

Re: what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)

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- *From:* "Franz Gnaedinger" <frgn@xxxxxxxxxxxxx>
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Google company: what is the purpose of a scientific forum if not proposing and testing new ideas and approaches? My present messages concern Magdalenian words, language as it might have been spoken 15,000 years ago, especially in the Guyenne. Traditional paleo-linguistics ponders phonemes. This method has a time horizon of about 10,000 years. I go beyond that level, using a new method of mine: pondering words of three letters; my law of the inverse form (inverses are directly related to each other), my law of permutations (the six permutations of a three-letter word are grouped around the same meme), my law of D-forms compared in S-forms; the physiology involved (what happens when such a word is pronounced?); and the onomatopoeic origin of at least a couple of these hypothetical words. I use the Usenet for proposing, testing and further evolving my method, hence as a research facility. How can a new idea and approach be rated before it is fully developed? The rating facility you installed in the groups rewards those who shoot down new ideas and approaches.

LAD LAS, DAL SAL, DLA SLA, ALD ALS, LDA LSA
to be pronounced with a clicking !L --- words denoting
landscapes, D-forms human zones, comparative
S-forms divine zones, while inverse forms are as
always directly related to each other

!LAD or LAD --- hill, slope; ancient Greek loφος for hill,
English ladder

!LAS or LAS --- mountain; ancient Greek laas for stone,
rock, cliff

DA!L or DAL --- valley; German Tal for valley

SA!L or SAL --- water in the fond of a valley, a river,
swamp. pond, lake, also the sea; ancient Greek salos
for swaying, especially of the sea

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D!LA or DLA ---- flat river bank; ancient Greek delta

S!LA or SLA ---- shine and glitter of water; ancient Greek selas for shine, light, ray, spark

A!LD or ALD ---- steep river bank, high from below, deep from above, and granting a wide view over the river valley; ancient Greek aldaesko for I grow, Latin altus for high, deep, wide

A!LS or ALS ---- shine from above, from the sun, sky, moon, stars; ancient Greek alaes for sun shine at noon

!LDA or LDA ---- deep water; ancient Greek laitma for depth, especially of the sea

!LSA or LSA ---- river in the Underworld, along which the sun horse and moon bull are traversing the earth; ancient Greek Laethae for the fields of forgetting in the Hades, reached by crossing the river Styx

AD!L or ADL ---- hidden; ancient Greek daela for hidden

AS!L or ASL ---- pertaining to the Underworld; ancient Greek aizaelos for irreversible

By the way: Herakles had to traverse the river of the Underworld in a cup, so we may conclude that also the shamans of the Magdalenium, CER AC, were concerned about the Underworld. The arch-shaman CER MAS became Hermaes and was a psychopomp, he guided souls to the Elysium and into the Underworld. The Elysium may be identified with the stars, especially of the Summer Triangle as the heavenly abode of the ruler, and the combined constellations of Sagittarius and Scorpio as heavenly abode of male shamans, Orion as the divine hind-woman in Orion as heavenly abode of female shamans..

Next time: the twelve permutations of D I G and S I G, words of give and take, of human relations, in honor of Claude Lévi-Strauss

Regards Franz Gnaedinger www.seshat.ch

From CER AC to Herakles and Hera, part 5,
lunisolar calendar of Goebekli Tepe

Re: what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)

The lunisolar calendar of Lascaux was based on the practical equivalence of 8 solar years (2921.937 days) and 99 lunations (2923.528 days, difference less than two days).

The Magdalenian lunisolar calendar, a marvellous achievement, gave way to the Azilian lunisolar calendar, for which I found evidence in the temples of Goebekli Tepe (as explained in an earlier series of messages).

The basic idea is the following. Count periods of 30 days. 12 such periods yield 360 days. Add 5 and sometimes 6 days and you obtain a solar year of 365 and occasionally 366 days. Now count continuous periods of 30 days. 63 periods yield 1,890 days and equal 64 lunations. The lunation obtained by means of this relation lasts 29 days 12 hours 45 minutes, actual lunation of 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.9 seconds (modern value from 1989).

