈʃtu	ˈeste ˈeste ˈeste
hit 0.71	stautiþ slahiþ bliggwiþ	ˈdʰʉəfə ˈsɑmə	sloː	slá drepr berr lýstr	sla	stlauː	slaa	sliehþ bēatt	hɪt	slehit	ˈʃlaːgŋ ˈtrɛfŋ	schloen	houe	slaen	rakə(n) ˈstotə(n)	slaan raps	raken slaen treffen	búalid benaid	do bhualadh d'amus	ˈbuɪl	taro	ˈskɛ̃	fyscy skwatya thehesy	ferit	colaphus ferire batt(u)ere	colaphus ferire batt(u)ere	pigai	kurpire	a lovi	kolˈpire ˈbattere	colpir	colpî	batter	pica bacela	fʁape	feri maker d'ssus	kupaˈʒar ˈbatrə	uma pancada	kolpeˈar
count 0.70	garaþjiþ	ˈdʰɛlə	ˈrɛːkna	telja	telle	telja	telja	teleþ rīmþ	kaɑnt	zelit	ˈʦɛːlən	zielen	zeue	ˈtɛlə	tellə(n) ˈrekənə(n)	tel reken ag	tellen	rímid	airea mhaim	cúnnt	cyfrif	ˈkɔ̃ntə̃	akontya nivera	numerˈaːre	computare numerositas	computare numerositas	kontai	kontare	a număra	konˈtare	in(n)umbrer dombrer	contå	quintar	coumta	kɔ̃te	conter compter	kumˈta	kötaɾ numerar	konˈtaɾ
woods 0.68	waldus	sgɒw	skuːg	skógr	skog	ˈskouːʏr	skog(v)ur	wudu weald	wɑdz	wald holz	valt	bēsch	waud	bosk	bɔs	bos	bosch woud	caill fid ross	faschoill	kʏʎɪ	coed	kwaːt	koeswik predn	ˈsil.wa	boscus *forestis silva	boscus *forestis silva	boskų	busku	paˈduɾe	ˈbɔsko	god selva	bosc	guaud	fourest seuvo	bwa	bwes	bɔsk	bosque flu'rɛʃte selva	ˈboske
animal 0.62	dius	ˈdʲɣːʌ	jʉːr	dýr	dyːr	tiːr	dȯir	dēor	ˈænɪmal	tior	tiːɛ	dēier	tier	di.ar bistegud	dir	dier	dier beest	anmandae	ainmhidh	ainmhidh	anifail	dˈneval lo.ẽn	enyval beːst	animal	animal bestia	animal bestia	animali	animale	animal	aniˈmale	animal	animâl	animal	animau	animal	biesse	əniˈmal	eniˈmaɬ	aniˈmal
person 0.50	manna and-vairþi	ɒʰæɐˠson	pæːʂuːn	maðr gumi	mennske	ˈmaːðʏr	madur	mann	ˈpɜːsən	mennisco	mɛnʃ	mēnsch	mensch	mẽːskə	mɛns	persoon	mensch persoon	duine	pearsa dɪnə	pearsa	person	dẽːn	?	ˈhomo:	homo christianus	homo christianus	persona	pessone	persoana om	perˈsona	persuna homens crastiaun	persone cristian	uman carstiaun	persouno ˈɔme gent	pɛʁsɔn	persone	pəɾˈsonə	pessoa	persona ˈombɾe
pull 0.47	atþinsiþ	ɖʰʁagʰə	ˈrʏka	draga togar	trekke	ˈtraːɣa ˈtʰɔːɣa	draga toga	drægþ ſiehþ	pɒl	ziuhit dinsit	ʦiːən	zēien	zie	ˈtrɛkə	ˈtrɛkə(n)	trek	trekken	srengaid	tarraingim	tarraing	tynnu	ˈsaʃã	tenna	trahere	trahere *tirare	trahere *tirare	tirai	istriththire	a trage	tiˈrare	trer	tirâ	trair	tira	tiʁe	setchi	ˈtɾɛuwɾə	puˈʃaɾ	tiˈɾaɾ xaˈlaɾ
hunt 0.45	frahinþan gafahan	ˈjɛːja	ˈjɑːga	veiða	ga pa jakt	veioa	veida (veida)	huntaþ	hɒnt	jagōt weid(en)ōt	ˈjaːgŋ	joen	jage	jeije	ˈjaɣə(n)	jag	jagen	ad-claid	dul ag fladhach	ʃaɟag	hela	ʃaˈseal	chassya helghya	venatur	captio venari	captio venari	kassai	kaththare	a vâna	katˈʧare	chatscher	cjaçà	chatchar	kaˈsa	ʃase	tchessi	kəˈsa	keˈsaɾ	kaˈθaɾ
leg 0.45	*agk-j-a?	ben	beːn	leggr fótr	ben	ˈfouːtʏr	bain ˈlɛgːor	?	lɛg	bein	ba_in	been	bei	ˈboŋkja	ben pot	been	been	coss	kos	kas	coes	gaːr	gar	crūs	gamba crus	gamba crus	kamba	anka	picior	ˈgamba	chamma	gjambe	chomma	garro ˈkambo	ʒɑ̃b	djambe	ˈkamə	ˈpɛɾne	ˈpjɛɾna



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
rub 0.98	bnauiþ	'gniːðə	'gnɛga	gnúa	gni	nua	'gnʊdʒa	gnītt	rʌb	gnītit rībit	'ra_ibŋ	reiwen	ribe	'vrjo.uə	'vrɛivə(n)	vryf skuur	schuren	con-meil	cuimlim	suath	crafu rhwbio	'frɔtã 'rimjã	gneska	fricāre	fricare	fricare	frigai	?	a fre'ka	fre'gare	sfruscher	russâ	sfruschar	freta	fʀɔte	froter	frə'ya	iʃfri'gar	frɔ'tar estregar
wife 0.95	qēns	'gʰoːnə	'hɛstrə 'hɛstrə 'moːka	víf kona	kone	'eiːjɪn.kʰɔːna	'hɛusfrɛu 'hɛusfrɛu kona	wīf cwēn	waɪf	wīb quena hīwa	fra_u 'gatɪn	fra	frou	frɔ.u̯	vrɑu 'hœysfrɑu	eggenote vrou gade	echtgenoote vrouw	ben	ceile	bean-phòsta	gwraig	gwreːk	gwreg	uxor	mulier sponsus femina domina	mulier sponsus femina domina	mulleri	muththere	soţie nevasta	'moʎʎe 'spoza	muglier	femine	dunna consorta	mouie	epuz fam	feume	mu'ʎe 'dɔnə	mu'ʎɛr iʃ'poze	mu'xer es'posa
rightside 0.92	taihswa	'hʌjʁʌ	'høːgər	hœgri	hoyre	haegri	hogri	swīþra	raɪt	zeso	rɛçt	riets	rächts	?	rɛχts	reg	regtsch	dess	dʲas cora	dʒɛs	de	'deu	deghow	dexter	dexter	dexter	derettu(pe parte)	deretu	dreapta (on the right side)	'dɛstro	dret	drete diestre	dretg	dre	dʀwa	dreut	drɛt	di'rɛjte	de'retʃa
round 0.92	*hri-gg-s	ʁɔn	rønd	kringlóttr sívalr bǫllóttr	rund	?	?	sintrendel sinwealt	raʊnd	sinwelb	rʊnt	ronn	rund	?	rɔnt	?	?	cruinn / cruind	cruind	kruɪŋ	crwn	krɛn	krenn pyr	rotundus	?	?	?	?	rotund	'tondo	?	taront	radund	?	ʀɔ̃	?	?	?	re'ðondo
small 0.91	leitils	'lilə	'liːtɛn	smár lítill	liten	'liːtɪtl	smaur lítil	smæl lӯtel	smɔːl	smal luzzil	kla_in	kleng	chlii	kli.ən	klɛin	klein	klein	becc	caol	beg	bach	'biːãn	bian	parvos	?	?	pittikku	minore	marunt	'pikkolo	pitschen	piçul	petschen manü	pichot pichoun oto	pati	p(i)tit	pə'tit	pi'kenu	pe'keno
few 0.91	fawai	fɔ	foː	fáir	fa	fair	'fɔajɪr	fēawe	fjuː	luzzile fōhe	'veːnɪç	wéineg	weni	ruske	'wɛinəχ	weinig n paar	weinig	úath	beagan	beagan	ychydig	'neːbœt	nebəs	pauci	parvi	parvi	pagus	pakos	put'sin	'pɔko	pocha	pôc	pauc	pau gaire	pø	po	pɔk 'mikə	'po(ou)ku	'poko
fruit 0.91	akran	fʁɔgdʰ	frøkt	aldin	frukt	'auːvœxstʏr	frukt	ofett	fruːt	obaz	frʊxt	fruucht	frucht	frøxt	vrʏχt	vrug	vrucht	torad	toradh	toradh	ffrwyth	'frweːs	froeth	pomum	fructus pomatus	fructus pomatus	frutta	fruttora	fruct	'frutto	frut	pome	fritg	fru	fʀɥi	frut	fru'i	'fɾute	'fɾuta
smooth 0.89	slaihts	glaðʰ	glat slɛːt	sléttr	glatt jevn	slettr 'stleiːpʏr	'slatːor	smēþe	smuːð	sleht eban	glat	glat	glatt	glad	ɣa'lɛik	glad	glad effen	réid	mïːnʲ limhtha blaith	miːn	llyfn	lẽwn fluːr	leven gwastas	'lewis	glaber *līsius planus	glaber *līsius planus	lisu	pranu	neted	'liʃʃo 'pjano	glisch	lis	glisch	planie ido	lis	lisse	ʎis	'lizu	'liso
wing 0.88	?	'veŋə	'vɪŋɛ	vængr	vinge	'vaiŋkʏr	vongur	fiþeru	wɪŋ	federah	'flʏːgl̩	flillek	flügu	vjok	'vløɣəl	vleuel	vleugel	sciath	eitiollaim	broinn	adain	'askɛl	askell	'aːla penna	ala penna	ala penna	ala	ala	aripă	'ala	ela	ale	ala	alo	ɛl	ele	'alə renglera	'aze	'ala
dull 0.84	dwa-l-s* bau-þ-s	sløw	?	sljór	slov	bitlaus	'ɔukvasːʊr bakki	āstynt	dʌl	slēo	ʃtʊmpf	stomp	schtumpf	stomp	stɔmp	stomp	?	máel	dur	maol	di-fin di-awch	dal 'tɔ̃ŋ	dicreft	hebes	?	?	sgurdu	ispuntatu	tocit	ot'tuzo	muot	asiât	mut	moutu	emuse	tot r'dohi	amussado rom	embotado 'sɛgu	embo'taðo 'romo
bad 0.80	ubils	ɔn	'doːlɪ(g) und 'ʉːsəl	vándr illr	darlig	vondur illur	illur	yfel	bæd	ubil	ʃlɛçt	schlecht	schlächt	bar lilk	slɛχt	sleg	slecht	olc	dʲoːŋʲə olc	dʒɔnə olc	drwg	fal	droːg bad	'malus	malus	malus	malu	malu	prost	kat'tivo	mel	trist	mal nausch	caitiu marrit	mɔvɛ	mal	mal	maw	'malo
woman 0.76	qinō	'gʰvenə	'kvɪnːa doːm	kvennmaðr	kvinne dame	'kʰɔːna	kona	cwene wīf	'wʊmən	quena wīb	fra_u va_ip	fra	frou	'meːʰskə	vrɑu	vrou	vrouw	ben	bʲaŋʲ	bʲɛn	gwraig dynes	'mɔwɛs	benyn	'muli.er	senior domina	senior domina	femmina	femina	mu'jere fe'meje	'dɔnna	femna duonna	siore femine done	signura femna dunna	'fenno	fam	feume	'dɔnə	mu'ʎɛr	mu'xer
push 0.70	afskiubiþ	'sɡøːðə	'ʃʉːta 'støːta	skjóta skúfa hrinda	skyve	yta	skumpa	scӯfþ	pʊʃ	sciubit	'ʃtoːsŋ	drécken	schtoosse	'trjo.uə 'dompə	'sχœyvə(n) 'dywə(n)	voort-dryf	duwen	?	bruidhim raithim	brùth	gwthio	'bũntã	herdhya	trudit	pulsare *expingere	pulsare *expingere	spingi	ispingere	a împinge a imbrinci	'spindʒere	sbuerler	sburtâ	stuschar	buta empegne	puse	bouter	əm'pɛɲə	ẽpu'ʁar	empu'xar
sew 0.67	siujiþ	sy	syː	sauma	sy	sauma	seyma	sīwaþ	səʊ	nāit	'nɛːən	bitzen	nääie	naeije	'najə(n)	naaie	naijen	úaigid	d'fhuaghail	fuaigh	gwnio	'gwriat	sewya gwrias	suere	?	?	kusiri	kosire	a coase	ku'tʃire	cusir	cusî	cuser	courdura	kudʀ	keuse	ku'zi	ku'zer	ko'ser
leaf 0.66	laufs	løw	bloːd løːv	lauf	blad	plaːð	blɛaː	blœd lēaf	liːf	blat loub	blat	blat	blatt	blɛːt	blɔt	blad	blad	duille	dʲiːlʲə	duilleag	deilen	'dɛljɛn	delen	'foli.um	folium	folium	folla	oththa	foaie 'frunzə	'fɔʎʎo	foglia	fuee	fegl	fueio ramo	fœj	fouye	'fuʎə	'foʎe	'oxa

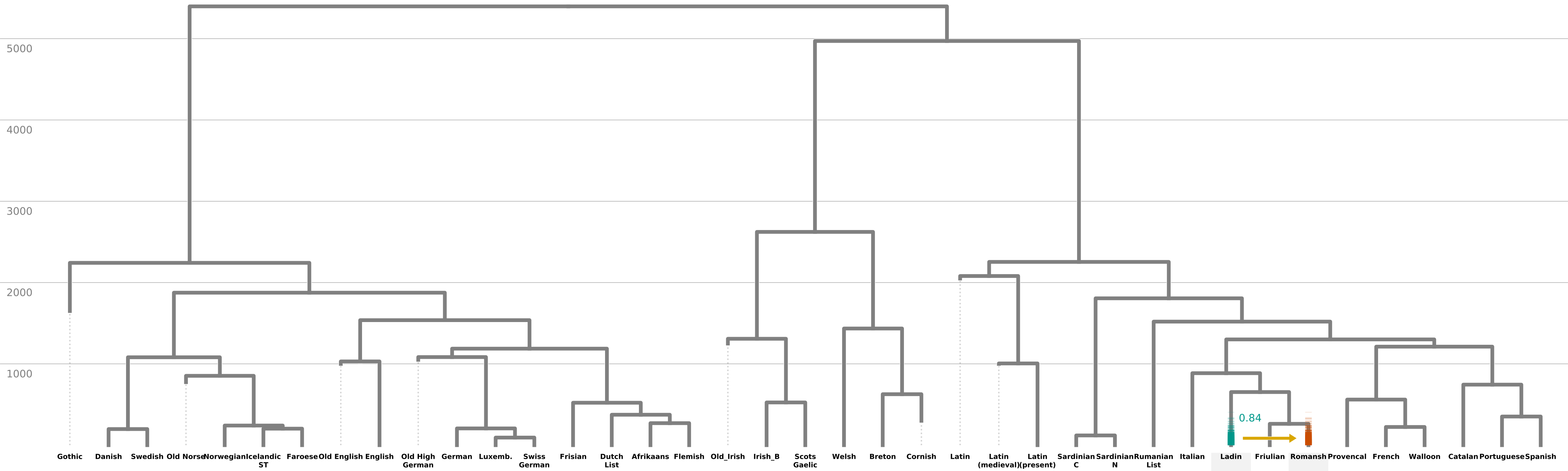


	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German
scratch 0.99	*krat-t-ōn	'g̊ʰʁɑsə	'ri:va 'klø:sa	klá skefr	klo	'kʰlou:ra	klora	scripþ plicgeþ	skrætʃ	crazzōt
snake 0.97	adrs waúrms	'slɑŋə	ʊrm	naðr ormr	orm	'stlauŋka 'stnau:kʏr 'ɔrmʏr	alanga (hogg)ormur	nædre snaca wyrm	sneɪk	slango wurm nātra
wide 0.91	braiþs	b̥ʁɛð	vi:d	víðr breiðr	vid bred	vior 'prei:ðʏr	vidur 'braijʊr	wīd brād	waɪd broad	wīt breit
worm 0.87	waúrms maþa	oɐ̯m	mask	ormr maðkr	mark	'maθkʏr	ormur 'mak:ʊr	wyrm	wɜ:m	wurm
flow 0.84	rinniþ	'fly:ðə	'fly:ta 'rina 'strøma	flýtr renna	renne	renna	renna	flēwþ	fləʊ	fliuzit rinnit
squeeze 0.82	þreihiþ	'd̥ʰʁœgʰə	klamma 'krɑ:ma	kreista þryngr	klemme	'kʰreista	'krɔista	þringþ	skwi:z	drucchit
wash 0.70	þwahiþ	'vasgʰə	'tvɛta	þvá	vaske	thvo	'tvɔ:a	wæscþ þwieþ	wɒʃ	waskit
man 0.67	guma waír	man	man kɑ:r	karlmaðr karlmaðr	mann	'kʰartl̥,ma:ðʏr 'kʰartl̥,ma:ðʏr	kallmadur kallmadur	wer	mæn	man
sharp 0.52	*hʋass	sgʰɑ:b̥	skarp vas	skarpr hvass bitr	skarp	'peihtʏr	'kvas:ʊr beitur	scearp hwæs	ʃɑ:p	scarf was
smooth 0.47	slaíhts	gladʰ	glat slɛ:t	sléttr	glatt jevn	slettr 'stlei:pʏr	'slat:ʊr	smēþe	smu:ð	sleht eban
count 0.40	garaþjiþ	'd̥ʰɛlə	'rɛ:kna	telja	telle	telja	telja	teleþ rīmþ	kaʊnt	zelit
narrow 0.36	aggwus þraíhans	smal	smɑ:l trɔŋ	mjór þrongr	smal	mjor 'θrøyŋkʏr	trongur	enge nearu	'nærəʊ	engi smal
laugh 0.31	hlahjiþ	le	'skrata	hlæja	le	'ʝai:ja	laea	hliehþ	lɑ:f	lehhit
hit 0.30	stautiþ slahiþ bliggwiþ	'd̥ʰʁafə 'ʁɑmə	slo:	slá drepr berr lýstr	sla	stlau:	slaa	sliehþ bēatt	hɪt	slehit
stick 0.28	walus hrugga	sd̥ʰʌgʰ	kvist	stafr vǫlr kefli	stokk	sta:vʏr	'stɛavʊr	sticca stæf	stɪk	gerta

	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic
scratch 0.99	'kratsn̩	krazen	chräble	skrab	'krɑbələ(n)	krap	krabben	scrípaid	do thochur scriobaim	sgròb
snake 0.97	'ʃlaŋə	schlaang	schlange	'slaŋ(ə)	slɑŋ	slang	slang	nathir	nathair nimhe	nathair
wide 0.91	bra_it	breet	wit	vi:t	wɛit breed	wyde	wyd	lethan	ʝʲahəŋˠ feirring	leathann
worm 0.87	vʊrm	wuerm	wurm	vjɪrm	wɔrm	wurm	worm	cruim	cruimh pʲe:ʃtʲ	cnuimh boiteag
flow 0.84	'fli:sn̩	fléissen	fliesse	strome	'vlujə(n) stroomen	vloei stroom	stromen	rethid	guisim	ruith
squeeze 0.82	'drʏkn̩	drécken	drücke	'vrɪŋə	'pɛrsə(n)	uitpers	wringen	fáiscid	faiscim	teannaich
wash 0.70	'vaʃn̩	wäschen	wäsche	waechse grobbelje	'wɑsə(n)	was	wasschen	nigid	nʲi:	nigh
man 0.67	man	mann	maa	mɔn	mɑn	man	man	fer	duine	duine fɛr
sharp 0.52	ʃarf	schaarf	scharf	skɛrp	sχɛrp	skerp	scherp	gér áeth	-aighe ɟe:ɾˠ faobhrach	geur
smooth 0.47	glat	glat	glatt	glad	ɣə'lɛik	glad	glad effen	réid	mʲi:nʲ limhtha blaith	mi:n
count 0.40	'tsɛ:lən	zielen	zeue	'tɛlə	tellə(n) 'rekənə(n)	tel reken ag	tellen	rímid	airea mhaim	cùnnt
narrow 0.36	ɛŋ	schmuel	schmaau	nɔ.u	ɛŋ nɑu	eng nou	naauw	cumung cóel	cumhang	cumhang
laugh 0.31	'laxn̩	laachen	lache	'laitsjə 'gi:zjə	'lɑχə(n)	lag	lachen	tibid	bʲi: ə 'ga:ɾʲə	gàir
hit 0.30	'ʃla:gŋ 'trɛfn̩	schloen	houe	slaen	rakə(n) 'stotə(n)	slaan raps	raken slaen treffen	búalid benaid	do bhualadh d'amus	'buɪl
stick 0.28	ʃtɔk	bengel	schtäcke	stɔ:k	stɔk	stok	stok	slatt	'bˠaṯˠə	pahtə madʲɪ

	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian
scratch 0.99	crafu	'skra:bat	scrivinas sclum	scabit	scabidus	scabidus	skraffi	grattare tura	a scarpina a zgâria	grat'tare
snake 0.97	neidr	'naɛr	sarf nader gorthfyl	anguis 'serpe:ns	anguis serpens colubra vermiculus	anguis serpens colubra vermiculus	serpenti	therpente	'ʃarpe	'sɛrpe
wide 0.91	'ɬədan	'le:dãn	ledan	latus	largus aplus latus	largus aplus latus	largu	largu	larg lat	'largo
worm 0.87	pryf genwair	prẽw	pryv kenak	'wer.mis	?	?	bremi	merme	vierme	'vɛrme
flow 0.84	llifo	'be:rã 're:dɛk	bera redek dinewi	fluō	fluere	fluere	kurri	?	?	flu'ire
squeeze 0.82	gwasgu	gweskel	gwaska gwrynya	premit	*serrare stringere	*serrare stringere	spremi	ispremere	a stoarce a strânge	'prɛmere
wash 0.70	golchi	'gwalxĩ	golghi hambrokkia	lavāre	lavare	lavare	sakkuai	lavare	a spăla	la'vare
man 0.67	dyn gu:r	?	de:n wour	vir	homo	homo	omini	omine	bər'bat	'wɔmo
sharp 0.52	awchus	lɛm	lymm	acūtus	acer	acer	akkuccu	arrottatu	ascuțit taios	taʎ'ʎɛnte
smooth 0.47	llyfn	lẽwn flu:r	leven gwastas	'lewis	glaber *līsius planus	glaber *līsius planus	lisu	pranu	neted	'liʃʃo 'pjano
count 0.40	cyfrif	'kɔ̃ntã	akontya nivera	numer'a:re	computare numerositas	computare numerositas	kontai	kontare	a număra	kon'tare
narrow 0.36	cul	stri:s	kul ydn	angustus	coangustus	coangustus	strintu	astrintu	ingust strimt	'stretto
laugh 0.31	chwerthin	xwarzĩn	hwertin	rīdēre	rīdēre	rīdēre	arriri	ridere	a râde	'ridere
hit 0.30	taro	'skɛ̃i	fyscy skwatya thehesy	ferit	colaphus ferire batt(u)ere	colaphus ferire batt(u)ere	pigai	kurpire	a lovi	kol'pire 'battere
stick 0.28	ffon	ba:s	prennyer	baculum	bastum palicium baculus	bastum palicium baculus	bastoni	ramu	băț	bas'tone

