

Re: k-like sounds in English and other European languages

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(...)

Depends how far you go back in time. Look at the word Magdalenian. I postulate MUC DAL as origin, meaning valley (dal) of the bulls (muc). Hints for that compound are found in the region of Mont Bégo in the southeast corner of France. The compound became Magdalenian in English and Madeleine in French. How it could account for amygdala, a brain center in the limbic system, I can't say, but you can be rather sure that the dg sound is own to an ancient or very ancient compound. In my Magdalenian dictionary there is only one GD, namely GDhA for joyous, a word of the permutation group of DhAG for able, the meme of this permutation group being good. Hypothetical GDhA became Greek gathosynae for joy. You can see here how different languages manage the rather difficult gd sound: reduced to a -d in French (Madeleine), rarely occurring in English (Magdalenian as a term of archaeology), problem of pronunciation solved with an inserted vocal in Greek (gathosynae).

The amygdala centers in the brain are almond shaped, Greek amygdalon 'almond'. I can now see a possible link from MUC DAL meaning valley (val) of bulls (muc) to amygdalon, namely handaxes: one such weapon and tool in the shape of an almond could have been used in hunting and carving bulls. If so, amygdalon has a completely unexpected etymology that could not have been unveiled in any other way. Now there is one more interesting derivative. English almond is close

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to German Mond 'moon'. Marie E.P. König, on whose work I rely in my interpretations of cave art, demonstrated very convincingly that the bull symbolized the moon, from Paleolithic to Celtic times. The moon was a bull climbing heaven, traveling across heaven, lighting on earth, disappearing in the ground, traversing the Underworld, emerging from the ground, and climbing the sky again. Before disappearing into the Underworld, and after emerging from it, he must have been seen for a while in a bull valley – in some far away bull valleys that would have been the topic of Paleolithic lore and mythology, and so it came that a polished form of MUC DAL became German Mond ... As for the gd sound: it became nd in English almond and German Mandel, also in German Mond.

Magdalenian reached Asia Minor via Göbekli Tepe and left traces in all surrounding regions. Magdalenian MUC for bull survived in Myk- of Mykenae, stronghold of the Zeus bull, and in Mi- of Mi-Nu-The Minuthe Minos Minoan Minotaur. The Minoans came from Ebla in Syria, the Biblical Minut where the best wheat was grown, and where a Minotaur was worshipped (a man with the head of a bull). Mi-Nu-The is given as head of a bull (mi), a visual pun of a bull leaper standing on the feet on the hands on the feet (nu), and a tree of life (the), and this in hieroglyphic Minoan, in Linear A, and in Linear B. The language of Linear A is a NW Semitic dialect. Hebrew megedh el 'the Lord's fruit' for almond seems to me folk etymology. The Bible teems with folk etymology. Or should one call it religious etymology? words and compounds that were no longer understood were given new sense in the context of a religious belief.

Derivatives of MUC DAL are Magdalena Madeleine Maddalena. German derivatives are Magd Maid Mägdchen Mädchen Mädél. Also Mond, also Mandel. All words explained yesterday. Further German derivatives are Mund 'mouth' (Greek stoma) and Magen 'stomach' – the valleys of bulls provided food for the Ice Age hunters to fill their mouths and stomachs with. A significant French derivative is le monde 'world' – the world of the Ice Age hunters consisted of valleys of bulls, providing them with meat and everything else they needed, and far far in the east were the valleys of the moon bull leaving the Underworld

and rising to the sky, and far far in the west were the valleys of the moon bull setting on earth and entering the Underworld ... As the life time of a moon bull, alternately 30 and 29 days, was the measure of time, MUC became PIE *meh1 'measure', contained in many words for moon (Mallory and Adams 2006). Now back to Magdalena Madeleine Maddalena: she was a woman of the world, of the ancient world, while Mary Magdalene in the Bible, following Jesus, became a woman of the new world and a new era in Christ ...

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