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ARMENIAN AND CELTIC

(On the Issues of Problems in H. Acharyan's Works)

Traditionally in the study of Indo-European languages is distinguished Italian-Celtic dialectical kinship¹. Later, it is also spoken on the one hand about Aryan-Greek-Armenian and on the other hand about Italian-Celtic-Illirian group². Which concerns Armenian language the study of Armenian-Celtic relationship is currently important. And in this article we turn to the discussion of this problem in Acharyan's works as a beginning of wider investigation of the general problem which we have embarked in recent years and have begun to present with scientific publications³.

The Armenian linguistics has reached certain achievements in the sphere of comparative studies of Armenian and other Indo-European languages, mainly in 1940-1970s. In this sphere first of all their great contribution have H. Acharyan, E. Aghayan and G. Jahukyan.

The problem of parallels of Armenian and other sibling languages has had its certain place in the work plans of Language Institute of NAS in 60-70s. Scientific works have been written on that topic which, as thesis papers, have had certain success. First of all we have into consideration works devoted to

¹ A. Meillet, Introduction a l'étude comparative des langues indoeuropéennes. 7^{ème} éd. refondure. M.-L. 1933, p. 96-98 (in Russ.).

² Cf. Th. V. Gamkrelidze, V. V. Ivanov, Indo-European and Indo-Europeans: A Reconstruction and historical typological Analysis of a Protolanguage and Proto-Culture, Part 1, Tbilisi, 1984, p. 393-398 (in Russ.); A. Rona-Taš, Altaic and Indo-European. Marginal remarks on the book of T. V. Gamkrelidze, V. V. Ivanov // "Voprosy yazikoznaniya", 1990, 1, p. 26-37 (in Russ.), .

³ V. G. Hambardzumyan, On the Armenian-Celtic Isoglossies // "Language and Linguistics", 2015, 1-2 (13), p. 15-22 (in Arm.):

Armenian-Italian, Armenian-Slavonic, Armenian-Indo-Iranian, Armenian-Greek parallels⁴.

In this sphere there are still things to be done, moreover not only in relation to general isoglossic study of Armenian and other sibling languages, but also to typological-variative study.

Our present work refers to the problem of word isoglosses conditioned by etymological relations of Armenian and Celtic languages, naturally from the point of view of present problems of Indo-European languages.

It is known, that one branch of Indo-European languages is Celtic languages, which are now spread in the western part of Europe, Irish in Ireland, Welsh and Scottish in Great Britain, Breton in France, and Manx (which has been a living language since later years) in the Isle of Man (Great Britain). This kind of dead language is Galatian which is mentioned, for instance, in Bible.

The problem of etymological relations and verification of Armenian and Celtic languages from the viewpoint of current problems of comparative-typological as well as variative study of Indo-European languages is quite vital and has certain borders of interest to be paid attention.

Generally the etymological relations of languages are examined as well by what regional feature they gain, and with the help of which can be drawn such parallels, which presumably come from the original state of the languages, and if not, they make it possible to speak about that original state⁵. That linguistic

⁴ See, "Problems of the Comparative Lexicology of Armenian Language", Yerevan, 1979, p. 23-127, 325-375 (in Arm.). *G. B. Jahukyan, L. A. Saradjewa, Ts. R. Haruthyunyan*, *Essays on the Comparative Lexicology of Armenian Language*, Yerevan, 1983, pp. 117-220, 221-353 (in Russ.).

⁵ *J. Kuryłowicz*, *Morphological palatalisation in Old Irish* // "*Travaux Linguistiques de Prague*", Academia, Prague, 1971, № 4, p. 67-73:

approach is comparably new. It has its own principles of study, and accordingly its means of theoretical analysis⁶.

The traditional comparative studies presented unilateral approach about the relations of Armenian and other languages: it can be observed in the general theory of linguistics. H. Acharyan's approach to the problem of differentiation of Armenian and other Indo-European language dialects, moreover with the help of isoglosses is filled with the theory of Meillet which is presented in his book devoted to the separation of Indo-European dialects, as well as in the works devoted to the description of the dialectical position of Armenian language⁷. Moreover Acharyan in the A chapter of his "History of Armenian Language" (Indo-European pre-period) mainly writes based on the viewpoints of S. Feist and very little on other authors'. But in the B chapter ("Indo-European Dialects and Armenian's Place among them") in mainly based on Meillet's theory: "in the work of the latter are presented and examined a number of isoglosses"⁸.

Later, as it is known, yet in the mid 1960s E. Makayev presented the discussion of Meillet's those approaches, which were considered to be basis not only for Acharyan but also for almost all researchers.

E. Makayev noticed, that "the majority of comparative linguists has been and continues to be sure that Armenian language is not considered to be quite rational for Indo-European reconstruction, because, as it has been often emphasized by A. Meillet, Armenian for quite long time has been neighbor

⁶ See *E. A. Makaev*, Problems of Indo-European Areal Linguistics, M.-L, 1964 (in Russ.):

⁷ *A. Meillet*, Position dialectale de l'arménien // "Memoire de la Société de linguistique", 1895, p. 149-155, also *Idem*, Les dialectes indoeuropéens 1908, *Idem*, Introduction a l'étude comparative des langues indoeuropéennes, p. 418-423 etc.

⁸ *H. Acharyan*, History of Armenian Language, Part I, Yerevan, 1940, p. 24 (in Arm.).

with Caucasus languages, thus it has been considerably distanced from Indo-European language type”⁹.

In this respect the following identification is quite prominent: “The analysis of all the five points of A. Meillet’s scheme (see- V.H.) makes as conclude that in the light of modern state of comparative linguistics it doesn't give answer to the main condition of the things and the problem of correlation of Armenian and general Indo-European model should be radically reviewed”¹⁰.

In the second half of the 19th c. and the first half of the 20th c. comparative works have been written about the phonetics, morphology, vocabulary as well as about root etymology and structure of Armenian language. It is absolutely correctly observed that “to all that works is typical that Armenian was viewed as marginal language”¹¹. Moreover “As it has been mentioned, A. Meillet’s understanding about the condition of Armenian and general Indo-European has been stable and is considered to be prevailing till present day”¹².

Makayev’s theoretical analysis has’t gotten due attention, and neither observations promoting the formation of new approaches of comparative studies of Armenian and other languages. Whereas Makayev’s proposal could be basis or at least could be taken into consideration th fact, that Meillet’s viewpoints connected with the relation of Armenian with general Indo-European model have the need of drastic reconsiderations. The review of fundamentals of classical Indo-European comparative linguistics has been outlined connected with development of the reconstruction methodology of general Indo-European language, with the data of resentley found Indo-

⁹ Cf. *E. A. Makayev*, *General Theory of Comparative Linguistics*, M., 1964, p. 155 (in Russ.):

¹⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 169:

¹¹ *Ibidem*, p. 156:

¹² *Ibidem*, p. 158:

European languages, mainly data of cuineform Hittite. And all this compeles us to radically reconsider the correlation of Armenian and Indo-European.¹³

1. H. Acharyan in his work “History of Armenian language” the author for the first time refers to the vocabulary relations of Armenian and other Indo-European languages in the form of a table, within 713 (including double forms as well – 909) units in total¹⁴.

H. Acharyan very often, not independent from those works of A. Meileet which are devoted to the dialectical differentiation of Indo-European languages as well as to the study of the dialectical place of Armenian language, enumerates those phonetic-grammatical possible parallels, based on which can be presented the closeness of sibling languages including Armenian language as well. And while discussing the word isoglosses Acharyan rests on A. Valde’s and J. Pokorny’s dictionary widely accepted in his times which summarizes the whole word-stock of IE language. According to his calculations he has taken 2223 main roots, 713 of which are present in Armenian.

For the Armenian-Celtic relations it is typical that for the 713 main roots found in Armenian in Celtic languages (Acharyan states that A. Valde and J. Pokorny sometimes put also this or that form of Middle Irish, Cimrish, Cornish, Breton and Gaulish) have 343 parallels, i.e. less than half¹⁵.

Because of the lack of space we won’t present the part of Armenian-Celtic issoglosses completely, moreover **identically**, i. e. with all those

13 Ibidem, p. 174-175:

14 *H. Acharyan*, op. cit., pp. 34-81. Simultaneously the study of G. Dumézil has been published, where the author refers to Armenian kinship terms. *G. Dumézil*, *Séries etymologiques arméniennes // “Bulletin de la société de linguistique de Paris”*, t. 41, 1940, p. 18-69.

