

Re: taras

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- *From:* heliogabalus <forbidden@xxxxxxxxx>
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Franz Gnaedinger wrote:

helioabalus wrote:

Galbus is described as a kind of nut in Plinii Naturalis Historia, 15.90: so did I become the sun's nut?

Sorry, your nickname is not heliogalbus but heliogabalus
– the sun horse, I take it?

galabus i [cf. OIr. gabul, AS. gafeluc, gafol, OHG gabala] A gallows, gibbet. (OED)

I found an etymology that seems uncertain to me:

"This name is derived by the learned from two Syrian words, Ela a God, and Gabal, to form, the forming or plastic god, a proper, and even happy epithet for the sun. Wotton's History of Rome, p. 378 Note: The name of Elagabalus has been disfigured in various ways. Herodian calls him; Lampridius, and the more modern writers, make him Heliogabalus. Dion calls him Elegabalus; but Elegabalus was the true name, as it appears on the medals. (Eckhel. de Doct. num. vet. t. vii. p. 250.) As to its etymology, that which Gibbon adduces is given by Bochart, Chan. ii. 5; but Salmasius, on better grounds. (not. in Lamprid. in Elagab.,) derives the name of Elagabalus from the idol of that god, represented by Herodian and the medals in the form of a mountain, (gibel in Hebrew,) or great stone cut to a point, with marks which represent the sun."

<http://gutenkarte.org/place/731/15332>

I think taras is the original form, taranta looks to me like a genitive

But I read that in Latin:

"We find the root of a noun by taking the ending off the genitive singular. Why the genitive singular, you ask? Because the nominative case is often irregular and features a stem not used by any other form

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of the noun. The genitive singular is the first form in the list that features the root word found in all other forms of the noun. Also, the genitive is a good form to focus on because it also tells us which declension every noun belongs to. So once you learn the genitive form of a noun, it becomes very useful indeed."

If this is true for Latin, why not for Greek?

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