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Subject: 7.1222, Disc: Sumerian and PIE
To: Multiple recipients of list LINGUIST <LINGUIST@TAMVM1.TAMU.EDU>

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Subject: 7.1222, Disc: Sumerian and PIE

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-----Directory-----
1)

Date: Sun, 01 Sep 1996 18:47:06 PDT
From: mcv@pi.net (miguel)
Subject: Sumerian and PIE

-----Messages-----
1)

Date: Sun, 01 Sep 1996 18:47:06 PDT
From: mcv@pi.net (miguel)
Subject: Sumerian and PIE

I posted the following to the USENET sci.lang newsgroup.
I thought it might be of interest to any Sumerologists and
Indo-Europeanists subscribed to LINGUIST.

<< begin quoted message [slightly edited] >>

mcv@pi.net (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal) wrote:

>seagoat@primenet.com (John A. Halloran) wrote:

>> There is simply no point
>>of contact between what may be basic roots in Eurasiatic languages and the
>>Sumerian vocabulary.

>That might be a bit exaggerated. Browsing through your wordlist, and
>freely associating with Pokorny, I found the following possible
>cognates between Sumerian and PIE (I suspect Kartvelian and
>Afro-Asiatic are likely to turn up even more).

I take that back. I now suspect that no other language can be closer to Sumerian than Indo-European.

[original list snipped]

This started out as a joke, but it's not funny anymore. It scares the hell out of me: every other Sumerian word I check fits the pattern. Am I just deluding myself or is there really something to it?

Here's what I've got so far:

Preliminary rules for converting from Indo-European C(c)VC(c) roots to Sumerian words:

Initial consonants are mostly preserved, except that the voiced aspirates merge with the voiced unaspirates. The laryngeal situation seems to be more or less like in Hittite: some H1 (and H3?) are preserved, H2 seemingly not. M, n, l, r and s are preserved (except that s sometimes goes to s[^] if there's a laryngeal in the word?). Consonantal u (w) is Sumerian g~ [sometimes also labiovelars?], i (y) seems to disappear. Initial clusters: sk-, sh- > s[^], st-, tH-? > z-. Others seem to be simplified by dropping the second element. The final consonantal segment is dropped if it consists of a voiced stop or <s>, and becomes voiced if it is unvoiced. The labiovelars and -w(H)- tend to show up as g~ (=w) or m. Liquids and nasals are mostly preserved [some confusion between final -n and -m], as are the s[^] and z clusters.

Some examples:

*ab-	"water"	a "water"
*apo-	(Lat. opacus "shady")	ab "window" ?
*andh-	"flower, plant"	an "grain ear"
*ais-	"desire"	as [^] "desire"
*auH-	"say" (Toch. "command")	ag~(a) "command"
*auH-	"love"	ag~(a) "love"
*Hkeu-	"hear"	aka, ag, a "listen"
*ag-	"act, do"	aka, ag, a "make, do"
*ukw(e)sen	"ox"	ama, am "aurochs" ?
*ar(e)g-	"bright"	ara, ar, ra "bright"
*ar-	(Skrt. arati "servant")	arad "slave, servant"
*apsaH	"ash (tree)"	asa-l "Euphrates poplar tree"
*agr-	"field"	agar "field" ?
*bhaH	"say"	bi, be "say"
*bhel-	"blow"	bul, bu "to blow,"
*bhel-	"grow"	to sprout,
*bhel-	"bright, white"	to ignite"
*bher-	"carry, bear"	barag, bara, bar "stand, support"
*bher-	"open, bore"	buru, bur "bore through"
*bher-	"cook, brew"	bur "meal, repast"
*bher-	"twine"	barag, bara, bar "nest"
*bal-	"to turn"	etc.
*bheleu-	"sick"	bala, bal "spindle, revolve, change"
*bhoHgh-	"bog, clay"	balag~ "funeral song" ?
		bahar "potter" ?

*peug- (Gmc. pu:st- "fist")	buzur "hand, palm" ?
*deru- "tree"	du [=dru] "build, fasten, work"
*dlku- "sweet"	dug, du "sweet"
*dlnghu- "tongue"	dug, du "speak, speech" ?
*dheigh- "clay, earth"	dig "moist, soft, workable"
*del- "long, far"	dal "far, fly, race"
*dholo- "mound"	dul, du "mound, <tell>"
*demH- "house, build, tame"	dam "spouse", dim "build"
*deH-mn- "tie, rope"	dim "tie, rope"
*dhelg(h)- "needle"	dalla, dala "needle"
*deuH- "long time, far"	dag~al "wide"
*deiw- "god"	dig~ir "god"
*eHg-, Hg- "speak, say"	e "speak, say"
*edh- "fence, dwelling"	e "house"
*akwaH, e:kw- "water, drink"	eg, ig, e "canal, to water"
*en- "year"	en "time"
*(dl)ingwaH "tongue"	eme "tongue" ?
*ekwaH "mare"	eme "she-ass" ?
*wes- "summer" (Hwes- ?)	emes^ "summer"
?Germanic winter	entena "winter" ??
*ed- "to eat"	eziyu "grain, cereal" ? (< ed-tinu ??)
*gut-r- "throat"	gu "neck"
*geus- "eat, taste"	gu, ku "eat, swallow"
*gwou-dh- "cow"	gu, gud, gudr "ox, bull"
*wal-, *wel- "big"	gal, g~al "big"
*gonu- "knee"	gam "kneel"
*ghombh- "tooth"	gam "sickle" ?
*gen- "to give birth"	gan "to bring forth"
*geu-, *gu-r- "circle"	gur "circle"
*geus- "pour, smelt"	gus^~kin "gold"
*we "we"	g~a "I"
*we-ker "evening"	gig, gi, ge, g~i, g~e, mi, me "night"
*gwem- "to come, go"	g~in, g~en "come, go"
*gwes- "twig"	g~is^, g~es^ "tree"
*wer- "wound, stab"	g~iri, g~ir "knife, stab"
*wer-(t)- "turn, trip"	g~iri, g~ir "road, trip"
*wer- "guard, save"	g~ar, g~a "storehouse, store, ..."
*wedh- "to take away"	(g~)ir(i) "booty, capture, drive away"
[dh- sometimes seems to go to <d>, <r>, <dr> the mysterious /dr/ phoneme of Sumerian, cf. *gwou-dh- gud[r]]	
*weid-, *wid- "see, know" [dt > s^t]	g~es^~tug "ear, hear, understand"
*dhghu- "fish"	ku(a), ha [?] "fish" ?
*Hau- "bird"	hu "bird"
<to do>	[h i k l m n p r]
*sek- "to cut, etc."	sa "compare, equal in value" ?
*seu- "give birth"	su "to grow, multiply"
*sed- "to sit"	si "to stand, be straight, be still"
*seu-p "to sip, suckle"	sub "to suck, suckle"
*sep- "to honour"	sub "to bless, to pray"

*sewe- "self, alone, person"	sag~ "head, human" ?
*gon-[edh-] "chin"	sun, sum "chin" ???
[g' > s is unexpected...]	
*(s)ke-r-, ~u-, ~i- etc.	
1. wrinkle, dry up	s^a "dry up", s^ir "testicles" ?
2. turn, bend, link	s^ed "link", s^ita "bind, bond"
3. cut, destroy	s^a "cut", s^e "portion", s^ar "drive away" ...
=> *(s)kut- skin, hide	kus^ "skin, hide"
=> German Schar "troop"	s^ar "to be many, world, slaughter"
4. cover, shadow	s^u "dark, cover", s^e(d) "cool"
5. shine, bright	s^un "star", s^en "shiny"
6. shit	s^e "excrement" etc.
*(s)kre:m "scratch, sword"	s^um "butcher, slaughter"
*k(e)rem "garlic, onion"	s^um "garlic, onion"
*seuH- "rain, wet"	s^eg~ "rain"
*sneghw- "snow"	s^eg~ "snow, ice"
*ske-u(H)- [1] "drought, heat"	s^eg~ "hot; cook, boil" ?
*tep- "hot"	tab "sting, fever, burn"
*trep- "shake"	tab "shake" ?
*tag-, *tak-t- "touch"	tag "touch"
*temH- "dark"	ten "cold" ?
*ter, *teru "tender, young"	tur "small, child"
*teuk- "seed, progeny"	tuku, tuk, tug, tu "own, get, marry"
*genu- "chin, cheek"	te, de "chin, cheek"
*gweiHw- "live"	ti, til "live"
*kel-, *ghel- "shout"	til, tal "shout"
[Velar before e/i palatalizes to t/d???]

