

Re: Fr/lat/ru tu–vous/tu–vos/BK–2K: etymology ?

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On Sep 24, 10:36 am, Sébastien de Mapias <sgrig...@xxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Hi,
Just a curiosity: in french the first persons of sing. and plur. 'tu'
and
'vous' are peculiarly close to russian 'BK' and '2K': is it a
coincidence ?
What are the etymologies of 'BK' '2K' ?

Thanks.
Seb

In my opinion, Homo erectus, Homo Heidelbergensis
and early Homo sapiens sapiens used humming sounds
in order to mark presence, for example Mm and Nn.
Picture a hunting party walking in a straight line:

H G F E D C B A

A is leading, C, D, E, F, G and H follow. A is looking
ahead, B, D and F observe the left side, C, E and G
observe the right side, and H looks back. They watch
out for game, and for dangerous animals. From time
to time they give a humming signal. If all is well in
the back, H hums; G hears him, and if all is right
on his side, he hums; F hears him, and if all is right
on the side he observes he hums; and so on, until
the humming reaches A. If someone falls out, they
stop and look what happened. And if one of the
hunters makes out a game, or a lion, for example,
he makes himself heard with clicks that won't alarm
the animal but is noticed by the next man in line
and will travel the same way to the leader of the
hunting party here called A.

The Mm survived in French moi as alternative form
of je, and in English me as alternative form of I.
Furthermore, the humming Mm is preserved in the

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possessive pronomen French mon ma English my mine German mein meine meines Italian mio mia and so on, this word is very similar in many many languages. I assume that even Latin homo 'human being' refers to the humming Mm that marked presence in early times, Homo would then be the humming animal ...

The humming Mm would have become MA in the language I call Magdalenian, spoken in the Franco–Cantabrian space 15,000 years ago. MA would have meant I, me, my, mine. Now you can form lateral associations: TA for you, yours, and, say, BA for we our, ours. Ba would later have become we in English, wir in German, and the Russian word you mention above.

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