15 Bellow we bring them according to semantic (thematic) groups which are generally separated for IE languages (cf. K. D. Buck, H. Acharyan, A. Bomchard) and can be found in Jahukyan's works. Jahukyan presents them in charts with the following signs: ` plus (+) or minus (-), plus-minus (\pm), plus-question mark (+?), minus-question mark (-?), minus-plus-question mark ($\pm?$), brackets-plus[(+)] or brackets-minus [(-)], brackets-plus-minus.

reconstructions and definitions which has given the author previously coming from the principles of methods used for both general prototype and separate (differentiated) languages¹⁶. Moreover, it is mentioned, that “in the 10th column the Old Irish form is presented without abbreviation, sometimes also M. (Middle Irish), C. (Cymric), Cr. (Cornish), B. (Breton) or G. (Gaulish)”¹⁷. The calculations show that:

1) From the presented 713 native roots in 344 present Armenian Celtic isoglosses (less than half);

2) In the list for the given Celtic form sometimes more than one Armenian form can be found, moreover for the Armenian sometimes has been reconstructed IE not identical root:

uq wú ħ l [aganil] ‘cloth, dress’ ~ Celt. fuan(?) (< IE *év□ *óv□ // *uwn uq wu in* [a□agast] ‘ail’ ~ Celt. fuan (?) (< IE *év□ óv□)¹⁸,

wi ŋ [awd] ‘shoe’ ~ Celt. fuan (?) (< IE *eu-dh) // *o p* [awt^c] ‘get on’ ~ Celt. fuan (?) (< IE *ew-ti);

wl wú g [akan□] ‘ear’ ~ Celt. au, □ (< IE *aus) // *n l ú ħ ú* [unkn] ‘ear’ ~ Celt. au, □ (< IE *ōsn, usn+*ħú*);

p k p wú [beran] ‘mouth’ ~ Celt. bern (< IE *bher-ano) // *p ħ p* [bir] ‘hoe’ ~ Celt. bern (< IE *bher);

q w l (wp) [gal(ar)] ‘bend’ ~ Celt. fillim (< IE *v□) // *q w ŋ á ú* [ga□h] ‘coriander’ ~ Celt.(fillim) (< IE *v□) // *q k l n l l* [gelul] ‘ball, roll up’ ~ Celt. fillim (< IE *velu) // *q k ŋ á* [ge□] ‘ivy’ ~ Celt. fillim (< IE *vel);

¹⁶ H. Acharyan, History of Armenian Language, Part II, Yerevan, 1951, pp. . 34-81 (in Arm.).

¹⁷ Ibidem, p. 35: In the list there are also *Gaul.* (Gaulish) abbreviated forms, but it is not shown in the above presented list.

¹⁸ The reconstructed form is presented according to Acharyan.

q uŋ t l [gaɫl] ‘hide, conceal’ ~ Celt. fell (< IE *vŋ) // *q uŋ un* [gaɫ] ‘hidden, latent’ ~ Celt. (fell) (< IE *vŋ) // *q n ŋ* [goŋ] ‘secret’ ~ Celt. fell (< IE *wol);

ŋ uŋ , *ŋ uŋ l* [dal, dayl] ‘colostrum’ ~ Celt. del (< IE *dhŋ-l), *ŋ uŋ -uŋ*, *ŋ uŋ -n l* *ŋ ū* [dal-ar, dal-ukn] ‘green, pale’ ~ Celt. deil (< IE *dhŋ) // *ŋ uŋ á ū* [daŋh] ‘mint’ ~ Mlrl. deil (< IE *dhŋ) // *ŋ t ŋ* (*ŋ t ŋ p*, *ŋ t ŋ h ū*, *ŋ t ŋ á*, *ŋ t ŋ á uŋ*) [deŋ(deŋ, deŋh, deŋ, deŋan)] ‘medicine, yellow’ ~ Mlrl. deil (< IE *dhel);

t p t u [eres] ‘face’ ~ Celt.(richt) (< IE *prepsā) // *t p l h l* [erewil] ‘be seen’ ~ Celt.richt (< IE *prep-);

l h p p [lirb] ‘impudent’ ~ Cimr. llyfr (< IE *slibr) // *l uŋ h p ŋ*, *l uŋ h p ŋ* [lpirc, lpirš] ‘impertinent’ ~ Cimr. llyfr (< IE *slibr);

uŋ uŋ t l (*uŋ uŋ t l*) [malel (mlmllel)] ‘weat out’ ~ Celt. melim (< IE *mŋ) // *uŋ uŋ n l l* [ma-mul] ‘press’ ~ Celt. melim (< IE *mōl) // *uŋ l -uŋ uŋ* [mlaɫc^c] ‘mill’ ~ Celt. melim (< IE *mōl);

uŋ uŋ uŋ (*uŋ uŋ uŋ*) [mataŋ] ‘young’ ~ Celt. meldach (< IE *mŋ-) // *uŋ t ŋ ŋ*, *uŋ t ŋ uŋ* [meŋh] ‘mild’ ~ Celt. meldach (< IE *mel-);

uŋ n l h, *uŋ h uŋ* [mux, mxal] ‘smoke’ ~ Celt. mŋch (< IE *smuqh) // *uŋ n l p ŋ*, *uŋ p ŋ t l* [murk, mrkel] ‘roasted grains of wheat’ ~ Celt. mŋch (< IE *smug-ro);

ŋ uŋ uŋ ŋ [yatak] ‘loor’ ~ Celt. in-ad (< IE *pŋd-) // *n uŋ ū* [otn] ‘foot’ ~ Celt. (in)ad (< IE *pod);

uŋ uŋ uŋ [palar] ‘boil’ ~ Celt. bolach (< IE *bŋuŋ) // *uŋ uŋ uŋ uŋ* [pŋŋak] ‘bubble’ ~ Celt. bolach (< IE *bul) // *uŋ t ŋ t l* [peɫl] ‘dig out’ ~ Celt. belach (< IE *bel)¹⁹;

¹⁹ The latter presents the ablaut of the root of *e* degree type.

պապալիլ ձ ի լ [papanjil] 'grow dumb' ~ Celt. bunne [< IE *b \square dh-(bh)] //
պի ի ն [pind] 'strong' ~ Celt. bunne [< IE *bhendh(bh)];

ս սն [san] 'ward' ~ Celt. sine (< IE *ps \square) // *ս ն լ ի*, *ս ն սն ի լ* (*ս ի ն*,
ս սն) [sun, snanil (sin, san)] 'nourish' ~ Celt. sine (< IE *psen, *pson, *ps \square) //
ս սն ի ս [stink^c] 'breast' ~ Celt. sine (< IE *pstēn)²⁰;

ս սն զ ս լ [targal] 'spoon' ~ Celt. drochta (< IE *d \square wa+l) // *ս ն ն ի* [to \square]
'pestle' ~ Celt. drochta (< IE *doru) etc.

3. Almost similar correlation may be observed among Armenian and other comparing languages, such as Sanskrit, Iranian languages, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Old Slavonic and in some forms of Germanic languages.

4. The majority of isoglosses have the mark Celt. (= Celtic, Celtian), the rest – other languages of the same branch (= Breton, Cornish, Middle Irish, etc.), i.e. the data from those languages are mainly presented. Thus, 344 Armenian-Celtic isoglosses are presented in the list, a little less than the general amount (with 28 only).

Bellow is given the list of those isoglosses according to the distribution of languages presented in that branch.

a) Armenian with Old Irlandian / Irish - Celt. (Celtic) mark (259 words).

Ագ սն ի լ [aganil] 'cloth, dress' ~ Celt. fuan (?) (< IE *év \square *óv \square),

ս լ ի ս [alik^c] 'hair' ~ Celt. liath (< IE *p \square l \square s),

ս ծ ի լ (*յս ծ ի լ*) [acel (yacel)] 'bring' ~ Celt. -aig (< IE *ag' \square),

ս կ սն զ [akan \square] 'ear' ~ Celt. au, \square (< IE *aus-)²¹,

ս ն (*ս ն ծ*, *ս ն ս*) [a \square (a \square , a \square)] 'dirt, filth' ~ Celt. salann (< IE *sāld),

²⁰ Here *ս* [t] is determinative which is between the consonant and vowel of the root. See *H. V. Sukiassyan, Determinative in Armenian, Yerevan, 1986* (in Arm.).

²¹ No prototype is mentioned, but a question mark, according to E. Thumanyan: *E. G. Thumanyan, Structure of Indo-European Roots in Armenian, M., 1978* (in Russ.).

աղ աւ ձ [aʁanj] ‘roasted grains of wheat’ ~ Celt. lann (< IE *lǵdh),
աղ կ աղ կ [aʁakʁ] ‘poor’ ~ Celt. elc (< IE *alg),
աղ ք առ [aʁˈkat] ‘poor’ ~ Celt. liach (< IE *oliqo-),
աւ (աւ հ կ) [am (amik)] ‘year’ ~ Celt. sam (< IE *sama, *s^omā),
աւ բ (ն ղ ջ) [amb(oʁ)] ‘all’ ~ Celt. (imb) (< IE *ambhō)²²,
աւ է ն [amēn] ‘each, evry’ ~ Celt. samain (< IE *sǵmo),
աւ հ u [amis] ‘month’ ~ Celt. mis (< IE *mēns),
աւ պ [amp] ‘cloud’ ~ Celt. nem (< IE *ǵbhǵ),
աւ պր n պ [amprop] ‘storm’ ~ Celt. imrim (< IE *ǵbhrǵ),
պ գ հ [aygi] ‘garden’ ~ Celt. (eo) (< IE *oiwā),
պ լ (աղ աւ աղ) [ayl (aʁawaʁ)] ‘other; distort’ ~ Celt. aile (< IE *alyos, ailos),
պ ծ [ajc] ‘goat’ ~ Celt. ag (< IE *aig’-),
պ տ (պ տն ն լ լ) [ayt (aytnul)] ‘cheek’ ~ Celt. ǵl (< IE *oid),
պ ր (առ ահ է տ, առ n լ, առ հ) [ayr (arahet, aru, ari)] ‘male’ ~ Celt. nert (< IE *ǵen, aner),
պ ր է լ (գ պ ր աւ պ) [ayrel (zayranal)] ‘burn’ ~ Celt. āith (< IE *ātēr),
(աւ -) ղ n լ ն ղ [(an)-dund] ‘abyss’ ~ Celt. bond (< IE *bhundhos)²³,
աւ հ ծ [anic] ‘nit’ ~ Celt. sned (< IE *gnid-, *knid),
աւ ձ n լ կ [anjuk] ‘narrow’ ~ Celt. (cum)ung (< IE *ang’hu),
աւ ն լ ն [anun] ‘name’ ~ Celt. ainm [< IE *nǵmǵ],
առ [aǵ] (Prep.) ‘to, by’ ~ Celt. ar (< IE *par, perǵ),
առ ագ առ տ [aʁagast] ‘sail’ ~ Celt. fuan (?) (< IE *évǵ óvǵ)²⁴,

²² More realistic is the separation *աւ(բոնն)* [am(boʁ)] ‘all, whole’.