<to do> [u z]

[Just some examples of initial z:

```

za "you" = ???
za = "stone" ?
zu "tooth" = *steu- "hit, beat"?
zi = "stench"
zib = "stamp"
zig, zi = "stand"
zuh = "steal"
zal = "stall, [wait]"
za.bar "bronze [white stone]" => "stannum"?
]
```

Sumerian grammar is of course completely un-Indo-European, but that would be consistent with a language that has lost all final syllables to phonetic wear and tear, and has subsequently rebuilt an [ergative] agglutinative case and verbal system. Sumerian pronouns are also radically different from IE, which is hard to explain, unless they follow some strange sound-laws of their own [kwi > a.ba]...

Help, am I crazy??

<< end quoted message >>

In the last few hours [h, some i], I have found:

<correction?>

*weit- "branch, twig"	g~i-dru "scepter" [= "tree branch"!]
<... H>	
*e:iik- "to won, rich"	he "abundance"
es- "to be"	he "be! (imper.)" ?
a:p- (3) "sick, weak"	hab "to stink, rot"
*Huebh- "weave"	hub, hup "weaver"
*erH, *res-, *rem- "rest"	hun "to rest", *hug~ "id."
*Hol-, (*ol-e-, *el- (5))	hul "evil, hated, hostile"
"destroy", Hitt. hullai-	"bekaempfen"
*arqu- "gebogenes"	har "ring; young, small" ?
Hitt. har(k)- "to have"	har, ar3, ur5 "loan, debt,
*arwaH "intestine"	liver, soul,
*al- (5) "grind, mill"	hand mill, chew"
*ereb, ro:b "bore, needle"	hur "scratch, sketch, inscribe"
*ozdos "twig"	has^, haz "break off twigs"
*a:ter- "fire"	hada2, had2 "shine brightly, dry"
Hitt. hark- "destroy"	hara, ara3 "pulverize, crush"
*albho- "white"	halba, halbi "frost, freezing" ?
<I ...>	
*okw-, *ekw- "eye"	igi "eye, to see"
Lat. idus, Osc. eiduis,	
Ir. e'sce "moon, idus"	id4, it4 "moon"
*Hnom-, *Hnem- "name"	inim "word"

Further notes on Sumerian in general: the Sumerian numerals and kinship terms bear no relation to the PIE ones [but cf. in part Hittite]. The lexicon as outlined above shows no particular affinity with Hittite [rather with Tocharian and Germanic?]. I can't even begin to imagine what the consequences would be for the Urheimat debate...

Comments, criticisms, corrections and contributions are welcome and badly needed.

==
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-----Directory-----

1)

Date: Mon, 02 Sep 1996 13:41:58 EDT
From: gonzalor@jhunix.hcf.jhu.edu (Gonzalo Rubio)
Subject: Re: 7.1222, Disc: Sumerian and PIE

2)

Date: Tue, 03 Sep 1996 01:42:18 PDT
From: mcv@pi.net (miguel)
Subject: Re: 7.1222, Disc: Sumerian and PIE

3)

Date: Thu, 05 Sep 1996 01:10:28 EDT
From: AAHNY@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Alan Huffman)
Subject: Sumerian and PIE

-----Messages-----

1)

Date: Mon, 02 Sep 1996 13:41:58 EDT
From: gonzalor@jhunix.hcf.jhu.edu (Gonzalo Rubio)
Subject: Re: 7.1222, Disc: Sumerian and PIE

Well, that "Sumerian-IE" list presents many problems, besides the fact that such "linguistic" hypothesis was proposed many years ago --cf. C. Autran, *Sumerien et Indo-européen: l'aspect morphologique de la question* (Paris 1925); and N. M. Holmer, "A Proto-European Consonant System and the Pronunciation of Sumerian", *Studia Linguistica* 3 (1949): 1-17. [see E. Sollberger's critique, *CFS* 8 (1949): 75-78]. There are many different hypotheses on the Sumerian linguistic filiation (from Dravidian, Hungarian, or Meroitic [yeah, right!] to Nostratic --especially for Bomhard, since the Moscow-Michigan school seems not to have used Sumerian for their hypothetical approach), and absolutely no Sumerologist has ever supported any of them.

In general, I dare say one shouldn't spend too much time discussing these mere "look-alikes", but, just for the record, let's look at some of them:

```
> *auH- "say" (Toch. "command")    ag~(a) "command"  
> *auH- "love"                  ag~(a) "love"
```

The Sumerian verb ag~2 (those numbers play a basic role in Sumerian grammar, since they let us distinguish between homophonic words) means "to measure". Frequently, it appears as a compound verb (with a nominal "addition"): a2... ag~2 "to command" (lit. "to measure the arm/side"!?), ki... ag~2 "to love" (lit. "to measure the place"!?)

```
> *Hkeu- "hear"                  aka, ag, a "listen"
```

Well, the verb ak means "to make, to do", the compound verb gizzal... ak means "to listen".

```
> *bhaH "say"                  bi, be "say"
```

Wow, that's interesting, "bi, be" to say... I never saw anything like that in a Sumerian text. "To say" is dug4/du11 (two readings of the same sign, which is the KA sign, a mouth). Of course, since in Akkadian "mouth" is pu^, one of the AKKADIAN readings of that sign is pi4 or pe4 (that would be the closest and completely unrelated thing). Or perhaps that might be a sort of "false or wrong cut" of the sg. hamTu and sg. and pl. maru^ form of dug4, e.

I don't think one should spend more time doing this. Of course, the author of that list is not crazy. It's just that a couple of dictionaries don't make an etymologist. An etymologist needs a good and deep knowledge of the languages (s)he is dealing with, which means a perfect knowledge of the lexicon *in context* (someone who does read the texts) and a perfect command of the grammar, plus some common sense, probably the least common of the senses. Sumerologists are used to all these amateurish and rather naive lists of look-alikes. Quoting a convivial short article by Geoffrey Lewis in A.F.L. Beeston Festschrift (Oxford 1991), English "bad" and Persian "bad" have nothing to do with each other, although they do mean the same and look really alike.

- -----

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- -----

2)

Date: Tue, 03 Sep 1996 01:42:18 PDT
From: mcv@pi.net (miguel)
Subject: Re: 7.1222, Disc: Sumerian and PIE

I wrote:

>> Help, am I crazy??

Patrick C. Ryan replied:

>No, I will be one of the few who will not say that. You might want to
>take a look at Alan Bomhard's Indo-European and the Nostratic Hypothesis,
>just published.

You misunderstand. Whether the Nostratic theory is correct (and I am not opposed to it in principle) is neither here nor there. If I am correct on this, the Sumerian - Indo-European link is far more intimate than anything the Nostraticists have ever come up with. See my etymologies of PIE homophones, matched exactly in Sumerian: *bhel - bul, skre:m/k(e)rem - s^um, the *sker/skeu/skei words...

If Sumerian were merely Nostratic, I would have expected a few dozen cognates, no more. And that was indeed all I expected... Instead, both the quantity and the quality of the cognates I found was more in the order of what one would get comparing a Hittite wordlist with Pokorny. Not that I ever have, but the index to Pokorny lists some 500 cognates, not all of them equally solid; I have listed here roughly 125 Sumerian-IE links which I considered solid enough to include, based on a partial inspection of an already partial wordlist. How many did Hrozny give in "Die Sprache der Hethiter"? (God, I *am* going crazy!)

As to your more detailed suggestions, I will look at them more closely before replying.

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3)
Date: Thu, 05 Sep 1996 01:10:28 EDT
From: AAHNY@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Alan Huffman)
Subject: Sumerian and PIE

Here are a couple more for your Sumerian / PIE list:

Sum. me 'I'
Sum. adda 'father' cf. Gothic atta
Sum. nu, na 'not'
Sum. lugal 'king' cf. Latin leg-is

Correction: 'god' = dingir, not "digir" as on your list

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Date: Fri, 06 Sep 1996 17:06:49 PDT
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Subject: IE- Sumerian (2)

-----Messages-----
1)

Date: Fri, 06 Sep 1996 17:06:49 PDT
From: mcv@pi.net (miguel)
Subject: IE- Sumerian (2)

This article contains further proof that Sumerian and IE are closely related. It was obtained by inspection of the most reliable wordlist at my disposal, Marie-Louise Thomsen's Catalogue of Verbs in "The Sumerian Language", 1984. Of the 192 verbs/adjectives, 181 are given IE etymologies here, a number that is almost certainly too high. I think the vast majority of them are solid, though.

