

Re: Magdalenian words and compounds 2006/7

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Magdalenian words and compounds 2006-8,
Part 109

DOK (example of a shifting word)

A passage from Mallory and Adams 2006
(in a simplified notation by me): *h₂/3éih₁os
and similar forms mean 'pole' and 'shaft' in
Slavic (e.g. Russian voje), Anatolian (Hittite
hissa- 'pole, shaft, till for harnessing a draft
animal to a cart'), and Indo-Iranian (Avestan
aesa- 'pole-plough, pair of shafts', Sanskrit
isa 'pole, shaft') but has shifted to nautical
terminology in Germanic, e.g. New English
'oar', and Greek oieion 'tiller, helm, rudderpost'.

Magdalenian offers DOK --- poles used for
building tents and huts; ancient Greek dokos
for rafter. DOK and *h₂/3éih₁os may be
compatible, the more so as German Deichsel
'pole, shaft' fits in between. The direct shifts
from DOK to the above words would have
followed about these outlinings:

dok vok voje

dok dos hos hissa / aesa / isa

dok ok oar / oiheion oieion

English pole comes from POL DOK meaning
a fortified settlement (pol, Greek polis) made of
poles (dok), hypothetical name of a woodhenge,
then used for the people gathering there, whence
English folk German Volk. POL PLO means a
fortified settlement (pol) made in the wattle-and-
daub technique (plo, Greek plokos for wickerwork,
texture), and was then used for the people living
there, Old Latin poplo Latin populus Italian popolo

French people English people, while Spanish pueblo still names a village built in this technique (Pueblo Indians). Also walls made in the wattle-and-daub technique require poles, probably made of vertical branches of the poplar tree, Latin populus (with a long o).

Sitting at the dock of the bay ... (Otis Reding) ... a dock was originally made of poles (dok) driven into the (sea)ground. What about Latin docere English teach? We may assume that an early teacher spoke on a lectern or a pulpit or another elevated place made of poles. English lectern contains)OG or LOG for the one who has the say. English say German sagen comes from SIG that is also present in English sign. SIG is the comparative form of DIG for finger, Latin digitus, also present in German zeigen for to point out with the finger (Zeigefinger in-dex in-dic-are), to show ...

Light is both particle and wave. PIE, as it were, understands words as phonetic 'particles', whereas Magdalenian looks out for semantic 'waves' and their patterns left in the verbal morphospace that keeps more information on the past than previously held possible.

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BIR (again) / Krishna

Italian per French pour German für English for
may testify to fur as trading good.

Krishna, an avataar of Vishnu, created the cow herd girls. In this aspect he comes from the divine hind CER -: I -: who licked moon bulls into life. Krishna means black one, consider PIE *ker 'burn', flames leaving black ashes. In this aspect he is a descendant of the divine stag CER KOS who guarded the fiery entrance to and exit from the Underworld, passed by the sun horse in the evening and morning respectively. A mythical shaman CER may have played a similar role in the Stone Age as Prometheus in the metal

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age: bringer of fire. The divine hind survived in Hera, the divine stag in Hermes but also in Herakles who captured the hellhound Kerberos, guardian of the Underworld. Herakles died on a pyre and was taken to heavens. From this we may perhaps infer that the body of a dead shaman as personification of the divine stag CER KOS was cremated on a pyre made of oak wood, Latin for oak being quercus, whereupon his soul ascended to Procyon in the winter triangle (as explained in my Vision of the Paleolithic Sky).

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Magdalenian BIR (another short postscript)

BIR belongs to the permutation group of BRI meaning fertility. BRI survives in the name of the fertility giver BRI GID, a triple goddess whose other emanations are the fur giver BIR GID and the fire giver PIR GID. BRI is also present in Sanskrit priya– Norse Fru German Frau, while English woman Old English wifman could have meant: weaving hand, perhaps covering a still older BIR MAN meaning something like: she handling fur.

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EIS --- reality behind all appearances, ideas and notions, idea of all ideas // ultimate reality behind all apparent realities, possible origin of words meaning one, Swiss Eis, ancient

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Greek heis, German Eins ein eine eines

BIR ---- fur, especially the fur on which a newborn was laid // being laid on the fur would have been the first event in life, origin of English first (while Turkish bir means one)

DPA ---- floor, ground // world in which we live, realm of many beings and phenomena (as opposed to eis above), possible origin of English two and twice, close derivative Sanskrit dva for the female form of two

SEC ---- safety provided by a camp // a newborn needs a warm fur, a child needs a safe camp, possible origin of English second

AD DA ---- toward (ad) away from (da), to you from me, involving me and another person, possible origin of English other German -ander, also of Italian andare 'go', going toward a place coming from another place (while the first form vado 'I go' is a derivative of pad for the activity of feet), also of Celtic ada 'water', a river flowing to the sea, coming from a spring or well

TYR ---- overcome (in the double sense of rule and give), TRY ---- triumph // a newborn needs a warm fur, a child needs a safe camp, boys and girls growing up must learn to survive and cope with all sorts of challenges, possible origin of English three and third (referring to the age of children, first age a newborn laid on the fur called bir, second age a child living in the safety provided by a camp, third age boys and girls learning to survive and cope)

KOD PIR ---- hut (kod) fire (pir) // fires burning around a camp, providing glowing coals for

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cooking and other purposes, allowing orientation by night, we may assume four fires indicating the cardinal directions, possible origin of English four and fourth, close derivatives Sanskrit catvaras 'four' and Lithuanian ketvirtas 'fourth'

Five and fifth, six (Italian sei) and sixth, seven and seventh, eight and eighth, nine (Latin novem) and ninth, ten (Latin decem) and tenth would come from the names of the months number 5 6 7 8 9 and 10 of the LateMagdaleniancalendar: PAS SAI SAP OKD NOPh and DEC

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