

Re: what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)

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- *From:* "Franz Gnaedinger" <frgn@xxxxxxxxxxxxx>
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COR ROC, CRO ORC, RCO OCR ---- young hearts

COR ---- young people, darlings; ancient Greek korae for girl, virgin, young woman, daughter, doll, apple of the eye, koros for young man, son, youthful, vigorous, Latin cor for heart, soul, feeling, courage, reason, insight, individuum, person, cor meum for my heart (my darling)

ROC ---- the way young people behave, in puberty, when falling in love, when quarreling, when fighting over a woman; ancient Greek rochtheo for I rustle, roar, buzz, race, effervesce, rogalos for torn apart (by inner conflicts, then, as in puberty), English ruction (unexplained until now), ruckus, rock and roll, the agitated and pulsating music of my youth (rock in rock and roll may fill a vacant place in the holographic memory of early language, perhaps via a rolling boulder, rock, late Latin roccus for rock)

CRO ---- to beat, knock, a young heart pounding, a quick pulse; ancient Greek krouo for I beat, push, knock, krouros for source, Latin cruo for blood

ORC ---- instinct, impulse, drive, desire, passion, when the heart is beating fast, when young people blush, when the sexual organs swell; ancient Greek orgao for I brim (over), swell, desire vehemently, organon in the sense of organ (in the sense of tool an 'organ' beyond the body)

RCO ---- being active, youthful and passionate activities; ancient Greek rhezo for I do

OCR ---- arousal, easily arousable, keen on; ancient Greek orkioeis for sharp (sharp in English also has the meaning of keen and eager, scharf in German can also mean horny, randy, juicy, hot), okriaomai for getting angry, akros for pointed, sharp, uppermost,

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supreme, excelling.

Regards Franz Gnaedinger www.seshat.ch

GYN NYG, NGY YGN, YNG GNY ---- woman
MAN NAM, MNA ANM, NMA AMN ---- man

Last year I gave GYN for woman, and MHAYN for the right hand. This year I go for the permutations of GYN, while simplifying mhayn to MAN.

GYN ---- woman; ancient Greek gynae for woman

NYG ---- night, time one spends with a woman, when the woman has the say; ancient Greek nyx for night, Nyx was a powerful goddess, alter ego of Gaia, her priestesses gave oracles, Latin niger for black (color of the night, nectar for something sweet (a drink, a fragrance)

NGY ---- pretty and clean; ancient Greek naegateos for clean, splendid, nakae for fleece (a fleece one wears for cloth, or a fleece one sleeps upon)

YGN ---- hygiene; from Greek

YNG ---- a pregnant woman; ancient Greek enegkein for to bear, bring, aorist of phero for I bring, having brought, a woman who has brought a child into the world, then, so GYN may have been a woman in general, but more specifically a bearing woman or a mother

GNY ---- child; ancient Greek gnaesios for legitimate (child), genuine, true (consider the old saying of truth being the child of time)

MAN ---- hand, especially the right hand, pars pro toto for a man; Latin manus for hand, English hand for a helping hand, a worker

NAM ---- name, someone worth being named and remembered by a name; Latin nomen for name

MNA ---- virility; ancient Greek menos for (strong) desire, eagerness, will, purpose, intention, anger, vitality, strength

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ANM ---- to carry out, effect, case, bring about;
ancient Greek anymi anuo with the same meanings

NMA ---- to make rules; ancient Greek nomaion for
custom, usus

AMN ---- to sacrifice; ancient Greek amnion for
the sacrificial bowl

Regards Franz Ganedinger www.seshat.ch

PS. to my previous message: CIL was a provisional
camp in an abri, while KOD was a permanent camp.
The female given name Lucille might come from
LIC CIL, light / luck plus fire of a camp in an abri,
the shine of a fire of a camp in an abri, a pleasant
sight, welcoming a group of returning hunters

LIC CIL, CLI ILC, LCI ICL ---- fire in an abri

Last year I gave LIC for light, luck. Now I had a look
at the permutations and can make it more precise:
LIC was the fire in an abri, a provisional camp used
by a hunting party:

LIC ---- light, luck

CIL ---- fire in a camp, used for cooking, for giving warm,
for warding off animals such as bears, light given by the
fire, the lucky feeling of having a good fire burning; Latin
culina for kitchen, English kiln. Last year I mentioned
French cil for eyelash – we may think of an upshooting
flame sengein the eyelashes (a well-known phenomenon
to those who make camp fires). If also English kill should
come from hypothetical CIL we may think of torches that
were used as weapons: poles of green wood whose
sharpened ends were coated with birch pitch; an array
of flaming spears would have frightened even a cave bear

CLI ---- abri; ancient Greek klisia for hut, tent, shelter,
seat, group of guests, klitus for slope, hill, klino for I bend,
turn, ward off, lean on, sink down, sit or lie down at a table,
perf. to be situated, live, dwell, English cliff

ILC ---- an abri lighted up by camp fires; ancient Greek
aelektor for shining

LCI ---- a site of an abri, land around an abri; ancient Greek
laxis for a lot of land, laxeutos for hewn into stone or rock

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ICL ---- to choose an abri for camping; ancient Greek
eklaesis for choice (another ek-word, then)