	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
scratch 0.99	sgratter	sgrafâ sgrifignâ	sgratar	grata	gʀate	greter	gɾə'ta frə'ɣa	cocar ʀeʃ'paɾ	ras'kaɾ
snake 0.97	serp	sarpint madrac	serp	serp	sɛʀpɑ̃	sierpint	seɾp	sɨɾ'pẽtɨ 'kɔβɾɐ	seɾ'pjente culebra
wide 0.91	larg	larc	lad	larg	laʀʒ	ladje	'amplə	'laɾɣu	'antʃo
worm 0.87	verm	vier	?	verme	vɛʀ	vier	kuk	'vɛɾmɨ gusano bicho	gu'sano
flow 0.84	fluir	scolâ	fluir	coula raja	kule	coler	rə'ʒa	flu'iɾ	flu'iɾ
squeeze 0.82	squitscher	struçâ	squitschar smatgar	pressa sarra	sɛʀe	serer strinde	kumpɾi'mi ə'strɛɲə pi'dʒa	comprimir ɐpɨɾ'taɾ	comorimir apɾe'taɾ estrechar
wash 0.70	laver	lavâ netâ	lavar	lava	lave	laver	cerar	lɐ'vaɾ	la'βaɾ
man 0.67	homens	om mascli	um mascal bia(ra)	'ɔme	ɔm	ome	'ɔmə	'ɔmẽĩ varao	'ombɾe
sharp 0.52	tagliaint	uçât	giz	taiu tranchu	tʀɑ̃ʃɑ̃	cwahant	tallant punʃə'ɣut	ɐgu'sadu	a'ɣuðo
smooth 0.47	glisch	lis	glisch	planie ido	lis	lisse	ʎis	'lizu	'liso
count 0.40	in(n)umbrer dombrer	contâ	quintar	coumta	kɔ̃te	conter compter	kum'ta	kõ'taɾ numerar	kon'taɾ
narrow 0.36	stret	stret	stretg	echo estre	etʀwa	streut	ə'stɾɛt	ɨʃ'tɾɐitu	angosto es'tɾetʃo
laugh 0.31	rir	ridi	rir	rire	ʀiʀ	rire	'riuwɾə	ɾiɾ	re'iɾ
hit 0.30	colpir	colpî	batter	pica bacela	fʀape	feri maker d'ssus	kupə'ʒa 'batɾə	dar uma pancada	golpe'aɾ
stick 0.28	bastun	mace baston	bastun	bastoun	bɑtɔ̃	baston	pern	bɐʃ'tẽũ pao	'palo

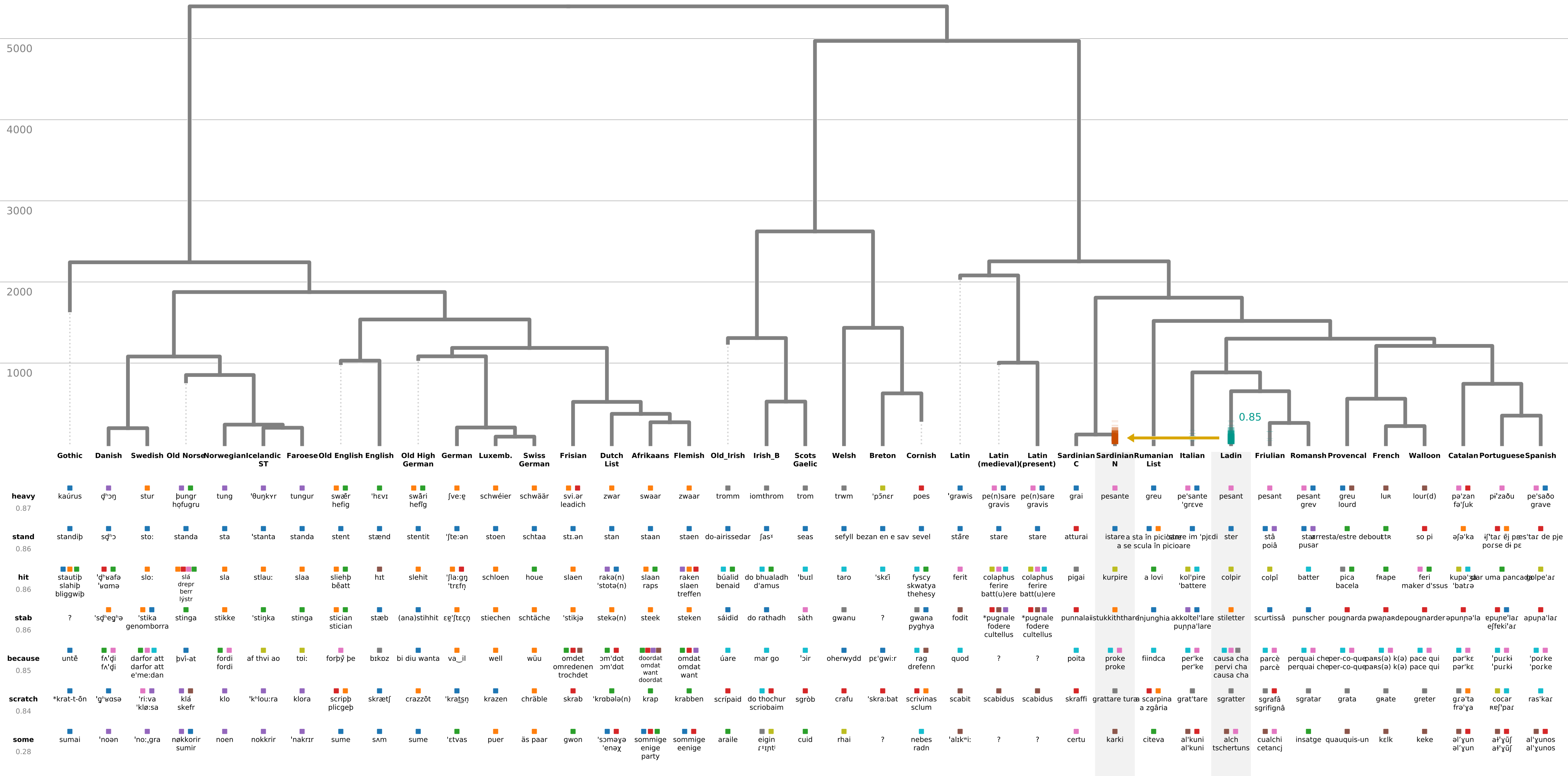


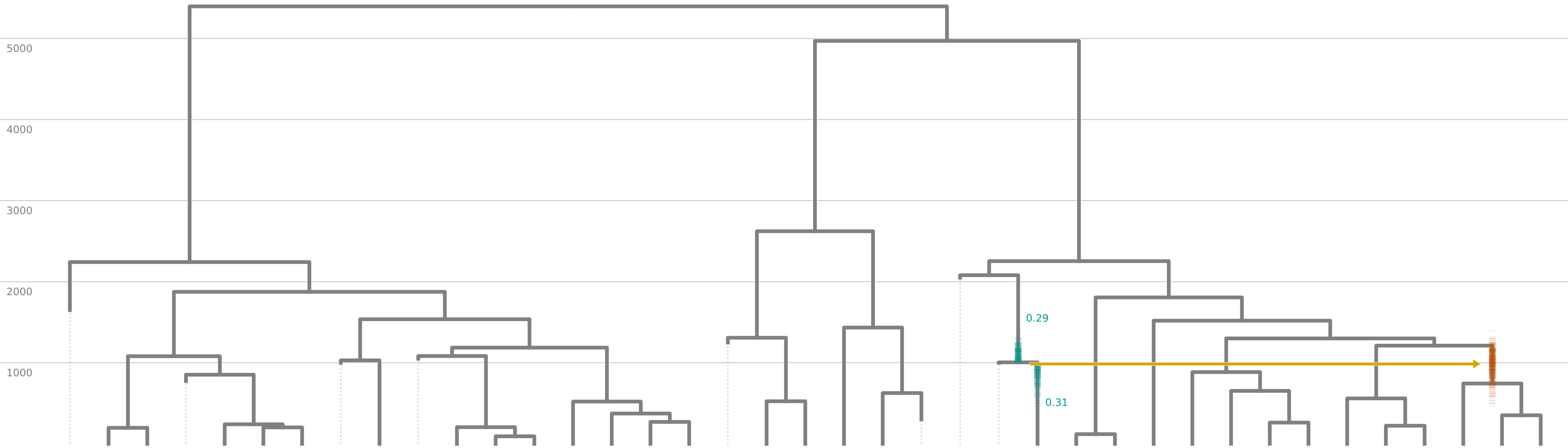
	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German
wet 0.84	*nats	vɔˀð	vo:t	vátr	vat	ˈpløy:tʏr	vatur	wǣt fūht	wɛt	naz fūhti
squeeze 0.72	þreihiþ	ˈɡ̊ʰʁœɡ̊ʰə	klamma ˈkrɑ:ma	kreista þryngr	klemme	ˈkʰreista	ˈkrɔista	þringþ	skwi:z	druchit
smooth 0.70	slaihts	ɡlaɖ̊ʰ	glat slɛ:t	sléttr	glatt jevn	slettr ˈstlei:þʏr	ˈslat:ʊr	smēþe	smu:ð	sleht eban
father 0.69	fadar atta	ˈfɛ:ðʌ	ˈfɑ:dər	faðir	far	ˈfa:ðɪr	fadir ˈbab:a	fæder	fɑ:ðə	fater
mother 0.68	aiþei	moɐ̯	mu:r	móðir	mor	ˈmou:ðɪr	ˈmɔuwɪr	mōdor	ˈmʌðə	muoter
red 0.67	rauþs	ʁoð	rø:d	rauðr	rø:	ˈrøy:ðʏr	reydur	rēad	rɛd	rōt
fruit 0.65	akran	fʁɔɡ̊ɖ̊ʰ	frøkt	aldin	frukt	ˈau:vœxstʏr	frukt	ofett	fru:t	obaz
thin 0.62	þaúrsus	ɖ̊ʰøn	tøn	þunnr mjór grannr	tynn	ˈθʏn:ʏr	tunnur	þynne	θɪn	dunni
they 0.58	eis	di	de:	þeir	de	their	tair	hīe	ðɛɪ	sie
wind 0.56	winds	ven	vɪnd ˈblo:sa	vindr	ʋin	ˈvɪntʏr	vindur	wind	wɪnd	wint
dry 0.48	þaúrsus	ɖ̊ʰo	tɔr	þurr	torr	θʏr:	turrur	drȳge	draɪ	trocchan durri
rightside 0.46	taíhswa	ˈhʌjʁʌ	ˈhø:gər	hœgri	hoyre	haegri	hogri	swīþra	raɪt	zeso
guts 0.41	haírþra	ɖ̊ʰɑm	tarm	þarma innyfli garnar	tarmer	tharmar	tarmar garnar	þearm guttas	gʌts	darm
throw 0.39	waírpiþ	ɡ̊ʰasɡ̊ʰə	ˈkasta ˈslɛŋa	verpr kasta	kaste	kasta	kasta	wierpþ	θrəʊ	wirfit
white 0.38	ƕeits	við	vi:t	hvítr	hvit	ˈxʷi:tʏr	ˈkvʊitʊr	hwīt	waɪt	wīz

	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic
wet 0.84	nas	naass	nass	vɪət	nɑt	nat	nat	fliuch	fʲlʲʊx	flux
squeeze 0.72	ˈdrʏkŋ̍	drécken	drücke	ˈvrɪŋə	ˈpɛrsə(n)	uitpers	wringen	fáiscid	faiscim	teannaich
smooth 0.70	glat	glat	glatt	glad	ɣəˈlɛik	glad	glad effen	réid	mʲiːnʲ limhtha blaith	mi:n
father 0.69	ˈfa:te	papp	fatter	fa:r haɪt	ˈvadər	vader pa	vader papa	athair	athair	ahɪrʲ
mother 0.68	ˈmɔte	mamm	mueter	mɛm	ˈmudər	moeder	moeder mama	máthair	mathair	mã:hɪrʲ
red 0.67	ro:t	rout	root	rɪ.ə	rot	rooi	rood	rúad derg	ruə ˈdʲarəg	ruəɣ ˈdʒɛrək
fruit 0.65	fruxt	fruucht	frucht	frøxt	vrʏxt	vrug	vrucht	torad	toradh	toradh
thin 0.62	dʏn	dënn	dünn	tin	dʏn	dun	dun	tanae séim	caoluighim	tana caol
they 0.58	zi:	si	si	sɛɪ ja	zɛi	hulle	zy	é	ʃiəd	iad
wind 0.56	vɪnt	wand loft	wind	vin	wɪnt	wind	wind	gáeth	gaoth	gaoth
dry 0.48	ˈtrɔkŋ̍	dréchen	troche	drux	drox	droog	droog	tírim se(i)sc	ˈtʲɪrʲɪmʲ diosc	tioram
rightside 0.46	rɛçt	riets	rächts	?	rɛxts	reg	regtsch	dess	dʲas cora	dʒɛs
guts 0.41	gəˈdɛrm ˈa_ingava_idə	träipen	darm	?	dɑrm	derm ingewand	darmen	?	innreachtan	caolain
throw 0.39	ˈvɛrfŋ̍	schméissen	wärfe	ˈvɛrpə ˈdro.ajə	ˈwɛrpə(n) ˈsmeitə(n)	gooi	werpen	do·léici	teilgim	ˈtʃi.tɪk
white 0.38	va_is	wäiss	wiiss	vit	wɪt	wit	wit	finn / find bán	bɑ:n geal	ɡ̊aɫ

	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian
wet 0.84	gwlyb	gle:p	glyb	umidus	humidus	humidus	sfustu	ifustu	ud	baɲˈɲato
squeeze 0.72	gwasgu	gweskel	gwaska gwrynya	premit	*serrare stringere	*serrare stringere	spremi	ispremere	a stoarce a strânge	ˈprɛmere
smooth 0.70	llyfn	lēwn flu:r	leven gwastas	ˈlewis	glaber *līsius planus	glaber *līsius planus	lisu	pranu	neted	ˈliʃʃo ˈpjano
father 0.69	tad	tɑ:t	ta:z	ˈpatɛr	pater	pater	babbu	babbu	ˈtatə	ˈpadre
mother 0.68	mam	mãm:	mam	ˈma:ter	mater	mater	mamma	mama	mamă	ˈmadre
red 0.67	rhudd ko:x	ry:s	ri:ð	ˈruber	rufus vermiculus	rufus vermiculus	arrubiu	ruju	roșu	ˈrosso
fruit 0.65	ffrwyth	ˈfrwe:s	froeth	pomum	fructus pomatus	fructus pomatus	frutta	fruttora	fruct	ˈfrutto
thin 0.62	tenau	ˈtẽ:naw mwã:n	tanow moen	tenuis	delicatus subtilis macerare finis	delicatus subtilis macerare finis	fini	romasu	subtire slab	sotˈtile
they 0.58	hwi	i	gi ən dʒej	ei	?	?	issos	issos	jej	esˈsi koˈloro
wind 0.56	gwynt	ˈa:vɛl	gwyns	ˈwen.tus	ventus aer	ventus aer	bentu	ventu	vânt	ˈvɛnto
dry 0.48	sych	sɛ:x	crin sych zeər	siccus	?	?	sikku	sikku	uscat	aʃˈʃutto
rightside 0.46	de	ˈdeu	deghow	dexter	dexter	dexter	derettu(pe dereta)	derettu	dreapta (on the right side)	ˈdɛstro
guts 0.41	ymysgaroedd	buˈzɛlɛn	kolodhyon	intestina	botellus visceralis	botellus visceralis	mazzamini	entre	măruntaie	intesˈtino
throw 0.39	taflu	ˈtø:lɛr	tewlel redeuly	ˈjakere	iactare lanceare	iactare lanceare	gettai	gettare	lansa a arunca a azvirli	dʒetˈtare
white 0.38	gwyn	gwɛn	gwidn	ˈal.bus	albus	albus	bianku	bianku	alb	ˈbjanko

	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
wet 0.84	bletsch cregn	umit bagnât	bletsch	muia	muje	(to wet) mouyi	mullada	molhado ˈumidu	moˈxaðo
squeeze 0.72	squitscher	struçâ	squitschar smatgar	pressa sarra	sɛʀe	serer strinde	kumpɾiˈmi əˈstɾɛɲə piˈdʒa	comprimir epiɾˈtaɾ	comorimir apreˈtar estrechar
smooth 0.70	glisch	lis	glisch	planie ido	lis	lisse	ʎis	ˈlizu	ˈliso
father 0.69	bap	pari	ba:p	ˈpajɾe	pɛʀ	pere	ˈparə	pai	ˈpaðɾe
mother 0.68	mama	mari	mamma	ˈmajɾe	mɛʀ	mere	ˈmarə	mẽi	ˈmaðɾe
red 0.67	cotschen	ros	tgietschen	rouge	ʀuʒ	rodje	rɔtʃ bərˈmɛʎ	viɾˈmejʎu	ˈroxo
fruit 0.65	frut	pome	fritg	fru	fʀɥi	frut	fruˈi	ˈfɾute	ˈfruta
thin 0.62	stigl	sutil fin	satigl fin	mince	mɛ̃s	tene	pɾim	delgado ˈfinu	delˈɣaðo ˈflako
they 0.58	els	lôr	els m	eli	il i (before consonant)	[illegible]	ells	ˈeliʃ	ˈeʎos
wind 0.56	vent soffel	vint aiar	vent	vent auro	vɑ̃	vint	ben ˈaijrə	ˈvẽtu	ˈbjento
dry 0.48	sech	sec suiât	sec	se	sɛk	setch	sɛk aixut	ˈseku	ˈseko arido
rightside 0.46	dret	drete diestre	dretg	dre	dʀwa	dreut	dɾɛt	diˈɾejte	deˈretʃa
guts 0.41	bogl	budiel intestin	begl	budeu	bwajo	boye	buˈðɛʎs	ẽˈtɾɐɲɐʃ tripas ĩtiʃˈtinu	intestino ˈtripas
throw 0.39	butter	lançâ butâ	bittar	jita traire	ʒəte	djeter	llansar tiˈɾa etjegar	lɐ̃ˈsaɾ etiˈɾaɾ botar dietar	echar tiˈɾaɾ
white 0.38	alv	blanc	alv	blanc	blɑ̃	blanc	blaŋ	alvo ˈbɾɐ̃ku candido	ˈblaŋko

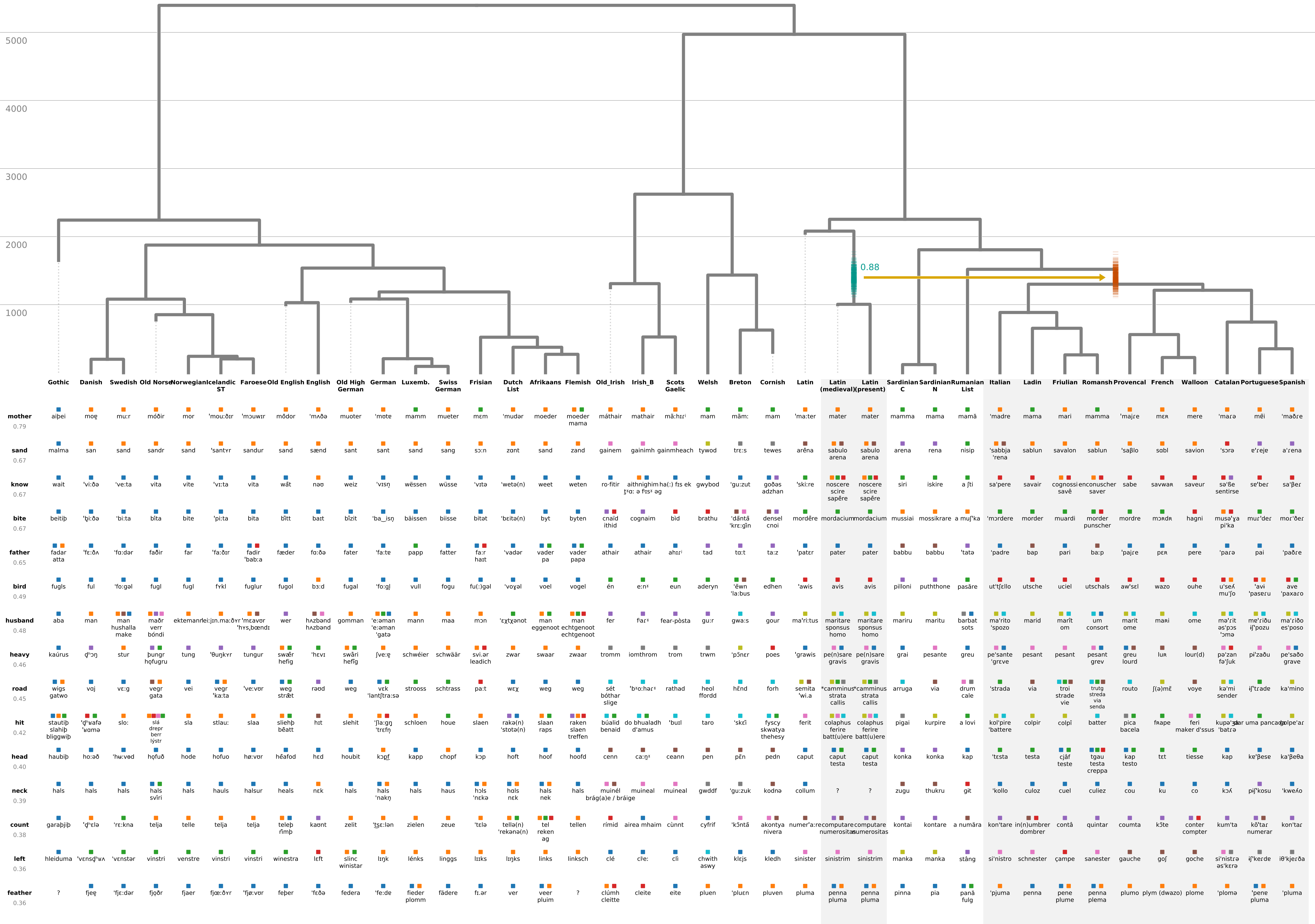

5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0.85
Gothic
Danish
Swedish
Old Norse
Norwegian
Icelandic ST
Faroese
Old English
English
Old High German
German
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
Dutch List
Afrikaans
Flemish
Old_Irish
Irish_B
Scots Gaelic
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
heavy 0.87
stand 0.86
hit 0.86
stab 0.86
because 0.85
scratch 0.84
some 0.28

