

Re: Venom-spitting from a safe distance – Cybalist cave!

Re: Venom-spitting from a safe distance – Cybalist cave!

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.lang/2007-02/msg02026.html>

- *From:* "Yusuf B Gurse" <ybg@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 27 Feb 2007 10:33:33 -0800
-

On Feb 27, 12:23 am, "Duaan Vukoti " <dusan.vuko...@xxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Feb 27, 12:23 am, "Yusuf B Gurse" <y...@xxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Feb 26, 2:43 pm, "Duaan Vukoti " <dusan.vuko...@xxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Feb 26, 3:17 pm, António Marques <m...@xxxxxx>
wrote:

Duaan Vukoti wrote:

On Feb 25, 8:02 pm,
"Abdullah Konushevcı"
<akonushe...@xxxxxxxx>
wrote:

1.
*dn.g hWa:/*dn.g u:
tongue .
Because for
the first
sequence
we
have talked
thoroughly
in Cybalist,
I like just to

Re: Venom–spitting from a safe distance – Cybalist cave!

repeat that
last
sequence
g hWa:
(Skt jihva:,
av hivza,
Arm lezu,
Gen lezvi:
Old
Lating
dingua, Lat
lingua,
OHD
zunga: OCS
jezy–k&:
Toch A
kántu, Toch
B kántwo
etc.) was
treated like
ghW and
have yilded
Alb h.

Latin 'lingua' can be easily
explained because it comes
from the basis
BEL–GON; i.e. 'li–gon',
PIE *lak– (...)

Don't let the fact that it was originally
'dingua' with an initial
dental (cognate with 'tongue') get in the way.

--
am

laurus : rhodophyta : brethoneg : smalltalk :
stargate

--
Posted via a free Usenet account
from <http://www.teranews.com>

Interesting question, indeed&

I do not think that 'lingua' originated from O.Latin 'dungua'; especially if we know that the word 'lingua' is clearly connected to

Latin 'lingo' (lick).

What really happened here? ;--))

On this example, I would try to demonstrate the way in which similar problems could be treated.

1. Compare Latin 'tingo' (tingere, tinxi, tinctus – moisten, soak,

wet, dip, tinge, dye, stain, imbue) with 'lingo' (lingere, linxi, linctus – lick)

2. Are the words 'tingo' and 'dingua' related or not?

3. Serbian word 'tok' has a few meanings: process, flow, stream,

tide, lapse, tenor; it is connected to the movement of water (river

stream) as well as for the motion (stream) of human thoughts. Serbian

'te enje', 'te i', 'teknuti' (pour, flow, stream), 'taknuti' (touch),

'is–taknuti' (to stress, emphasize)

4. English words 'tell', 'talk' and 'tale' and the Serbian syntagm

"re i (misli) su TEKLE kao reka" (the words /thoughts/ were running as

water /river/).

5. What would you say about Russian B>;>20BL (tolko–vatL interpret)

and its relation with the English 'talk'?

6. I am sure you would be suprised whan I say thatArabicword for

speech sounds almost the same as English 'talk', Russian 'tolkovat'

and Serbian 're i su TEKLE' –Arabic'takallama'; Serb.

'is–takli, –o.

arabictakallama is derivative with a t– prefix so it cannot be related to those words.

–a' (emphasized, put up, accentuated), 'dotaknuti', 'dota i' i.e.,

taknuti, ta i (touch a certain subject; Serb. ta i = Eng. touch). Do

Re: Venom–spitting from a safe distance – Cybalist cave!

you think that all these examples are the results of chance
resemblance? May be it was, as it was in case of Hebrew
words
'lokak' (lick;Arabic'leku') 'lashon' (tongue;Arabic'lisan')...

I think here we have enough elements for one fruitful (not
fruitcake!)
discourse. Would you and could you present your opinion?
Of course,
anyone's constructive discussion is welcome ;-)

DV–

I am not expert inArabicand I suppose you are right here.
Nonetheless, tell me is not possible that 'kalima' (word, talk) was a
contraction from 'takalam' (mu–ta–ka–lim speaker => muta allim
educated; kalima > 'alima; tachayyul imagination /I think from Hin.
'takhaiyul'/; takallafa (take over, assume – kallafa)?

it's not from hindi (it's the other way round), and the examples you
give are dervatives with the ta– prefix.

DV– Hide quoted text –

– Show quoted text –