²³ There is a new etymology. See *V. G. Hambarzumyan, Essays on Lexicology and Etymology of the Armenian Language, Yerevan, 2012, p. 140* (in Arm.).

wn uu unwn [a^hasta^h] ‘ceiling’ ~ Celt. tailc (< IE *stel),
wn h l d [a^htwc] ‘lion’ ~ Celt. rucht (< IE *reug’),
wn n q w^h t l , *wn n l* [a^hoganel (a^h)] ‘irrigate, water’ ~ Celt. sruth (< IE *srov)²⁵,
uu t l [asel] ‘say’ ~ Celt. ai (< IE *ag’),
uunwn d [ata^h] ‘timber, wood’ ~ Celt. del (< IE *d^h),
uunw^h u [atamn] ‘tooth’ ~ Celt. dēt (< IE *d^hmn),
uunt w^h [atean] ‘court’ ~ Celt. saidim (< IE *sed, s^hd),
w^h p [arb] ‘drunk’ ~ Celt. srub (< IE *s^hbh),
w^h q t l [argel] ‘forbid, hinder, prevent’ ~ Celt. aircthe (< IE *arq),
w^h d w^h p [arcac^h] ‘silver’ ~ Celt. argat (< IE *arg’-ato),
w^h g [ar^h] ‘bear’ ~ Celt. art (< IE *^hkthos),
w^h o p [araw^h] ‘plough’ ~ Celt. arathar (< IE *aratrom),
w^h u [awn] ‘property’ ~ Celt. āne (< IE *opnos),
w^h w^h w^h [ak^ha^hal^h] ‘cock’ ~ Celt. cailech (< IE *k^h),
p w^h [bal] ‘haze’ ~Celt. ball (< IE *bh^h, bhal),
p wh , *p w^h h* [bah, barh] ‘spade’ ~ Celt. bern (< IE *bher)²⁶,
p t q w^h t l [bekanel] ‘break’ ~ Celt. boingim [< IE *bheg, *bheng],
p t p t l (*p t p p h*) [berel, berri] ‘bring’ ~ Celt. berim (< IE *bher),
p t p w^h [beran] ‘mouth’ ~ Celt. bern (< IE *bher-ano),
p h p [bir] ‘hoe’ ~ Celt. bern (< IE *bher),
p n l n p [bolor] ‘all’ ~ Celt. bolach (< IE *bhol+n p),
p n q (*p n q h q* , *p n q p n g* , *p n q q*) [bo^h(bo^hk, bo^hbo^hbo^hk)] ‘radish’ ~
 Celt. blath (< IE *bhol),

²⁴ Cf. *wquw^hhl* [aganil] ‘put, get on’.

²⁵ In the list they are separate by numbers, general by one form of proto-language.

²⁶ Cf. *G. B. Jahukyan*, *History of Armenian Language*, Yerevan, 1987, p. 160 (in Arm.).

p n j u [boys] ‘plant’ ~ Celt. buith (< IE *bhew□ *bh□),
p n g [boc^c] ‘flame’ ~ Celt. bān (< IE *bho-sk),
p n l δ [buc] ‘lambkin; kiddy’ ~ Celt. bocc (< IE *bhug'o),
q u l (u p) [gal(ar)] ‘bend’ ~ Celt. fillim (< IE *v□),
q u η k l [gaḗl] ‘hide, conceal’ ~ Celt. fell (< IE *v□),
q u η á ú [gaḗh] ‘ivy’ ~ Celt. (fillim) (< IE *v□),
q u η u n [gaḗ] ‘hidden, latent’ ~ Celt. (fell) (< IE *v□),
q u j l [gayl] ‘wolf’ ~ Celt. fael (< IE *vailo?),
q u ú [gan] ‘beating’ ~ Celt. gonim (< IE *g²h□hi),
q k l n l l [gelul] ‘ball, roll up’ ~ Celt. fillim (< IE *velu),
q k η á [geḗ] ‘ivy’ ~ Celt. fillim (< IE *vel),
q k u n [get] ‘river, stream’ ~ Celt. usca (< IE *vedo),
q k u n, q h u n k ú (q u ú q h u n k l) [gēt, gitem (zangitel)] ‘wise’ ~ Celt. ro-
fetar (< IE *weid, woid),
q h 2 k p [gišer] ‘nighth’ ~ Celt. fescor (< IE *weqero),
q h l u n, q u u ú k l [giwt, gtanel] ‘find’ ~ Celt. finnaim (< IE *weid,
woid),
q n η [go□] ‘thief’ ~ Celt. fell (< IE *wol),
q n j [goy] ‘being’ ~ Celt. foss (< IE *wes, wos),
q n l ú [gun] ‘effort, endeavor’ ~ Celt. fine (< IE *wen, *wōn)²⁷,
η w (u j η, η n j ú, u n u η h l) [da (ayd, doyn, awadik)] ‘that’ ~ Celt. -d
(< IE *to-, *tā-),
η u l, η u j l [dal, dayl] ‘colostrum’ ~ Celt. del (< IE *dh□-l),
η u l -u p, η u l -n l l y ú [dal-ar, dal- ukn] ‘grass’ ~ Celt. deil (< IE *dh□□
),

²⁷ Cf. Arm. *qmú-/zuiú-(p)* [gun (lānk^c)] ‘effort’:

ŋ k q [dēz] ‘stack, rick’ ~ Celt. digen (< IE *dheig’h),
ŋ h, ŋ h wly [di, diak] ‘dead body, corpse’ ~ Celt. dith (< IE *dhuī-),
ŋ h k l [diel] ‘suck’ ~ Celt. dinim (< IE *dhē, dh□),
ŋ n ū [don] ‘dried crust’ ~ Celt. indile (< IE *dhon),
ŋ n l [du] ‘you, thou’ ~ Celt. tū (< IE *tu, *t□),
ŋ n l l [dul] ‘rest, peace’ ~ Celt. dál (< IE *dhul),
ŋ n l n ū [du□n] ‘door’ ~ Celt. dorus (< IE *dhur),
ŋ n l p q ū [durgn] ‘potter’s wheel’ ~ Celt. droch (< IE *dhr□gh),
k q ū [ezn] ‘ox’ ~ Celt. ag (< IE *eg’h),
k ŋ p wy p [e□Bayr] ‘brother’ ~ Celt. bráthir (< IE *bhr□ēr),
k ŋ n l l [e□k] ‘regret’ ~ Celt. lucht (< IE *lug²),
k ŋ n l ū q ū [e□ingn] ‘nail’ ~ Celt. ingen (< IE *noghlo),
k u [em] ‘am’ ~ Celt. am (< IE *□mi),
k p u(huy p h) [era(xayri)] ‘first fruit’ ~ Celt. re (< IE *pra-),
k p k u [eres] ‘face’ ~ Celt. (richt) (< IE *prepsā),
k p k u n l ū [eresun] ‘thirty’ ~ Celt. tricha (< IE *tr□’omt□),
k p l h l [erwil] ‘be seen’ ~ Celt. richt (< IE *prep-),
k p k p [erek^c] ‘three» ~ Celt. tri (< IE *tréyes),
k p l -wy ū (k p l -wyp) [erk-ayn (erk-ar)] ‘long’ ~ Celt. doe (< IE *dwā),
k p l ū (k p l ū ſ k l) [erkn (erkn□el)] ‘apprehend’ ~ Celt. dōel (< IE
 *dwi),
k p l n l (l p l h ū) [erku (krkin)] ‘two’ ~ Celt. dāu (< IE *dwō),
k l, k l u [ew, ews] ‘and’ ~ Celt. iar [< IE *épi],
k o p ū [eawt^cn] ‘seven’ ~ Celt. secht (< IE *sept□),
k 2 [ēš] ‘donkey’ ~ Celt. ech (< IE *ek’wo),
p ū p k n ū n l l [□ht^ce□ul] ‘read’ ~ Celt. torann (< IE *ter),

þ wú (*þ wú wyl*, *þ wú ʒ*, *þ o ú*) [t^canal] ‘flow’ ~ Celt. *tām* (<IE*tā, *tān),

þ wú á p [t^canjr] ‘thick’ ~ Celt. *técht* (< IE *t^cg’h^c),

þ un wuf (*þ up ʒ wuf*) [t^ca^cam (t^caršam)] ‘faded’ ~ Celt. *tirim* (< IE *tars, *t^c),