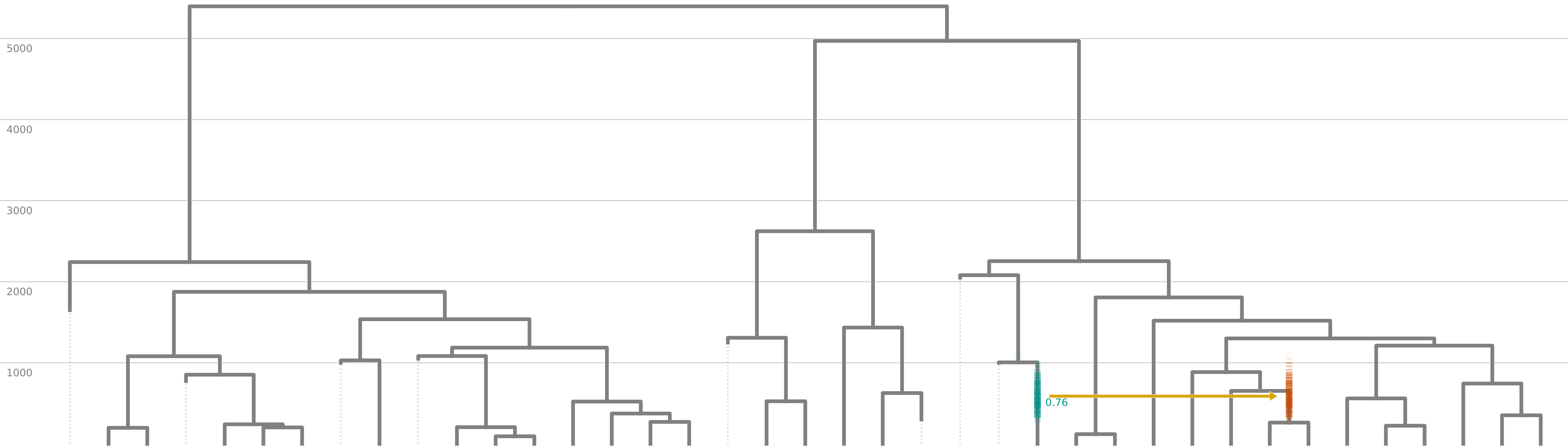


	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German
burn 0.59	brinniþ	'b̥ʁanə	'brɛna	brenna	brenne	brenna	brenna	birnþ	bɜ:n	brinnit swellen	'brɛnən	brennen	(fer-)brönne
long 0.56	laggs	lɑŋ	lɔŋ	langr	lang	'laŋkʏr	langur	lang	lɒŋ	lang	laŋ	laang	läng
horn 0.52	haúrn	hoe̯n	hu:ɳ	horn	?	hɔrtn	?	horn	horn	horn	hɔrn	har	horn
red 0.52	rauþs	ʁoð	rø:d	rauðr	ɾø:	'røy:ðʏr	reydur	rēad	rɛd	rōt	ro:t	rout	root
swell 0.46	*swilan	'svulmə	'svala	svella þrútna	hovne opp	bolgna	trutna	swilþ	swɛl	swillit	'ʃvɛlən	schwëllen	gschweue
tie 0.44	bindiþ	'b̥enə	'binda	binda	binde	'pɪnta	binda	bint tīgþ	taɪ	bintit	'bɪndn̩	bannen	binge
stick 0.39	walus hrugga	sd̥ʰʌgʰ	kvist	stafr vǫlr kefli	stokk	sta:vʏr	'stɛavʊr	sticca stæf	stɪk	gerta	ʃtɔk	bengel	schtäcke
seed 0.29	fraiw	sɛð	sɛ:d	frjó	fro	frai:	frae	sǣd	si:d	sāmo	za:t	som	saame
wind 0.27	winds	ven	vɪnd 'blo:sa	vindr	ʋin	'vɪntʏr	vindur	wind	wɪnd	wint	vɪnt	wand loft	wind
woods 0.27	waldus	sgɒw	sku:g	skógr	skog	'skou:ʏr	skog(v)ur	wudu weald	wʊdz	wald holz	valt	bësch	waud
walk 0.26	gaggiþ	g̊ɔ	go:	ganga	ga	'kauŋka	ganga	gangeþ	wɔ:k	gengit	'ge:ən	goen	loufe
wide 0.26	braiþs	b̥ʁɛð	vi:d	víðr breiðr	vid bred	vior 'prei:ðʏr	vidur 'braijʊr	wīd brād	waɪd broad	wīt breit	bra‿it	breet	wit

	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)
burn 0.59	'banə	'brɑndə(n) 'ɣlujə(n)	aanbrand	verbranden	loiscid / loscaid	doighim	ɫoʃg̊ʲ	llosgi	'dɛ:vĩ	leski tewy	ardēre ūrō	ardere cremare	ardere cremare
long 0.56	laŋ	lɑŋ	lang	lang	fota	fˠɑd̪ˠə	fad̪ə	hir	i:r	hi:r	'longus	longitudo largus	longitudo largus
horn 0.52	?	horn	?	?	adarc benn	ko:ɾˠn̪ˠ ɣ.əɾk	ɣ.əɾk	corn	?	korn	'kor.nu:	cornu hasta	cornu hasta
red 0.52	rɪ.ə	rot	rooi	rood	rúad derg	ruə 'dʲarəg	ruəɣ 'dʒʲɛrək	rhudd ko:x	ry:s	ri:ð	'ruber	rufus vermiculus	rufus vermiculus
swell 0.46	forbolgen	'zwɛlə(n)	opswel	opzwellen	attaid	ataim	at	chwyddo	'kwẽ:vĩ	hwythfi	tumēre	tumulatio flare	tumulatio flare
tie 0.44	struse	'bɪndə(n) 'knopə(n)	vasmaak	binden	cenglaid naiscid	do cheangal	ceangail	clymu	'skulmã	kelmi	ligāre	ligare aptare	ligare aptare
stick 0.39	stɔ:k	stɔk	stok	stok	slatt	'bˠat̪ˠə	pahtə mad̪ʲɪ	ffon	ba:s	prennyer	baculum	bastum palicium baculus	bastum palicium baculus
seed 0.29	si.ə(t)	zat	saad	zaed	síl	siol	sìol	hedyn	a:t	hazən	sēmen	semen granum	semen granum
wind 0.27	vin	wɪnt	wind	wind	gáeth	gaoth	gaoth	gwynt	'a:vɛl	gwyns	'wen.tus	ventus aer	ventus aer
woods 0.27	bosk	bɔs	bos	bosch woud	caill fid ross	faschoill	kɣʎɪ	coed	kwa:t	koeswik predn	'sil.wa	boscus *forestis silva	boscus *forestis silva
walk 0.26	lippen 'sʉ̯aljə	'wɑndələ(n)	loop voetslaan	loopen	sibal cingid	ʃu:lʲ	coisich	cerdded	'kɛrzɛt 'ba:le	kerdhes	ambulāre	caminus ambulare	caminus ambulare
wide 0.26	vi:t	wɛit breed	wyde	wyd	lethan	ɉʲahən̪ˠ feirring	leathann	'ɬədan	'le:dãn	ledan	latus	largus aplus latus	largus aplus latus

	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
burn 0.59	abruzai	brujare	a arde	'ardere bru'tʃare	arder bruscher	ardi brusâ	arder barschar	brula	bʀyle	brouler	krə'ma	ɐɾ'deɾ	arder ke'maɾ
long 0.56	longu	longu	lung	'lungo	lungia	lunc	liung	long	lɔ̃	long	ʎaɾk	'lõɣu comprido	'laɾɣo
horn 0.52	?	?	korn	'kɔrno	?	cuar	tgiern	?	kɔʀn	?	?	?	'kweɾno hasta
red 0.52	arrubiu	ruju	roșu	'rosso	cotschen	ros	tgietschen	rouge	ʀuʒ	rodje	rɔtʃ bəɾ'mɛʎ	vɨɾ'mejʎu	'roxo
swell 0.46	unfrai	uffrare	a se umfla	gon'fjare	iffler	sglonfâ	unflar	enfla	ɑ̃fle	infler	entumir in'fla	intumecer ĩ'ʃaɾ	in'tʃaɾse
tie 0.44	akkappiai	ligare	a lega	le'gare	lier	leâ	liar	lia	lje	loyi	ʎi'ɣa u'ni	ligar ɐ'taɾ	a'taɾ
stick 0.39	bastoni	ramu	băț	bas'tone	bastun	mace baston	bastun	bastoun	bɑtɔ̃	baston	pern	beʃ'tẽũ pao	'palo
seed 0.29	semini	semene	sə'mɨntsə	'seme	sem	semence	sem	grano	s(ə)mɑ̃s	s(i)mince	gɾə	sɨ'mẽtɨ	se'miʎa
wind 0.27	bentu	ventu	vânt	'vɛnto	vent soffel	vint aiar	vent	vent auro	vɑ̃	vint	ben 'aijrə	'vẽtu	'bjento
woods 0.27	bosku	busku	pə'duɾe	'bɔsko	god selva	bosc	guaud	fourest seuvo	bwa	bwes	bɔsk	bosque flu'ɾɛʃtɐ selva	'boske
walk 0.26	?	annare	a se plimba	kammi'nare	chaminer	cjaminâ	caminar ir	marcha se gandi	maʀʃe	roter	ə'na kəmi'na	ẽ'daɾ kemi'ɲaɾ	kami'naɾ
wide 0.26	largu	largu	larg lat	'largo	larg	larc	lad	larg	laʀʒ	ladje	'amplə	'laɾɣu	'antʃo


5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0.88
Gothic | Danish | Swedish | Old Norse | Norwegian | Icelandic ST | Faroese | Old English | English | Old High German | German | Luxemb. | Swiss German | Frisian | Dutch List | Afrikaans | Flemish | Old_Irish | Irish_B | Scots Gaelic | Welsh | Breton | Cornish | Latin | Latin (medieval) | Latin (present) | Sardinian C | Sardinian N | Rumanian List | Italian | Ladin | Friulian | Romansh | Provencal | French | Walloon | Catalan | Portuguese | Spanish
mother 0.79 | aiþei | moẹ | mu:r | móðir | mor | 'mou:ðɪr | 'mɔuwɪr | mōdor | 'mʌðə | muoter | 'mʊtə | mamm | mueter | mɛm | 'mudər | moeder | moeder mama | máthair | mathair | mā:hɪrʲ | mam | mãm: | mam | 'ma:ter | mater | mater | mamma | mama | mamă | 'madre | mama | mari | mamma | 'majɾe | mɛʀ | mere | 'maɾə | mẽi | 'maðɾe
sand 0.67 | malma | san | sand | sandr | sand | 'santʏr | sandur | sand | sænd | sant | sant | sand | sang | sɔ:n | zɑnt | sand | zand | gainem | gainimh | gainmheach | tywod | trɛ:s | tewes | arēna | sabulo arena | sabulo arena | arena | rena | nisip | 'sabbja 'rena | sablun | savalon | sablun | 'saβlo | sɔbl | savion | 'sɔɾə | e'ɾeje | a'ɾena
know 0.67 | wait | 'vi:ðə | 've:ta | vita | vite | 'vɪ:ta | vita | wāt | nəʊ | weiz | 'vɪsŋ | wëssen | wüsse | 'vɪtə | 'weta(n) | weet | weten | ro·fitir | aithnighim ɪ:ə: ə fɪsʲ əg | ha(:) fɪs ek | gwybod | 'gu:zut | goðəs adzhan | 'ski:re | noscere scire sapĕre | noscere scire sapĕre | siri | iskire | a ʃti | sa'pere | savair | cognossi savê | enconuscher saver | sabe | savwaʀ | saveur | sə'βe sentirse | se'beɾ | sa'βeɾ
bite 0.67 | beitiþ | 'bi:ðə | 'bi:ta | bíta | bite | 'pi:ta | bita | bītt | baɪt | bīzit | 'ba_isŋ | bäissen | biisse | bitət | 'bɛita(n) | byt | byten | cnaid ithid | cognaim | bid | brathu | 'dāntā 'krɛ:gīn | densel cnoi | mordēre | mordacium | mordacium | mussiai | mossikrare | a muʃ'ka | 'mɔrdere | morder | muardi | morder punscher | mordre | mɔʀdʀ | hagni | musə'ɣa pi'ka | muɾ'deɾ | moɾ'ðeɾ
father 0.65 | fadar atta | 'fɛ:ðʌ | 'fɑ:dər | faðir | far | 'fa:ðɪr | fadir 'bab:a | fæder | fa:ðə | fater | 'fa:te | papp | fatter | fa:r hait | 'vadər | vader pa | vader papa | athair | athair | ahɪrʲ | tad | tɑ:t | ta:z | 'patɛr | pater | pater | babbu | babbu | 'tata | 'padre | bap | pari | ba:p | 'pajɾe | pɛʀ | pere | 'paɾə | pai | 'paðɾe
bird 0.49 | fugls | ful | 'fo:gəl | fugl | fugl | fʏkl | fuglur | fugol | bɜ:d | fugal | 'fo:gl | vull | fogu | fu(:)gəl | 'voɣəl | voel | vogel | én | e:nʲ | eun | aderyn | 'ẽwn 'la:bus | edhen | 'awis | avis | avis | pilloni | puththone | pasăre | ut'tʃɛllo | utsche | uciel | utschals | aw'sɛl | wazo | ouhe | u'seʎ mu'ʃo | 'avi 'paseɾu | ave 'paxaɾo
husband 0.48 | aba | man | man hushalla make | maðr verr bóndi | ektemann | ei:jɪn.ma:ðʏr | 'mɛavər 'hʏs,bœndɪ | wer | hʌzbənd hʌzbənd | gomman | 'e:aman 'e:aman 'gatə | mann | maa | mɔn | 'ɛχtχənot | man eggenoot | man echtgenoot echtgenoot | fer | fʲarʲ | fear-pòsta | gu:r | gwa:s | gour | ma'ri:tus | maritare sponsus homo | maritare sponsus homo | mariru | maritu | barbat sots | ma'rito 'spozo | marid | marít om | um consort | marit ome | maʀi | ome | mə'rit əs'pɔs 'ɔmə | me'ɾiðu iʃ'pozu | ma'ɾiðo es'poso
heavy 0.46 | kaúrus | ɖʰɔŋ | stur | þungr hǫfugru | tung | 'θuŋkʏr | tungur | swǣr hefig | 'hɛvɪ | swāri hefīg | ʃve:ɐ̯ | schwéier | schwäär | svi.ər leadich | zwar | swaar | zwaar | tromm | iomthrom | trom | trwm | 'pɔ̃nɛr | poes | 'grawis | pe(n)sare gravis | pe(n)sare gravis | grai | pesante | greu | pe'sante 'grɛve | pesant | pesant | pesant grev | greu lourd | luʀ | lour(d) | pə'zan fə'ʃuk | pi'zaðu | pe'saðo grave
road 0.45 | wigs gatwo | vɔj | vɛ:g | vegr gata | vei | vegr 'ka:ta | 've:vɔr | weg strǣt | rəʊd | weg | vɛk 'lantʃtra:sə | strooss | schtrass | pa:t | wɛχ | weg | weg | sét bóthar slige | 'bʲo:hərʲ | rathad | heol ffordd | hẽnd | forh | semita 'wi.a | *camminus strata callis | *camminus strata callis | arruga | via | drum cale | 'strada | via | troi strade vie | trutg streda via senda | routo | ʃ(ə)mɛ̃ | voye | kə'mi sender | iʃ'tɾade | ka'mino
hit 0.42 | stautiþ slahiþ bliggwiþ | 'ɖʰɛafə 'ʁɑmə | slo: | slá drepr berr lýstr | sla | stlau: | slaa | sliehþ bēatt | hɪt | slehit | 'ʃla:gŋ 'trɛfŋ | schloen | houe | slaen | raka(n) 'stota(n) | slaan raps | raken slaen treffen | búalid benaid | do bhualadh d'amus | 'buɪl | taro | 'skẽi | fyscy skwatya thehesy | ferit | colaphus ferire batt(u)ere | colaphus ferire batt(u)ere | pigai | kurpire | a lovi | kol'pire 'battere | colpir | colpì | batter | pica bacela | fʀape | feri maker d'ssus | kupə'ʒaɾ 'batɾə | uma pancada | golpe'aɾ
head 0.40 | haubiþ | ho:əð | 'hɛ:vəd | hǫfuð | hode | hofuo | hø:vɔr | hēafod | hɛd | houbit | kɔpf | kapp | chopf | kɔp | hoft | hoof | hoofd | cenn | ca:ŋʲ | ceann | pen | pẽn | pedn | caput | caput testa | caput testa | konka | konka | kap | 'tɛsta | testa | cjâf teste | tgau testa creppa | kap testo | tɛt | tiesse | kap | ke'βese | ka'βeθa
neck 0.39 | hals | hals | hals | hals svíri | hals | hauls | halsur | heals | nɛk | hals | hals 'nakŋ | hals | haus | hɔls 'nɛkə | hols nɛk | hals nek | hals | muinél brág(a)e / bráige | muineal | muineal | gwddf | 'gu:zuk | kodnə | collum | ? | ? | zugu | thukru | git | 'kollo | culoz | cuel | culiez | cou | ku | co | kɔʎ | piʃ'kosu | 'kweʎo
count 0.38 | garaþjiþ | 'ɖʰɛlə | 'rɛ:kna | telja | telle | telja | telja | teleþ rīmþ | kaʊnt | zelit | 'ʦɛ:lən | zielen | zeue | 'tɛlə | tella(n) 'rekəna(n) | tel reken ag | tellen | rímid | airea mhaim | cùnnt | cyfrif | 'kɔ̃ntā | akontya nivera | numer'a:re | computare numerositas | computare numerositas | kontai | kontare | a număra | kon'tare | in(n)umbrer dombrer | contâ | quintar | coumta | kɔ̃te | conter compter | kum'ta | kõ'taɾ numeraɾ | kon'taɾ
left 0.36 | hleiduma | 'vɛnsɖʰʁʌ | 'vɛnstər | vinstri | venstre | vinstri | vinstri | winestra | lɛft | slinc winistar | lɪŋk | lénks | linggs | lɪks | lɪŋks | links | linksch | clé | clʲe: | cli | chwith aswy | klɛjs | kledh | sinister | sinistrim | sinistrim | manka | manka | stâng | si'nistro | schnester | çampe | sanester | gauche | gɔʃ | goche | si'nistɾə əs'kɛɾə | iʃ'kerde | iθ'kjerða
feather 0.36 | ? | fjeẹ | 'fjɛ:dər | fjǫðr | fjaer | fjœ:ðʏr | 'fjø:vɔr | feþer | 'fɛðə | federa | 'fe:de | fieder plomm | fädere | fɪ.ər | ver | veer pluim | ? | clúmh cleitte | cleite | eite | pluen | 'pluɛn | pluven | pluma | penna pluma | penna pluma | pinna | pia | pană fulg | 'pjuma | penna | pene plume | penna plema | plumo | plym (dwazo) | plome | 'plomə | 'pene pluma | 'pluma

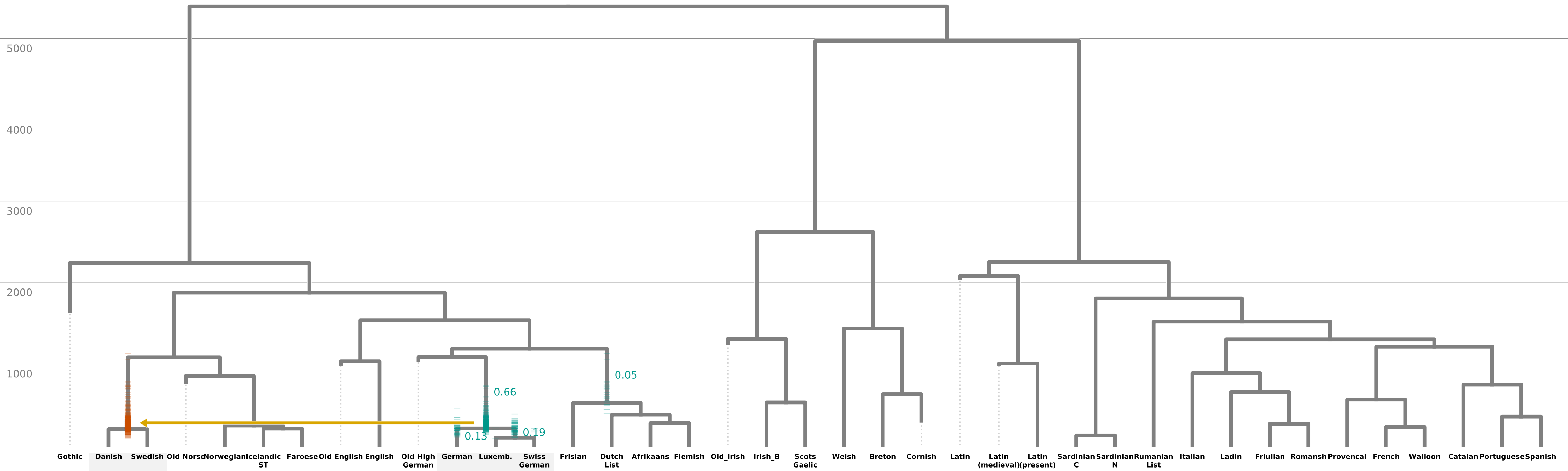


	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German
breast 0.75	brusts barms	?	?	brjóst	bryst	'b̥rjousd̥	brœst	brēost	breast	brust
bark 0.73	rintsch	b̥ɑ:gʰ	bark	borkr	bark	borkur	'bœʃkʊr	rinde	bɑ:k	rinta
cold 0.72	kalds	gʰʌl	kal	kaldr	kald	'kʰaltʏr	kaldur	ceald	kəʊld	calt
fruit 0.70	akran	fʁɔgd̥ʰ	frøkt	aldin	frukt	'au:vœxstʏr	frukt	ofett	fru:t	obaz
tree 0.63	bagms	d̥ʰʁɛ	trɛ:d	tré	tre	tʰrjɛ:	trɛa	trēow	tri:	boum
wind 0.53	winds	ven	vɪnd 'blo:sa	vindr	ʋin	'vɪntʏr	vindur	wind	wɪnd	wint
many 0.45	filu managai	'mɑŋən	'mɔŋa	margir	mange	margir	mangur	fela manige	'mɛnɪ	filu manage
know 0.42	wait	'vi:ðə	've:ta	vita	vite	'vɪ:ta	vita	wāt	nəʊ	weiz
wipe 0.42	biswaírbiþ	'd̥ʰœe̯ʌ	'tɔrka	þerra	torke	thurrka	turka	wīpaþ	waɪp	swirbit
head 0.34	haubiþ	ho:əð	'hʉ:vəd	họfuð	hode	hofuo	hø:vʊr	hēafod	hɛd	houbit
feather 0.29	?	fjee̯	'fjɛ:dər	fjọðr	fjaer	fjœ:ðʏr	'fjø:vʊr	feþer	'fɛðə	federa

