

Re: what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)

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Glossary of the new Magdalenian words, part 34

KAL LAK, KLA ALK, AKL LKA ---- Underworld;
in honor of Richard Fester

KAL ---- cavity, cave, the Underworld traversed by the sun horse and moon bull, also the womb of the Goddess (the Egyptian goddess Nut swallowed the evening sun and gave birth to the morning sun – the sun passed through her body), as womb of the Goddess the source of life and regeneration; ancient Greek koilon for cavity (...), German Hoehle for cave, English hill (many caves are found in hills), Latin calor for warmth and heat (consider the warmth in a deep cave), ancient Greek kallos for beautiful (caves are beautiful), Celtic kald and German Quelle for well, Richard Fester mentions the village name of Kallbrunn as evidence for his word Kall: well–fountain, German Huelle for cover, verhuellen for to conceal (hidden caves), English hall German Halle (spacious caves), English call, German Hall for sound, hallen for to sound, resound (a resounding cave)

LAK ---- water in the depth of the Underworld; ancient Greek lakkos for hole, ditch, pond, Latin lacus English lake and loch, German Loch for hole, mentioned by Richard Fester as inverse form of Kall

KLA ---- sound the sun horse and moon bull make when traversing the Underworld; ancient Greek klaggae for sound, singing, noise (...), German Klang for sound, Klappern for the sound hooves make

ALK ---- protection of the sun horse and moon bull in the Underworld, provided by the divine

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snake; ancient Greek alkos for protection

AKL ---- brightness and splendor of the Underworld when traversed and lit up by the sun and moon; ancient Greek aglaia for shine, splendor, beauty, brightness

LKA ---- light of the midsummer sunhorse and of the full moon; ancient Greek lyka-genaes for born out of light (byname of Apollon), lyka-bas for year

How did the positive Underworld KAL turn into the negative hell, German Hoelle? The reason may have been mining for metals, hard work. Ancient Greek chalkos for ore may well be a descendant of KAL. Richard Fester mentions names such as Celtic and Gallia and considers them descendants of his Kall word. The Celts mined metals on a large scale. Why did Julius Caesar conquer Gallia? one of the reasons was the Celtic gold (from a TV documentary).

Regards Franz Gnaedinger www.seshat.ch

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LIC CIL, CLI ILC, LCI ICL ---- fire in an abri; last year I gave LIC for light, luck, this year I went for the permutations

LIC ---- light, luck

CIL ---- fire in a camp, used for cooking, for giving warm, for warding off animals such as bears and wolves, 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 – one may think of an upshooting flame singeing an eyelash. If also English kill should come from CIL we may think of torches that were used as weapons: poles of green wood coated with birch pitch and set on fire – an array of flaming spears would certainly have warded off any animal

CLI ---- abri; ancient Greek klisia for hut, tent, shelter, seat, group of guests, klitius for slope,

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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 alaektor for shining

LCI ---- site of an abri, land around an abri; ancient
Greek laxis for a lot of land

ICL ---- to choose an abri for a provisional camp;
ancient Greek eklaesis for choice

GRA ARG, RGA AGR, GAR RAG ---- rock paintings

GRA ---- a cave with painted walls; ancient Greek
chaeronos for cave, German graben for to dig,
Grab for tomb, vault; ancient Greek graphein
for drawing, painting, graphic

ARG ---- walls and ceilings of a decorated cave,
shining up in the light of oil lamps, representing
the sky; ancient Greek argos for white, shimmering

RGA ---- fissured, craggy, both for the land as hunting
ground and for the walls of a decorated cave as
painting ground; ancient Greek rogos for fissured,
craggy

AGR ---- to catch animals, both in natura, when
hunting them, and metaphorically, when drawing
them; ancient Greek agreeo for I catch, capture

GAR ---- opening, crack, crevice, fissure in rock,
where animals emerge from and disappear into
according to a very ancient belief; ancient Greek
charade for crevice, crack, gorge, river bed,
torrent

RAG ---- shape of an animal, especially the line
of the back, according to André Leroy-Gourhan
the first line when animals were drawn, making
them appear as if by a miracle; ancient Greek
rachos for back, also used for hills and mountains

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COR ROC, CRO ORC, RCO OCR ---- how the young behave

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

ROC ---- the way young people behave, in puberty, when falling in love, when quarreling, when fighting over a woman or a man; ancient Greek rochtheo for I rustle, roar, buzz, race, effervesce, rogalos for torn apart (in puberty, then), English ruction (unexplained until now), ruckus, a rocking boulder, rock and roll, the pulsating music of my youth ...

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

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

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

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

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GYN NYG, NGY YGN, YNG GNY ---- woman; last year I gave GYN for woman, this year I went for the permutations

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

NYG ---- night, time one spends with a woman, when women have the say; ancient Greek nyx for night, Nyx was a powerful goddess, alter ego

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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 a cloth, or a fleece one sleeps upon)

YGN ---- hygiene; form 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 especially a young mother

GNY ---- child; ancient Greek gnaesios for a legitimate child, genuine, true, consider the old saying of truth being the child of time, German Kind for child seems to be a variant of GYN, also English kin, kinship