

Re: what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)

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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

Regards Franz Gnaedinger www.seshat.ch

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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,
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

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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

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

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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).

Glossary of the new Magdalenian words, part 33

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

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