I'd like to call attention especially to item #25, the three suppletive roots of the verb "to carry."

1. SOUND CORRESPONDENCES.

For initial consonants, I have used the following correspondences:

PIE	Sumerian	PIE	Sumerian	PIE	Sumerian
(*b)	b	*d	d	*g	g
*bh	b, p	*dh	d (t, r?)	*gh	g (k)
*p	p	*t	t	*k	k
*gw	g, g~, m, (b?)				
*gwh	g, g~, m, (b?, k)				
*kw	k, g~, m				

*y	--	*n	n	*?	--
*w	g~, m	*l	l, n	*h	h, --
*m	m	*r	r, Vr	*hw	h, g~/m
*s	s, s^	*Cl-	l		
*sk	s^	*Cr-	C		
*st	z				

Medially/finally:

PIE	Sumerian	PIE	Sumerian	PIE	Sumerian
*b	--	*d	--	*g	--
*p, *bh	b, --	*t, *dh	d, --	*k, *gh	g, --
*gw	-- ?	*y	i, -- ?	*?	i?, --
*kw, *gwh	m, g~	*w	u, g~/m, -- *h(w)	a/i/u?, --	

The rest the same as initially (except for l/r and n/m getting confused).

2. THOMSEN'S CATALOG OF VERBS

["Reconstructions" of "Proto-Sumerian" are only tentative]:

1. ag~2 "to measure, to measure (strength?) = to command, to measure (the earth) = to love"

8. au-, aue^i- "to sense, to notice" (Pokorny, p. 78).

[Note also:]

6. au-, aued- "to speak" (p. 76).

7. au-, aue^i-, aue^i- "to love, to desire, to help" (p. 77).

Reconstruction: *awe "to notice, to measure"

2. ak "to make, to do"

ag^i- "to drive, lead, put into motion" (p. 4).

Reconstruction: *a(g)-ak "to make, do"

3. ba "to give as a gift or ration"

1. bhag- "to ration, to a lot" (p. 107).

Reconstruction: *ba(g) "to ration"

4. bad.r "to be remote, to remove, to open (the hand)"

1. pet-, p.t-, pet@- "to spread out (the arms)" (p. 824).
 [Note the many forms with -r suffix.]

Reconstruction: *pat-r "to spread out"

5. ba.al "to dig"

3. bher- "to bore, to drill, to cut, to cut to pieces" (p. 133).
[Many words mean hole, plough, spade...]

Reconstruction: *ba[^]r "to dig (a hole)"

6. bal "to cross, transfer, pour off, libate, shake (the head)"

2. bher- "to boil, to be excited" (p. 132).
bal-, balbal- "to whirl, to turn" (p. 93).

Reconstruction: *bal "to turn"; bar "to boil"

7. bar "to open, split, keep away"

3. bher- "to bore, to drill, to cut, to cut to pieces" (p. 133).

Reconstruction: *bar "to split"

8. bi6 "to tear (off)"

bhre[^]i-, bhri([^])- "to bore, to cut (to pieces)" (p. 166).

Reconstruction: *bri "to tear to pieces"

9. bil "to burn"

bheleg-, bhleg, bhelg- "to shine" (p. 124).
[Maybe bhel@g- ?]

Reconstruction: *beli(g) "to burn"

10. bir "to scatter"

3. bher- "to bore, to drill, to cut, to cut to pieces" (p. 133).

Reconstruction: *ber "to scatter"

11. bi.z "to drip"

1. bhes "to rub off, crush, scatter" (p. 145).
[Note Greek psias "drop", and Toch. pa"s "pour".]

Reconstruction: *bes-t "to drip"

12. bu.luh / bu.uh2 "to tremble"

bh(e)reu-: bh(e)ru([^])-, "to brew, to boil, to be excited" (p. 143).

Reconstruction: *boruh "to tremble"

13. bulug~3 "to grow"

4. bhel-, bhle[^]-, bhlo[^]-, bhl@- "leaf; to grow, to bloom" (p. 122).
[Note OE blo[^]wan, with -w- suffix]

Reconstruction: *boluw "to bloom, grow"

14. bu.r "to tear out"

3. bher- "to bore, to drill, to cut, to cut to pieces" (p. 133).

Reconstruction: *bor "to tear"

15. bur2 "to spread out (a garment), to loosen, dissolve, reveal, inspect, to bare (the teeth)"

? 3. bher- "to bore, to drill, to cut, to cut to pieces" (p. 133).

Reconstruction: *bor "to open, lay bare"

16. bur3 "to pearce, to break in (a house)"

3. bher- "to bore, to drill, to cut, to cut to pieces" (p. 133).
[Better connection might be Latin fur- "thief" (< *bhur?)].

Reconstruction: *bur "break in"

17. dab5 "to seize, catch"

da[^]: d@-, da[^]i-: d@i- :di(^)- "to cut up, to divide, to offer, to eat" (p. 175).

da[^]p, d@p- "to cut up, divide", d@p-no- "meal offering" (p. 176).
[Original meaning must have been "hunt"]

Reconstruction: *dap "to hunt, catch"

18. dag2, dadag "clean"

da[^]- "liquid; to flow" (p. 175).

[Note especially Arm. tamuk "wet", Hitt. dame(n)k "to fall as rain"].

Reconstruction: *da(m)k "to wash, clean"

19. dag "to run, rove about"

4. der-, der@-, dre[^]- "to skin, to tear off, to split" (p. 206).

derek- "to skin, to tear off, to split" (p. 210).

[Note Slov. drkam "glide, run, trot", Russ. derkij "fast".

Cf. also E. "split, take off = go away"]

Reconstruction: *de(r)k "to take off, to split"

20. dag~al "wide"

3. deu-, deu@-, dua[^]-, du[^]- "to move forward, be distant, far, long (in time)" (p. 219).

Reconstruction: *dewal "far, wide"

21. dah "to add, say further, help"

? *do[^]-: d@-, do[^]-u-: d@u-: du "to give" (p. 223).

Reconstruction: *dah "to help, add to, [give]"

22. dal "to fly"

2. del- "to wobble", or
2. dei@- (dia^-, di@-, di^-) "to whirl, to fly, to speed" (p. 187).
[The second form seems closer in meaning, if not in form]

Reconstruction: *d(i)a-l "to fly"

23. dar "to split"

da^: d@-, da^i-: d@i- :di(^)- "to cut up, to divide, to offer, to eat" (p. 175).

Reconstruction: *da-r "to cut up, split"

24. de2 "to pour"

1. dei-, dei@-, di^-, dia^- "to shine brightly, to pour (light)" (p. 183).
[Note Low-German ti^l "honey", and Slavic *dus-diu "rain"]

Reconstruction: *de(i) "to pour"

25. de6; tum2; lah4 "to bring, carry"

2. dhe^ "to set, to put; to make, to do" (p. 235), and
1. tel-, tel@-, tle^i-: tla^- "to carry, to lift, weigh, to endure, tolerate" (p. 1060).
[Note the striking resemblance to Latin fero (*bher-), tuli, latum.

Maybe tum2 should be read [tuh] or [tul]?

Reconstruction: *de [be??], *tl.h [?], *tlah "to carry"

26. dib "to pass by"

?

27. dim2 "to make, fashion, create"

dem-, dem@- "to build; house" (p. 198).

Reconstruction: *dem(i) "to make"

28. dirig "to float, be extra, supreme over"

1. dher-, dher@-gh- "drab, leftover fat, faeces, dirty, dark" (p. 251).

Reconstruction: *der-ig

29. du3 [dru] "to erect, build"

deru-, do(^)ru-, dr(e)u-, drou-; dreue-: dru^- "tree" (p. 214).

[The semantic shift tree->building material->build is obvious, and occurs sporadically in the IE forms.
The meaning "tree" may be conserved in "g~i-dru" scepter (*wit-dru, "tree-branch")]

Reconstruction: *dru "tree; to build"

30. du7 "to butt, gore"

? dig(h)- "goat" (p. 222).
[It is tempting to associate the Sumerian with this word for "goat" (Armenian, Germanic).]