	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic
breast 0.75	brust	broscht	bruscht	?	borst	?	?	bruinne cích ucht	?	cìoch
bark 0.73	'bɔrkə 'rɪndə	schuel	rinde	bɔst	sχɔrs	boomskors bas	bast	rúsc crocenn	coirt	rùsg
cold 0.72	kalt	kal	chaut	kɔ:t	kɑut	koud	koud	úar	fˠuəɾˠ	fuər
fruit 0.70	fruxt	fruucht	frucht	frøxt	vrʏχt	vrug	vrucht	torad	toradh	toradh
tree 0.63	ba‿um	bam	boum	bɪəm	bom	boom	boom	crann	crann	craobh
wind 0.53	vɪnt	wand loft	wind	vin	wɪnt	wind	wind	gáeth	gaoth	gaoth
many 0.45	fi:l	vill	huufe	rjø(.ə)	vel	baie	veel	ili	moran iomad	mo:ɾan
know 0.42	'vɪsn̩	wëssen	wüsse	'vɪtə	'wetə(n)	weet	weten	ro·fitir	aithnighim t̪ˠɑ: ə fʲɪsˠ əg	ha(:) fɪs ek
wipe 0.42	'vɪʃn̩	wëschen	wüsche	'fai̯ə	'veɣə(n)	afdroe	veeg	?	cumailim	suath
head 0.34	kɔp͡f	kapp	chopf	kɔp	hoft	hoof	hoofd	cenn	ca:n̪ˠ	ceann
feather 0.29	'fe:dɐ	fieder plomm	fädere	fɪ.ər	ver	veer pluim	?	clúmh cleitte	cleite	eite

	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian
breast 0.75	brɔn	?	brodn	'pek.tus	mamma sininus pectorale	mamma sininus pectorale	?	?	ţâţă pjept	mam'mɛlla 'poppa 'tetta
bark 0.73	rhisgl	rysk	rusk	cortex	cortex crusta	cortex crusta	krozu	iskortha	scoarță	kor'tettʃa
cold 0.72	oer	jẽ:n	yeyn	frigidus	frigus glaciae	frigus glaciae	friru	frittu	'retʃe	'freddo
fruit 0.70	ffrwyth	'frwe:s	froeth	pomum	fructus pomatus	fructus pomatus	frutta	fruttora	fruct	'frutto
tree 0.63	pren coeden	gwe:s	gweðən	'ar.bor	arbor planta	arbor planta	matta	unnu	'arbore ko'pak	'albero
wind 0.53	gwynt	'a:vɛl	gwyns	'wen.tus	ventus aer	ventus aer	bentu	ventu	vânt	'vɛnto
many 0.45	llawer	kals	liəs	multi	troppus	troppus	meras	metas	multsʲ	'molti
know 0.42	gwybod	'gu:zut	goðəs adzhan	'ski:re	noscere scire sapēre	noscere scire sapēre	siri	iskire	a ʃti	sa'pere
wipe 0.42	sychu	'sɛ:ɣã	sygha ystynny	tergere	nitidus fricare	nitidus fricare	spruinai	innettare	a ṣterge	aʃʃu'gare
head 0.34	pen	pẽ:n	pedn	caput	caput testa	caput testa	konka	konka	kap	'tɛsta
feather 0.29	pluen	'pluɛn	pluven	pluma	penna pluma	penna pluma	pinna	pia	pană fulg	'pjuma

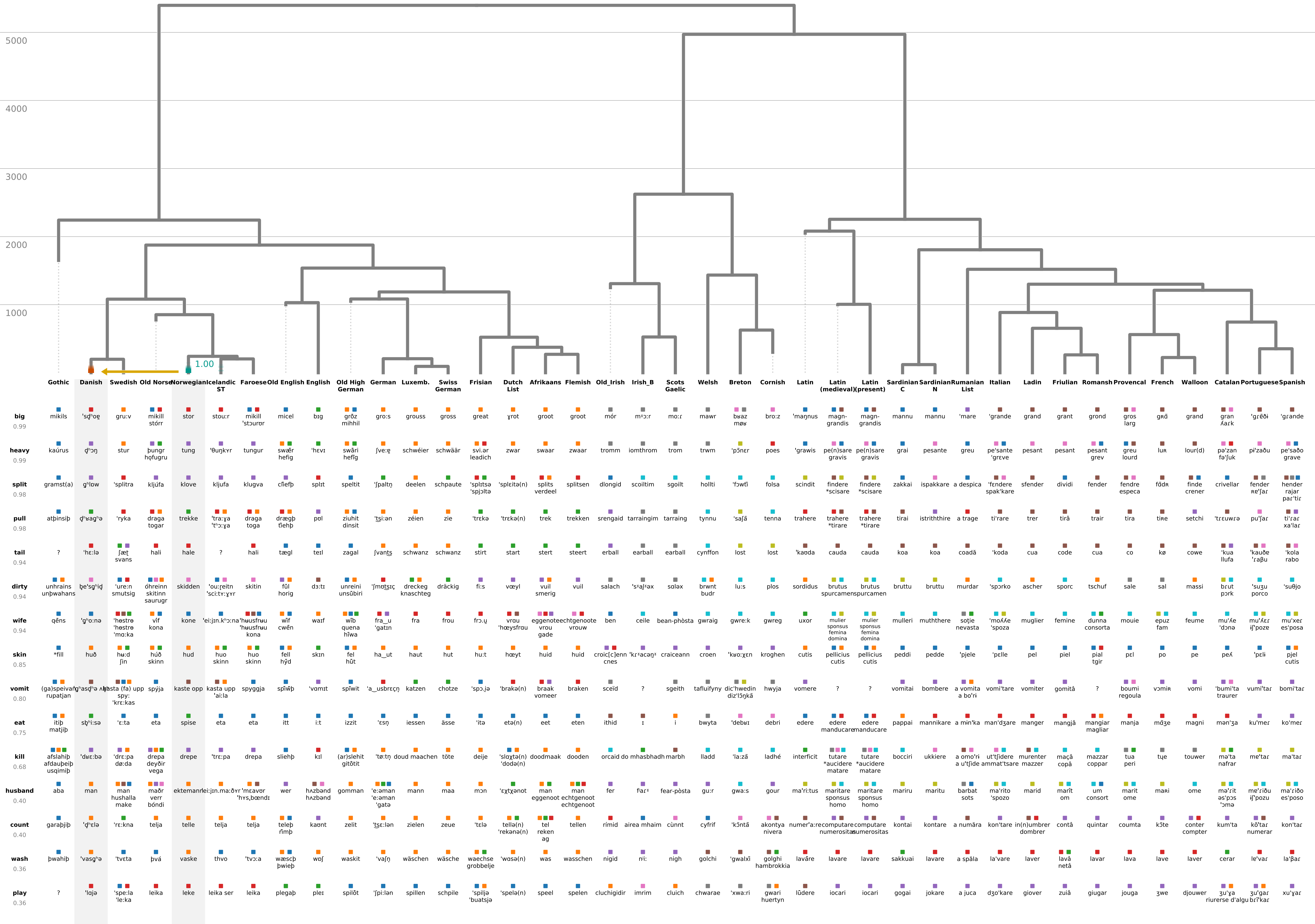
	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
breast 0.75	?	pet polmon	sain pèz	?	mamɛl sɛ̃ tetɔ̃	?	?	?	teta 'petʃo
bark 0.73	scorza	scuarce croste	scorsa crusta	rusco grueio	ekɔʀs	pelote	əs'kɔrsə	'kaʃkɐ	koɾ'teθa
cold 0.72	fraid	frêt glaçât	freid schelau	fre	fʀwɑ	freud	fɾɛt	'fɾiu	'fɾio
fruit 0.70	frut	pome	fritg	fru	fʀɥi	frut	fru'i	'fɾutɐ	'fɾuta
tree 0.63	bos	arbul plante bosc	alber plonta bösch	aubre	aʀbʀ	abe	'aßɾə	'aɾvuɾɨ	'aɾβol
wind 0.53	vent soffel	vint aiar	vent	vent auro	vɑ̃	vint	ben 'aijrə	'vẽtu	'bjento
many 0.45	bainquaunts bger	tancj trop masse	bler massa daried	mant anto	boku	becop	mol forsa	'mũĩtu	'mutʃos
know 0.42	savair	cognossi savê	enconuscher saver	sabe	savwaʀ	saveur	sə'ße sentirse	sɐ'beɾ	sa'βeɾ
wipe 0.42	terdscher	suiâ	sfruschar	ejsy'ɣa	ɛsɥije	horbi	llimpiar əʃu'ɣa nətə'ʒa escurar	alimpar ẽʃu'gaɾ esfregar	lim'pjaɾ
head 0.34	testa	cjâf teste	tgau testa creppa	kap testo	tɛt	tiesse	kap	kɐ'βesɐ	ka'βeθa
feather 0.29	penna	pene plume	penna plema	plumo	plym (dwazo)	plome	'plomə	'penɐ pluma	'pluma

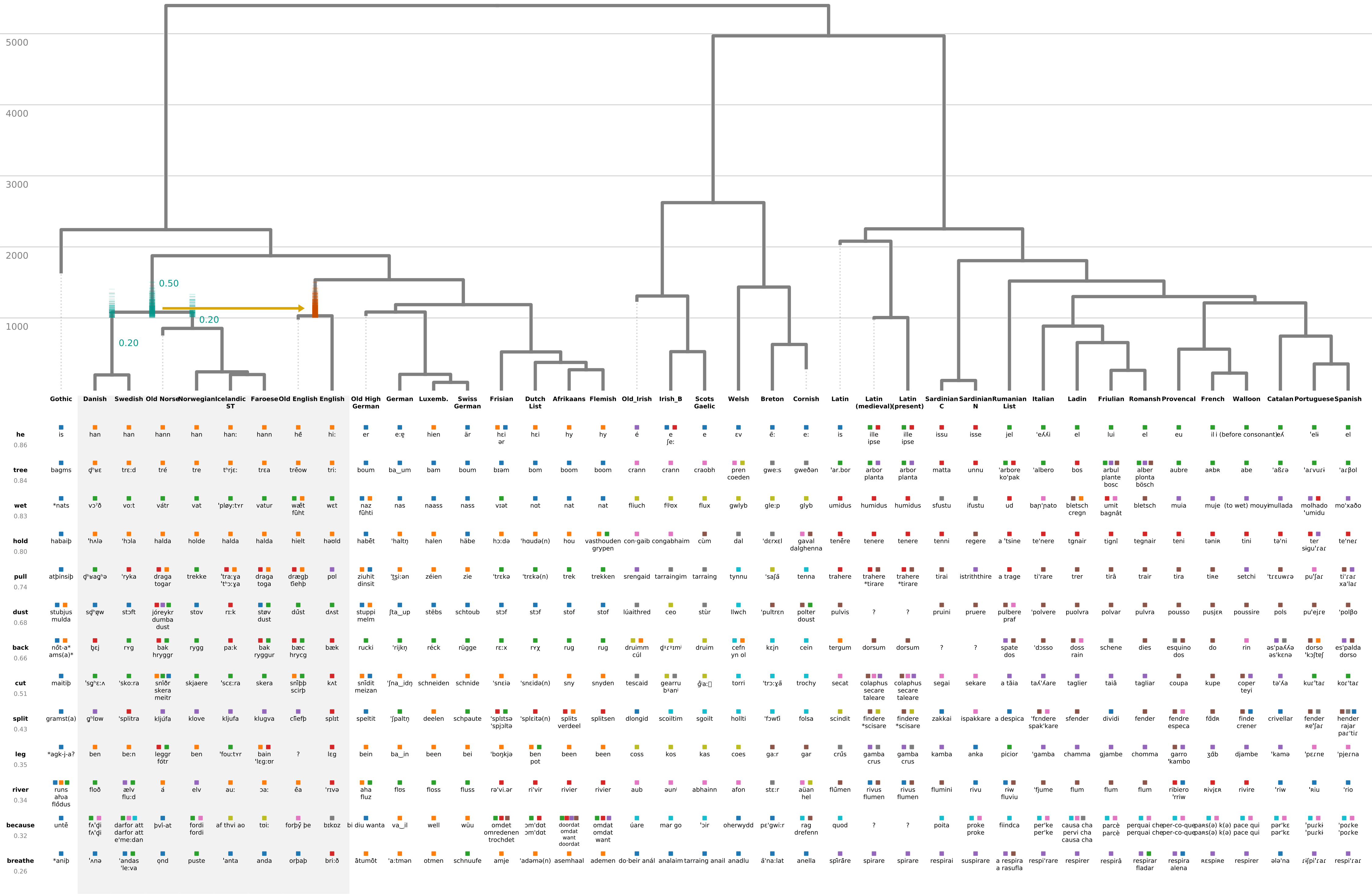


Word	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German
fight 0.96	weihiþ *badu	'g̊ʰɛmb̥ə	'cɛmpa 'stri:da	berjask vegr	slass	slást	berjast slaast	fieht wīgþ	faɪt	fihtit	'kɛmpf̩n̩	streiden	kämpfe
fear 0.91	faúrhteiþ ōg(jan)	'fʁœg̊d̥ʰə	'fɑ:rho:ga	hræðask óttask	vaere redd	hraeoask	vera raddur	forhtaþ	fɪə	forhtit	'fʏrçtn̩	fäerten	angscht ha
river 0.84	runs aħʋa flōdus	floð	ælv flu:d	á	elv	au:	ɔa:	ēa	'rɪvə	aha fluz	flʊs	floss	fluss
lake 0.83	saiws	so	ŋø:	vatn	vann	vaʰtn	vatn	mere sǣ	leɪk	sēo	ze:	séi	see
turn 0.65	wandeiþ	'vɛnə sɑj	'vɛ:nda	snúa(sk) hverfr	snu	snua(sk)	'snɪgva	went	tɜ:n	kērit wentit	'vɛndn̩	dréinen	trääie
narrow 0.57	aggwus þraíhans	smal	smɑ:l trɔŋ	mjór þrongr	smal	mjor 'θrøyŋkʏr	trongur	enge nearu	'nærəʊ	engi smal	ɛŋ	schmuel	schmaau
push 0.56	afskiubiþ	'sd̥ø:ðə	'ʃʉ:ta 'stø:ta	skjóta skúfa hrinda	skyve	yta	skumpa	scȳfþ	pʊʃ	sciubit	'ʃto:sn̩	drécken	schtoosse
think 0.51	hugjiþ fraþjiþ	'd̥ʰɛŋ g̊ʰə	'tɛŋka	hyggja	tenke	hugsa	hugsa	(ge)þencþ hygþ	θɪŋk	denkit	'dɛŋkn̩	denken	dänke
seed 0.51	fraiw	sɛð	sɛ:d	frjó	fro	frai:	frae	sǣd	si:d	sāmo	za:t	som	saame
hunt 0.51	frahinþan gafahan	'jɛ:jə	'jɑ:ga	veiða	ga pa jakt	veioa	veida (veida)	huntaþ	hʊnt	jagōt weid(en)ōt	'ja:gn̩	joen	jage
big 0.50	mikils	'sd̥ʰoɐ̯	gru:v	mikill stórr	stor	stou:r	mikill 'stɔurʊr	micel	bɪg	grōz mihhil	gro:s	grouss	gross
round 0.49	*hri-gg-s	ʁɔn	rœnd	kringlóttr sívalr bǫllóttr	rund	?	?	sintrendel sinwealt	raʊnd	sinwelb	rʊnt	ronn	rund
mountain 0.49	rintsch	'b̥jɛɐ̯w	'bærj	fjall	fjell	fjatl	fjadl	beorg munt	'maʊntɪn	berg	bɛrk	bierg	bärg
short 0.49	leitilsu	g̊ʰɒ:d̥ʰ	kɔrt	stuttr skammr	kort	'stʏhtʏr	stuttur	scort	ʃɔ:t	kurz skemmi	kʊrts̮	kuerz	churz
stab 0.48	?	'sd̥ʰeg̊ʰə	'stika genomborra	stinga	stikke	'stiŋka	stinga	stician stician	stæb	(ana)stihhit	ɛɐ̯'ʃtɛçn̩	stiechen	schtäche

Word	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)
fight 0.96	'dailjə	'vɛχtə(n)	veg	vechten	fichid	troidim cathuigh im	sabaid	ymladd	en em gannan	emlodh	pugnāre	luctare bat(t)uere pugnāre	luctare bat(t)uere pugnāre
fear 0.91	'ɪ.ənjə	'vrezə(n)	vrees bang wees	?	ad·ágathar	tá eagla ...	gabh eagal	ofni	'du:ʒã kaout aon rak	perthi own	timēre	dubitare	dubitare
river 0.84	rə'vi.ər	ri'vir	rivier	rivier	aub	əunʲ	abhainn	afon	stɛ:r	aüan hel	flūmen	rivus flumen	rivus flumen
lake 0.83	?	mer	meer	meer	loch	ɭˠɔx	ɫɔx	?	?	?	lacus	lacus	lacus
turn 0.65	'dra:jə 'vi.ələ	'wɛndə(n)	omdraai	draaijen	sóïd	cor	tionndaidh	troi	trɛ̃i	nedhé	vertere	gyrare tornare	gyrare tornare
narrow 0.57	nɔ.u	ɛŋ nɑu	eng nou	naauw	cumung cóel	cumhang	cumhang	cul	stri:s	kul ydn	angustus	coangustus	coangustus
push 0.56	'trjo.uə 'dompə	'sχœyvə(n) 'dywə(n)	voort-dryf	duwen	?	bruidhim raithim	brùth	gwthio	'bũntã	herdhya	trudit	pulsare *expingere	pulsare *expingere
think 0.51	'tɪŋkə	'dɛŋkə(n)	dink	denken	smúainid im·rádi	measaim	smaoinich	'mɛðʊl	'mɛjzã 'sɔ̃:ʒal	prederi tibias	cōgitāre	pe(n)sare	pe(n)sare
seed 0.51	si.ə(t)	zat	saad	zaed	síl	siol	sìol	hedyn	a:t	hazən	sēmen	semen granum	semen granum
hunt 0.51	jeije	'jaɣə(n)	jag	jagen	ad·claid	dul ag fladhach	ʃaʈag	hela	ʃa'seal	chassya helghya	venatur	captio venari	captio venari
big 0.50	great	ɣrot	groot	groot	mór	mˠɔ:r	mo:ɾ	mawr	bʁaz møʁ	bro:z	'maɲnus	magn- grandis	magn- grandis
round 0.49	?	rɔnt	?	?	cruinn / cruind	cruind	kruɪŋ	crwn	krɛn	krenn pyr	rotundus	?	?
mountain 0.49	bɛrx	bɛrχ	berg	berg	slíab	slaibh	beinn	mynydd	'mẽ:nɛs	menə	mōns	?	?
short 0.49	kṷat	kɔrt	kort	kort	berr gerr cumair	gearr	geàrr	byr	bɛ:r	berr	'brewis	curtus curtus brevis	curtus curtus brevis
stab 0.48	'stikjə	stekə(n)	steek	steken	sáidid	do rathadh	sàth	gwanu	?	gwana pyghya	fodit	*pugnale fodere cultellus	*pugnale fodere cultellus

Word	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
fight 0.96	certai	gerrare	a lupta a (se) bate	kom'battere	cumbatter	lotâ	lutgar	se batre	sə batʀ	si bate si pinghi	lluytar bətə'ʎa brə'ɣa	lu'taɾ combater pelejar	combatir pele'aɾ
fear 0.91	timmi	timere	a se teme	te'mere	tmair	temê	temair	cregne teme cregne	kʀɛ̃dʀ	aveur sogne	'temə	tɨ'meɾ	te'meɾ
river 0.84	flumini	rivu	rɨw fluviu	'fjume	flum	flum	flum	ribiero 'rriw	ʀivjɛʀ	rivire	'riw	'ʀiu	'rio
lake 0.83	lagu	lagu	lac	'lago	lej	lâc	lai	lau	lak	lac	ʎak 'basa	'lagu	'laɣo
turn 0.65	?	?	a vira a se ɨn'to̯ar.t͡ʃe	dʒi'rare	girer verdscher	zirâ voltâ	volver	vira	tuʀne	tourner	ʒi'ɾa	ʒi'ɾaɾ vi'ɾaɾ	xi'ɾaɾ volver
narrow 0.57	strintu	astrintu	ingust strimt	'stretto	stret	stret	stretg	echo estre	etʀwa	streut	ə'strɛt	ɨʃ'tɾeitu	angosto es'tɾet͡ʃo
push 0.56	spingi	ispingere	a împinge a imbrinci	'spindʒere	sbuerler	sburtâ	stuschar	buta empegne	puse	bouter	əm'pɛɲə	ẽpu'ʀaɾ	empu'xaɾ
think 0.51	pensai	pessare	a se gɨn'di	pen'sare	s'impisser	pensâ	pensar	pensa	pɑ̃se	pinser sondji	pən'sa	pẽ'saɾ	pen'saɾ
seed 0.51	semini	semene	sə'mɨnt͡sə	'seme	sem	semence	sem	grano	s(ə)mɑ̃s	s(i)mince	gɾə	sɨ'mẽtɨ	se'miʎa
hunt 0.51	kassai	kaththare	a vâna	kat't͡ʃare	chatscher	cjaçâ	chatchar	ka'sa	ʃase	tchessi	kə'sa	ke'saɾ	ka'θaɾ
big 0.50	mannu	mannu	'mare	'grande	grand	grant	grond	gros larg	gʀɑ̃	grand	gran ʎaɾk	'gɾɐ̃dɨ	'gɾande
round 0.49	?	?	rotund	'tondo	?	taront	radund	?	ʀɔ̃	?	?	?	re'ðondo
mountain 0.49	monti	monte	munte	mon'taɲɲa	munt	mont grum	mun cuolm	mountagno	mɔ̃taɲ	montagne	mon	mõ'teɲe	mon'taɲa
short 0.49	kurcu	kurthu	scurt	'korto	cuort	curt	curt	breu	kuʀ	court	kuɾ	'kuɾtu breve	'koɾto
stab 0.48	punnalai	istukkiththare	înjunghia	akkoltel'lare puɲɲa'lare	stiletter	scurtissâ	punscher	pougnarda	pwaɲaʀde	pougnarder	əpuɲɲə'la	epuɲe'laɾ eʃfeki'aɾ	apuɲa'laɾ