þ k l y ú [t^cekn] ‘back’ ~ Celt. *t^ceb* [< IE *(s)teig²no],

þ n l p [t^cur] ‘sabre’ ~ Celt. *tarathar* (<IE*t^c),

h, (*h p*, *h ú ʒ*, *h h*, *h p wul*, *h u ú*, *q h*, *h p*) [i (ik^c, in^c, hi, iraw, imn, zi, ir)] ‘some, something, somewhere’ ~ Celt. *cid* (< IE *k²i),

h [i] (Prep.) ‘in’ ~ Celt. *in* (< IE *in/*en),

h ú ú [inn] ‘nine’ ~ Celt. *n^c* (< IE *énw^c),

h l p [iwr] ‘his, here, its’ ~ Celt. *fēin* (< IE *sewe-),

l w y ú [layn] ‘wide, broad’ ~ Celt. *lethan* (< IE *plātno),

l k q n l [lezu] ‘tongue’ ~ Celt. *tenga* (< IE *d^cg’h^c),

l k p l y [lerk] ‘bald, hairless’ ~ Celt. *lerg* (< IE*lerg²),

l k q, *l h q k l* [lēz. lizel] ‘lick’ ~ Celt. *ligim* (< IE *leig’h),

l h, *l ú n l l* [li, lnul] ‘full, fill’ ~ Celt. *l^caim* (< IE *plé-yo),

l h p, *l p wú k l* [lik^c, lk^canel] ‘leave, forsake’ ~ Celt. *lēicim* (< IE *liq),

l l y h l [lkil] ‘thaw’ ~ Celt. *legaim* (< IE *lēg),

l n q wú wyl [loganal] ‘bathe’ ~ Celt. *lōathar* (<IE *lov),

l n j δ, *l n l δ wú k l* [loyc, lucanel] ‘solve’ ~ Celt. *lun* (< IE*leug’, *loug’),

l n j u [loys] ‘light’ ~ Celt. *lóche* (< IE *louk’o-),

l n j un, *l n l unwyl* [loyt, latal] ‘scolding’ ~ Celt. *lāidhim* (< IE *loud),

l n j g, *l n l g wú k l* [loyc^c, luc^canel] ‘light’ ~ Celt. *luach-te* (< IE *louk’s),

լ ն լ աւն ալ [luanal] ‘wash’ ~ Celt. luac (< IE *plu),
լ ն լ ն [lu□] ‘tacit’ ~ Celt. clunim (< IE *k’lus-r),
լ ն լ աւն [lusan] ‘lynx’ ~ Celt. lug (< IE *louk’),
լ ա է լ (լ ն լ ք, հ լ ն լ) [lsei (lur, hlu)] ‘hear, listen’ ~ Celt. cloor (< IE *k’lu-s),
խոյ լ [xoy] ‘knob, wart’ ~ Celt. cūl (< IE *qheul),
խոյ լ ղ, հ ղ լ ղ [xu□hiw□] ‘hovel, hut’ ~ Celt. cūil (< IE *qu),
ճ աւն, ճ աւն ալ է լ [can, □ana□el] ‘know’ ~ Celt. gninim (< IE *g’□),
ճ ի ճ առ ն [cica□] ‘swallow’ ~ Celt. gairm (< IE *g’ār),
ճ ի ն (ճ ն աւն ի լ, ճ ն է ք է ղ) [cin (cnanil, cnebek)] ‘born’ ~ Celt. gein (< IE *g’en),
կ աք ք [kart^c] ‘rod’ ~ Celt. gerbach (< IE *g²□btī-),
կ աք ծ ք [karcr] ‘hard, firm’ ~ Celt. garg (< IE *g²□g’),
կ է ալ [keal] ‘live’ ~ Celt. b□ (< IE *g²iyā),
կ է ղ [ke□] ‘wound’ ~ Celt. -balt (< IE *g²e),
կ ի ն [kin] ‘women’ ~ Celt. ben (< IE *g²en),
կ ի լ [kiw] ‘resin’ ~ Celt. bi (< IE *g²iv)²⁸,
կ ոյ, կ ու [koy, ku] ‘dung’ ~ Celt. budr (< IE *gūto),
կ ու վ [kov] ‘cow’ ~ Celt. bó (< IE *g²ov),
կ ոք կ ու ն (?) [korkot] ‘groats’ ~ Celt. gro (< IE *g²o-g²rod),
կ ու լ, կ լ աւն է լ [kul, klanel] ‘bolt’ ~ Celt. gelim (< IE *g²ul),
հ աղ, հ է ղ [ha□he□] ‘(one) time’ ~ Celt. -ebla (< IE *p□*pel),

²⁸ “It is mentioned that OCelt. bi ‘resinous’ word form doesn’t have IE *g²iv form, it is not in the Pokoriny’s Dictionary, it is in “Dictionary of Armenian Word-Roots”, but is done based on one scientific article (Cf. “Melanges Pedersen” p. 301)”. *H. Acharyan, History of Armenian Language, Part I, p. 57 (in Arm.)*.

h u y p , h o p n l , j o p u y [hayr, hawru, yawray] ‘father’ ~ Celt. athir (< IE *p^hēr),

h u u u ŭ t l [hasnel] ‘overtake’ ~ Celt. do-icim (< IE *k^h),

h u p (h u p ŭ u ŭ t l , h u p n l u u , q u p ŭ) [har (harkanel, harust, zark)] ‘strike’ ~ Celt. orgaim (< IE *p^h, *p^hg),

h u p g [harc^c] ‘question’ ~ Celt. -arc (< IE *p^hk^h-sk’),

h u g h [hac^ci] ‘ash’ ~ Celt. huinnius (< IE *ask^hhio),

h u u [haw] ‘hen’ ~ Celt. aoi (< IE *awei),

h u u [haw] ‘grandfather’ ~ Celt. haue (< IE *awo),

h t δ u ŭ t l [hecanel] ‘straddle’ ~ Celt. saidim (< IE *sed),

h t n h [he^h] ‘distant’ ~ Celt. ire (< IE *per),

h t u (p) (j t u) [het(k^c) (yet)] ‘track’ ~ Celt. (in)ad (< IE *pedo),

h t p (n l) [her(u)] ‘last year’ ~ Celt. hurid (< IE *peruti),

h n ŋ u [ho^hm] ‘storm’ ~ Celt. animm (< IE *on^hmo),

h n ŭ h l [hoviw] ‘herdsman’ ~ Celt. ōi (< IE *owi+pā),

h n l u [hum] ‘raw’ ~ Celt. om (< IE. *ōmo),

h n l ŭ [hun] ‘river-bed’ ~ Celt. ēs (< IE *pont),

h n l p [hur] ‘fire’ ~ Celt. ūr (?) (< IE *puro),

đ u n [ja^h] ‘hair’ ~ Celt. garb (< IE *g^hh^h),

đ h p [jir] ‘gift’ ~ Celt. gor (< IE *g^hhēr),

đ ŭ t n ŭ [jme^h] ‘winter’ ~ Celt. gam (< IE *g^hheiem-er),

ŭ u ŭ t l (ŭ l ŭ l t l) [malel (mlml)] ‘press’ ~ Celt. melim (< IE *m^h),

ŭ u-ŭ n l l [ma-mul] ‘pres’ ~ Celt. melim (< IE *mōl),

ŭ u y p (ŭ u n , ŭ u y p u ŭ , ŭ o p n l) [mayr (ma^h majran, mawru)] ‘mother; moternal’ ~ Celt. máthir (< IE *mātēr),

ŭ u ŭ p (ŭ u ŭ n l ŭ) [manr (manuk)] ‘small’ ~ Celt. menb (< IE *m^hhu),

u̯ wunuw̥ (*u̯ wun̥ u̯w̥*) [mata□(matāš)] ‘younger’ ~ Celt. *meldach* (< IE *m□d-),
u̯ t̥ δ [mec] ‘big’ ~ Celt. *maige* (< IE *meg’a),
u̯ t̥ ŋ -p [me□k^c] ‘sin’ ~ Celt. *mell* (< IE *mel),
u̯ t̥ ŋ l̥ , *u̯ t̥ ŋ u̯* [me□, me□m] ‘weak-willed’ ~ Celt. *meldach* (< IE *mel-),
u̯ t̥ n w̥l̥ h̥ l̥ [me□anil] ‘die’ ~ Celt. *marb* (< IE *mer),
u̯ t̥ p l̥ [merk] ‘naked, nude’ ~ Celt. *nocht* (< IE *neg²-ro),
u̯ t̥ ɔ [mē□] ‘middle’ ~ Celt. *medón* (< IE *médyo),
u̯ h̥ (*u̯ t̥ ú* , *u̯ h̥ u̯j̥ ú* , *u̯ h̥ u̯ t̥ w̥l̥ p̥* , *u̯ h̥ l̥ u*) [mi (mēn, miayn, mimeank^c, miws)] ‘one’ ~ Celt. *samail* (< IE *smio),
u̯ h̥ u [mis] ‘meat’ ~ Celt. *mīr* (< IE *mēmso),
u̯ h̥ u̯p̥ [mitk^c] ‘mind’ ~ Celt. *midur* (< IE *mēd),
u̯ l̥ -uw̥ u̯g [ml-a□ac^c] ‘mill’ ~ Celt. *melim* (< IE *mōl),
u̯ ú w̥l̥ [m̥nal] ‘remain’ ~ Celt. *ainmne* (< IE *men),
u̯ n̥ j̥ p̥ [moyt^c] ‘support’ ~ Celt. *methos* (< IE *meuthi),
u̯ n̥ p̥ -t̥ ú h̥ [mor-eni] ‘aspberry-cane’ ~ Celt. *merenn* (< IE *moro),
u̯ n̥ l̥ h̥u , *u̯ h̥u̯w̥l̥* [mux, mxal] ‘smoke’ ~ Celt. *m□ch* (< IE *smuqh),
u̯ n̥ l̥ p̥ l̥ , *u̯ p̥ l̥ t̥ l̥* [murk, mrkel] ‘roast wheat’ ~ Celt. *m□ch* (< IE *smug-ro),
u̯ p̥ ɔ h̥ l̥ ú [mr□wn] ‘ant’ ~ Celt. *moirb* [< IE *(mormo)],
u̯ o p̥ n̥ l̥ p̥ [mawruk^c] ‘beard’ ~ Celt. *smech* (< IE *smakru),
j̥ u̯q̥ t̥ ú w̥l̥ [yagenal] ‘be full’ ~ Celt. *sāith* (< IE *sāw),
j̥ wunuw̥l̥ [yatak] ‘floor’ ~ Celt. *in-ad* (< IE *p□d-),
j̥ t̥ n̥ n̥ l̥ l̥ [ye□ll] ‘burn’ ~ Celt. *sreth* (< IE *ser-s),
j̥ h̥ u̯ n̥ l̥ ú [yisum] ‘fifty’ ~ Celt. *cōica* (< IE *penk²ēk’omt),