Reconstruction: *do(g) "to butt"

31. du8 [duh, dur?] "to open, loosen, release"

? 3. deu-, deu@-, dua^-, du^- "to move forward, be distant, far, long (in time)" (p. 219).
[Connection doubtful. Judging by dag~al, the laryngeal was not of the "hard" kind. But the root in question does often have forms in -r (Lat. durare, etc.).]

Reconstruction: *du-r "to be wide, open [?]"

32. du12 "to play an instrument, to sing"

dheugh- "to touch, to press, to express, to milk, be plentiful" (p. 271).
[Note Irish du^an "poem", for the meaning "to sing"].

Reconstruction: *du(g) "to play, sing"

33. dub "to heap up, sprinkle off, strew"

4. dheu-, dheu@- (dhue^-) "to whirl, to blow, to smoke, to smell, to storm, to be excited, to shake; dust, smoke, breath" (p. 261).

Reconstruction: *du-p "to heap up"

34. dub2 "to tremble"

As above, from 4. dheu-, or maybe:
dhreup- "to fall apart" (p. 275).

Reconstruction: *drup "to tremble"

35. dug3 "good, pleasant"

dlku- "sweet" (p. 222).

Reconstruction: *dl.k "sweet, good"

36. dug4; e "to speak, say, tell, order, converse"

dng[^]hu[^], dng[^]hua[^] "tongue" (p. 223).
e[^]g[^]-, o[^]g[^]-, @g[^]- "to speak, to say" (p. 290).
[Note that in "eme" [< *enghwe ?], the initial d has been lost, as also occurs in IE].

Reconstruction: *dn.g, *e(g) "to speak"

37. dugud "heavy, important"

deuk- "to pull, to lead" (p. 220).
[Also "to carry, to care for, to lead [dux, Herzog]].

Reconstruction: *duk-Vt "to carry a load, be heavy"

38. dul "to cover"

4. dheu-, dheu@- (dhue[^]-) "to whirl, to blow, to smoke, to smell, to storm, to be excited, to shake; dust, smoke, breath" (p. 261).
[-l suffix like in the IE words for "dust", etc.]

Reconstruction: *du-l "to cover (with dust, sand)"

39. dun "to dig (with a hoe)"

4. dheu-, dheu@- (dhue[^]-) "to whirl, to blow, to smoke, to smell, to storm, to be excited, to shake; dust, smoke, breath" (p. 261).
[-n suffix as in "dune", or -m?]

Reconstruction: *dun [*dum ?] "to pile up earth, to dig"

40. e3; e3.d [i] "to go out, bring out"

41. e11.d "to go down/up, to bring down/up"

1. ei-, ei-dh-, ei-gh-, i-ta[^]-, ia[^]-, ie[^]-: io[^]-: i@- "to go" (p. 293).

Reconstruction: *i, *it- "to go [out, down, up]"

42. gal "big"

3. g(h)al- "to be able to" [Slav. gole[^]m: "big, high"] (p. 351).
[If gal could be read g~al, rather:]
ual-, ual-d(h)- "strong" [Toch. wa[^]lo "king"] (p. 1111).
3. uel- "to press together, to gather, to lock in" (p. 1138).
[The last root the source of Russ. vel-ikij, etc "big"]

Reconstruction: *gal [*wal?] "big"

43. galam "artful, elaborate, high"

? Slavic gole[^]m [see gal].

Reconstruction: *gal-em "high"

44. gam [gur2?] "to bow down, kneel"

ge^u-, g@u-, gu^u- "to bend, to curve" (p. 393).
geu-ro-s, gu^u-ro-s, etc. "round, curved" (p. 397).
[The etymology supports the gur2 reading].

Reconstruction: *gur "bow, kneel"

45. gaz "to slaughter, kill, strike, break, crush"

1. g^hasto-, g^hazdo- "pole, javelin; to spear" (p. 412).

Reconstruction: *gast "to spear, kill, break"

46. ge.n "firm, strong; to establish as property"

gem- "to seize, to press, to fill" (p. 368).
g^hem(@)- "to marry" (p. 369).

Reconstruction: *gem "to seize firmly"

47. gi4 "to return, come back, send back, answer"

gei- "to turn, to bend" (p. 354).
geis- "to turn, to bend" (p. 355).

Reconstruction: *gi(-s) "to turn, return"

48. gib/gil "crossed, twisted; to block, cause difficulty"

? see *gei- above, with -p and/or? -l affixes.

Reconstruction: *gi-p, *gi-l "twisted, hedge [?]"

49. gibil "new; to renew"

From the same root as the above words.

Reconstruction: *gi-pV-l "new, renew, new cycle"

50. gid2 "long; to measure out, to draw (a boat), to stretch out (the hand)"

1. g^he^u-, g^he^ui- "to be empty; to leave, go away, go"
(p. 418).

Reconstruction: *gi-t "to be away, to go away"

51. gig "sick, painful"

?

52. gu7 "to eat, feed"

ge^u-, g@u-, gu^u- "to bend, to curve" (p. 393).
gut-r "throat" (p. 394).

Reconstruction: *gu "to swallow, to eat" [and: *gutr "throat, neck"?]

53. gub; su8.g "to stand, erect, stand by, serve, stand aside"

ge^u-, g@u-, gu^- "to bend, to curve" (p. 393).

gupa^ "hole in the ground" (p. 395).

3. seu-: su-: seue-: su^- "to bend, to turn, to lead on"
(p. 914).

Reconstruction: *gu-p "ground, to ground, erect, stand", *su-k "id."

54. gu4.ud "to jump"

1. ghre^u-: ghr@u-: ghru^- "to fall apart, to fall upon, to fall" (p. 460).

Reconstruction: *gru^-t "to fall, to jump"

55. gu.ul "to enlarge, increase, make numerous"

(ghre^-:) ghro^-: ghr@- "to grow, be green", ghro^s: ghr@s- "grass" (p. 454).

Reconstruction: *gro^-l "to grow, increase"

56. gul "to destroy, fall upon, wreck to pieces"

1. ghre^u-: ghr@u-: ghru^- "to fall apart, to fall upon, to fall" (p. 460).

2. ghre^u-: ghr@u-: ghru^- "to rub hard, to crush" (p. 460).

Reconstruction: *gru-l "to fall upon, to crush"

57. gun3 "multicolored"

g^hel- (ghel-), g^hel@-: g^hle^-, g^hlo^-: g^hl@- "to shine, glitter; yellow, green, blue, grey" (p. 429).
[both -n and -m occur as affixes]

Reconstruction: *glo^-n [glo^-m] "multicolored"

58. gur "to come back, return, reject (evidence), turn away from, bend (the arm), roll/wrap (with the hand)"

ge^u-, g@u-, gu^- "to bend, to curve" (p. 393).

geu-ro-s, gu^-ro-s, etc. "round, curved" (p. 397).

Reconstruction: *gur "to bend, curve"

59. gur4 "thick, wonderful"

ge^u-, g@u-, gu^- "to bend, to curve" (p. 393).

geu-ro-s, gu^-ro-s, etc. "round, curved" (p. 397).

Reconstruction: *gur "round, thick"

60. g~al2 "to be (somewhere), to be available, possible, to be with

s.o., to place (into), to have on one's person, carry"

ual-, ual-d(h)- "strong" (p. 1111).

[Note Lat. *valere* "to be strong, valid", Russ. *vladet'* "to own", etc.]

Reconstruction: *wal "to own, be able to, etc."

61. g~ar "to place, to restore, to remove from"

5. uer- "to lock, cover, hide, guard, save" (p. 1160).

Reconstruction: *war "to store"

62. g~en; du; (e.)re7.er; su8.b "to go, come"

gwa^-, gwem- "to go, to come; to be born" p. 463).

1. dheu- "to walk, to run" (p. 259).

3. er-: or-: r- "to move, to elate, be high" (p. 326),
[or maybe:

reidh- "to ride, move" (p. 861), or

ret(h)- "to walk, to run; wheel" (p. 866).

]

[I have not been able to find an appropriate cognate for
su8.b. If it is possible to read the sign as /zu.b/, the
following would be a possibility:

steb(h)-, ste^b(h)-: st@bh- "pole, trunk, to support, make
fast, hinder; to step (on), to walk" (p. 1011).