5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
1.00
Gothic
Danish
Swedish
Old Norse
Norwegian
Icelandic ST
Faroese
Old English
English
Old High German
German
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
Dutch List
Afrikaans
Flemish
Old_Irish
Irish_B
Scots Gaelic
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
big 0.99
heavy 0.99
split 0.98
pull 0.98
tail 0.94
dirty 0.94
wife 0.94
skin 0.85
vomit 0.80
eat 0.75
kill 0.68
husband 0.40
count 0.40
wash 0.36
play 0.36


5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0.50
0.20
0.20
Gothic
Danish
Swedish
Old Norse
Norwegian
Icelandic ST
Faroese
Old English
English
Old High German
German
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
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Afrikaans
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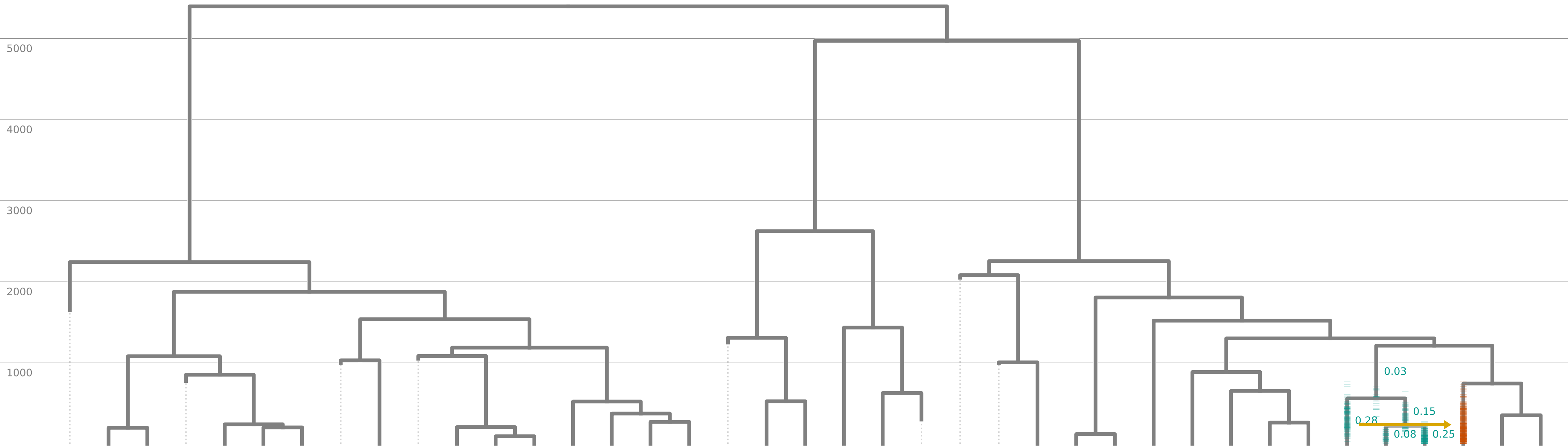
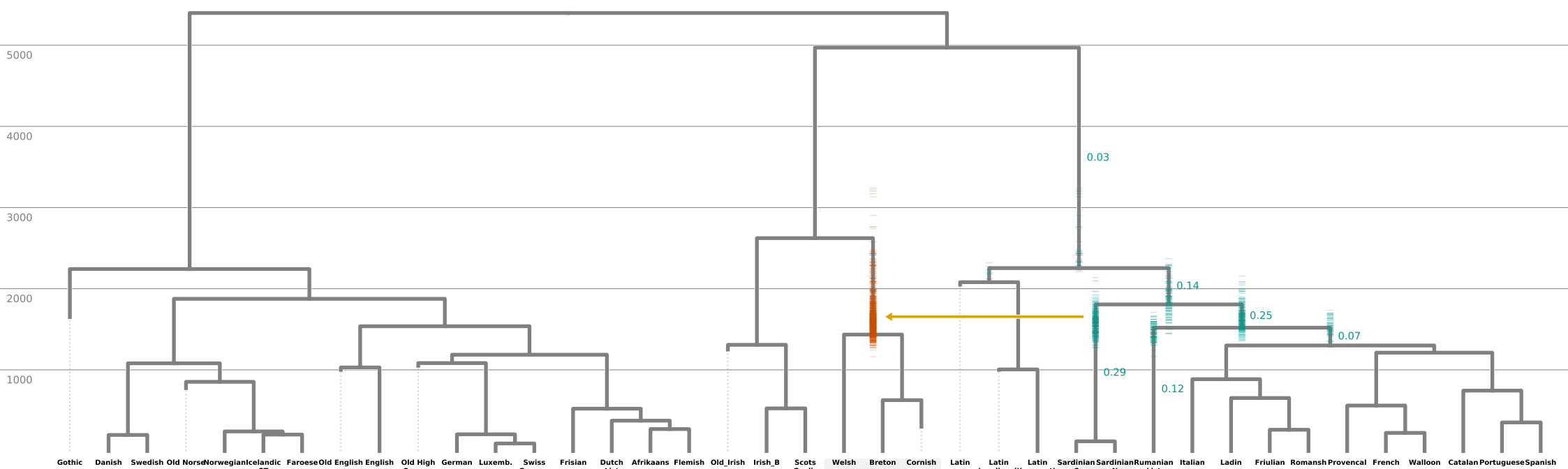
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
he 0.86
tree 0.84
wet 0.83
hold 0.80
pull 0.74
dust 0.68
back 0.66
cut 0.51
split 0.43
leg 0.35
river 0.34
because 0.32
breathe 0.26



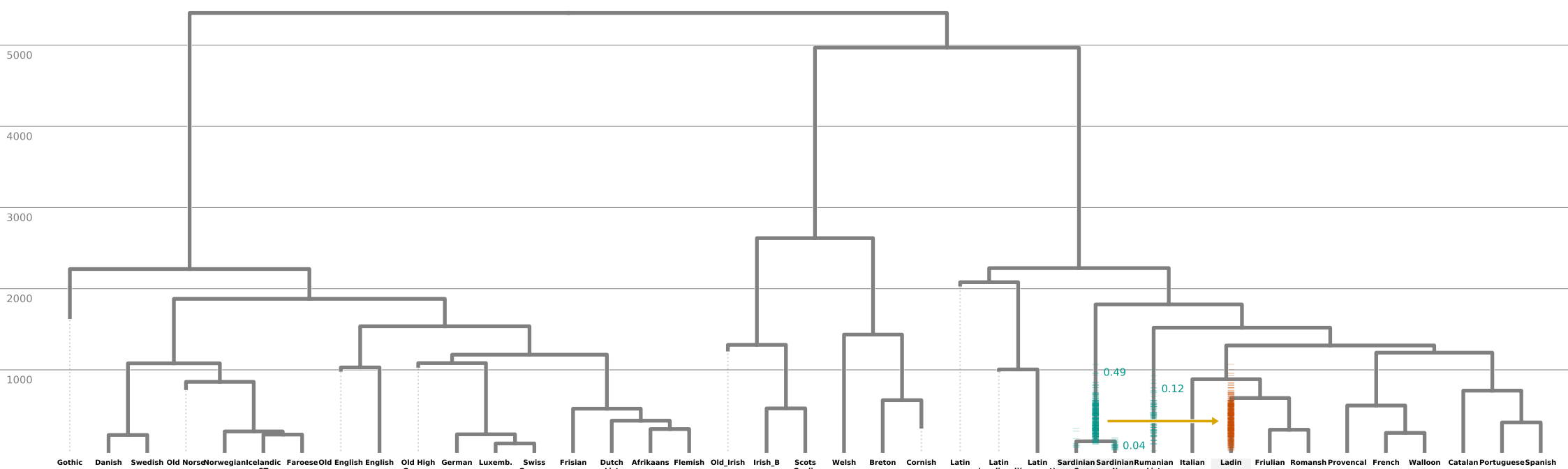
	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German
with 0.72	miþ	með	me:(d)	með	med	meo	vi:	mid	wɪð	mit	mɪt	mat	mit
small 0.44	leitils	ˈlilə	ˈli:tɛn	smár lítill	liten	ˈli:tɪtl	smaur lítil	smæl lȳtel	smɔ:l	smal luzzil	kla_in	kleng	chlii
feather 0.41	?	fjeʀ	ˈfjɛ:dər	fjǫðr	fjaer	fjœ:ðʏr	ˈfjø:vʊr	feþer	ˈfɛðə	federa	ˈfe:de	fieder plomm	fädere
guts 0.39	hairþra	ɖ̥ɑm	tarm	þarma innyfli garnar	tarmer	tharmar	tarmar garnar	þearm guttas	gʌts	darm	gəˈdɛrm ˈa_ingəva_idə	träipen	darm
seed 0.37	fraiw	sɛð	sɛ:d	frjó	fro	frai:	frae	sǣd	si:d	sâmo	za:t	som	saame
woods 0.37	waldus	sgɒw	sku:g	skógr	skog	ˈskou:ʏr	skog(v)ur	wudu weald	wʊdz	wald holz	valt	bësch	waud
vomit 0.33	(ga)speivan	ɡ̊ʰasdə ʌd	kasta (fa) upp spy: ˈkrɛ:kas	spýja	kaste opp	kasta upp ˈai:la	spyggja	spīwþ	ˈvɑmɪt	spīwit	ˈa_usbrɛçn	katzen	chotze
person 0.32	manna and-vairþi	b̥ʰæɐ̯ˈson	pæˈʂu:n	maðr gumi	mennske	ˈma:ðʏr	madur	mann	ˈpɜ:sən	mennisco	mɛnʃ	mënsch	mensch
wet 0.32	*nats	vɔˀð	vo:t	vátr	vat	ˈpløy:tʏr	vatur	wǣt fūht	wɛt	naz fūhti	nas	naass	nass
dog 0.31	hunds	hun	hɵnd	hundr	hund	ˈhʏntʏr	hundur	hund	dɒg	hunt	hɔnt	hond mupp	hung
scratch 0.29	*krat-t-ōn	ˈg̊ʰʁɔsə	ˈri:va ˈklø:sa	klá skefr	klo	ˈkʰlou:ra	klora	scripþ plicgeþ	skrætʃ	crazzōt	ˈkratsn̩	krazen	chräble
white 0.29	hweits	við	vi:t	hvítr	hvit	ˈxʷi:tʏr	ˈkvoitʊr	hwīt	waɪt	wīz	va_is	wäiss	wiiss
dull 0.28	dwa-l-s* bau-þ-s	sløw	?	sljór	slov	bitlaus	ˈɔukvas:ʊr bakki	āstynt	dʌl	slēo	ʃtompf	stomp	schtumpf
tie 0.27	bindiþ	ˈbenə	ˈbinda	binda	binde	ˈpɪnta	binda	bint tīgþ	taɪ	bintit	ˈbɪndn̩	bannen	binge
breathe 0.26	*anįþ	ˈʌnə	ˈandas ˈle:va	ǫnd	puste	ˈanta	anda	orþaþ	bri:ð	ātumōt	ˈa:tmən	otmen	schnuufe

	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)
with 0.72	maj̯	mɛt	met	met	co	lɛ re	lɛ còmhla ri	gyda	gɑ̃nd	gen	kum	?	?
small 0.44	kli.ən	klɛin	klein	klein	becc	caol	ƀeg	bach	ˈbi:ãn	biən	parvos	?	?
feather 0.41	fɪ.ər	ver	veer pluim	?	clúmh cleitte	cleite	eite	pluen	ˈpluɛn	pluven	pluma	penna pluma	penna pluma
guts 0.39	?	dɑrm	derm ingewand	darmen	?	innreachtan	caolain	ymysgaroedd	buˈzɛlɛn	kolodhyon	intestina	botellus visceralis	botellus visceralis
seed 0.37	si.ə(t)	zat	saad	zaed	síl	siol	siol	hedyn	a:t	hazən	sēmen	semen granum	semen granum
woods 0.37	bosk	bɔs	bos	bosch woud	caill fid ross	faschoill	kʌʎɪ	coed	kwa:t	koeswik predn	ˈsil.wa	boscus *forestis silva	boscus *forestis silva
vomit 0.33	ˈspɔ.jə	ˈbrakə(n)	braak vomeer	braken	sceíd	?	sgeith	tafluifyny	dicˈhwedin dizˈlɔ̃ŋkã	hwyja	vomere	?	?
person 0.32	mē:skə	mɛns	persoon	mensch persoon	duine	pearsa dɪnʲə	pearsa	person	dẽ:n	?	ˈhomo:	homo christianus	homo christianus
wet 0.32	vɪət	nɑt	nat	nat	fliuch	fʲlʲɔx	flux	gwlyb	gle:p	glyb	umidus	humidus	humidus
dog 0.31	hun	hɔnt	hond	hond	cú	ku: ˈmʲadʲrʲə	ku:	ki	ki:	ki	ˈkanis	canis	canis
scratch 0.29	skrab	ˈkrɑbələ(n)	krap	krabben	scripaid	do thochur scriobaim	sgròb	crafu	ˈskra:bat	scrivinas sclum	scabit	scabidus	scabidus
white 0.29	vit	wɪt	wit	wit	finn / find bán	bɑ:n geal	ġ̊aʒ	gwyn	gwɛn	gwidn	ˈal.bus	albus	albus
dull 0.28	stomp	stɔmp	stomp	?	máel	dur	maol	di-fin di-awch	dal ˈtɔ̃n	dicreft	hebes	?	?
tie 0.27	struse	ˈbɪndə(n) ˈknopə(n)	vasmaak	binden	cenglaid naiscid	do cheangal	ceangail	clymu	ˈskulmã	kelmi	ligāre	ligare aptare	ligare aptare
breathe 0.26	amje	ˈadəmə(n)	asemhaal	ademen	do·beir anál	analaim	tarraing anail	anadlu	ãˈna:lat	anella	spīrāre	spirare	spirare

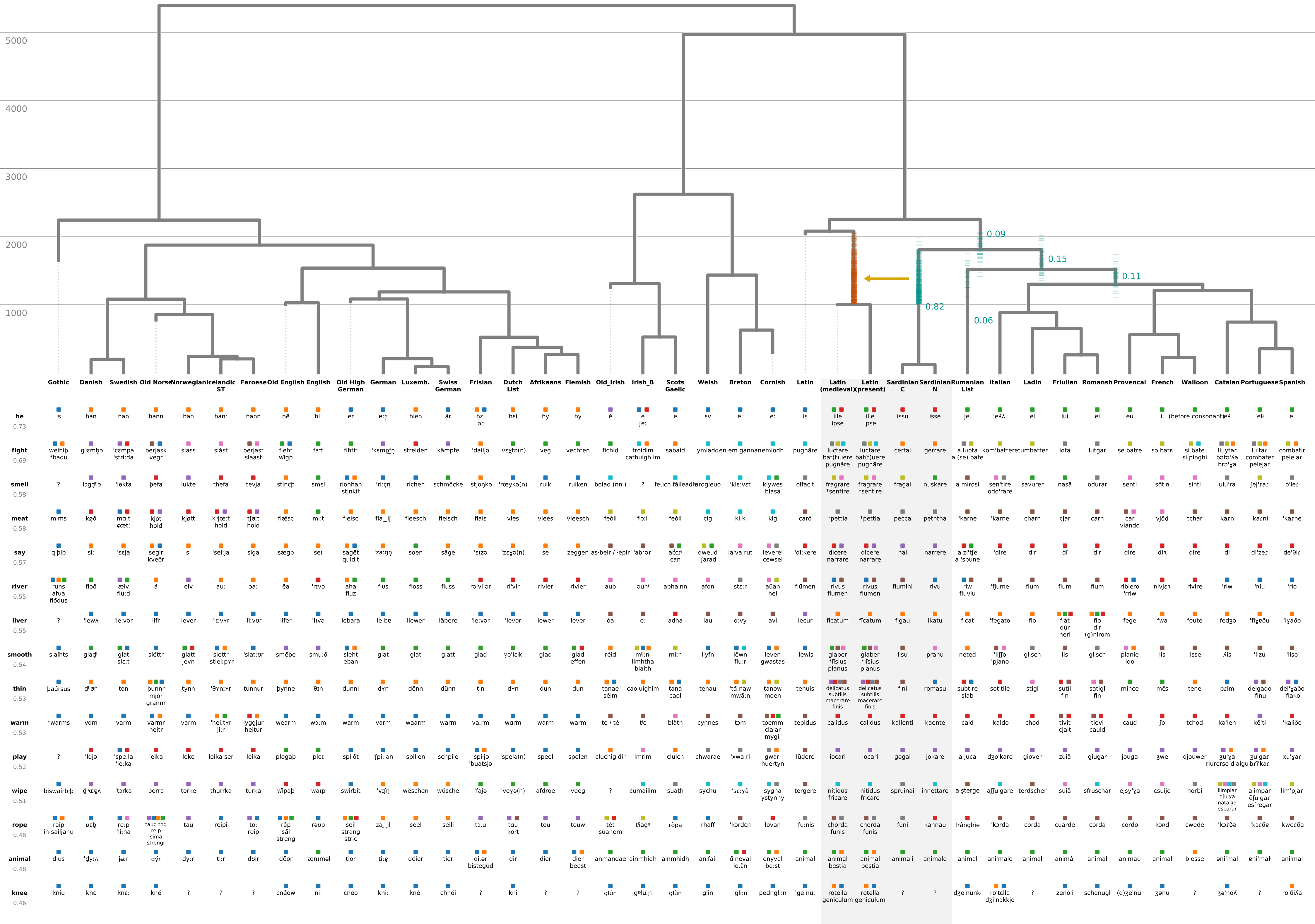
	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
with 0.72	kun	kin	ku	kon	cun	cun	cun	eme	avɛk	avou	əmb	kõ	kon
small 0.44	pittikku	minore	marunt	ˈpikkolo	pitschen	piçul	petschen manü	pichot pichoun oto	pəti	p(i)tit	pəˈtit	piˈkenu	peˈkeɲo
feather 0.41	pinna	pia	pană fulg	ˈpjuma	penna	pene plume	penna plema	plumo	plym (dwazo)	plome	ˈplomə	ˈpene pluma	ˈpluma
guts 0.39	mazzamini	entre	măruntaie	intesˈtino	bogl	budiel intestin	begl	budeu	bwajo	boye	buˈðeʎs	ẽˈtrɐɲɐʃ tripas ĩtiʃˈtinu	intestino ˈtripas
seed 0.37	semini	semene	səˈmɨntsə	ˈseme	sem	semence	sem	grano	s(ə)mɔ̃s	s(i)mince	grə	siˈmẽtɨ	seˈmiʎa
woods 0.37	bosku	busku	pəˈdure	ˈbɔsko	god selva	bosc	guaud	fourest seuvo	bwa	bwes	bɔsk	bosque fluˈɾɛʃte selva	ˈboske
vomit 0.33	vomitai	bombere	a vomita a boˈri	vomiˈtare	vomiter	gomitâ	?	boumi regoula	vɔmiʀ	vomi	ˈbumiˈta traurer	vumiˈtaɾ	bomiˈtaɾ
person 0.32	persona	pessone	persoana om	perˈsona	persuna homens crastiaun	persone cristian	uman carstiaun	persouno ˈome gent	pɛʀsɔn	persone	pəɾˈsonə	pessoa	persona ˈombre
wet 0.32	sfustu	ifustu	ud	baɲˈɲato	bletsch cregn	umit bagnât	bletsch	muia	muje	(to wet) mouyi	mullada	molhado ˈumidu	moˈxaðo
dog 0.31	kani	kane	ˈkijne	ˈkane	chaun	cjan	tgaun	chin gus	ʃi ɛ̃	tchin	gos	kẽũ	ˈpero
scratch 0.29	skraffi	grattare turæ	a scarpina a zgâria	gratˈtare	sgratter	sgrafâ sgrifignâ	sgratar	grata	gʀate	greter	grəˈta frəˈɣa	cocar ʀeʃˈpar	rasˈkaɾ
white 0.29	bianku	bianku	alb	ˈbjanko	alv	blanc	alv	blanc	blɑ̃	blanc	blaŋ	alvo ˈbɾẽku candido	ˈblaŋko
dull 0.28	sgurdu	ispuntatu	tocit	otˈtuzo	muot	asiât	mut	moutu	emuse	tot rˈdohi	amussado rom	embotado ˈsɛgu	emboˈtaðo ˈromo
tie 0.27	akkappiai	ligare	a lega	leˈgare	lier	leâ	liar	lia	lje	loyi	ʎiˈɣa uˈni	ligar eˈtar	aˈtaɾ
breathe 0.26	respirai	suspirare	a respira a rasufla	respiˈrare	respirer	respirâ	respirar fladar	respira alena	ʀɛspiʀe	respirer	əɫəˈna	ɾɨʃpiˈɾaɾ	respiˈɾaɾ



