

Re: Lepanto

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- *From:* "Dusan Vukotic" <dusan.vukotic@xxxxxxxxxx>
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Franz Gnaedinger wrote:

Dusan Vukotic wrote:

The first condition one has to fulfill in order to understand the development of human speech is an ability to understand the internal logic of language. Therefore, semantic and logic are the primary "tools" for discovering the history of the word. Phonetic changes can be used only as an auxiliary method for analyzing those findings achieved by the deep philosophical penetration into the core (center, source, wellspring) of the word flowing. The sun is the center of our world and the core or the self-generating wellspring of human speech. Symbolically, of course. The sun triggered human mind to think about the world in general (god, nature), about other human and about himself alone. However, I think, we have a plenty of time ahead to explain it all, even the most tiniest details.

The sun played a crucial role already in the Paleolithic imagery. According to Marie E.P. König, the sun was symbolized by the horse, for example in the Lascaux cave. Here you are with the composite names I postulated for the Magdalenian sun horse:

CA LAB --- sky (ca) cold (lab), winter sun horse (descending horses at the rear end of the axial gallery of the Lascaux cave)

CA BEL --- sky (ca) warm (bel), spring sun horse (the lovely "Chinese" horses in the axial gallery)

CA BAL --- sky (ca) hot (bal), summer sun horse (red horse in the magnificent rotunda)

CA LAB would have been the origin of the word gallop, while CA BAL became Latin caballum (etymology unclear says my dictionary) Spanish caballo French cheval. In the latter version, CA would have been softened to che pronounced sh(ö), and B to v. Latin Cabillonum, a village or town in France, became Chalon (Chalon-sur-Saône). In this case, Ca was softened to

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Cha pronounced sha, while bi fell away. A similar transformation could have occurred to hypothetical CA BEL and CA BAL -- they could have softened into shel and shal, A and B falling away, and further into hel and hal, which became helios (ancient Greek for sun) and haul (Welsh for sun), while shal could have sharpened again into sol (Latin for sun) and saule (Lithuanian for sun), root of English sun German Sonne.

Etymology is a very slippery terrain and the final conclusions could be made only there where all possible doubts had been removed or cleared out.

A house, a wooded hill and a mountain range can meet on the horizon while being kilometers apart. Words can sound similar while meaning different things – they can meet on the phonetic horizon, so to say, while marking very distant places on the semantic map. To make it even more complex: neighboring mountain tops can consist of different stone, while distant mountains can belong to the same geological layer ...

Would anyone believe me if I said that the following words are closely related and that they had been derived from the same source: Sargon, sunce (sun), sun, sol, sredina (center), srce (heart), sr an (brave), red (order), regno, Rhein, rex/regis, $\hat{A}^3\hat{A}$ (king), rika (roar), re (word), order, sre a (happiness), sru iti (fall down, topple), sretanje (meeting), rod (family), ra anje (birthing), reka (river) etc.? Of course, I know, one can hardly say anything except to wave his hand nervously and reward above question with a negative (sometimes even scornful) response; despite the fact I have been telling the truth.

Sol, sun and sunce belong together. Rhein and reka, perhaps also rika belong together – maybe also raegas and rex, as the early king was the one who controlled the rivers. You say yourself that etymology is a slippery thing. I don't see how you can relate all the above words considering their established etymologies. May I recommend that you study the etymology of those words? Your thinking may then gain depth, you may discover some deep relations and give up spurious ones that are coincidental meetings observed from a single vantage point.

Another example: are there any close relations among Serb. 'ku anstvo / ku enje' (haushold), Gr. $\hat{\iota}^1\hat{\iota}^3\text{-}\frac{1}{2}\mu^1\pm$ (household, family), $\hat{\iota}^-\hat{\iota}^{\hat{A}}$ (house), Eng. hut, Ger. Hütte, Serb.. kut (corner)?

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Here I found Magdalenian KOD for hut, comparative form KOS. Consider for example German Kate with the same meaning as Huette, English hut. Also head belongs to that group of words, as the casing of the brain or mind, and a hat is covering the head. Sanskrit and Irish got many words that are easily recognized as descendants of hypothetical KOD. The comparative form KOS is present in cosmos. KOD and KOS also survived in French château and English castel.

Obviously, you have a quick–piercing mind when you spotted that 'lepenka' was glued as if lips were closed together. In fact, the Serbian 'lepljenje' (gluing) is nothing else but 'ljubljenje' (kissing) and the both of these words were in a close relation to other Serbian words like 'obala' (coast), 'obljuba' (intercourse), 'plivanje' (swimming), 'oblivanje' (suffusing), 'poljubac' (kiss) – geminated BEL syllable.

The lip between the tongue is found as image in Magdalenian art, in my opinion a symbol of desire. Licking the lips is still a sexual signal. I am pleased about ljubljene and Ljubljana.

Regards Franz Gnaedinger

Thanks again, Franz.

I would say I finally met someone whose mind is open to all possible horizons of surprise, a real thinker, a man built of intuition (mother of science) and nicely carved pieces of scientific–critical approach and the most profound logic.

Let us compare these two words: gallop and caballum. Is this conspicuous similarity a product of metatheses? In addition, is there any relation between the English club and Serbian klupa (bench, stool)? What about the words as clew and Serb. klupko (Czech klubko ; syntagms find the clew and odmotati klupko). This shows that etymology is a more serious job than our well–educated lingua scientists could have ever imagined. The problem is how to find the above clew ; i.e. how to find the self generating wellspring of human speech; articulated sound source (Serb. srce heart) hidden in the deepest layers of the ocean of flowing words.

Your CA BAL and CA LAB assumptions are absolutely correct. In fact, the real source of the similar words is GON–BEL an inverted option of Bel–GON (Balcan!!; cf. Serb. oko eye; okno window, pane, mine–shaft; okolina surrounding; okolo around; kolo circle > Gr. helios > Welsh haule).

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Interesting: Serb. kobila mare; akov old Serb measure for liquid; Serb. okov fetter; Lat. aqua (compare fetter > water and okov > aqua; is this a chance resemblance or the most deep philosophical question?). Equus!? Serbian potkov hors shoe (actually pod okov under-hors-shoe). Additionally, Serb. oklop armor, Lat. globus, Serb. glava head.

All these words and the hundreds of others from the basis GON-BEL could and should be precisely arranged ('arranged' is the same word as the Serb. 'ure eno'; Serb. reka / rijeka is rijenje agitation, digging; from the secondary basis RI-GNA / Serb. rignuti to pour out a great amount of liquid; hence the river Rhein also&). The Serbian words sredina center, sre a happiness, sunce sun, srce heart and adjective sre en (arranged) have their common origin in the primary ancient basis SUR-GON.

Serbian 'red' (order), 'ure enje' (system), Lat. regnum, regni, rex...

Regards,
Dusan Vukotic

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