

Magdalenian experiment (continuation)

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My thread came to and end, the new messages are cut off, perhaps because I started my thread a long time ago, in the spring of 2006. So I open a new publishing thread, wherein I go on with my experiment. The former threads are:

Lascaux, a lunisolar calendar
(early 2005 – early 2006)
www.seshat.ch/home/lascaux.htm

what is etymology? (linguistics and biology)
(January 23, 2006, till October 3, 2008)
www.seshat.ch/home/lascaux2.htm
(to be updated in a couple of weeks)

recent subtitle:

Magdalenian words and compounds 2006/7

New thread:

Magdalenian experiment (continuation)
(start: October 7, 2008)

Below the four last messages of the previous thread as quotes:

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

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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 a dock was originally made of poles (dok) driven into the (sea)ground.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,

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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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Magdalenian words and compounds 2006–8
Part 108

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 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 words and compounds 2006–8
Part 107

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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Magdalenian words and compounds 2006–8

Part 106, Numbers

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
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)

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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)

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