

Re: what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)

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Glossary of the new Magdalenian words, part 37

CED CES, DEC SEC, CDE CSE, EDC ESC,
DCE DSE, EDC ESC --- giving shelter

CED --- to care for people, inviting them;
ancient Greek kednos for caring, reasonable,
good, honorable, dear

CES --- belt worn by a high ranking person,
especially the ruler of a tribe; ancient Greek
kestos for belt

DEC --- being a decent person, helping others
when they are in need, a life savior; ancient
Greek decus for decency, honor (...), consider
also decorated for honored

SEC --- providing shelter in the safety of a
camp; ancient Greek saekos for enclosure,
Latin securus for safe

CDE --- cooking pit, laid out with leather, filled
with water and food, wamed up with stones
rolled in from a fire; ancient Greek kedos for
cauldron, kettle

CSE --- a wooden bowl filled with food from the
cooking pit, a spit with roasted meat from the
fireplace; ancient Greek kissybion for bowl,
chysis for a heap (plenty of food, then)

EDC --- food, meat; ancient Greek edesma
for food, meat

ESC --- fireplace, people eating round a warming
fire; ancient Greek eschara for hearth, fireplace

DCE --- to welcome guests; ancient Greek

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deiknymi deiknyo for to greet, welcome

SCE ---- inviting someone into the safety of
a camp; ancient Greek skepae for safety

ECD ---- a stranger asking for shelter; ancient
Greek ekτος for outside (here someone standing
outside the camp, a stranger asking for protection)

ECS ---- to save someone; ancient Greek eksozo
for I save

Regards Franz Gnaedinger www.seshat.ch

Glossary of the new Magdalenian words, part 36

NPhO OPhN,NOPh PhON, PhNO ONPh ---- snow

NPhO ---- to snow; ancient Greek neipho

OPhN ---- all of a sudden, first snow, winter comes;
ancient Greek aphno for suddenly, surprisingly

NOPh ---- falling snow, snow storm, plenty of snow;
noph and snow are fairly close, ancient Greek niphos
for snow storm, blizzard, Latin novus for new (the
world appearing new when freshly covered by snow),
novem for nine and November the ninth month, when
usually the first snow falls in Switzerland (more later)

PhON ---- not seeing each other in a snow storm,
calling for each other, staying close together in
order not to get lost, wolves howling, dangerous
when starving, even for humans; ancient Greek
phonos with omega for sound, voice, calling
(people calling each other, wolves howling),
phonos with omicron for mass, lump (people
staying close to each other), phonos phonae
with omicron for murder (wolves are remembered
as murderous animals in fairy tales)

PhNO ---- torches on high poles marking the winter
camp, visible from afar, guiding hunters home;
ancient Greek phanos for torch

ONPh ---- a shining torch, shining snow by day
in the sunlight; ancient Greek aenops for shining,
white

Glossary of the new Magdalenian worts, part 35
(this part should follow CER and permutations,
and be followed by KAL and permutations
– my work is still in the making, you are here
participating in an adventure of the mind)

Cernunnos, Celtic lord of the animals on the
silver cauldron from Gundestrup, Denmark,
wears a stag antler and a torque; with his right
hand he holds another torque, and with his left
hand a snake, whose head, decorated with
the antlers of a ram, is close to his ear, while
the body of the animal performs a loop. The
stag symbolizes the shaman, while the torque
may stay for the trajectory of the sun. Serpent
and ram may be emanations of the divine stag
as protector of the sun horse. Relying on
serpere as origin of serpens, Latin for serpent,
snake, I propose the following words for the
times of the day:

CER PER ——— snake protecting the sun horse
in the later morning; ancient Greek pera for
beyond, serpere as origin of Latin serpens
for serpent, snake

CER REP ——— snake protecting the sun horse
in the afternoon; ancient Greek repo for I bow,
Latin reptilis for reptile

CER PRE ——— snake protecting the rising sun
horse of the early morning; ancient Greek
prepo for I shine, appear, come forth

CER ERP ——— snake protecting the sun horse
in the evening; ancient Greek herpo for I creep,
sneak, herpeton for a creeping animal

CER RPE ——— snake protecting the sun horse
in the zenith, high on the sky at noon; ancient
Greek ripae for cast, swing, flight (...), ripae
ophthalmon for a moment in time

CER EPR ——— snake protecting the sun horse
in the center of the Underworld, when it needs
most help and protection, in the night, at
midnight; ancient Greek eparkeia for help,

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oparkeo for I suffice, remain in force, protect,
help, assist (...), Latin servo for I protect

CER PRE ---- early morning, 4 o' clock on June 21
CER PER ---- later morning, 8 o' clock on June 21
CER RPE ---- mid-day, 12 o' clock
CER REP ---- afternoon, 16 o' clock on June 21
CER ERP ---- evening, 20 o'clock on June 21
CER EPR ---- midnight, 24 / 0 o' clock

The meeting ends of the torque may then
symbolize midnight, when the sun or sun horse,
traversing center of the Underworld, needs most
protection (although the Underworld KAL seems
to have been a good place, as revealed by the
hypothetical word KAL and permutations).

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

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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 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).