

Re: proof that most etymologies are only fairy-tales

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My Magdalenian experiment lasts now for three and a half years, I performed every move online, for everyone to see, my permutation groups are the result of four laws, several of my permutation groups tell me that the Ice Age people were very fond of their babies and their young – not astonishingly, as they were few, many children must have died, and they lived in a harsh world. The permutation group of BRI concerned with fertility yielded BIR not just as fur but especially as the fur where newborns were laid on. You can find this definition in my Magdalenian dictionary. I did not made it up this August. When analys... told us that PIE scholars can't agree on the etymology of bear I went for a Magdalenian explanation, my best guess was BIR, and the rest followed easily. I am now ready to make a test case of bear.

Another correction: ancient Greek for skin, fur, was byrsa (not byros). I returned home and can again consult my books.

I derive bear from BIR meaning fur, especially the fur that kept a newborn warm, preferably the soft and longhaired fur of a bear. In German there are two alternative names of the bear referring to fur: 1) petz female petze, in fables and fairy tales called Meister Petz, a word I link to Pelz 'pelt', a petz can also bristle up, stand on end (Hagedorn, Grimm's Wörterbuch), and 2) Zottelbär 'shaggy bear'. I don't know any names or nicknames calling a bear the brown one, the wild one, or the overcomer. The bear is the furry one, as his fur, soft and warm, was most precious to the Ice Age people. Telling by his name the boar Latin aper German Eber must have been another provider of a good fur.

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PIE has many homonyms that may be derivatives of Magdalenian BIR (list of PIE forms after Mallory and Adams 2006) : *bher- 'brown' --- as the fur of a bear // "bher- 'weave, twine' --- twining and weaving the wool of a sheep // "bher--- 'seeth, hobble; roast' --- cooking the meet of a skinned animal // *bher- 'strike (through), split, cut' --- killing a bear in order to get it's fur and meat // *bher- 'carry' --- explained before // *bher- '+- cure with spells and/or herbs' --- ritual healing ceremonies may have involved bear furs // *bhere/o 'bear a child' --- explained before // *bherg- '+-bark, growl' --- sounds made by a bear // *bherg- 'keep, protect' --- explained before. The true root of many or all of these homonyms would have been BIR.

What discerns PIE from a phantasy? the sound laws guiding the PIE reconstructions. What discerns Magdalenian from a mere phantasy? my four Magdalenian laws. Using my laws I established a dictionary, and now I look what I can explain with my reconstructions. BIR means not just fur, ancient Greek byrsa, but especially the fur where a newborn was laid on. BIR belongs to the permutation group of BRI concerned with fertility, and considering other words of this group I was obliged to the above peculiar and very specific interpretation of BIR. I play by my own rules, but rules they are. And I make every move in public, online, so you can tell me in case that I neglected one of my laws. My second law obliged me to the peculiar and very specific meaning of BIR, and now it was only a short way from the fur where a newborn was laid on to a bag made of fur wherein a baby was carried around - to bear. Via analogy you can then also name what a pregnant woman does: bear a baby (inside her womb). In between the two ways of bearing a baby is the event we call birth, giving birth. And the best fur, soft, warm, longhaired, is provided by the bear whose fur is brown. Before going to pseudo hibernation (hi-ber-nation) a bear eats about 150,000 berries (ber-ries). Dutch brombeer 'growling beer' is practically the same as German Brombeere 'black berry'. The words are so very close that I assume a semantic connection. Bears like berries; thornbushes may have been used to protect a settlement against bears; or black berry alleys may have been planted in order to trap bears. Bears had to die so that humans could live. A painting of a bear in the cave Trois Freres has a dotted fur

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and spurts blood out of the mouth. Obviously the animal is hit by many spears and dies. Now dots also mean SAI for life, existence – the dying bear means life for humans. In the cave of Montespan is a clay sculpture of a bear without head, 110 cm long; remains of wood found under the neck tell that once the head of an actual bear was attached to the rump, furthermore the rump may have been covered with a bear hide. Many indentations on the body tell that this bear sculpture was attacked with spears, probably in ceremonies, a ritual bear hunt, symbolically taking the life of the bear in order to get the fur, soft, warm, longhaired, precious to the Ice Age people.

Playing by the rules makes my Magdalenian game more than a phantasy.

Richard Fester, looking for ur-words, noticed that inverse forms of word stems, also permutations and close variants, can have related meanings. I, looking out for Magdalenian words, pondering the verbal morphospace and exploring the strata of the languages I know confirmed his observations, made further observations of my own and bundled them in my four Magdalenian laws. (I said this many times, but it seems I must repeat myself forever.)

Apparently nobody is willing to defend the PIE etymologies of English bear German Bär Dutch beer (the bown one, or the wild one, or the overcomer). Mallory and Adams 2006 don't even mention the problem. So I propose my solution. The bear is the furry one, provider of the best fur, soft, warm, longhaired. BIR was fur, especially the fur whereon a newborn was laid (the second law obliges me to this particular meaning). Then this fur could also have been used to carry a baby around: to bear. Via analogy you have a word for the way a pregnant woman is carrying her baby: bear a child. In between the two ways of bearing a child (inside and outside the body) is the event called birth, giving birth, and a child is born. And so on. The bear as provider of the best fur is the furry one. Two German names or nicknames confirm this role of the bear: Zottelbär 'shaggy bear', and petz female petze, in fables Meister Petz. In Grimm's Wörterbuch you'll find the expression: "hier sträubet sich der petz" (Hagedorn), here the petz bristles up, stands on end, so petz must be pelt German Pelz, and this word may come from a lateral association of a fundamental word. PAD ———

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activity of feet. Comparative form PAS --- everywhere
in a plain, here, south and north of me, east and west
of me (all in all five places). Lateral association PIS
--- water in motion. Leonardo da Vinci noticed that
hair resembles flowing water, and this observation,
made a long time before Renaissance, would have
been the origin of petz Pelz pelt Latin pellis, from PIS.
Consider that pelt as verb can also mean heavy raining.
French poil 'hair' may come from pellis, while English hair
German Haar may be a direct derivative of BIR.