

Re: s->h

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On Feb 16, 2:49 am, "John Atkinson" <johna...@xxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

"Duaan Vukoti " <dusan.vuko...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Can you explain the etymology of the Spanish word 'pasado', but do not tell me only "this word is from Latin, Greek, Gothic, Celtic, Persian, Sanskrit..." etc.

What is the exact basis of the word 'pasado'? What sound changes occurred before that word gained its present form?

Simple questions, are they not?

I hardly can wait to see your "well-known" answer.

You can start breathing again now. Here it is:

Latin "passus" step, pace was verbed in the colloquial language to "passare", to move onward, proceed. It had the regular past participle "passadum". Final "m" was lost by late Latin, geminate consonants including "-ss-" became non-geminate in Iberian Romance some time during the first millenium, and unstressed final "-u" opened to "-o" in early Castillian Spanish.

The Latin noun "passus" comes from Old Latin "padtus" by the regular sound change "-dt-" > "-ss-". That is, "pad-" stretch" with suffix "-t-" denoting verbal action (the stretch of the legs in walking). The verb "pandere", stretch, bend (PP "passus") is cognate. "Pad-" and "pand-" apparently come from PIE "*pandos", bent (as does Old Norse fattr).

Serbian "put", Sanskrit "pantha:s-", Avestan 'pa(n)T-', Greek "patos" and "pontis", Latin "pons", old Irish "a:itt", Armenian "hun", English "find", all come from PIE "*pent-", find one's way -- and are not related to "*pand-", as far as I know. (But IANAL...)

And none of these have anything to do with Serbian prefix "po-" (<*pos)

J.

Re: s->h

Serbian prefix 'po-' shows that you have no idea what really happened to the words you mentioned above. Everyone can thumb through the books or online dictionaries and find the articles about "history" of 'passus'. The basis of the word 'put' is neither *pant- nor *ped- but the primeval syllables BEL-GON (Serbian 'poljana' field, 'pole ina' background /hence 'ledina' turf, 'le a' back, the posterior part of a human/, 'obletanje' going around, 'poletanje' take off, 'pola~enje' setout, depart, take off). I hope now you are able to grasp that Serbian word 'put' came out from 'PLT' (similar to VLK => vuk sound change).

Finally there is a small test of your intelligence: Latin 'platea' ;-))

DV

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