j η h [yŋ] ‘pregnant’ ~ Celt. lia (< IE *plē),
j n l n ũ [yolov] ‘a great deal, much’ ~ Celt. il (< IE. *pol-),
joŋ [yawd] ‘joint’ ~ Celt. fuan (?) (< IE *au-dh),
ú wy [nay] ‘wet; damp’ ~ Celt. snuadh (< IE *snŋt),
ú uu [naw] ‘ship’ ~ Celt. nau (< IE *nāu),
ú h u u, ú u unġ l [nist, nstel] ‘sit’ ~ Celt. net (< IE *nizdo),
ú n p [nor] ‘new’ ~ Celt. nūe (< IE *nevros),
ú p n j p [nk^coyr] ‘sieve’ ~ Celt. nithio (< IE *nik-),
ǰ n l ú [šun] ‘dog’ ~ Celt. cŋ con (< IE *k^wōn),
n, n ũ (*n ũ ú, n p, n p*) [o, ov (omn, or, ok^c)] ‘who’ ~ Celt. co-te (< IE *k^wo),
n l n p (*n l n q*) [olok^c (olog)] ‘vertebra’ ~ Celt. less (< IE *oleq),
n η n η (*n l l n l l uŵ*) [oŋŋ(ululal)] ‘cry’ ~ Celt. ulach (< IE *ol),
n η n p ħ [oŋrk] ‘even’ ~ Celt. lorg (< IE *lorg²),
n η n p ũ [oŋrm] ‘pool’ ~ Celt. arman (< IE *orm),
n η n p ħ l [oŋk^cel] ‘entreat’ ~ Celt. -tluch (< IE *lok²),
n j δ [oyc] ‘fresh’ ~ Celt. ōcht (< IE *oug),
n n [oŋ] ‘arse’ ~ Celt. err (< IE *orso-s),
n n ú wy [oŋal] ‘howl’ ~ Celt. rŋn (< IE *rŋ),
n unú [otn] ‘foot’ ~ Celt. (in)ad (< IE *pod),
n p p [orb] ‘orphan’ ~ Celt. orbe (< IE *orbho),
n p η h [ordi] ‘son’ ~ Celt. erthyl (< IE *portiyo),
n p á [orj] ‘male’ ~ Celt. uirgge (< IE *org^chi-),
n p n ũ wy ú [orovayn] ‘stomach’ ~ Celt. crī (< IE *qrop + *wy ú*),
n l p [ut^c] ‘eight’ ~ Celt. ocht (< IE *ok^cto > *optō),
n l ú ħ ú [unkn] ‘ear’ ~ Celt. au, ō (< IE *ōsn, usn+*ħ ú*),

n l p n l p [urur] '(black) kite' ~ Celt. irar (< IE. *ōr),
ʒ n p p [ʔork^c] 'four' ~ Celt. cethir (< IE *k²etwor-es),
u u l , u u ŋ u ŋ d u u , u ŋ u ŋ u p u p [pal, paŋanjaw, p[ak^car] 'stone;
 rock' ~ Celt. ad-bal (< IE *bal, *bāl, *b[]),
u u l u p [palar] 'boil' ~ Celt. bolach (< IE *b[]u p),
u u u u ŋ d h l [papanjil] 'grow dumb' ~ Celt. bunne [< IE *b[]dh-(bh)],
u k ŋ k l [pe[]l] 'dig out' ~ Celt. belach (< IE *bel),
u h u ŋ [pind] 'strong' ~ Celt. bunne [< IE *bhendh (bh)],
u ŋ u p u l [p[ak] 'bubble' ~ Celt. bolach (< IE *bul),
u n l n l k l [polokel] 'peel' ~ Celt. lomm (< IE *lob),
u n l (ŋ) g [pu()c^c] 'vulva' ~ Celt. ball [< IE *bul-sk'],
g k p [gr] 'warm' ~ Celt. gor (< IE *g²her),
g h u , g u g k l [h, [l]] 'wipe off' ~ Celt. gonim (< IE *g²hen-ye),
n n l u q u (?) [ŋgn] 'nostril' ~ Celt. srōn (< IE *srungh),
u u (u u u , u n j ŋ , u u u u u h l) [sa (ays, soyn, ast, awasik)] 'this' ~
 Celt. cē (< IE *k'o),
u u ŋ [san] 'nurseling' ~ Celt. sine (< IE *ps[]),
u u ŋ ŋ n l ŋ (?) [sandu[] 'stairs' ~ Celt. scendim (< IE *sqand + *n l ŋ*),
u k p , u h p k l [sēr] 'love' ~ Celt. cōim (< IE *k'ei-ro),
u h p u n [sirt] 'heart' ~ Celt. cride (< IE *k'ērdi),
u l -u p [sl-ak^c] 'pointer' ~ Celt. cuil (< IE *k'ul+u p),
u n p [sor] 'hole' ~ Celt. cūa (< IE *k'ovro),
u n l ŋ , u ŋ u ŋ h l (u h ŋ , u u ŋ) [sun.snani (sin, san)] 'nourish' ~ Celt.
 sine (< IE *psen, *pson, *ps[]),
u n l p (u l n l p) [sur (slur)] 'sharp' ~ Celt. cath (< IE *k' []ro),
u n l p p (u u n h l) [surb (sp[]k)] 'holy' ~ Celt. cuanna (< IE *k'ubhro),

u yuwn ú wy [spa^hal] ‘threatening’ ~ Celt. seir (< IE *sp^h),
u unuú wy [stanal] ‘receive’ ~ Celt. cono-snaim (< IE *stā+ú),
u un^h η δ t l [ste^hel] ‘create’ ~ Celt. tailc (< IE *stel+δ),
u un^h ú p [stink^c] ‘breast’ ~ Celt. sine (< IE *pstēn),
ú t g [vec^c] ‘ix’ ~ Celt. sé (< IE *k’swek’s),
unwy [tal] ‘give’ ~ Celt. dān (< IE *d^h d^h),
unuu ú [tasn] ‘ten’ ~ Celt. deich (< IE *dék’^h),
unwp q wy [targal] ‘spoon’ ~ Celt. drochta (< IE *d^hwa+l),
un^h u wú t l [tesanel] ‘see’ ~ Celt. derc (< IE *derk’-),
unú t l [tewel] ‘last’ ~ Celt. doe (< IE *dew^h),
un^h q [tiz] ‘tick’ ~ Celt. dega (< IE *dig’h),
unn l y wy [tokal] ‘sustain’ ~ Celt. doe (< IE *dow^hko),
unn n ú [to^h] ‘pestle’ ~ Celt. drochta (< IE *doru),
unp unn l ú g [trtun^h] ‘lamentation’ ~ Celt. dord (< IE *d^hrd-),
g (?) [c^c] (Prep.) ‘to’ ~ Celt. ad (< IE *ad-sk’),
g t l n l l (g t η) [c^celul (c^ce^h)] ‘tear, rend’ ~ Celt. scailt (< IE *sk’el),
g h l [c^ciw] ‘cornice’ ~ Celt. c^hil (< IE *sk’éwo),
ú wy δ wy ú [p^hayca^h] ‘spleen’ ~ Celt. selg [< IE *sphelg’h^h(?)],
p wp [k^car] ‘stone’ ~ Celt. carn (< IE *kar),
p wp p [k^carb] ‘asp(ic)’ ~ Celt. cerb [< IE *(s)k^h],
p t p t l (p n p t l) [k^cerel (k^corel)] ‘scrape’ ~ Celt. scaraim [< IE
*(s)qer],
p t p p t l , p t p δ t l [k^cert^cel, k^cer^cel] ‘skin, scratch’ ~ Celt. scrissid [< IE
*(s)qer +p, δ],
p h l [k^ciw] ‘cornice’ ~ Celt. cūil (< IE *sk’éwo),
p n j p [k^coyr] ‘sister’ ~ Celt. siur (< IE *swésōr),

p n l ú (p n l ú p) [k^cun (k^cunk^c)] ‘temple’ ~ Celt. súan (< IE *swopno),
p u wú [k^csan] ‘twenty’ ~ Celt. fiche (< IE *wīk^hti),
o ŋ [awd] ‘shoe’ ~ Celt. fuan (?) (< IE *eu-dh),
o p̃ [awt^c] ‘put, get on’ ~ Celt. fuan (?) (< IE *ew-ti),
o δ (wú t l) (w l δ wú t l) [awc(anel), awcanel] ‘perfume, anoint’ ~
 Celt. imb (< IE *ǵ²),

o á [awj] ‘snake’ ~ Celt. -ung (< IE *ang²hi > ang^hhi):

b) Armenian with Middle Irlandian / Irish (14 words).