]

Reconstruction: *(g)wem, *du, *er-er, *stob [?] "to go, come"

63. g~ir2 "to lighten, flash"

[Maybe:]

3. uei-, uei@-: ui(^)- "to go, drive away, be strong"
(p. 1123), and ui(^)ros- "man, powerful" (p. 1177).

[Another possibility is:]

2. uer-, uer-d-, uer-s- "high, high place" (p. 1151).

[I prefer the first, as it would allow explaining dig~ir
[Emesal dimmeer] as *diw-wi^r "heaven-force [lightning]"].

Reconstruction: *wir "lightning"

64. hal "to deal out, distribute"

2. al- "to grow, to feed" (p. 26).

Reconstruction: *hal "to feed, distribute"

65. ha.lam "to ruin, destroy"

3. a(^)l- "to wander, be confused" (p. 27).

4. al- "to burn" (p. 28).

5. al- "to grind, to pulverize" (p. 28).

Reconstruction: *hal-am "to destroy"

66. har "to chew"

5. al- "to grind, to pulverize" (p. 28).
[or rather Hittite hark- "to destroy"?]

Reconstruction: *har(g) "to chew"

67. ha.zaz "to hold, grasp"

? areq- "to protect, hold, have" (p. 65)
Hittite har(k)-

Reconstruction: *ha(rk)-[sta?] "to hold"

68. he/hi "to mix"

?

69. hug~ "to hire, rent"

8. ues- "to buy, sell" (p. 1173).

Reconstruction: huwe(s)? "to hire"

70. hul "to destroy"

ol-(e)- "to destroy" (p. 777).
5. el-, ol- "to destroy, to ruin" (p. 306).

Reconstruction: *hol "to destroy"

71. hul2 "to rejoice over"

ul-, ulul- "to howl" (p. 1105).

Reconstruction: *hul "to rejoice"

72. hu.luh "to become frightened"

Connection with hul?

73. hur "to scratch, to grind"

ereb-, orob-, ro:b- "to bore, drill, make holes" (p. 333).

Reconstruction: *hur(b) "to scratch, grind"

74. il2 "to lift, carry"

6. el-, el@-: la^-; el-eu(-dh)- "to set in motion, drive; to go" (p. 306).

Reconstruction: *el(i) "to carry (up)"

75. zi...ir "to [IR] the soul = to be worried"

3. er-: or-: r- "to move, to elate, be high" (p. 326).

Reconstruction: *er(i) "to move (up)"

76. kal "precious"

2. kal-, kali-, kalu- "beautiful, healthy" (p. 524).

Reconstruction: *kal "precious"

77. kalag "strong"

2. kal-, kali-, kalu- "beautiful, healthy" (p. 524).

Reconstruction: *kal-ak "healthy, strong"

78. (nu-)kam3(-me-) "(un)change(able)"

(s)kamb- "to bend, to curve; crooked; change" (p. 918).

Reconstruction: *kam(b) "change"

79. kar "to flee, take away, remove"

Maybe:

1. kar- "to scorn, to punish" (p. 530).

koro-s, korio-s "war, warlord" (p. 615).

Cf. also:

4. (s)ker, (s)ker@-, (s)kre^ "to cut" (p. 938).

Reconstruction: *kar "to flee, etc."

80. kar2 "to shine, illuminate"

(s)ka^i-(d/t)- "bright, shiny; image, sign, clear" (p. 916).

Reconstruction: *ka-t-r "to shine"

81. kes^2/kes^da [kes^dr?] "to bind"

k(^)es- "to scratch, to comb; hair" (p. 585/586).

k^(e)s-tro-m "knife"

[comb => hair => hairdo => tie, bind?]

Reconstruction: *kes-tr "comb"

82. kid2 "to pinch off (clay), to break off"

ske(^)i-d/t- "to cut, to split" (p. 920, 921).

Reconstruction: *ki-t "to cut, break off"

83. kin [kig~?] "to seek"

ke^i- (: k@i-: ki(^), ki^-(n-)eu, ki@-: kie^) "to put in motion, to move" (p. 538).

Reconstruction: *ki-n "to go, seek out"

84. kir3 "to nip off (clay)"

4. (s)ker, (s)ker@-, (s)kre^ "to cut" (p. 938).

Reconstruction: *ker(i) "to cut, nip off"

85. u3...ku-ku "to [KU-KU] sleep = to sleep"

2. keu-, keu@- "to bend, to curve, to huddle" (p. 588).

2. (s)keu-, (s)keu@-: (s)ku^- "to cover, protect" (p. 951).

Reconstruction: *ku "to huddle up, cover o.s."

86. kud.r "to cut off"

6. ske^u-(t)- "to cut, to split, to scratch" (p. 954).

Reconstruction: *ku-t-r "to cut"

87. ku10.g "black, dark"

2. (s)keu-, (s)keu@-: (s)ku^- "to cover, protect" (p. 951).

Reconstruction: *ku-k "covered, dark"

88. kug "clean, pure; to cleanse"

1. (s)keu- "to prepare, to adorn, to dress" (p. 950).

Reconstruction: *ku-k "to cleanse"

89. ku4.r; sun5 "to enter, bring in, to turn into, become"

2. keu-, keu@- "to bend, to curve, to huddle" (p. 588).

3. seu-: su-: seue-: su^- "to bend, to turn, to lead on" (p. 914).

Reconstruction: *ku-r, su-n "to turn (into)"

90. kur2 "to change"

As ku4.r above (maybe another consonant followed: *ku-rC).

91. kus^2.u3 "to be troubled, care about, become tired"

2. (s)keu-, (s)keu@-: (s)ku^- "to cover, protect" (p. 951).

Reconstruction: *ku-sku "to care; troubled, tired (of caring)"

92. la2 "to carry, hang from; weigh out, pay; bind, harness; be few, diminish; stretch; let (the neck) hang down, to hold (in the hand)"

le(^)b-, lo(^)b-, la^b-, l.b- "to hang loosely off, lip, to be weak, etc." (p. 655).

Reconstruction: *la(b) "to hang loose, be weak, bind?"

93. lu "numerous, abundant"

1. leudh- "to grow up, progeny, people" (p. 684).

Reconstruction: *lu(d) "abundant, people"

94. lu.g "to swarm (of fish and birds)"

2. lek (: l@k-), le^k-: l@k- "limb, articulation, bend, jump; locust" (p. 673).

Compare also: 2. le^k- "to shred; rag" (p. 674).

Reconstruction: *lok- "locust, swarm"

95. luh "to cleanse, wash"

lou-, lou@- "to wash" (p. 692).

Reconstruction: *loh "to wash"

96. (ma5,) ma5-ma5 "to burn; to grind"

9. ues- = aues-

aues- "to shine, dawn, gold" (p. 86).

1. mel- (smel-), mel@-: mle^-, etc. "to crush, pound, mill; fine, soft, weak" (p. 716).

mel@-k, mla^k- "weak, soft, dim" (p. 719).

Reconstruction: *was "to burn"; *mlak "to grind"

97. mah "great, magnificent"

meg^h: m.g^h- "big" (p. 708).

Reconstruction: *ma(g)h "great"

98. me "to be"

1. ues- "to stay, dwell, live, spend the night; to be" (p. 1170).

Reconstruction: *we(s) "to be"

99. mu2 "to grow"

aueg-, uo^g-, aug-, ug- "to add, to enlarge, to grow" (p. 84).

Reconstruction: *wo(g) "to grow"

100. mu4.r "to dress, clothe"

5. ues- "dress" (p. 1172).

Reconstruction: *wo(s)-r "to dress"

101. mul "to shine, radiate (of branches)"

2. mer- "to shine, glitter" (p. 733).
rather than:
12. uer- "to burn" (p. 1166).

Reconstruction: *mor "to shine"

102. na2 [nu?] "to lie (together), to lay down"

legh- "to lie (down), to lay" (p. 658).

Reconstruction: *l~o(g) "to lie"

103. nag~ "to drink"

2. uelk-, uelg- "wet" (p. 1145).
[Latin *liquidus* < *wlik-w-?]

Reconstruction: *(w)l~aw "wet, to drink"

104. nig~in; nini? "to wander around, surround"

?

105. pad.r "to break"

bha^t-: bh@t- "to beat, to strike" (p. 111).