This calendar, and variations from it, were used in wide parts of the ancient world, in Mesopotamia, China, Egypt, Crete and the Argolis.

The calendar of ancient Egypt is especially interesting. A month had 30 days. Horus was the celestial falcon, his one eye was the sun, his other eye was the moon. Seth destroyed the moon eye, whereupon Thoth healed it. The restored eye was called The Whole One. It was made up of six parts that had numerical values to them, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{1}{64}$, or simply '2 '4 '8 '16 '32 '64. Add these fractions, and you get a little less than one. So why the whole one? The numbers don't refer to the moon itself, but to a lunation. Multiply a month of 30 days by the series of the Horus eye and you obtain 29 '2 '32 days, or 29 days 12 hours 45 minutes, not even a minute longer than the actual lunation.

In Crete and the Argolis a variation of this lunisolar calendar was given by a rosette of eight petals. One petal stands for a period of 45 days, together 360 days. Add 5 and sometimes 6 days for the small central circle and you get a solar year of 365 and sometimes 366 days, while 21 continuous periods of 45 days yield 945 days and correspond to 32 lunations.

Regards Franz Gnaedinger www.seshat.ch

Re: what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)

From CER AC to Herakles and Hera, part 4,
origin of 'origin'

Yesterday morning I wondered about the origin of gen-
in gene, genetics, Genesis, and pondered the problem
by applying my law of the inverse forms that must be
directly related to each other, and my law of the six
permutations that must be grouped around the same
meme. One hour later I had the answer, and a fairly
surprising one. The six Magdalenian words denote
the moon phases:

GEN --- sickle of the new moon, 3 days or nights
NGE --- waxing moon, 6 days or nights
GNE --- full moon, 9 days or nights
EGN --- waning moon, 6 days or nights
NEG --- sickle of the old moon, 3 days or nights

ENG --- invisible moon, phase when the old moon
bull disappears in a crack of the rock, while a new
moon bull is licked into life by the divine hind CER,
alternately 3 days or nights and 2 days or nights,
yielding a lunation of alternately 30 and 29 days or
nights

This morning I wondered about the origin of the word
origin. May it be a -gen word? What may ORI mean?
So I pondered the six permutations, and within half
an hour I found the relevant meme: the young moon
bull released from the rock like a swallow from her
nest under a roof, ascending the sky like a bird,
following a trajectory resembling a rainbow:

ORI --- horizon; ancient Greek horizon for horizon,
oreinos for mountaneous, horeion for region, land,
border

IRO --- to raise, go, a young moon bull released from
the rock like a swallow leaving her nest under the roof,
gaining the sky like a bird, following a trajectory that
resembles a rainbow; Latin ire for to go, hirunda (French
hirondelle) for swallow, ancient Greek iris for rainbow

RIO --- rocks of the sacred hind CER, wherefrom the
lunar bulls are licked into life (hinds in the Altamira cave);
ancient Greek rhion for mountain top, premontory, foothills

OIR --- place wherefrom a young moon bull raises into
the sky; ancient Greek moira for allotted land, fate

IOR --- exclamation of joy, hurrah; ancient Greek iou

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ROI ——— imagined sound a young lunar bull makes when leaving a crack in a rock like a swallow her nest under the roof and gaining the sky; ancient Greek rhoizeo for I rust, whiz, whistle

The sickle of the new moon is hard to find on the horizon, even for an experienced astronomer, so the O R I words are grouped around the meme of finding the sickle of the young moon, that 'swallow' of a moon, the first hint at a growing moon, begin of a new lunation. The bull was not an animal, but a period of time, a lunation of alternately 30 and 29 days. The sickle of the new moon is hard to find, and the joy to have it found is expressed via the exclamation IOR, ancient Greek iou, English hurrah ...

Now for the origin of the word origin, a combination of ORI for horizon, and GEN for the sickle of the new moon in the first three days, together the origin of a new moon, the begin of a new lunation, and the place where the thin birdlike sickle of a new moon raises from the horizon ...

Next time: the lunisolar calendar of Goebekli Tepe, Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, Crete and the Argolis