ḡuŋ á ú [daŋh] ‘mint’ ~ MIrl. deil (< IE *dhŋ),
ŋ t ŋ l h l [dedewil] ‘sway, waver’ ~ MIrl. dumacha (< IE *dheu),
ŋ t ŋ (ŋ t ŋ p, ŋ t ŋ h ú, ŋ t ŋ á, ŋ t ŋ á wú) [deŋ (deŋB, deŋh, deŋ
 deŋan)] ‘medicine’ ~ MIrl. deil (< IE *dhel),

t l, t l ú [ek, ekn] ‘come’ ~ MIrl. béim (< IE *g²ā, g²em),

t p t p w l [ereral] ‘sway, waver’ ~ MIrl. tarrach (< IE *tres),

p̃ t ŋ h [t^ceŋ] ‘heap, pile’ ~ MIrl. teile (< IE *tel),

p̃ t p̃ t l [t^cek^cel] ‘incline’ ~ MIrl. tal (< IE *tek²),

p̃ n l ú p̃ [t^cumb] ‘hill, hillock’ ~ MIrl. tomm (< IE *tum),

l w l [lal] ‘cry’ ~ MIrl. lēn (< IE *plā),

ú n l p, ú n l p á [mur, murŋ] ‘soot’ ~ MIrl. mūr (< IE *mutro),

g w y u t l [c^caytel] ‘splash’ ~ MIrl. ceird (< IE *sk^cat),

ψw y l (ψw ŋ ψw ŋ t l, ψn ŋ ψn ŋ t l) [p^cayl (p^caŋ^caŋ, p^coŋ^coŋ)]
 ‘lustre’ ~ MIrl. lainn (< IE *sphel, *phel),

p̃ w l n p [k^cakor] ‘dry dung’ ~ MIrl. cace (< IE *kakka-),

p̃ w p̃ [k^cak^c] ‘exstremment’ ~ MIrl. cace (< IE *kakka)²⁹.

²⁹ MIrl. form is correctable according to the form brought for *p̃w l n p* [k^cakor] ‘dry dung’: MIrl. cacc not - cace. Cf. *H. Acharyan*, 1979, p. 539 and 567.

c) Armenian with Cymric (48 words).

Uu unη [ast] ‘star’ ~ Cymr. seren (< IE *ster, stel),

uṛ q uḥ uunḥ l , *uṛ q (uḥ η)* [argahatil. arg(=and)] ‘fell sorry (for)’ ~ Cymr. arffed (< IE*arq²)³⁰,

p uṛ ḥ uḥ (*p uṛ ḍ*, *p uṛ ḍ p*, *p ḥ p ḍ*) [ba ḥal (barj, barjr, berj)] ‘lift, raise’ ~ Cymr. bry (< IE *bhḡh),

p l n l p [blur] ‘hill, knoll’ ~ Cymr. bal (< IE *bhōl+n l p),

p n p p (n p) [borb(ok^c)] ‘bright’ ~ Cymr.. berwi (< IE *bho-bhr-o),

q uṛ n l ḥ [garun] ‘spring’ ~ Cymr. guiannuin (< IE*ves),

q ḥ η (ḥ g ḥ ḣ) [geḥec^cik] ‘beautiful’ ~ Cymr. gweled (< IE*vel),

q ḥ η ḥ ḥ [geḥmn] ‘wool’ ~ Cymr.. gwlan (< IE *velm),

q ḥ l , *q l n p* [gil, glor] ‘roll’ ~ Cymr. olwyn (< IE *wēl),

ḥ η ḥ (ḥ ḣ) [eḥ(ik)] ‘fallow-deer, hind’ ~ Cymr. elain (< IE *élno),

ḥ p ḣ uḥ [erkan] ‘mill-stone’ ~ Cymr. breuan (< IE *g²rāwanā),

p ḥ p uḥ uḥ [ḥt^canam] ‘move’ ~ Cymr. hynt (< IE *senth),

p uṛ uḥ u (?) [t^carax] ‘pus’ ~ Cymr. trwnc (< IE *tḥ-),

p uḥ [t^caw] ‘thick’ ~ Cymr. tyfu (< IE *tḥw),

p ḥ p (*p ḥ p ḥ p*, *p ḥ p p*, *p ḥ p ḥ*) [t^cer (ḥt^cer, t^cert^c, t^ceri)] ‘basil’ ~

Cymr. atar (< IE *pter),

l ḥ p p [lirb] ‘impudent’ ~ Cymr. llyfr (< IE *slibr),

l n l ḥ [luc] ‘yoke, harness’ ~ Cymr. iau (< IE *yug^o),

uḥ η ḥ , *l uḥ p 2* [piḥ, lpirš] ‘foul, impertinent’ ~ Cymr. llyfr (< IE *slibr),

ḥ ḥ o uḥ [cnawt] ‘jaw’ ~ Cymr. gen (< IE *g^oen),

³⁰ In the list they are separate by number, general by one form of proto-language.

kytpr, kynlp (puyktp) [ker, kur (hker)] ‘food, meal’ ~ Cymr. breuad (<IE *g²er),

kyknluy [kɪnk] ‘crane’ ~ Cymr. garan (< IE *gurōng),

hhū [hin] ‘old’ ~ Cymr. hēn (< IE *seno),

uwunū [matn] ‘finger’ ~ Cymr. maut (< IE. *māt),

uwph [mari] ‘family bird’ ~ Cymr. merch (< IE *m^orī),

uktŋp (uktŋnl) [meɪ] ‘honey, bee’ ~ Cymr. mel (< IE *mel),

nŋū [oɪ] ‘vertebra’ ~ Cymr. elin (< IE *olen),

nŋɔ [oɪ] ‘whole’ ~ Cymr. holl (< IE *olyo),

nuyp [oskr] ‘bone’ ~ Cymr. ascorn (< IE *ostw-er),

npnɔw (?) [oroɪ] ‘uminate’ ~ Cymr. rhathu (< IE *rod),

nllyū [uln] ‘neck’ ~ Cymr. elin (< IE *ōlen),

nlutl [utel] ‘eat’ Cymr. esu (< IE *ōd),

nlp (nlpkyū, nlpkp, hūy-nlp) [ur (uremn, urek^c, han-ur)] ‘where’ ~ Cymr. cwi (< IE *k²u+p),

ynlun [put] ‘spot, speck’ ~ Cymr. bothell (< IE *bud),

yunnly [ptuk] ‘nipple, sprout’ ~ Cymr. bothell [< IE *bud],

ɔwūp (ɔw-ū-p) [ɪnk^c] ‘effort’ ~ Cymr. iās (< IE *yɪū),

uwq [sag] ‘goose’ ~ Cymr. cuan (< IE *k’awā),

ukunlp [skesur] ‘mother-in-law’ ~ Cymr. chwegr (< IE *k’wek’urā),

ukn [teɪ] ‘cutis, shroud’ ~ Cymr. darn (< IE *der-s),

uhl (uhl) [tiw (ti)] ‘daytime’ ~ Cymr. diw (< IE *diw),

unpuf [tram] ‘strong’ ~ Cymr. dūr (<IE *dru-rā-mo),

gwhu [c^cax] ‘firewood’ ~ Cymr. cainc (< IE *sk’k^ho),

ukŋly [p^ceɪk] ‘fold’ ~ Cymr. fflochen (< IE *sphelg),

ynj p [p^coyt^c] ‘cares’ ~ Cymr. ffwdan (< IE *speut),

p wŋ t l [k^caŋl] ‘pick, pluck’ ~ Cymr. chwalu (< IE *qŋ),
p h p unŋ [k^cirtn] ‘sweat’ ~ Cymr. chwys (< IE *swidro),
p n l p (p p p wŋ p, p p p n l h l, p p n l h l) [k^cuk^c, k^crk^cank^c, k^cŋk^cuil,
k^ck^cuil] ‘wail (laughter; moan)’ ~ Cymr. cwyn (< IE *kŋ),
o q ŋ t l, o q n l un [awgnel, awgut] ‘help; use’ ~ Cymr. awyr (< IE *auw),
o ŋ [awd] ‘weater, manner’ ~ Cymr. auhel (< IE *aw-dho):

d) Armenian with Cornish (3 words).

F n p t ŋ h [boreni] ‘hyena’ ~ Corn. bofer (< IE *bhero, bhoro),
q t ŋ d [geŋ] ‘longing’ ~ Corn. guell (< IE *vel-),
q t p wŋ [geran] ‘log’ ~ Corn. guern (< IE *verŋhā):

e) Armenian with Breton (13 words).

Uu t ŋ ŋ [aseŋ] ‘needle’ ~ Bret. ebil (< IE *ak^lŋ),
wŋ unuu n l p, wŋ unu u p [artasuk^c, artawsr] ‘tear’ ~ Bret. dacrou (< IE
*drak^lru),

p p p n l p [t^crt^cur] ‘larva’ ~ Bret. kontron (< IE *tŋ),

p p h p (?) [t^crik^c] ‘dung’ ~ Bret. stroñk (< IE *tēr-),

h u ŋ ŋ (h u ŋ d, h u ŋ q) [xand (xanj, xaz)] ‘jealousy’ ~ Bret. condud (< IE
*khŋd-),

h t p l (?) [herk] ‘ploughing’ ~ Bret. rec (< IE *perg),

h h ŋ q [hing] ‘five’ ~ Bret. pemp (< IE *penk²e),

h n j (w l ŋ w ŋ) [hoyakap] ‘splendid’ ~ Bret. ozech (< IE *poti)³¹,

u w d ŋ n l l [macnul] ‘get stronger’ ~ Bret. meza (< IE *mag^l),

u w p [sar] ‘top; mountain’ ~ Bret. kern (< IE *k^lŋ),

u h ŋ u, u h l [tiŋ, til] ‘silt’ ~ Bret. staot (< IE *stēl),

u n ŋ, u n ŋ n l p [toŋ toŋk^c] ‘line’ ~ Bret. staot (< IE *stol),

³¹See H.Acharyan, op. cit., p. 80 (footnote):

g h u n, g u n k l [c^oit, c^otel] ‘fragment’ ~ Bret. *skeja* (< IE *sk'id):

f) Armenian with Gaulish(6 words).