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
mother 0.86	aiþei	moɐ	muːr	móðir	mor	ˈmouːðɪr	ˈmɔuwɪr	mōdor	ˈmʌðə	muoter	ˈmoʊtə	mamm	mueter	mɛm	ˈmudər	moeder	moeder mama	máthair	mathair	mä́:hɪrʲ	mam	mămː	mam	ˈmaːter	mater	mater	mamma	mama	mamă	ˈmadre	mama	mari	mamma	ˈmajɾe	mɛʁ	mere	ˈmarə	mĕi	ˈmaðɾe
green 0.83	?	gʷɶn	grøːn	grœnn	grøn	kraitn	gronur	grēne	griːn	gruoni	gryːn	gréng	grüen	griən	ɣrun	groen	groen	glas úaine	glasˠ ˈuənʲə	glas ˈuənʲə	gwiŕð	ˈglaːs ˈgweːr	gweːr	ˈwiridis	viride	viride	birdi	virde	ˈverde	ˈverde	verd	vert	verd	vert	vɛʁ	vert	bert	ˈverdi	ˈberðe
bone 0.80	?	þen	beːn	bein	ben	peiːn	bain	bān	bəɑn	bein	das bein ˈknɔxŋ	schank	chnoche	biːən	ɣrat ben	been	been	cnáim	chaimh	cnàmh	asgwrn	ˈaskɔrn	askorn	os	ossamenta	ossamenta	ossu	ossu	os	ˈɔsso	oss	vues	oss	ɔs	ɔs	ohe	ɔs	ˈosu	ˈweso
day 0.79	dags	dɛ	doːˈ(g)	dagr	dag	ˈtaːɣʏr	ˈdɛavər	dæg	deɪ	tag	taːk	dag	taag	dai	dɑχ	dag	dag	lae laithe	ʃʲaː	là	diːð	dɛj	dyth wyth geydh	ˈdɪ.eːs	dies	dies	di	die	zi	ˈdʒorno	di	dì zornade	di	jour	ʒuʁ	djou	ˈdiə	ˈdie	ˈdia
fruit 0.77	akran	fʁɔgdʰ	frǿkt	aldin	frukt	ˈauːvœxstʏr	frukt	ofett	fruːt	obaz	fruxt	fruucht	frucht	frøxt	vrʏχt	vrug	vrucht	torad	toradh	toradh	ffrwyth	ˈfrweːs	froeth	pomum	fructus pomatus	fructus pomatus	frutta	fruttora	fruct	ˈfrutto	frut	pome	fritg	fru	fʁuɨ	frut	fruˈi	ˈfɾute	ˈfɾuta
die 0.73	gadauþniþ gaswiltiþ	do	dø:	deyja andask	dø	ˈteiːja	doyggja andast	stierfþ	daɪ	stirbit touwit	ˈʃtɛrbŋ	stierwen	schtärbe	dɪ.ə forstjerre	ˈstɛrvə(n)	doodgaan sterf	sterven	at·baill	doluidh	bàsaich	marw	ˈmɛrvɛl	murul firwy	moritur	mori	mori	morri	morrere	a muˈri	moˈrire	morir	murî	murir pirir	mouri	muʁiʁ	mori	muˈri	muˈkɛɾ	moˈɾiɾ
mountain 0.73	rintsch	ˈþjɛɕw	ˈbærj	fjall	fjell	fjatl	fjadl	beorg munt	ˈmaɑntɪn	berg	bɛrk	bierg	bärg	bɛrx	bɛrχ	berg	berg	slíab	slaibh	beinn	mynydd	ˈmẽːnɛs	menə	mōns	?	?	monti	monte	munte	monˈtaɲɲa	munt	mont grum	mun cuolm	mountagno	mɔ̃taɲ	montagne	mon	mõˈtɐɲe	monˈtaɲa
moon 0.73	mēna	?	ˈmoːˌnɛ	máni tungl	?	tʰunl	ˈmɔanɪ	mōna	moon	māno	mond	mound	mond	?	maan	?	?	ésca(e) / éisce	luan esce	gealach	ˈɬəiad	lwaːr	loer	ˈluːna	?	?	?	?	ˈluna	?	?	lune	glina	ˈlyno	lyn	?	?	?	ˈluna
fog 0.68	?	ɸʰɔːwə	tjoka dimma	þoka	take	ˈθɔːka	ˈtoːka ˈmjœʃtʃɪ	mist	fɑg	nebul	ˈneːbl	niwwel	nābu	ˈdiːzə	mɪst ˈnevəl	mis newel	mist	céo	coː	ceò	niwl	ˈbrɣ̃mɛn ˈlatar	niul	nebula	nebula	nebula	nebbia	neula	negura negura ˈʧẹa.tsə	ˈnebbja	tschiera	fumate	tschajera	neblo sagares	bʁujaʁ	brouliard	ˈbromə ˈbɔjrə	nivuˈejɾu	ˈnjeβla
wing 0.67	?	ˈveŋə	ˈvɪŋɛ	vængr	vinge	ˈvaiŋkʏr	vongur	fiþeru	wɪŋ	federah	ˈfiʏːgl	flillek	flügu	vjok	ˈvløɣəl	vleuel	vleugel	scíath	eitiollaim	broinn	adain	ˈaskɛl	askell	ˈaːla penna	ala penna	ala penna	ala	ala	arípā	ˈala	ela	ale	ala	alo	ɛl	ele	ˈaɬə renglera	ˈazɐ	ˈala
wind 0.59	winds	ven	vɪnd ˈbloːsa	vindr	vin	ˈvɪntʏr	vindur	wind	wɪnd	wint	vɪnt	wand loft	wind	vin	wɪnt	wind	wind	gáeth	gaoth	gaoth	gwynt	ˈaːvɛl	gwyns	ˈwen.tus	ventus aer	ventus aer	bentu	ventu	vânt	ˈvɛnto	vent soffel	vint aiar	vent	vent auro	vũ	vint	ben ˈaijrə	ˈvẽtu	ˈbjento
night 0.58	nahts	naɢʰ	nat	nótt	natt	nouht	nɔːt	niht	naɪt	naht	naxt	nuecht	nacht	naxt	nɑχt	nag	nacht	adaig	ˈiːçə	oidhche	noːs	noːs	noswyth	nɔ̀ks	?	?	notti	notte	ˈnǫap.te	ˈnɔtte	not	gnot	notg	nue	nụi	nut'	nit	ˈnɔjti	ˈnoʧe
sun 0.58	sauil	sol	suːl	sól	sul	souːl	sɔuːl	sunne	sʌn	sunna	ˈzɔnə	sonn	sunne	sinne	zɔn	son	zon	grían	grian	grian	haul	ɛwl	howl	soːl	?	?	soli	sole	ˈsware	ˈsole	solagl	soreli	sulegl	suˈlel	sɔlɛj	solo	sɔɬ	sɔl	sol
stick 0.58	walus hrugga	sɖʰʌgʰ	kvist	stafr vǫlr kefli	stokk	staːvʏr	ˈstɛavər	sticca stæf	stɪk	gerta	ʃtɔk	bengel	schtäcke	stɔːk	stɔk	stok	stok	slatt	ˈbˠaʇˠə	pahtə maðɪ	ffon	baːs	prennyer	baculum	bastum palicium baculus	bastum palicium baculus	bastoni	ramu	băț	basˈtone	bastun	mace baston	bastun	bastoun	bɑtɔ̃	baston	pern	beʃˈtẽũ pao	ˈpalo
dust 0.52	stubjus mulda	sɖʰɐw	stɔft	jóreykr dumba dust	stov	rɪːk	støv dust	dūst	dʌst	stuppi melm	ʃta_up	stēbs	schtoub	stɔf	stɔf	stof	stof	lúaithred	ceo	stùr	llwch	ˈpultrɛn	polter doust	pulvis	?	?	pruini	pruere	pulbere praf	ˈpolvere	puolvra	polvar	pulvra	pousso	pusjɛʁ	poussire	pols	puˈejɾe	ˈpolβo



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
mother 0.63	aiþei	moɐ	muːr	móðir	mor	ˈmouːðɪr	ˈmɔuwɪr	mǫ́dor	ˈmʌðə	muoter	ˈmǫte	mamm	mueter	mɛm	ˈmudər	moeder	moeder mama	máthair	mathair	mă:hɪrʲ	mam	mǎm:	mam	ˈmaːter	mater	mater	mamma	mama	mamă	ˈmadre	mama	mari	mamma	ˈmajɾe	mɛʀ	mere	ˈmarə	mëi	ˈmaðɾe
father 0.57	fadar atta	ˈfɛːðʌ	ˈfɑːdər	faðir	far	ˈfaːðɪr	fadir ˈbabːa	fæder	fɑːðə	fater	ˈfaːte	papp	fatter	faːr haɪt	ˈvadər	vader pa	vader papa	athair	athair	ahɪrʲ	tad	tɑːt	taːz	ˈpatɛr	pater	pater	babbu	babbu	ˈtatə	ˈpadre	bap	pari	baːp	ˈpajɾe	pɛʀ	pere	ˈparə	pai	ˈpaðɾe
feather 0.50	?	fjeŋ	ˈfjɛːdər	fjǫðr	fjaer	fjœːðyr	ˈfjøːvɔr	feþer	ˈfɛðə	federa	ˈfeːde	fieder plomm	fădere	fɪ.ər	ver	veer pluim	?	clúmh cleitte	cleite	eite	pluen	ˈpluɛn	pluven	pluma	penna pluma	penna pluma	pinna	pia	pană fulg	ˈpjuma	penna	pene plume	penna plema	plumo	plym (dwazo)	plome	ˈplomə	ˈpeŋe pluma	ˈpluma
count 0.47	garaþjiþ	ˈɡˠɛːlə	ˈrɛːkna	telja	telle	telja	telja	teleþ ˈrĩmþ	kaɔnt	zelit	ˈʦɛːlən	zielen	zeue	ˈtɛlə	tellə(n) ˈrekənə(n)	tel reken ag	tellen	rímid	airea mhaim	cúnnt	cyfrif	ˈkɔ̃ntə̃	akontya nivera	numerˈaːre	computare numerositas	computare numerositas	kontai	kontare	a număra	konˈtare	in(n)umbrer dombrer	contâ	quintar	coumta	kɔ̃te	conter compter	kumˈta	kõˈtaɾ numerar	konˈtaɾ
right 0.36	raihtabat	ʁaqʰ	ɾɪktɪg	réttr	riktig	ˈrɟɛhtʏr	raettur	riht (?)	raɪt	reht	rɛçt	richteg	richtig	?	rɛχt ɛχt	reg	goed	cert	coir	ˈkʲaɾst	cywir	rɛjs	ewn poran	rẽctus	rectus iustitia corrigere	rectus iustitia corrigere	gustu	justu	drept corect	ˈdʒusto	dret	just coret	correct	just	ʒyst	djusse	dɾɛt ʒus kuˈrektə	dɪˈrøjtu kuˈʀɛtu	derecho koˈrekto
road 0.30	wigs gatwo	vǫj	vɛːg	vegr gata	vei	vegr ˈkaːta	ˈveːvɔr	weg strǽt	rəɔd	weg	vɛk ˈlantʃtraːsə	strooss	schtrass	paːt	wɛχ	weg	weg	sét bóthar slige	ˈbʲoːhəɾˠ	rathad	heol ffordd	hĕnd	forh	semita ˈwi.a	*camminus strata callis	*camminus strata callis	arruga	via	drum cale	ˈstrada	via	troi strade vie	trutg streda via senda	routo	ʃ(ə)mɛ̃	voye	kəˈmi sender	ɨjˈtɾade	kaˈmino
rightside 0.27	taihswa	ˈhʌjʁʌ	ˈhøːgar	hœgri	hoyre	haegri	hogri	swīþra	raɪt	zeso	rɛçt	riets	răchts	?	rɛχts	reg	regtsch	dess	dɑs cora	dʑɛs	de	ˈdeu	deghow	dexter	dexter	dexter	derettu(pe parte)	dereptu(pe parte)	dreapta (on the right side)	ˈdɾitto	dret	drete diestre	dretg	dre	dʁwɑ	dreut	dɾɛt	dɪˈrɛjte	deˈrɛʧa
white 0.26	ƀeits	við	viːt	hvítr	hvit	ˈxʷiːtʏr	ˈkvoitor	hwīt	waɪt	wīz	va_is	wäiss	wiiss	vit	wɪt	wit	wit	finn / find bán	bɑːn geal	ǧiaɟ	gwyn	gwɛn	gwidn	ˈalˌbus	albus	albus	bianku	bianku	alb	ˈbjanko	alv	blanc	alv	blanc	blõ	blanc	blaŋ	alvo ˈbɾẽku candido	ˈblaŋko



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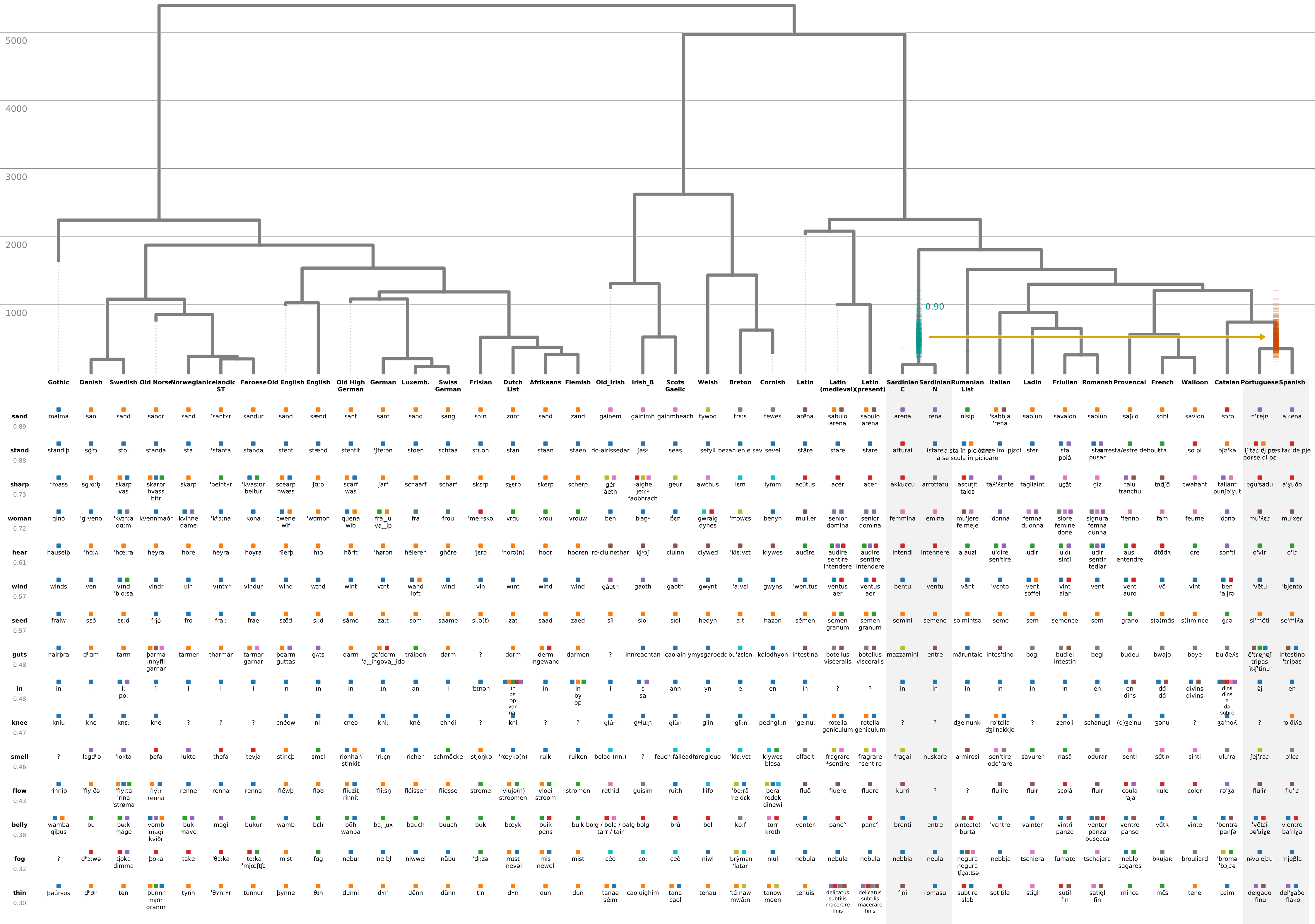
0.82
0.06
Gothic
Danish
Swedish
Old Norse
Norwegian
Icelandic ST
Faroese
Old English
English
Old High German
German
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
Dutch List
Afrikaans
Flemish
Old_Irish
Irish_B
Scots Gaelic
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
he 0.73
fight 0.69
smell 0.58
meat 0.58
say 0.57
river 0.55
liver 0.55
smooth 0.54
thin 0.53
warm 0.53
play 0.52
wipe 0.51
rope 0.48
animal 0.48
knee 0.46



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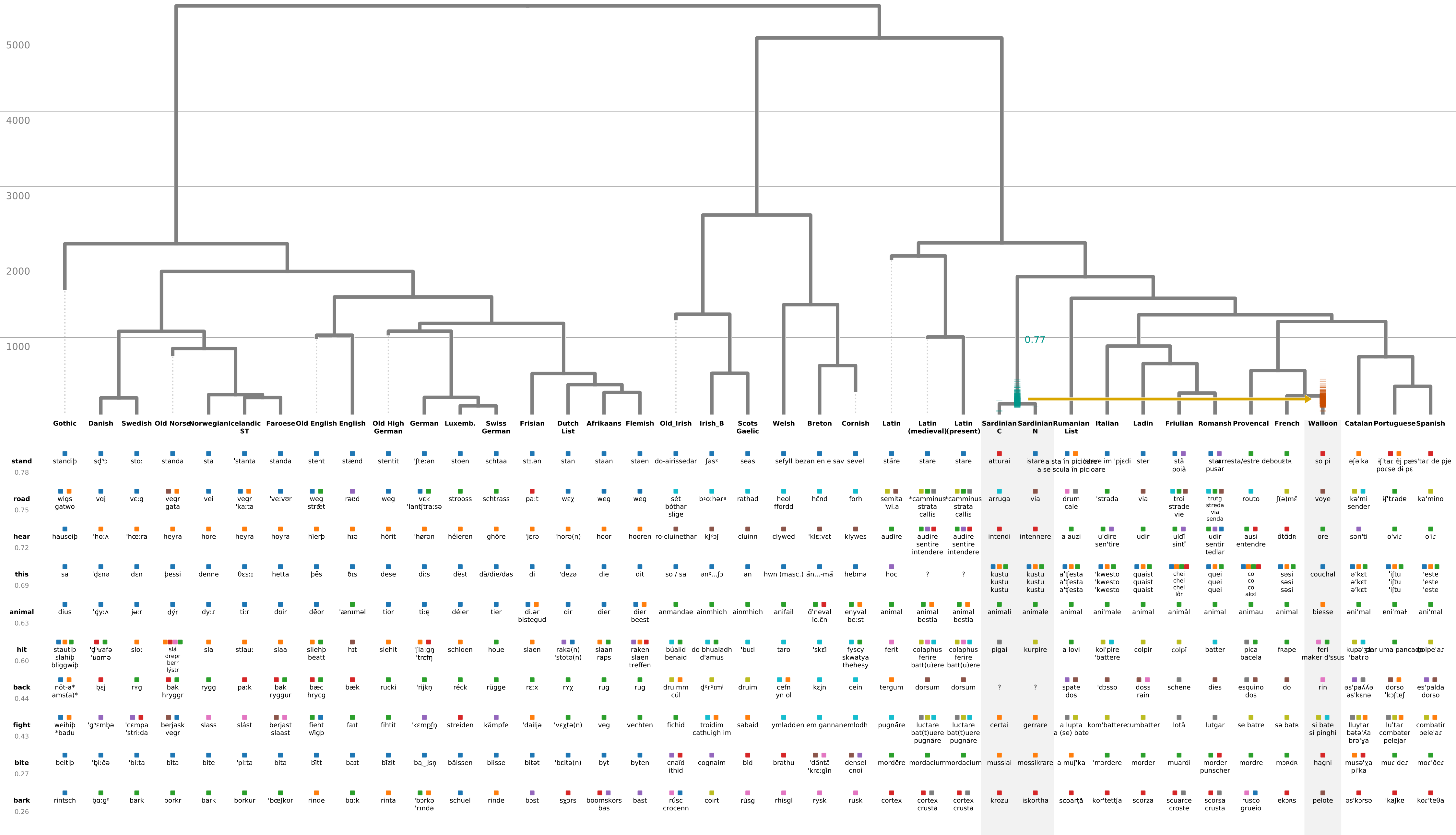
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
Dutch List
Afrikaans
Flemish
Old_Irish
Irish_B
Scots Gaelic
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
sand 0.89
stand 0.88
sharp 0.73
woman 0.72
hear 0.61
wind 0.57
seed 0.57
guts 0.48
in 0.48
knee 0.47
smell 0.46
flow 0.43
belly 0.38
fog 0.32
thin 0.30



