

Re: Linear A tablet Hagia Triada 95

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From: Franz Gnaedinger (*frgn_at_bluemail.ch*)

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"Peter T. Daniels" <grammatim@worldnet.att.net> wrote in message news:<4100F06D.4F13@worldnet.att.net>...

> > *The r and l case is not yet closed. Upon leaving the library where*
> > *I type my messages I knew what I should have replied. Here it comes.*
> >
> > *Consider biology. The eye had been "invented" about 17 (seventeen)*
> > *times independently, whereupon each eye evolved further, branching*
> > *off the taxonomic bush. Now if two similar eyes occur at a close*
> > *taxonomic range they have a common origin, but if there is a large*
> > *taxonomix distance between them they are independent biological*
> > *inventions of the same or very similar structures (to put it simply).*
> > *The l and r convergence (whatever the correct biological term may*
> > *be) presumably is the phenotype of a micro-evolutionary genetic*
> > *shift that may well have occured at several places, and seems to*
> > *have occured at least twice, in Syria, and in Japan. Seen through*
> > *the eyes of a taxonomist, the Syrian and Minoan phenotypes must*
> > *in all probability have a common origin, whereas the Japanese*
> > *phenotype represents an independent genetic shift of the same kind.*
> > *(Hope I made myself halfways understandable.)*
>
> *So you think persons of Japanese heritage "can't" distinguish r and l*
> *because there's something unusual about their vocal tract?*
>
> *Perhaps you've never met a Japanese-American. Persons of Japanese*
> *heritage whose native language is English have no trouble with r and l.*

An ex of mine can make the tip of her tongue vibrate as long as she wishes, her mouth open, looks very funny. I envied her, for I absolutely can't. Her l and r are close, mine are very different sounds, and so I assumed that the dwellers of Ebla in around 2300 BC and the Japanese who fixed their languages and scripts might have been especially capable rhotacists, as that friend of mine. Furthermore, the ideas, concepts and laws of evolution and taxonomy also hold in culture, especially when the cultural traditions are understood as epigenetic phenomena in the way of Richard Dawkins.

As I said before, there is only one way to "prove" a decipherment and translation, namely by demonstrating that it leads further and opens a window on the past. Well, the work of Cyrus H. Gordon, Jan Best, Richard Stieglitz, and Walther Hinz does lead further. Here is a new idea, from this morning, just a couple of hours old.

Da-du-ma-ta on Linear A tablet Hagia Triada 95 has to be read and pronounced as Dadumatha (th as in English that). The name of Ebla in 2300 BC was mu-nu-ti-um, which may accordingly have been pronounced munuthium, or perhaps munuzium. The Linear A name on HT 95 is mi-nu-te. If it was pronounced like minuthe there would be a fascinating consequence:

mi-nu-te mi-nu-the minuthe minos Minos

One word glides over in the next one, and mi-nu-te ends up in Minos. And it comes even better: the sign for mi on HT 95 (appearing on both sides) reminds of a bull-head, resembling much the Phoenician sign for aleph, that was derived from the head of a cow or a bull. So the name mi-nu-te for Ebla contains the Bull of Minos.

Ain't that a nice surprise for a rainy Sunday morning?

We still don't know where the Minoans come from. Perhaps from Ebla, 40 km south of Aleppo?

Regards Franz Gnaedinger www.seshat.ch