᠒ú k l (p ú u n h p) [dnel, 𐌆htir] ‘put down’ ~ Gaul. *dede* (< IE *dhē),

k l u ũ k l (k l n l q u l q, k l n l ũ ŋ ũ) [elanel (eluzak, elundn)] ‘come; robber; knob’ ~ Gaul. *el* (< IE *el-),

k p h [eri] ‘nipple’ ~ Gaul. *are-* (< IE *pri),

u ų p -h [mayri] ‘cedar’ ~ Gaul. *materis* (< IE *māter),

u l k p, u l k p u ų [ver. veray] ‘upside, on’ ~ Gaul. *ver* (< IE *uper),

u n k ŋ, k u n ŋ [te𐌆et𐌆] ‘place’ ~ Gaul. *sedlon* (< IE *sedlo):

g) Armenian with Gaelic (languages) (1 word).

l n p g [lorc^o] ‘spasm’ ~ Gael. *loirc* (< IE *lord-sk'o).

6. In the “Dictionary of Armenian Word-Roots” the parallels of Celtic languages are more than it is presented in this list, as well as for one form of this or that language we find forms of several languages: cf. *g k l n l l (g k ŋ)* [c^oelul (c^oe𐌆)] ~ Celt. *scailt* (< IE * sk'el) [in List], Irl. *scailim* ‘divide; dispers’, *scailt* ‘crack’, Cymr. *chwalu*, Corn. *scullye* ‘dispers’ [in Vocabulary] etc.

Afterwards, Acharyan the mentioned 343 (?) isoglosses divides into 22 thematic groups, moreover in one-two cases (animal names, agricultural name groups) he separates also sub-groups: Nevertheless it can't be considered complete and exhaustive, because:

1) relatively greater number of roots without more detailed grouping are brought in the 21th group as "words of everyday life", which, we assume, has a need of more details, which is quite possible;

2) 100 from the presented 343 presuppose Armenian-Celtic isoglosses;

3) about 70 words were totally left out from thematic groups.

Let's mention particularly the following ones:

1. Nature and natural phenomena: *uwuy* [amp], *uwuyprny* [amprop], *wún n l ún* [andund]³², *wu unq* [ast], *p wyl* [bal], *p l n l p* [blur], *q k un* [get], *p wún p wún wyl*) [t^can, t^canal], *l n j u* [loys], *h n n u* [ho], *q k p* [lér], *u wpr* [sar], *unh n u* [ti], *o n* [awd].

2. Man and parts of members of man: *wyl hp* [alik^c], *wyl wún q* [akan], *wy un* [ayt], *wuwuw* [atamn], *wpr unuu n l p* [artasuk^c], *p k p wún* [beran], *p n l un* [but], *k n n l ún q ún* [e], *k p k u* [eres], *l k q n l* [lezu], *ð n l ún q ún* (*ð n l ún p*) [cungn, cunr], *uwunú* [matn], *u hu* [mis], *u o p n l p* [mawruk^c], *n l n p* (*n l n q*) [olok^c, olog], *n n ú* [o], *n u q p* [oskr], *n unú* [otn], *n p n u wyl ún* [orovayn], *n l l ún* [uln], *n l ún q ún* [unkn], *wy wyl wpr* [palar], *wpr n l un* [put], *wpr n l q* [ptuk], *n n l ún q ún* [e] (?), *u hp un* [sirt], *u unh ún p* [stink^c], *uwyl ð wyl ún* [p^cayca], *p hp unú* [k^cirtn] etc.

3. Illness and adjaced names: *l n p g* [lorc^c], *h n j l* [xoyl], *p wpr wyl* [t^carax] (?), *j n h* [y].

4. Animals domestic and wild; reptiles: *wy ð* [ayc], *wún h ð* [anic], *wpr h l ð* [a], *wpr q* [ar], *wpr wyl wyl* [ak^ca], *p n p k ún h* [boreni], *q wy l* [gayl], *k q ún* [ezn], *k n ún (h q)* [e], *k q* [k], *p p p n l p* [t^crt^cur], *l n l u wún* [lusan], *q n u* [kov], *q n n l ún q* [k], *h wyl* [haw], *u wpr h* [mari], *u p q h l ún* [mr], *q n l ún* [šun], *n l p n l p* [urur], *u wq* [sag], *unh q* [tiz], *p wpr p* [k^carb], *o á* [awj].

5. Family: *k n p wy p* [eBayr], *q h ún* [kin], *h wy p* [hayr], *h wpr u ún* [harsn], *h wyl* [haw], *n p n h* [ordi], *u q k u n l p* [skesur], *p n j p* [k^coyr].

6. Agriculture: *wy q h* [aygi], *wpr n q wún k l* (*wpr n l*) [aoganel, a], *wpr o p* [arawr], *p wh// p wpr h* [bah, barh], *p hp* [bir], *p n n* (*p n n q*) [bo], *bo*, *n wyl wpr// n wyl n l q ún* [dalar, dalukn], *p n j u* [boys], *q k n á* [ge] ‘ivy’, *n wyl á ún* [da], *n k n* (*n k n p*, *n k n h ún* etc.) [de, de, de], *n k q*

³² The etymology of this word is nor accepted, thus it mustn't be included in the list of isoglosses.

[dɔ̃], ɸtɪh [t^ceɪ], h u g h [hacⁱ], h t p l [herk](?), u w y p h [mayri], u n p t u h [moreni], g w h u [c^cax].

7. Cattle-breeding: q t η u [geɪmn], η h t l [diel], ɸ p h p [t^crik^c] (?), l n j // l n l [koy, ku], h n u h l [hoviw], n p d [orj], n p n d w l [oroɔ̃al] (?), p w l n p [k^cakor].

8. Workmanship: u u t η u [aseɪ], η n l p q u [durgn], t p l y u [erkan], l w p ɸ [kart^c], u t η l [p^ceɪk], p t p ɸ t l [k^cert^cel].

9. Building: u n u q u u n [aɔ̃agast], u n u u u w η [aɔ̃astaɔ̃], u u u w η d [ataɔ̃], q t p u [geran], η n l n u [duɪ], h n j (w l y u y) [hoyakap], u u u η n l η [sanduɔ̃] (?), g h l [c^ciw], p h l [k^ciw].

10. Clothe and adornment: u q u u h l [aganil], o η [od] ('shoe'), o ɸ [ot^c], o d u u t l [ocanel].

11. Food and Drink: u η u u d [aɔ̃anj], η w l // η w y l [dal, dayl], η n u [don], l t p // l n l p [ker, kur], l n p l n u n [korkot] (?), u t η p (u t η n l) [meɪ, meɪ], n l u t l [utel].

12. Daily (present) household: l n q u u w l [loganal], l n j g (l n l g u u t l) [loyc^c, luc^canel], l n l u u w l [luanal], h n l u [hum], u n l p (u n l p d, u p n l p, u p p h l) [mur, murɔ̃ mrur, mrrik], u n l p l (u p l t l) [murk, mrkel], u p n j p [nk^coyr], u w p q w l [targal], u n n u [torn].

13. Number and measure: t p t u n l u [eresun], t p t p [erek^c], t p l t l (l p l h u) [erkew, krkin], t o ɸ u [eawt^cn], h u u [inn], h h u q [hing], u h (u t u, u h w y u, u h u t u p, u h l u) [mi, mɔ̃h, miayn, mimeank^c], j h u n l u [yisun], j n l n u l [yolov], n l ɸ [ut^c], s n p p [ɔ̃ork^c], u t g [vec^c], u u u u [tasn], p u u u [k^csan].

14. Metals and mine ("minerals"): w p d w ɸ [arcat^c], p w p [k^car].

15. Movement: *ւոն ւոյ ւսւ տ* [aṽagast], *ն ւու* [naw]³³.

16. Time, place: *ււլ* (*ււլ ի կ*) [am, amik], *ււլ ի ս* [amis], *ւսնէ ւն* [atean], *գ ար ռ լ ն* [garun], *գ ի շ է թ* [gišer], *հ է ռ ի* [heṽ], *հ է թ ռ լ* [heru], *ճ լ է ռ ն* [jmeṽn], *յ ւսնալ* [yatak], *ս լ ւք* [slak^c], *տի լ* (*տի*) [tiw, ti].

17. Pronouns, conjunctions and others: *ււլ է ն* [amṽn], *այ լ* (*ւոյ ւու ւոյ*) [ayl, aṽawaṽ], *ւոն* [aṽ (Prep.)], *դ ւ* (*ւոյ դ, դ ռ յ ն, ւու ւոյ ի կ*) [da, ayd, doyn, awadik], *դ ռ լ* [du], *է լ // է լ ս* [ew, ews], *ի* (*ի ք, ի ն ջ, հ ի, ի թ ւու, ի լ ն, գ ի, ի թ*) [i, ik^c, inṽ, hi, iraw, imn, zi, ir], *ի* [i] (Prep.), *ի լ թ* [iwr], *ն // ն լ* (*ն լ ն, ն թ, ն ք*) [w, ov, omn, or, ok^c], *ն լ թ* (*ն լ թ է լ ն, ն լ թ է ք, հ ւն - ն լ թ*) [ur, uremn, urek^c, hanur], *ս ւ* (*ւոյ ս, ս ռ յ ն, ւս տ, ւու ւս ի կ*) [sa, ays, soyn, at, awasik], *ց* [c^c](?) (Prep.).

The list compiled by Acharyan was significantly corrected and replenished by his followers connected with both form plan [the amount of roots, transcription, the separation of the word components (root, adjective, affix, etc.) etc.], and content plan (pointing the meaning and function of root components, etc.). These will be discussed in our further works.