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2000
1000
0.77
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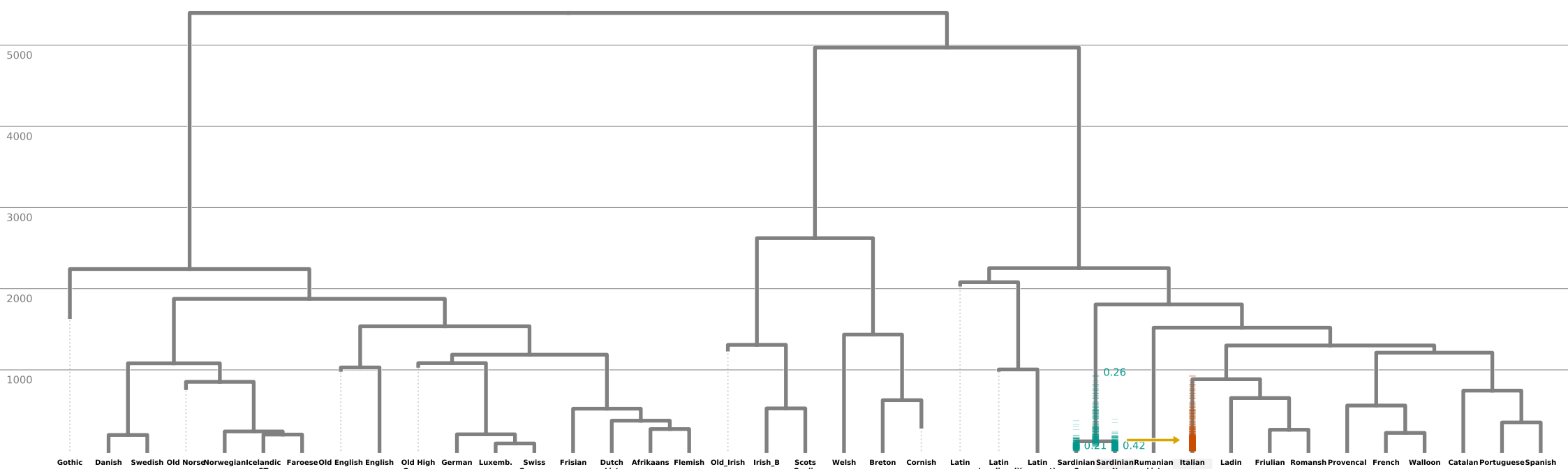
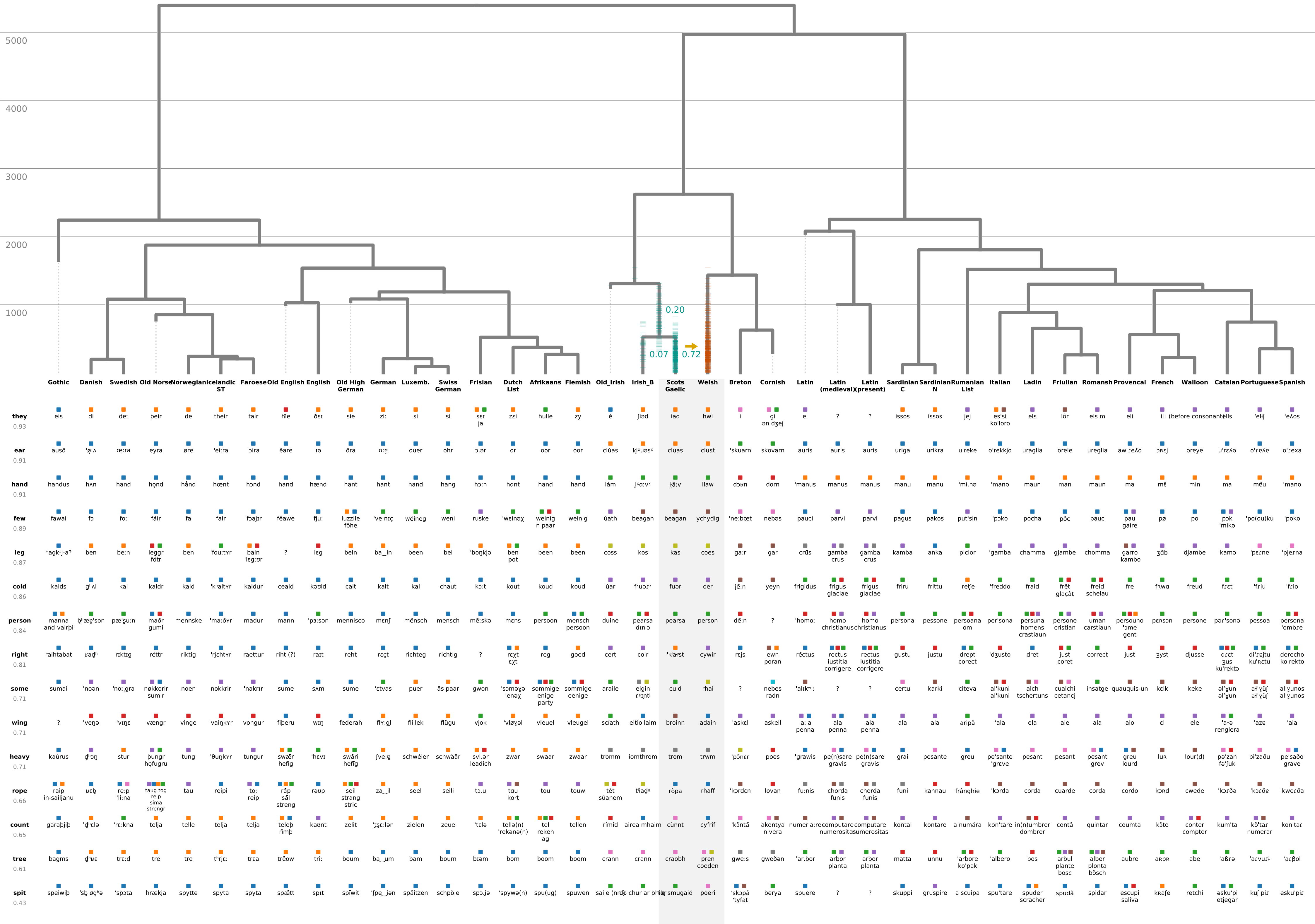
Danish
Swedish
Old Norse
Norwegian
Icelandic ST
Faroese
Old English
English
Old High German
German
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
Dutch List
Afrikaans
Flemish
Old_Irish
Irish_B
Scots Gaelic
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
stand 0.78
road 0.75
hear 0.72
this 0.69
animal 0.63
hit 0.60
back 0.44
fight 0.43
bite 0.27
bark 0.26



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
float 0.89	dreibjan	'fly:ðə	'fly:ta	fly̆tr	flyte	'fljou:ta	flota	flætt	flæɑt	fliuzit swebēt	'fʏɪmən	schwiewenschwümme	dobberje	'drɛiva(n)	dryf	dryven	snāid	?	bi a' fleòdradh	nofio	neuin	nija	fluitat	?	?	gallegai	gallejjare	a pluti	galled'dʒare	?	vongolå	flottar	flouta	flɔte	floter	su'ra	boj'ar flutu'ar	flo'tar
person 0.74	manna and-vairþi	þʰæɐ̯'son	pæ'ʂu:n	maðr gumi	mennske	'ma:ðʏr	madur	mann	'pɜ:sən	mennisco	mɛnʃ	mēnsch	mensch	mē:skə	mɛns	persoon	mensch persoon	duine	pearsa dɪnʲə	pearsa	person	dē:n	?	'homo:	homo christianus	homo christianus	persona	pessone	persoana om	per'sona	persuna homens crastiaun	persone cristian	uman carstiaun	persouno ɔme gent	pɛʀsɔn	persone	pər'sonə	pessoa	persona 'ombɾe
throw 0.69	waírpiþ	gʰasdʰə	'kasta 'slɛŋa	verpr kasta	kaste	kasta	kasta	wierpþ	θrəʊ	wirfit	'vɛrfŋ	schméissen	wärfe	'vɛrpə 'dro.əjə	'wɛrpa(n) 'smɛitə(n)	gooi	werpen	do-léici	teilgim	'tʃi.lɪk	taflu	'tə:lɛr	tewlel redeuly	'jakere	iactare lanceare	iactare lanceare	gettai	gettare	lansa a arunca a azvirli	dʒet'tare	butter	lançà butâ	bittar	jita traire	ʒəte	djeter	llansar ti'ra etjegar	lẽ'sar eti'ɾar botar dietar	echar ti'rar
right 0.66	raihtabat	ʁaqʰ	rɪktɪg	réttr	riktig	'rjɛhtʏr	raettur	riht (?)	raɪt	reht	rɛçt	richteg	richtig	?	rɛχt ɛχt	reg	goed	cert	coir	'kʲarst	cywir	rɛjs	ewn poran	rēctus	rectus iustitia corrigere	rectus iustitia corrigere	gustu	justu	drept corect	'dʒusto	dret	just coret	correct	just	ʒyst	djusse	dɾɛt ʒus ku'rektə	di'rejtu ku'ʀɛtu	derecho ko'rekto
suck 0.61	da-dd-j-an*	'su:ə	'sʉ:ga	súga	su	sjuga	sugva	sȳcþ	sʌk	sūgit	'za_ugŋ	suckelen	sugge	'su:gə	'cœyɣə(n)	suig	zuigen	súigid denait (pl.)	s'u:j do dhíuil	súich	sugno	'sȳ:ñ 'dē:nā	sugna dena	sūgere	?	?	succai	suththare	a 'sudʒe	suk'kjare	tschutscher tetter	supâ	?	suca chucha teta	syse	suci	ʃuk'ʰa	su'gar ʃu'par mamar	ʧu'par
woods 0.56	waldus	sgɒw	sku:g	skógr	skog	'skou:ʏr	skog(v)ur	wudu weald	wɒdz	wald holz	valt	bësch	waud	bosk	bɔs	bos	bosch woud	caill fid ross	faschoill	kʏʎɪ	coed	kwa:t	koeswik predn	'sil.wa	boscus *forestis silva	boscus *forestis silva	bosku	busku	pə'duɾe	'bɔsko	god selva	bosc	guaud	fourest seuvo	bwa	bwes	bɔsk	bosque flu'rɛʃte selva	'boske
white 0.48	þeits	við	vi:t	hvítr	hvit	'xʷi:tʏr	'kvɔitor	hwīt	waɪt	wīz	va_is	wäiss	wiiss	vit	wɪt	wit	wit	finn / find bán	bɑ:n geal	ǧiəɟ	gwyn	gwɛn	gwidn	'al.bus	albus	albus	bianku	bianku	alb	'bjanko	alv	blanc	alv	blanc	blđ	blanc	blaŋ	alvo 'brẽku candido	'blaŋko
they 0.48	eis	di	de:	þeir	de	their	tair	hīe	ðɛɪ	sie	zi:	si	si	sɛɪ ja	zɛi	hulle	zy	é	ʃiad	iad	hwi	i	gi ən dʒej	ei	?	?	issos	issos	jej	es'si ko'loro	els	lôr	els m	eli	il i (before consonant	ɛlls	'eliʃ	'eʌos
guts 0.44	hairþra	qʰɑm	tarm	þarma innyfli garnar	tarmer	tharmar	tarmar garnar	þearm guttas	gʌts	darm	ga'dɛrm 'a_iŋgəva_idə	träipen	darm	?	dɑrm	derm ingewand	darmen	?	innreachtan	caolain	ymysgaroedd	bu'zɛlɛn	kolodhyon	intestina	botellus visceralis	botellus visceralis	mazzamini	entre	māruntaie	intes'tino	bogl	budiel intestin	begl	budeu	bwajo	boye	bu'ðeʎs	ẽ'tɾɐɲeʃ tripas ĩtiʃ'tinu	intestino 'tɾipas
squeeze 0.44	þreihiþ	'qʰʉœgʰə	klamma 'krɑ:ma	kreista bryngr	klemme	'kʰreista	'krɔista	þringþ	skwi:z	drucchit	'dɾʏkŋ	drécken	drücke	'vrɪŋə	'pɛrsə(n)	uitpers	wringen	fáiscid	faiscim	teannaich	gwasgu	gweskel	gwaska gwrynya	premit	*serrare stringere	*serrare stringere	spremi	ispremere	a stoarce a strânge	'premere	squitscher	struçâ	squitschar smatgar	pressa sarra	sɛʁe	serer strinde	kumpri'mi a'stɾɛɲə pi'dʒa	comprimir epiɾ'tar	comprimir apre'tar estrechar
knee 0.44	kniu	knɛ	knɛ:	kné	?	?	?	cnēow	ni:	cneo	kni:	knéi	chnōi	?	kni	?	?	glún	gʲʰu:ɲ	glùn	glin	'glĩ:n	pedngli:n	'ge.nu:	rotella geniculum	rotella geniculum	?	?	dʒe'nunʲ	ro'tɛlla dʒi'nɔkkjo	?	zenoli	schanugl	(d)ʒe'nul	ʒənu	?	ʒə'noʎ	?	ro'ðiʎa
push 0.41	afskiubiþ	'sdø:ðə	'ʃʉ:ta 'ste:ta	skjóta skúfa hrinda	skyve	yta	skumpa	scȳfþ	poʃ	sciubit	'ʃto:sŋ	drécken	schtoosse	'trjo.uə 'dompə	'sɣœyvə(n) 'dywə(n)	voort-dryf	duwen	?	bruidhim raithim	brùth	gwthio	'bũntã	herdhya	trudit	pulsare *expingere	pulsare *expingere	spingi	ispingere	a împinge a împrinci	'spindʒere	sbuerler	sburtâ	stuschar	buta empegne	puse	bouter	əm'pɛɲə	ẽpu'kar	empu'xar
belly 0.38	wamba qiþus	þu	bʉ:k mage	vǫmb magi kviðr	buk mave	magi	bukur	wamb	bɛlɪ	būh wanba	ba_ux	bauch	buuch	buk	bœyk	buik pens	buik bolg / bolc / tarr / tair	balg	bolg	brú	bol	ko:f	torr kroth	venter	panc°	panc°	brenti	entre	pintec(e) burtâ	'vɛntre	vainter	vintri panze	venter panza busecca	ventre panso	vât ʁ	vinte	'bentrə 'panʃə	'vẽtɾi be'ʉiɣe	vientre ba'riya
fog 0.34	?	qʰɔ:wə	tjoka dimma	þoka	take	'θɔ:ka	'to:ka 'mjœʃtʃɪ	mist	fɑg	nebul	'ne:bl	niwwel	nābu	'di:zə	mɪst 'nevəl	mis newel	mist	céo	co:	ceò	niwl	'brỹmɛn 'latar	niul	nebula	nebula	nebula	nebbia	neula	negura negura 'ʧea.tsə	'nebbja	tschiera	fumate	tschajera	neblo sagares	bʁujaʁ	brouliard	'bromə 'bɔjɾə	nivu'ejɾu	'njeβla
stone 0.31	stains	sqʰen	ste:n	steinn	sten	steitn	steinur	stān	stəɑn	stein	ʃta_in	steen	schtei	sti.ən	sten	steen	steen	cloch lía	kl^{ɛ}ɔx	clach	carreg	mẽn	me:n karrak	petra 'lapis	lapidicinia	lapidicinia	perda	preta	piatrã	'pjɛtra	crap sass	piere clap	peidra crappa	'pɛjɾo clapo	pjɛʁ	pire	'peðɾə rɔk	'pɛdre	'pjeðra



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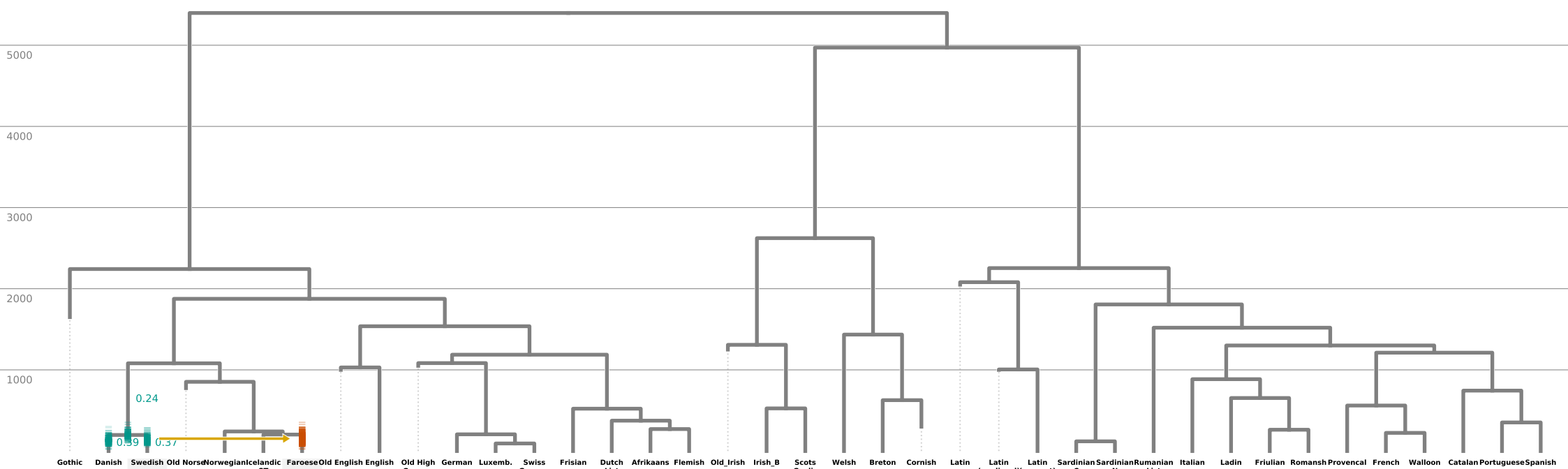
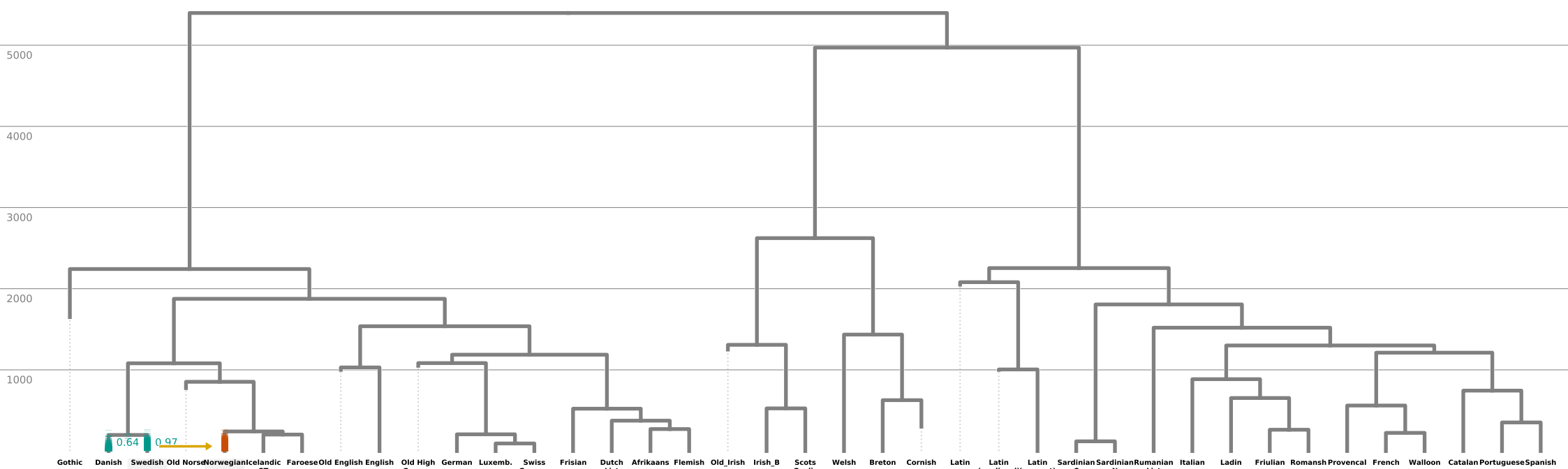
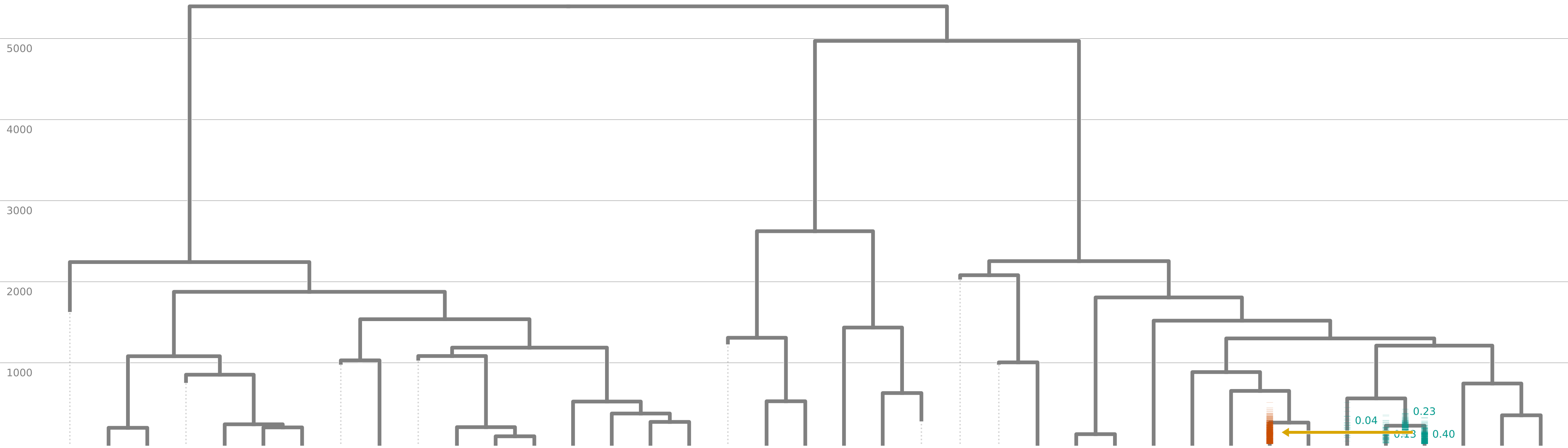
Gothic
Danish
Swedish
Old Norse
Norwegian
Icelandic ST
Faroese
Old English
English
Old High German
German
Luxemb.
Swiss German
Frisian
Dutch List
Afrikaans
Flemish
Old_Irish
Irish_B
Scots Gaelic
Welsh
Breton
Cornish
Latin
Latin (medieval)
Latin (present)
Sardinian C
Sardinian N
Rumanian List
Italian
Ladin
Friulian
Romansh
Provencal
French
Walloon
Catalan
Portuguese
Spanish
they 0.93
ear 0.91
hand 0.91
few 0.89
leg 0.87
cold 0.86
person 0.84
right 0.81
some 0.71
wing 0.71
heavy 0.71
rope 0.66
count 0.65
tree 0.61
spit 0.43