Reconstruction: *bat-r "to beat, break"

106. pad3 "to call, see, show, reveal, find, choose out of"

1. bha^-, bho^-, bh@- "to shine, to appear" (p. 104).

Reconstruction: *ba-t "to appear, see, show, ..."

107. pes^ "thick"

pei(@)-, pi(^); pi^mos-s, pi^uo-s "fat" (p. 793).

Reconstruction: *pe(i)-sk "fat, thick"

108. pil / pi.il / pe.el "obscure, dirty, defiled"

6. pel- "grey, pale color" (p. 804).

Reconstruction: *pel "dark, dirty"

109. ra "to beat, press, throw away from"

3. uer- "to turn, to bend; worm" (p. 1152).
[twigs > rod, cane > beat]

Reconstruction: *wra-(g?) "to beat, bind, throw [?]"

110. s^u...ra.g "to [RAG] the hand = to erase"

3. uer- "to turn, to bend, worm" (p. 1152).
ureik- "to turn, wrap, bind" (p. 1158).

Reconstruction: *wra-k "to wipe ?"

111. ri; ri.g "to pour, inject into; place upon, impose, lean against; throw away from"

9. au(e)-, aued-, auer- "to wet, to flow, water" (p. 78).
auer- "water, rain, river" (p. 80).
uers- "rain, dew" (p. 81).

Reconstruction: *wre^u-(s?), wre^u-k "to pour"

112. rig⁷ "to bestow, to grant"

3. uer- "to turn, to bend, worm" (p. 1152).
ureik- "to turn, wrap, bind" (p. 1158).

Reconstruction: *wr(e)i-k "what turns one's way?"

113. rin² "bright"

12. uer- "to burn" (p. 1166).

Reconstruction: *wre-n "bright"

114. a...ru "to [RU] water = to dedicate, give as a votive gift"

sreu- "to stream" (p. 1003).

Reconstruction: *(s)ru "to pour, spill"

115. ru.gu² "to withstand, oppose"

1. rek- "to rise up, pole" (p. 863).
[also: spine, back, etc]

Reconstruction: rok-uC "to withstand, oppose"

116. sa² "to be equal to, compare with, compete"

seg^h-, seg^{hi}-, seg^{hu}- "to hold, to vanquish, victory" (p. 888).
[cf. Greek skhethros "just, exactly", skhedon "close"].

Reconstruction: *sa(g) "to be close, to fight"

117. sa⁴ "to (call by) name"

Maybe?
2. sekw- "to notice, to see, to show; to say" (p. 897).

Reconstruction: *sa(w) "to say, to name"

118. sal0 "to buy, to sell"

3. sel- "to take, to seize, to earn, to sell" (p. 899).
[Celtic: sleⁱ-]

Reconstruction: *sla(i) "to buy, sell"

119. sal "to be thin, spread"

3. selp- "fat, butter" (p. 901).

Reconstruction: *sal(p) "spread fat (thinly)"

120. sar "to write, to drive, chase away"

1. ser- "to flow, move rapidly; fluid, speech" (p. 909).

Reconstruction: *sar "to write; to chase away"

121. se3.g/k "to place"

2. seⁱ(i)-: s@i-: siⁱ; seⁱ- : s@-, sei-: si- "to send away, to throw, to drop, to sow; to let go, omit, rest; to reach, to tire o.s.; effort, force; seed, tranquil, lasting" (p. 889).

Reconstruction: *se(i)-k "to place into the ground"

122. si "full; to fill"

seikw- "to pour, drip" (p. 893).
seip- "to pour, drip" (p. 894).

Reconstruction: *si(w) "to pour, fill"

123. si.g / si.ig "to put into the ground (foundations)?"

2. seⁱ(i)-: s@i-: siⁱ; seⁱ- : s@-, sei-: si- "to send away, to throw, to drop, to sow; to let go, omit, rest; to reach, to tire o.s.; effort, force; seed, tranquil, lasting" (p. 889).

Reconstruction: *siⁱ-k "to put into the ground"

124. sig "weak"

2. seⁱ(i)-: s@i-: siⁱ; seⁱ- : s@-, sei-: si- "to send away, to throw, to drop, to sow; to let go, omit, rest; to reach, to tire o.s., etc", rather than:
seug- "sad, sick" (p. 915).

Reconstruction: *si-k "tired"

125. sig3 "to beat (a drum), tremble, smite, shake (the head)"

2. seⁱ(i)-: s@i-: siⁱ; seⁱ- : s@-, sei-: si- "to send away, to throw, to drop, to sow; to let go, cease, rest; to reach, to tire o.s.; effort, force; seed, tranquil, lasting" (p. 889).
[Make a throwing movement with the hand?]

Reconstruction: *si-k "to shake"

126. sig⁷ / sa⁷.g "pleasant, beautiful; to create"

se^k- "to cease; slow, easy"

Cf. 2. seⁱ-

Reconstruction: *sek, *sak "pleasant, quiet"

127. sikil "pure, clean"

128. si.il "to split, tear apart; go away, absent o.s."

129. silig "to cease, lay aside one's work"

130. silim "good, healthy"

Compounds of si "full of...?"

131. su "to replace"

2. seu- (seu@-), su^(^)- "to give birth, pregnancy; son"

(p. 913).

[son > successor > replacement ?]

Reconstruction: *su "to succeed, replace"

132. su/su³ "to drown, go down (of ship), set under water, (with kus⁷[?]) to devastate?"

1. seu-, seu@-: su[^]- "juice, wet, to rain, to suck" (p. 912).

Reconstruction: *su-(?) "to drown"

133. su³ "to sprinkle"

1. seu-, seu@-: su[^]- "juice, wet, to rain, to suck" (p. 912).

Reconstruction: *su-(?) "to sprinkle, wet"

134. su.ub "to rub, to kiss"

1. seu-, seu@-: su[^]- "juice, wet, to rain, to suck" (p. 912).

Reconstruction: *su(g) "to suck [?]"

135. sud.r "remote, lasting"

?

136. su³.g "naked, empty, to waste"

seug- "sad, sick" (p. 915).

[rather: seugh?]

Reconstruction: *sug "wasted, naked"

137. igi...suh "to [SUH] the eyes = to stare with wide open eyes"

Maybe:

3. seu-: su-: seue-: su^h- "to bend, to turn, to lead on"
(p. 914).
but the -h doesn't fit.

Reconstruction: *suh "to open wide?"

138. suh3 "confused"

4. seu-, seu-t- "to boil, be excited" (p. 914).

Reconstruction: *suh(-t) "excited, confused"

139. sukud "high"

?

140. sum "to give"

? 2. sem "one, together, with" (p. 902).
[A number of Germanic words have developed meanings like
"togetherness, friendly, kind", etc. "To give" is not among
them, but possible in principle.]

Reconstruction: *som ? "to give"

141. sur "to make liquid (urinate, have diarrhea...)"

1. seu-, seu@-: su^h- "juice, wet, to rain, to suck" (p. 912).

Reconstruction: *su-r "make wet"

142. s^ha4 "to wail, resound, moan"

? (s)k(h)ai-, (s)k(h)ai-d/t- "to strike, to give a blow"
(p. 917).

Reconstruction: *ska(i) ? "to be beaten, moan"

143. s^hag5 "good, favorable"

? (s)kek-, skeg- "to jump, to move lively" (p. 922).

Reconstruction: *skak "happy, good"

144. s^har2 "to mix; to slaughter"

4. (s)ker, (s)ker@-, (s)kre^h "to cut" (p. 938).

Reconstruction: *skar "to cut up"

145. s^he.ba "careless, negligent"

?

146. s^hed7 "cool"

skot- "shadow, dark" (p. 957).

Reconstruction: *sket "shadow, cool"

147. s^eg "obedient, to agree"

(s)kek-, skeg- "to jump, to move lively" (p. 922).

Reconstruction: *skek "to make jump, run, obedient"

148. s^{eg~3} "to rain"

1. seu-, seu@-: su[~]- "juice, wet, to rain, to suck" (p. 912).
[Cf. Tocharian *swese*]

Reconstruction: *swe(s)we [?] "rain"

149. s^{eg~6} "to boil"

4. seu-, seu-t- "to boil, be excited" (p. 914).

