

Re: Albanian and the Q-Celtic languages

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- *From:* Abdullah Konushevci <akonushevci@xxxxxxxx>
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On Jul 22, 11:53 pm, Darkstar <darkstar...@xxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Jul 22, 5:20 pm, "Richard Wordingham" <jrw0...@xxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

"Darkstar" <darkstar...@xxxxxxxx> wrote in message

DOG
Albanian KJENI (GEN)
Breton KI
Irish GADHAR

PIE *kwon > Gk. *_kuo:n_*, English *_hound_*, Welsh *_ci_*, Sanskrit *_cvan-*,
Armenian *sun* (shibilant), Lithuanian *suo*, Thai *_sunak_*, Latin *_canis_* (?),
Russ/Polish *_suka_* 'bitch', Latvian *_kuna_* 'bitch'.

Hey, only /k-/ instances count here. So again, that leaves us with the
"Kentum" languages which are bound to Western Europe.
Again, this example places Albanian as Greek-Italo-Celtic, but it
doesn't help to distinguish from Greek or Latin, to which I should
agree.

Yes, I know the Thai word is a loanword. However, the Latin form is not
explained – it has been suggested that it is a loanword. Similarly, the
Albanian form is distinctly odd – it's been suggested that is a loan from
Latin.

Oh, loanwords everywhere... The dog has been "invented" long before
agriculture. Even Australian aborigines have dogs. . . what Latin
loanwords in the most basic vocabulary?. . .

Re: Albanian and the Q–Celtic languages

The Latvian word is also odd – Germanic loanword?

The Latvian for "dog" is "sunš", while "kuna" seems to be something different. "Bitch" is a curse in most languages, not a natural word for "dog" (we're talking about basic lexics words only...), so it could be anything (just reminds me of Polish /kurva/ being a German loanword /hure/ which is also k–initial)... forget that.

Albanian qen 'dog' is hard to be a loan from Latin, for intervocalic /n/ would undergo rhotacism in Tosk dialect. Some attempts to claim that /n/ is in final position, so it not undergo rhotacism, are not based, see Gheg laken, Tosk lakër from Greek lakhanon or Gheg moken, Tosk mokër 'millstone' from Greek ma:khana. I think that I have explained it on Cybalist and if I am not wrong, Rasmussen accepts that except *k'won–, as testifies English hound, OE hund, exists also suffixed form *k'wn.–ti, that will explain also Alb qen 'dog' from *kenti and the lack of rhotacism in Tosk dialect with w

0, like in *dhwo:r–a: > Alb derë with w > 0. That palatals followed

by nasals and liquids are treated in PALb as pure velars, we have also other examples *g'nu–nu > glunu > Gegh guni 'knee', Tosk gjuri (for regular dissimilation n – n > l – n, see Aenona, later Elona; Turkish finxhan > Alb filxhan etc.); *g'n.–ti > Illyrian royal name Genti 'king'; *mn.–ti > Alb mend 'mind, brain' as examples for output of syllabic */n./.

Konushevc

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