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
belly 0.97	wamba qiþus	þu	bʉːk mage	vǫmb magi kviðr	buk mave	magi	bukur	wamb	bɛlɪ	būh wanba	ba_ux	bauch	buuch	buk	bœyk	buik pens	buik	bolg / bolc / tarr / tair	bolg	brú	bol	koːf	torr kroth	venter	panc°	panc°	brenti	entre	pintec(e) burtă	ˈvɛntre	vainter	vintri panze	venter panza busecca	ventre panso	vɑ̃tʁ	vinte	ˈbɛntrə ˈpanʃa	ˈvɛ̃tɾi beˈʁiɣe	vientre baˈriɣa
nose 0.96	?	ˈnɛːsə	ˈnɛːsa	nasar nef	nese (nase)	nɛːv	nøːs	nosu	nəʊz	nasa	ˈnaːzə	nues	nase	no.əs	nøs	neus	neus	srón	sron	sʊ̀ɾɔːn	trwyn	friː	fridgow troen	ˈnaːsʊs	?	?	nasu	nare	nas	ˈnaso	nes	nās	nas	nas	nɛ	ne	nas	neˈɾiʃ	naˈɾiθ
wife 0.94	qēns	ˈgʰoːnə	ˈhestrɐ ˈhestrə ˈmɑːka	vĺf kona	kone	ˈeiːjɪn.kʰɔːna	ˈhʉusfrʉu ˈhʉusfrʉu kona	wīf cwēn	waɪf	wīb quena hīwa	fra_u ˈgatɪn	fra	frou	frɔ.ụ	vrɑu ˈhœysfrɑu	eggenoteechtgenoote vrouw gade	ben	ceile	beaṅ-phòsta	gwraig	gwreːk	gwreg	uxor	mulier sponsus femina domina	mulier sponsus femina domina	mulleri	muththere	soţie nevasta	ˈmoʌ̀ʌe ˈspoza	muglier	femine	dunna consorta	mouie	epuz fam	feume	muˈʌe ˈdɔnə	muˈʌɛɾ iʃˈpoze	muˈxer esˈposa
if 0.91	jabai	ves	ɔm iˈfal vramt	ef	hvis	ef	viss ʊm:	gif	ɪf	ibu oba	vɛn	wann	we(nn)	ɔf ɔt	ɪnˈdin	indien as	?	ma-	ma	ma nan/nam	os	ma	mar yn	siː	?	?	si	si	ˈdakə	se	scha	se	sche	se	si	si	si	si	si
moon 0.90	mēna	?	ˈmoːˌnɛ	máni tungl	?	tʰuŋl	ˈmɔanɪ	mōna	moon	māno	mond	mound	mond	?	maan	?	?	ésca(e) / éisce	luan esce	gealach	ˈɬəlad	lwaːr	loer	ˈluːna	?	?	?	?	ˈluna	?	?	lune	glina	ˈlyno	lyn	?	?	?	ˈluna
leg 0.90	*agk-j-aʔ	ben	beːn	leggr fótr	ben	ˈfouːtʏr	bain ˈlɛgːɑr	?	lɛg	bein	ba_in	been	bei	ˈboŋkjə	ben pot	been	been	coss	kos	kas	coes	gaːr	gar	crūs	gamba crus	gamba crus	kamba	anka	picior	ˈgamba	chamma	gjambe	chomma	garro ˈkambo	ʒɑ̃b	djambe	ˈkamə	ˈpɛɾne	ˈpjɛɾna
dust 0.85	stubjus mulda	sd͡ʰøw	stɔft	jóreykr dumba dust	stov	rɪːk	støv dust	dūst	dʌst	stuppi melm	ʃta_up	stēbs	schtoub	stɔf	stɔf	stof	stof	lúaithred	ceo	stùr	llwch	ˈpultrɛn	polter doust	pulvis	?	?	pruini	pruere	pulbere praf	ˈpolvere	puolvra	polvar	pulvra	pousso	pusjɛʁ	poussire	pols	puˈejɾe	ˈpolβo
husband 0.80	aba	man	man hushalla make	maðr verr bóndi	ektemannfeiːjɪn.maːðʏr	ˈmɛavʊr ˈhʏs,bœndɪ	wer	hʌzbənd hʌzbənd	gomman	ˈeːaman ˈeːaman ˈgatə	mann	maa	mɔn	ˈɛχtχənot	man eggenoot	man echtgenoot echtgenoot	fer	fɑɾˢ	fear-pòsta	guːr	gwaːs	gour	maˈriːtus	maritare sponsus homo	maritare sponsus homo	mariru	maritu	barbat sots	maˈrito ˈspozo	marid	marĩt om	um consort	marit ome	maʁi	ome	məˈɾit əsˈpɔs ˈɔmə	meˈɾiðu iʃˈpozu	maˈɾiðo esˈposo
vomit 0.77	(ga)speivaŋ rupatjan	gʰasd͡ʰə	(fa) upp spy: ˈkrɛːkas	spýja	kaste opp	kasta upp ˈaiːla	spyggja	spīwþ	ˈvɑmɪt	spīwit	ˈa_usbrɛɛçɳ	katzen	chotze	ˈspɔ.jə	ˈbraka(n)	braak vomeer	braken	sceïd	?	sgeith	tafluifyny	dicˈhwedin diz'lɔ̃ŋkã	hwyja	vomere	?	?	vomitai	bombere	a vomita a boˈrɨ	vomiˈtare	vomiter	gomitâ	?	boumi regoula	vɔmiʁ	vomi	ˈbumiˈta traurer	vumiˈtaɾ	bomiˈtaɾ
sea 0.67	marei	hɑw	fjø: hɑːv	sær sjór haf	sjo	saer	ˈfɛgvʊr hav	sǣ	siː	meri sēo	meːɐ ˈoːtsea:n zeː	mier	meer	seː	ze	see	zee	muir fairrge	ˈfˠæɾˠɟɪ	muir fairge cuan	mor	moːʁ	mor	mare	mareare	mareare	mari	mare	ˈmare	ˈmare	mer	mâr	mar	mar	mɛʁ	mer	mar	maɾ	maɾ
road 0.65	wigs gatwo	vǫj	veːg	vegr gata	vei	vegr ˈkaːta	ˈveːvʊr	weg strǣt	rəʊd	weg	vɛk ˈlantʃtraːsə	strooss	schtrass	paːt	wɛχ	weg	weg	sét bóthar slige	ˈbʲoːhəɾˠ	rathad	heol ffordd	hɛ̃nd	forh	semita ˈwi.a	*camminus strata callis	*camminus strata callis	arruga	via	drum cale	ˈstrada	via	troi strade vie	trutg streda via senda	routo	ʃ(ə)mɛ̃	voye	kəˈmi sender	iʃˈtɾade	kaˈmino
fruit 0.53	akran	fʁɔgdʰ	frǫkt	aldin	frukt	ˈauːvœxstʏr	frukt	ofett	fruːt	obaz	fruxt	fruucht	frucht	frøxt	vrʏχt	vrug	vrucht	torad	toradh	toradh	ffrwyth	ˈfrwɛːs	froeth	pomum	fructus pomatus	fructus pomatus	frutta	fruttora	fruct	ˈfrutto	frut	pome	fritg	fru	fʁuị	frut	fruˈi	ˈfɾute	ˈfɾuta
worm 0.42	waúrms maþa	oǫm	mask	ormr maðkr	mark	ˈmaθkʏr	ormur ˈmakːʊr	wyrm	wɜːm	wurm	vǫrm	wuerm	wurm	vjɪrm	wɔrm	wurm	worm	cruim	cruimh pɛːʃtʲ	cnuimh boiteag	pryf genwair	prẽw	pryv kenak	ˈwer.mis	?	?	bremi	merme	vierme	ˈvɛrme	verm	vier	?	verme	vɛʁ	vier	kuk	ˈvɛɾmi gusano bicho	guˈsano



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
because 1.00	untē	fʌˈgi fʌˈgi	darfor att darfor att eˈmeːdan	þvi-at	fordi fordi	af thvi ao	tɔiː	forþȳ þe	bɪkoz	bi diu wanta	va_il	well	wūu	omdet omredenen trochdet	ɔmˈdɑt ɔmˈdɑt	doordat omdat want doordat	omdat omdat want	úare	mar go	ˈɔir	oherwydd	pɛˈgwiːr	rag drefenn	quod	?	?	poita	proke proke	fiindca	perˈke perˈke	causa cha pervi cha causa cha	parcè parcè	perquai perquai	cheper-co-quepars(ə) cheper-co-quepars(ə)	k(ə) k(ə)	pace qui pace qui	pərˈkɛ pərˈkɛ	ˈpuɾki ˈpuɾki	ˈpoɾke ˈpoɾke
narrow 1.00	aggwus þraihans	smal	smɑːl trɔŋ	mjór þrongr	smal	mjor ˈθrøyŋkʏr	trongur	enge nearu	ˈnærəʊ	engi smal	ɛŋ	schmuel	schmaau	nɔ.u	ɛŋ nɑu	eng nou	naauw	cumung cóel	cumhang	cumhang	cul	striːs	kul ydn	angustus	coangustus	coangustus	strintu	astrintu	ingust strimt	ˈstretto	stret	stret	stretg	echo estre	etʁwa	streut	əˈstɾɛt	ɨʃˈtɾeitu	angosto esˈtɾetʃo
smell 0.99	?	ˈlɔgqʰə	ˈlɵkta	þefa	lukte	thefa	tevja	stincþ	smɛl	riohhan stinkit	ˈriːçn̩	richen	schmöcke	ˈstjonkə	ˈrœykə(n)	ruik	ruiken	bolad (nn.)	?	feuch fàileadh	arogleuo	ˈkleːvɛt	klywes blasa	olfacit	fragrare *sentire	fragrare *sentire	fragai	nuskare	a mirosi	senˈtire odoˈrare	savurer	nasâ	odurar	senti	sõtiʁ	sinti	ulu'ra	ʃejˈɾaɾ	oˈleɾ
squeeze 0.97	þreihiþ	ˈqʰɯɛgʰə	klɑmma ˈkrɑːma	kreista þryngr	klemme	ˈkʰreista	ˈkrɔista	þringþ	skwiːz	drucchit	ˈdrʏkn̩	drécken	drücke	ˈvrɪŋə	ˈpɛrsə(n)	uitpers	wringen	fáiscid	faiscim	teannaich	gwasgu	gweskel	gwaska gwrynya	premit	*serrare stringere	*serrare stringere	spremi	ispremere	a stoarce a strânge	ˈpɾemere	squitscher	struçâ	squitschar smatgar	pressa sarra	sɛʁe	serer strinde	kumpɾiˈmi əˈstɾɛɲə piˈdʒa	compɾimir epiɾˈtaɾ	comorimir apɾeˈtar estrechar
belly 0.92	wamba qiþus	þu	bʉːk mage	vǫmb magi kviðr	buk mave	magi	bukur	wamb	bɛlɪ	bûh wanba	ba_ux	bauch	buuch	buk	bœyk	buik pens	buik bolg / bolc / balg tarr / tair	bolg	brú	bol	koːf	torr kroth	venter	panc°	panc°	brenti	entre	pintec(e) burtă	ˈvɛntre	vainter	vintri panze	venter panza busecca	ventre panso	vǒtʁ	vinte	ˈbɛntɾə ˈpanʃə	ˈvẽtɾi beˈвiɣe	vientre baˈriya
bad 0.91	ubils	ɔn	ˈdoːˌlɪ(g) und ˈʉːsəl	vándr illr	darlig	vondur illur	illur	yfel	bæd	ubil	ʃlɛçt	schlecht	schlâcht	bar lîik	slɛχt	sleg	slecht	olc	ɖʱoːŋʱə olc	ǧɔnə olc	drwg	fal	droːg bad	ˈmalus	malus	malus	malus	malu	malu	prost	katˈtivo	mel	trist	mal nausch	caitiu marrit	mɔvɛ	mal	mal	maw	ˈmalo
woman 0.90	qinō	ˈgʰvenə	ˈkvɪnːa dɑːm	kvennmaðr	kvinne dame	ˈkʰɔːna	kona	cwene wīf	ˈwɵmən	quena wīb	fra_u va_ip	fra	frou	ˈmeːʰskə	vrɑu	vrou	vrouw	ben	bəŋˠ	ɒɛn	gwraig dynes	ˈmɔwɛs	benyn	ˈmuli.er	senior domina	senior domina	femmina	emina	muˈjere feˈmeje	ˈdɔnna	femna duonna	siore femine done	signura femna dunna	ˈfenno	fam	feume	ˈdɔnə	muˈʎɛɾ	muˈxeɾ
river 0.86	runs aþua flōdus	floð	ælv flu:d	á	elv	auː	ɔaː	ēa	ˈrɪvə	aha fluz	flɵs	floss	fluss	rəˈviːər	riˈvir	rivier	rivier	aub	əunʲ	abhainn	afon	steːr	aûan hel	flūmen	rivus flumen	rivus flumen	flumini	rivu	riw fluviu	ˈfjume	flum	flum	flum	ribiero ˈrriw	ʁivjɛʁ	rivire	ˈriw	ˈʁiu	ˈrio
if 0.73	jabai	ves	ɔm iˈfal vramt	ef	hvis	ef	viss ǿm:	gif	ɪf	ibu oba	vɛn	wann	we(nn)	ɔf ɔt	ɪnˈdin	indien as	?	ma-	ma	ma nan/nam	os	ma	mar yn	siː	?	?	si	si	ˈdakə	se	scha	se	sche	se	si	si	si	sɨ	si
think 0.64	hugjiþ fraþjiþ	ˈqʰɛŋ gʰə	ˈtɛŋka	hyggja	tenke	huǥsa	huǥsa	(gə)þencþ hygþ	θɪŋk	denkit	ˈdɛŋkŋ	denken	dänke	ˈtɪŋkə	ˈdɛŋkə(n)	dink	denken	smúainid im·rádi	measaim	smaoinich	ˈmɛðʊl	ˈmɛjzɑ̃ ˈsɔ̃ːʒal	prederi tibias	cōgitāre	pe(n)sare	pe(n)sare	pensai	pessare	a se gîn'di	pen'sare	s'impisser	pensâ	pensar	pensa	põse	pinser sondji	pənˈsa	pẽˈsaɾ	pen'saɾ
round 0.64	*hri-gg-s	ʁɔn	rønd	kringlóttr sívalr þǫllóttr	rund	?	?	sintrendel sinwealt	raɑnd	sinwelb	rɑnt	ronn	rund	?	rɔnt	?	?	cruinn / cruind	cruind	kruɪɲ	crwn	krɛn	krenn pyr	rotundus	?	?	?	?	rotund	ˈtondo	?	taront	radund	?	ʁɔ̃	?	?	?	re'ðondo
short 0.64	leitilsu	gʰoːqʰ	kɔrt	stuttr skammr	kort	ˈstʏhtʏr	stuttur	scort	ʃɔːt	kurz skemmi	kɒrts̲	kuerz	churz	kuɑt	kɔrt	kort	kort	berr gerr cumair	gearr	geàrr	byr	beːr	berr	ˈbrewis	curtus curtus brevis	curtus curtus brevis	kurcu	kurthu	scurt	ˈkorto	cuort	curt	curt	breu	kuʁ	court	kuɾ	ˈkuɾtu breve	ˈkorto
hunt 0.64	frahinþan gafahan	ˈjɛːjə	ˈjɑːga	veiða	ga pa jakt	veioa	veida (veiða)	huntaþ	hɒnt	jagōt weid(en)ōt	ˈjaːgn̩	joen	jage	jeije	ˈjaɣə(n)	jag	jagen	ad·claid	dul ag fladhach	ʃaɟag	hela	ʃaˈseal	chassya helghya	venatur	captio venari	captio venari	kassai	kaththare	a vâna	katˈtʃare	chatscher	cjaçâ	chatchar	kaˈsa	ʃase	tchessi	kəˈsa	keˈsaɾ	kaˈθaɾ
stab 0.63	?	ˈsqʰegʰə	ˈstika genomborra	stinga	stikke	ˈstiŋka	stinga	stician stician	stæb	(ana)stihhit	ɛɐˈʃtɛçn̩	stiechen	schtäche	ˈstikjə	steka(n)	steek	steken	sáidid	do rathadh	sàth	gwanu	?	gwana pyghya	fodit	*pugnale fodere cultellus	*pugnale fodere cultellus	punnalai	istukkiththare	înjunghia	akkoltelˈlare puɲɲaˈlare	stiletter	scurtissâ	punscher	pougnarda	pwaɲaʁde	pougnarder	apunɲaˈla	epuɲeˈlaɾ eʃfekiˈaɾ	apuɲaˈlaɾ
die 0.62	gadauþniþ gaswiltiþ	do	dø:	deyja andask	dø	ˈteiːja	doyggja andast	stierfþ	daɪ	stirbit touwit	ˈʃtɛrbn̩	stierwen	schtärbe	dɪ.ə forstjerre	ˈstervə(n)	doodgaan sterf	sterven	at·baill	doluidh	bàsaich	marw	ˈmɛrvɛl	murul firwy	moritur	mori	mori	morri	morrere	a muˈri	moˈrire	morir	murî	murir pirir	mouri	muʁiʁ	mori	muˈri	muˈkeɾ	moˈɾiɾ



	Gothic	Danish	Swedish	Old Norse	Norwegian	Icelandic ST	Faroese	Old English	English	Old High German
flow 0.79	rinniþ	'fly:ðə	'fly:ta 'rina 'strøma	flýtr renna	renne	renna	renna	flēwþ	flaʊ	fliuzit rinnit
wipe 0.78	biswaírbiþ	'd̥ʰœɡ̊ʌ	'tɔrka	þerra	torke	thurrka	turka	wīpaþ	waɪp	swirbit
wife 0.71	qēns	'g̊ʰo:nə	'hɵstrɵ 'hɵstrɵ 'mɑ:ka	víf kona	kone	'ei:jɪn.kʰɔ:na	'hʉusfrʉu 'hʉusfrʉu kona	wīf cwēn	waɪf	wīb quena hīwa
woods 0.65	waldus	sg̊ɒw	sku:g	skógr	skog	'skou:ʏr	skog(v)ur	wudu weald	wʊdz	wald holz
white 0.64	ƕeits	við	vi:t	hvítr	hvit	'xʷi:tʏr	'kvʊitʊr	hwīt	waɪt	wīz
yellow 0.64	?	gul	gʉ:l	gulr	gʉɽ	'kʏ:lʏr	gulur	geolu	'jɛləʊ	gelo
smooth 0.41	slaíhts	glad̥ʰ	glat slɛ:t	sléttr	glatt jevn	slettr 'stlei:pʏr	'slat:ʊr	smēþe	smu:ð	sleht eban
red 0.38	rauþs	ʁoð	rø:d	rauðr	ɾø:	'røy:ðʏr	reydur	rēad	rɛd	rōt
mother 0.32	aiþei	moɐ̯	mu:r	móðir	mor	'mou:ðɪr	'mɔuwɪr	mōdor	'mʌðə	muoter
father 0.31	fadar atta	'fɛ:ðʌ	'fɑ:dər	faðir	far	'fa:ðɪr	fadir 'bab:a	fæder	fɑ:ðə	fater
back 0.28	nōt-a* ams(a)*	b̥ɛj	rʏg	bak hryggr	rygg	pa:k	bak ryggur	bæc hrycg	bæk	rucki

	German	Luxemb.	Swiss German	Frisian	Dutch List	Afrikaans	Flemish	Old_Irish	Irish_B	Scots Gaelic
flow 0.79	'fli:sn̩	fléissen	fliesse	strome	'vlujə(n) stroomen	vloei stroom	stromen	rethid	guisim	ruith
wipe 0.78	'vɪʃn̩	wëschen	wüsche	'fai̯ə	'veɣə(n)	afdroe	veeg	?	cumailim	suath
wife 0.71	fra‿u 'gatɪn	fra	frou	frɔ.u̯	vrɑu 'hœysfrɑu	eggenote vrou gade	echtgenoote vrouw	ben	ceile	bean-phòsta
woods 0.65	valt	bësch	waud	bosk	bɔs	bos	bosch woud	caill fid ross	faschoill	kɤʎɪ
white 0.64	va‿is	wäiss	wiiss	vit	wɪt	wit	wit	finn / find bán	bɑ:n geal	ɡ̊ʲaɫ̪
yellow 0.64	gɛlp	giel	gäub	ge:l	ɣel	geel	geel	buide	bˠi:	buidhe
smooth 0.41	glat	glat	glatt	glad	ɣə'lɛik	glad	glad effen	réid	mʲi:nʲ limhtha blaith	mi:n
red 0.38	ro:t	rout	root	rɪ.ə	rot	rooi	rood	rúad derg	ruə 'dʲarəg	ruəɣ 'dʒʲɛrək
mother 0.32	'mʊtɐ	mamm	mueter	mɛm	'mudər	moeder	moeder mama	máthair	mathair	mã:hɪɾʲ
father 0.31	'fa:tɐ	papp	fatter	fa:r haɪt	'vadər	vader pa	vader papa	athair	athair	ahɪɾʲ
back 0.28	'rijkn̩	réck	rügge	rɛ:x	rʏχ	rug	rug	druimm cúl	d̥ˠɾˠɪmʲ	druim

	Welsh	Breton	Cornish	Latin	Latin (medieval)	Latin (present)	Sardinian C	Sardinian N	Rumanian List	Italian
flow 0.79	llifo	'be:rã 're:dɛk	bera redek dinewi	fluō	fluere	fluere	kurri	?	?	flu'ire
wipe 0.78	sychu	'sɛ:ɣã	sygha ystynny	tergere	nitidus fricare	nitidus fricare	spruinai	innettare	a ṣterge	aʃʃu'gare
wife 0.71	gwraig	gwre:k	gwreg	uxor	mulier sponsus femina domina	mulier sponsus femina domina	mulleri	muththere	soţie nevasta	'moʎʎe 'spoza
woods 0.65	coed	kwa:t	koeswik predn	'sil.wa	boscus *forestis silva	boscus *forestis silva	bosku	busku	pə'duɾe	'bɔsko
white 0.64	gwyn	gwɛn	gwidn	'al.bus	albus	albus	bianku	bianku	alb	'bjanko
yellow 0.64	melyn	'me:lɛn	melən	flavus	helvus amarus crocum galbinus	helvus amarus crocum galbinus	grogu	grogu	'galben	'dʒallo
smooth 0.41	llyfn	lẽwn flu:r	leven gwastas	'lewis	glaber *līsius planus	glaber *līsius planus	lisu	pranu	neted	'liʃʃo 'pjano
red 0.38	rhudd ko:x	ry:s	ri:ð	'ruber	rufus vermiculus	rufus vermiculus	arrubiu	ruju	roṣu	'rosso
mother 0.32	mam	mãm:	mam	'ma:ter	mater	mater	mamma	mama	mamă	'madre
father 0.31	tad	tɑ:t	ta:z	'patɛr	pater	pater	babbu	babbu	'tatə	'padre
back 0.28	cefn yn ol	kɛjn	cein	tergum	dorsum	dorsum	?	?	spate dos	'dɔsso

	Ladin	Friulian	Romansh	Provencal	French	Walloon	Catalan	Portuguese	Spanish
flow 0.79	fluir	scolâ	fluir	coula raja	kule	coler	rə'ʒa	flu'iɾ	flu'iɾ
wipe 0.78	terdscher	suiâ	sfruschar	ejsy'ɣa	ɛsɥije	horbi	llimpiar əʃu'ɣa nətə'ʒa escurar	alimpar ẽʃu'gaɾ esfregar	lim'pjaɾ
wife 0.71	muglier	femine	dunna consorta	mouie	epuz fam	feume	mu'ʎe 'dɔnə	mu'ʎɛɾ ɨʃ'poze	mu'xeɾ es'posa
woods 0.65	god selva	bosc	guaud	fourest seuvo	bwa	bwes	bɔsk	bosque flu'ɾɛʃtɐ selva	'boske
white 0.64	alv	blanc	alv	blanc	blɑ̃	blanc	blaŋ	alvo 'bɾẽku candido	'blaŋko
yellow 0.64	mellen gialv	zâl	gelg mellen zuffernau	jaune	ʒon	djene	gɾɔk	ɐmɐ'ɾɛlu	ama'ɾiʎo
smooth 0.41	glisch	lis	glisch	planie ido	lis	lisse	ʎis	'lizu	'liso
red 0.38	cotschen	ros	tgietschen	rouge	ʀuʒ	rodje	rɔtʃ bəɾ'mɛʎ	vɨɾ'mɐjʎu	'roxo
mother 0.32	mama	mari	mamma	'majɾe	mɛʀ	mere	'maɾə	mẽi	'maðɾe
father 0.31	bap	pari	ba:p	'pajɾe	pɛʀ	pere	'paɾə	pai	'paðɾe
back 0.28	doss rain	schene	dies	esquino dos	do	rin	əs'paʎʎə əs'kɛnə	dorso 'kɔʃtɐʃ	es'palda dorso