Վ. Գ. Համբարձումյան

ՀԱՅԵՐԵՆԸ ԵՎ ԿԵԼՏԱԿԱՆ ԼԵԶՈՒՆԵՐԸ

(Հարցի քննարկումը Հ.Աճառյանի աշխատություններում)

Հնդեվրոպական լեզուների ուսումնասիրության մեջ ավանդաբար առանձնացվում է իտալակելտական մերձավորությունը (*Meillet*, 1933, էջ 96-98): Հետագայում խոսվում է մի կողմից՝ արիահունահայկական, իսկ

³³ In the list *ւոնուստ* [aṽagast] ‘sail’, ‘nuptial bed’ is presented also in another semantic (thematic) group showing buildings, and this is not the only case. *H. Acharyan. op. cit., pp. 108-112.*

մյուս կողմից՝ իտալակելտաիլլիրական բառային խմբակցության մասին (Гамкрелидзе-Иванов, 1984, էջ 393-398. հմմտ. А. Рона-Таш, 1990, 12, էջ 26-37):

Հայերենի առումով, կարծում ենք, ներկայումս կարևոր է հայկելտական առնչությունների ուսումնասիրությունը: Եվ այդ նպատակով սույն հոդվածում անդրադառնում ենք Աճառյանի աշխատանքներում հարցի քննությանը՝ իբրև սկիզբ ընդհանուր խնդրի ուսումնասիրության, որին ձեռնամուխ ենք եղել վերջին տարիներին և սկսել հանդես գալ գիտական հրապարակումով (*Համբարձումյան*, 2016, 1-2, էջ 15-22):

Տեղի սղության պատճառով չենք բերում զուգաբանությունների մասն ամբողջությամբ, առավել ևս՝ նույնությամբ, այսինքն՝ այն վերականգնումներով և նշանակումներով, որ ժամանակին տալիս է հեղինակը՝ ելնելով թե՛ ընդհանուր նախաձևի և թե՛ առանձին (տարբերակված) լեզուների համար գործադրվող մեթոդիկայի սկզբունքներից. բացառում ենք արմատի կրկնությամբ պայմանավորված կելտականի նույնությունը (*Աճառյան*, 1940, էջ 34-8):

Զուգաբանությունները ցանկում մեծ մասամբ ունեն *կելտական* (= *կելտերեն*), մասամբ՝ նույն ճյուղի մյուս լեզուներ (*բրետոներեն*, *միջին իռլանդերեն* և այլն) նշումը, այն է՝ հիմնականում բերվում են կելտերենի սվյալները:

Այսպես, ցանկում բերվում է հայ-կելտական 344 զուգաբանություն, այն է՝ ցեղակից լեզուների զուգաբանությունների ընդհանուր թվի կեսից շատ քիչ (28-ով) պակաս: Եվ ըստ այսմ՝

1) հայ-հինիռլանդական (= հին իռլանդերեն) (259 բառ). հմմտ. *ազանիլ* «հազնվել» ~ կ է լ տ. fuan (?) (< IE *év□ *ón□), *ալիք* «մ ազ ,

վար u » ~ կ ե լ տ. *līath* (< IE *p^hl̥s), *ածնլ (յածել)* «բ ե ր ե լ » ~ կ ե լ տ. -aig (< IE *ag'□) և այ լ ն ,

2) հայ-միջինիռլանդական (= միջին իռլանդերեն) (14 բառ). հմմտ. *դաղան* «դ աղ ձ » ~ միռլ. (< IE *dh^h□), *դեղնիլ* «ե ր ե ր ալ , 2 ար ժ վ ե լ » ~ միռլ. *dumacha* (< IE *dheu) և այ լ ն ,

3) հայ-կիմրական (= կիմրերեն) (48 բառ). հմմտ. *աստղ* «աս տղ » ~ Cimir. *seren* (< IE *ster, stel), *արգահատիլ*, *արգ(անդ)* «խղ ճ ալ , կ ար ե կ ց ե լ . զ ալ ալ ստո լ ն » ~ Cimir. *arfed* (< IE*arq²) և այ լ ն ,

4) հայ-կոռնական (= կոռներեն) (3 բառ). հմմտ. *բորենի* «բ ո ր ե ն ի » ~ կոռն. *bofer* (< IE *bhero, bhorō), *զնդ* «բ ո լ ո ն ց ան կ ո լ թ յ ո լ ն » ~ կոռն. *guell* (< IE *vel-) և այ լ ն ,

5) հայ-բրետոնական (= բրետոներեն) (13 բառ). հմմտ. *ասեղն* «աս ե ղ » ~ բրետ. *ebil* (< IE *ak'□), *արտասուք*, *արտուր* «ար ց ո լ ն ք , ար տո ո ւ ք » ~ բ ո ե տ. *dacrou* (< IE *drak'ru) և այ լ ն ,

6) հայ-գալական (= գալերեն) (6 բառ). հմմտ. *դնել (ընտիր)* «դ ն ե լ » ~ գալլ. *dede* (< IE *dhē), *ելանել (ելուզակ, էլունդն)* «վ ե ր կ ե ն ալ . ար 2 ալ ե լ , ե լ ո լ զ ա կ » ~ գալլ. *el* (< IE *el-) և այ լ ն ,

7) հայ-գաելական (= գաելերեն) (1 բառ). հմմտ. *լորց* «ջ ղ ա ձ գ ո լ թ յ ո լ ն » ~ գաել. *loirc* (< IE *lord-sk'o):

Գ. Ջահուկյանի և մեր աշխատանքների տվյալները ցույց են տալիս, որ այդ վիճակագրությունը, այնուամենայնիվ, վերահաշվարկելի է:

В. Г. Амбарцумян

АРМЯНСКИЙ И КЕЛЬТСКИЕ ЯЗЫКИ

(Обсуждение проблемы в трудах Р. Ачаряна)

В исследованиях индоевропейских языков традиционно выделяется итало-кельтская близость (Meillet, 1933, сс. 96-98). Далее проводятся данные, с одной стороны об арийско-греческо-армянской, с другой стороны – итало-кельтско-иллирийской близости (*Гамкрелидзе-Иванов*, 1984, с. 393-398; ср. *А. Рона-Таш*, 1990, 12, с. 26-37).

Относительно армянского языка, как нам кажется, в настоящее время имеет важное значение исследование армянско-кельтских совпадений, т. е. армянско-кельтских параллелей.

С этой целью в статье, прежде всего обращаем наше внимание на изучение проблемы в трудах Р. Ачаряна, поскольку им было впервые затронута данная проблема (ср. *Амбарцумян*, 2016, 1-2, сс. 15-22, на арм. яз.):

В статье дается лишь часть изоглоссов, тем не менее не с такой реконструкцией и нотацией, которые в свое время имели место в трудах Ачаряна, а исходя из новых принципов методики выделения и фонетической фиксации как при общей праформы, так и для отдельных языков (*Ачарян*, 1940, с. 34-81, на арм. яз.):

В списке большинство изоглоссов дается под общим названием кельтский, в некоторых случаях даются по названиями других языков этой группы (бретонский, среднеирландский и т. д.), т. е. в основном приводятся данные кельтского языка.

Так, в списке даются 344 изоглоссы, т. е. несколько меньше (28) от половины общего числа изоглоссов родственных языков. Таким образом имеется следующее:

1) арм.-др.-ирл. (= древнеирландский) (259 слов). Ср. арм. *ազանիլ* [aganil] ‘одеваться, одеться’ ~ келт. *fuan* (?) (< и.-е. *évn̥ *óvn̥), арм. *ալիք*

[alik^c] ‘волос; волосы’ ~ келт. līath (< и.-е. *pībs), арм. *ածել* (*յածել*) [asel (yasel)] ‘приносить, принести’ ~ келт. -aig (< и.-е. *ag’□) и т. д.,

2) арм.-ср.-ирл. (= среднеирландский) (14 слов). Ср. арм. *դաճի* [daǰh] ‘мята’ ~ ср.-ирл. deil (< и.-е. *dh□), арм. *դեղնիլ* [dedewil] ‘шататься, колебаться’ ~ ср.-ирл. dumacha (< и.-е. *dheu) и т. д.,

3) арм.-кимр. (= кимрийский) (48 слов). Ср. арм. *աստ* [ast□] ‘star’ ~ кимр. seren (< и.-е. *ster, stel), арм. *արգահատիլ*, *արգ(ան)* [argahatil. arg(and)] ‘жалеть, сочувствовать; утроба’ ~ кимр. arffed (< и.-е. *arq²) и т. д.,

4) арм.-корн. (= корнский) (3 слова). Ср. арм. *բորենի* [boreni] ‘иена’ ~ корн. bofer (< и.-е. *bhero, bhoro), арм. *գնդ* [ge□] ‘бурное желание’ ~ корн. guell (< и.-е. *vel-) и т. д.,

5) арм.-брет. (= бретонский) (13 слов). Ср. арм. *սուղն* [ase□] ‘иголка’ ~ брет. ebil (< и.-е. *ak’l□), арм. *արտասուք*, *արտասր* [artasuk^c, artawsr] ‘слеза, слезы’ ~ брет. dascrou (< IЕ *drak’ru) и т. д.,

6) арм.-галл. (= галльский) (6 слов). Ср. арм. *դնել* (*ընտիր*) [dnel, □tir] ‘класть, положить’ ~ галл. dede (< и.-е. *dhē), арм. *ելանել* (*ելուզակ*, *ելունդ*) [elanel (eluzak, elundn)] ‘вставать; совершить поход; разбойник’ ~ галл. el (< и.-е. *el-) и т. д.,

7) арм.-гаел. (= гаелский) (1 слова). Ср. арм. *լորց* [lorc^c] ‘спазм, спазма’ ~ гаел. loirc (< и.-е. *lord-sk’o):

Данные трудов Г. Б. Джаукяна, а также наше исследование показывают, что эта статистика, в свою очередь, в целом должна быть переучтена.