Reconstruction: *sew- (*skew- ?) "to boil"

150. s^{es}² "to anoint"

1. seu-, seu@-: su[~]- "juice, wet, to rain, to suck" (p. 912).

Reconstruction: *swe-sk "to wet, anoint"

151. s^{id} "to count, recite, read aloud"

ske([^]i)- "to cut, to split" (p. 919)
ske([^]i-d/t- "to cut, to split" (p. 920, 921).

Reconstruction: *ski-t "to split, tell apart, count"

152. s^u² "to cover, overwhelm"

2. (s)keu-, (s)keu@-: (s)ku[~]- "to cover, protect" (p. 951).
6. ske^u-(t)- "to cut, to split, to scratch" (p. 954).

Reconstruction: *sku "to cover, overwhelm"

153. s^{ub} "to fall (upon), to throw, to drop"

skeub(h)-, skeug- "to shoot off, to throw, to shove away"
(p. 955).
[*skeu-p not attested]

Reconstruction: *sku-p "to throw, drop, jump"

154. s^{um} "to slaughter"

(s)kre[~]-m-, (s)kr@-m- "to cut" (p. 945).

Reconstruction: *skrom "to slaughter"

155. *s^hur2* "to be enraged"

4. (*s*)*ker*, (*s*)*ker@-*, (*s*)*kre^h* "to cut" (p. 938).

Reconstruction: **skor* "to cut, fight, be angry ?"

156. *tab* "to make double, clutch, clasp to, join"

steb(h)-, *ste^hb(h)-*: *st@bh-* "pole, trunk, to support, make fast, hinder; to step (on), to walk" (p. 1011).

Reconstruction: **tap* "to fasten, join, clutch"

157. *tag* "to touch"

tag-, (*teg-*: *tog-*; *t.g-*) "to touch, to seize" (p. 1054).

Reconstruction: **ta(n)g* "to touch"

158. *tag4* [*taka?*, *da.da?*] "to leave, divorce, neglect, disregard"

tak-, *take^h(i)-* "to be silent, to silence, throttle" (p. 1055).

Reconstruction: **tak* "to silence, neglect, abandon"

159. *tal2* "wide, broad; to spread wide, unfold?"

2. *tel-*, *tel@-*, *telu-* "flat, bottom, earth" (p. 1061).

Reconstruction: **tal* "wide"

160. *tam* "to choose"

?

161. *tar* "to cut"

3. *ter-*, *ter@-*, *teri-*, *tre^hi-*, *tri^h-*, *teru-*: *treu-* "to rub, turn, bore, drill; hole" (p. 1071).

Reconstruction: **tar* "to cut"

162. *te/ti; te.g~/ti.g~* "to approach"

?

163. *te.en* "to relax, cool off; cool"

2. *tem(@)-*, *temes-*, *tems-ro-* "dark" (p. 1063).

Reconstruction: **te^hm(s)* "dark, cool"

164. *ti.l; sig7* "to be alive, to dwell"

te^hu-, *t@u-*, *teue-*, *tu^h-*, *tu(^)-* "to swell, thick, swollen" (p. 1080).

3. *seu-*: *su-*: *seue-*: *su^h-* "to bend, to turn, to lead on"

(p. 914).

sue(^)i- "to bend, to turn, to swing" (p. 1041)

Reconstruction: *twe-l(i), swe-k(i) "to be fat, to live"

165. til "to be completed, finish, cease, perish"

[Despite the vocalism:]

tre(^)u- "to flourish, to ripen, come to perfection, end"
(p. 1095).

tr-eu-d- "to press, to beat" (p. 1095).

Reconstruction: *tri-l "to ripen, finish; perish"

166. a...tu5 "to [TU5] water = to bathe, wash"

ta^-, t@-; ta^i-, t@i-, ti(^)-; [ta^u-], t@u-, tu(^)- "to melt
(away), to wet" (p. 1053).

Reconstruction: *tu "to sprinkle"

167. tu10.b [hub?] "to strike, smite, pile up"

(s)teup "to strike" (p. 1034).

1. op- "to work, accomplish, earn; riches" (p. 780)

Reconstruction: *stup?, *hop? "to strike", "to pile up"

168. tu.d/u3.tu.d "to bear, fashion"

?

169. tud2 "to hit"

(s)teud-, (s)tu(n)d- "to hit, stab" (p. 1033).

Reconstruction: *tu(n)d :to hit"

170. tuk4 "to tremble"

(s)teuk- "to hit, beat" (p. 1032).

Reconstruction: tuk-k "to beat, shake"

171. tuku "to have"

teuk- "sprout, seed, progeny" (p. 1085).

Reconstruction: *tuku-u "to be potent, to have"

172. tu.lu "loose, limp"

te^u-, t@u-, teue-, tuo^-, tu(^)- "to swell, thick, swollen"
(p. 1080).

Reconstruction: *tu-lu "swelling"

173. tur "small, reduced"

te^u-, t@u-, teue-, tuo^u-, tu(^u)- "to swell, thick, swollen"
(p. 1080).
[Cf. Greek so^uma "body" (< "gedrungenes")].

Reconstruction: tu-r "stump, small"

174. tus^u; durun "to sit, live somewhere, seat"

te^u-, t@u-, teue-, tuo^u-, tu(^u)- "to swell, thick, swollen"
(p. 1080).
2. dher- dher@- "to hold, to support, to carry" (p. 252).
[tus^u is derived from "buttocks"].

Reconstruction: *tu-sk, *doron "to sit"

175. u5 "to ride, mount"

1. ei-, ei-dh-, ei-gh-, i-ta^u-, ia^u-, ie^u-, io^u-, i@- "to go"
(p. 293).

Reconstruction: *io(g), *io(s) "to ride"

176. ul4 "to hurry, hasten"

6. el-, el@-: la^u-, el-eu(-dh)- "to set in motion, drive; to
go" (p. 306).

Reconstruction: *ul(h) "to drive on"

177. u19.lu "(supernatural) howl, wind"

ul-, ulul- "to howl" (p. 1105).
[Onomatopoeic]

Reconstruction: *ulu(l) "howl"

178. ur3 "to drag over the ground"

uers- "to creep on the floor" (p. 1169).

Reconstruction: *wr(s) "to creep"

179. ur4 "to reap, collect, harvest"

180. uru4, url1(.ru) "to plow"

2. uerg^u-, ureg^u- "work, to do" (p. 1168).

Reconstruction: wr(g), wr(g)u "to work the land: to plow, to harvest"

181. us2 "to follow, join, reach, raise (the neck), build (a nest),
set (on the ground), lay (the hand) on"

1. ais- "to wish, to desire, to seek" (p. 16).

Reconstruction: o(i)s- "to seek, reach"

182. us²; ug5 "to die, kill"

?

183. za "to make noise"

(s)trep-, (s)treb- "to make noise, to cry, etc." (p. 1037).

Reconstruction: *stra(b) "to make noise"

184. zah2 "to run away, flee"

(s)ta¹i- "to steal, furtive, secret" (p. 1010).

Reconstruction: *stah(i) "to sneak away"

185. zal "to pass (time), spend the day"

3. stel- "to set (in order), still, stiff" (p. 1019)

Reconstruction: *stal "to be still, to stall, to pass time"

186. zalag "bright"

2. ste(¹)r- "star"

4. ster- "stripe, ray, arrow", ster@-: stre¹, strei-, streu- "to graze, brush against" (p. 1028).

Reconstruction: *stre-lak "bright"

187. ze2.er, zi.r "to tear out, break"

5. ster-, ster@-: stre¹, steru-, streu- "to enlarge, throw about" (p. 1029).

Reconstruction: ste¹r "to throw, break"

188. zig3 "to rise, stand up"

sta¹-: st@-, si-sta¹-, etc. "to stand, to set" (p. 1004).
sta¹k-, stek- "to stand, to set" (p. 1011).

Reconstruction: *sti-k "to stand (up)"

189. zil "to peel off, strip off"

4. ster- "stripe, ray, arrow", ster@-: stre¹, strei-, streu- "to graze, brush against" (p. 1028).

Reconstruction: *stri-l "to graze, peel"

190. zil2 "pleasing"

stilp-, stilb- "to shine, look at" (p. 1035).

Reconstruction: *stil(b) "shiny, pleasing"

191. zu "to know"

1. (s)teu- "to hit, to beat, to strike" (p. 1032).
(s)teud-, (s)tu(n)d- "to hit, stab" (p. 1033).
[Cf. Latin studium]

Reconstruction: *stu(d) "to have hit, to know" [?]

192. zuh "to steal"

(s)ta^i- "to steal, furtive, secret" (p. 1010).

Reconstruction: *stoh(i) "to steal"

===== / =====

LINGUIST List: Vol-7-1262.

Posted-Date: Mon, 14 Oct 1996 05:39:33 +0200 (MET DST)

Date: Mon, 14 Oct 96 05:15:36 PDT

From: Miguel Carrasquer Vidal <mrv@pi.net>

Subject: Re: Halloran's Sumerian

To: "John A. Halloran" <seagoat@primenet.com>

X-Mailer: Chameleon - TCP/IP for Windows by NetManage, Inc.

John,

[from my posting:]

>>Obviously, the Chinese have always had a word for "sun". It used to
>>be <zhi> (however that was pronounced in Classical or Old Chinese),
>>but now it's <zhitou>. "To eat" was <chi>, now it is <chifan> in
>>Mandarin.

>

>>What we see here is a very natural tendency in languages that have
>>become (almost) monosyllabic by phonetic attrition,

>

>So, are you saying that the various cognate ub/ib words, the cognate ur/er/ir
>words, the words ga and ba have become monosyllables through phonetic
>attrition? And are you then saying that ubur and gaba are late inventions
>after this attrition occurred?

No, there must always have been a word for "breast". But words can at all times be replaced by new words, either by compounding, or adding a suffix, or borrowing, or using a new metaphor, whatever.

>I am happy that you are thinking about these issues. What kind of proof do
>you need to start agreeing with my analysis of the Sumerian big-bang?

To answer with another question: how much proof do you need to start agreeing with my analysis of an enormous time-depth for the origin of language. I'd put Nostratic at 35,000 BP, as I've said elsewhere, on grounds of geography [current distribution of the Nostratic languages] and archaeology [only the Aurignacian expansion agrees

with this distribution]. If we go beyond Nostratic, to "Proto-World", we're talking somewhere between 50,000 and 100,000 BP. And language may have been invented even long before that, "Proto-World" being the only surviving branch, just as "HS var. Sapiens" is the only surviving branch biologically. What do you know about the Paleolithic to make you so sure these people did not speak? After 35,000 BP in Europe, they were exactly like us, and "Neanderthal man" was not so much different either. The Neolithic brought agriculture, domestication, pottery, and eventually, urbanization and thus "civilization." Not language. It makes no sense at all. What about modern day Paleolithic (hunter-gatherer) cultures like the Khoisan or the Australian aborigines? They have languages just as complex as ours, and not a jot of evidence for them having acquired language recently, by contact with Neolithic cultures.

>It is obvious to me that you are engaged in this kind of research in >preparation for writing your own revision of Ruhlen's 'The Origin of >Language'.

Honestly not! I'm "wasting" too much time as it is on these issues, instead of working on what I'm supposed to do (which is writing a software users manual at present).

Miguel Carrasquer Vidal
mcv@pi.net

Date: Sat, 29 Mar 1997 20:06:27 -0800
From: millenia@4dcomm.com (Alfred Hamori)
Reply-To: millenia@4dcomm.com
Organization: self
X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.0C-4DCOMM (Win95; I)
To: "John A. Halloran" <seagoat@primenet.com>
Subject: Re: Fred Hamori new EMAIL address

Dear John

Just received Jose's reply thought that you may want a copy for your own. This is a 200 word list now, with extra few inserts. Have you ever received any letter from Mr Dudás in Canada?, the person I wrote about. He has been very quiet lately and I have not received any new information from him.

Fred Hamori

Fred,

Well, let me first state, and I assume this will come as no surprise to you, that as far as our views on language are concerned, we are in opposite camps. Still, it would be childish and contrary to the spirit of science to deny a sincere request for information, even if it's "from the enemy", so to speak.

I'm sure there are lots of errors in my list, but it's the best I've been able to find out, given my limited resources, and the difficulties inherent to Sumerology in general.

In view of what I said above: if you use any information from this list, no credits are required. As a matter of fact, I'd appreciate it if you *didn't* mention my name. OK?

Regards,

Miguel.

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=====
1  ALL          kis^, a.na me.a.bi
2  AND          u3
3  ANIMAL       mas^2
4  ASHES         sahar (dust, sand), ?i.bi2 (ashes, smoke?)
5  AT           -a
6  BACK         eg~er
7  BAD          hul, gig
8  BARK         bar
9  BECAUSE      bar..-a.ke4.es^2
10 BELLY        s^a3.g (heart, womb)
11 BIG          gal, mah
12 BIRD         mus^en
13 BITE         har (chew)
14 BLACK        g~i6.g, ku10.g
15 BLOOD        mud
16 TO BLOW      bug~, bul, bun, bu7 [?]
17 BONE         g~ir3.pad.du
X1 BREAST       gaba (chest), ubur (female)
18 TO BREATHE   zi (breath) [?]
19 TO BURN      bil, ma5
20 CHILD        dumu, banda2/3
X2 CLAW, NAIL   umbin
21 CLOUD        dugud
X3 CLOTHING    tug2
22 COLD         s^ed7/10/11
23 TO COME      g~en [=> du, (e).re7.er, su8.b]
X4 TO COOK      s^eg~6 (to boil)
24 TO COUNT     s^id
25 TO CUT       kud.r, tar
X5 TO DANCE     e.ne..dug4 [?]
26 DAY          ud
27 TO DIE       us^2 [=> ug5/7], hul
28 TO DIG       ba.al, dun
29 DIRTY        pil [?]
30 DOG          ur
31 TO DRINK    nag~ [=> na8]
32 DRY          had
33 DULL         [?]
34 DUST         sahar
35 EAR          g~es^tug2
36 EARTH        ki, im (clay)
37 EAT          gu7
38 EGG          nunuz
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X6	EIGHT	ussu [us-sa-am]
39	EYE	igi
40	TO FALL	s [^] ub
41	FAR	bad.r, sud.r, ul.li2
42	FAT, GREASE	i3
43	FATHER	a.a, ab.ba. ad.da
44	TO FEAR	hu.luh (to frighten); ni, ni2 (fear)
45	FEATHER	pa[.mus [^] en]
46	FEW	la2 (to be few, etc.)
47	TO FIGHT	du14, me3, s [^] en
48	FIRE	izi
49	FISH	ku6
50	FIVE	ia2
51	TO FLOAT	dirig
52	TO FLOW	sur, zal
53	FLOWER	gurun (fruit, flower?), sar (plant)
54	TO FLY	dal
55	FOG	muru9 [?]
56	FOOT	g~iri3
57	FOUR	limmu
58	TO FREEZE	s [^] eg~4 [?]
59	FRUIT	gurun
X7	FULL	si
60	TO GIVE	sum [=> sim3?], ba
61	GOOD	dug3, s [^] ag5, zid, silim
62	GRASS	u2
63	GREEN	sig7 (yellow-green), gin3 (blue)
64	GUTS	s [^] a3.g
65	HAIR	su (body hair), suhur (on head)
66	HAND	s [^] u
67	HE	a.ne, e.ne, -ani
68	HEAD	sag~
69	TO HEAR	g~is [^] ..tuku
70	HEART	s [^] a3.g
71	HEAVY	dugud, idim [?]
72	HERE	ki..ne-a
73	TO HIT	tud2, tu10/11.b [HUB]
74	TO HOLD, TAKE	ha.za, dab5, tuku
X8	HORN	si
75	HOW	a.na-gin7
X9	HUNDRED	-- (g~is [^] 2 = 60)
76	TO HUNT	dab5 [?]
77	HUSBAND	nita.dam, g~itlam
78	I	g~a-e, -g~u10
79	ICE	s [^] eg~8 [?]
80	IF	tukum-bi
81	IN	-a
82	TO KILL	us [^] 2 [=> ug5], gaz
X10	KNEE	dug3, du10
83	TO KNOW	zu
84	LAKE	a.a.ba
85	TO LAUGH	i.si.is [^] [?]
86	LEAF	pa [?]
87	LEFT	gub3
88	LEG	ur2 (thigh), ib2 (waist, lower body)
89	TO LIE	na2
90	TO LIVE	ti.l [=> sig7, se12], tus [^] [=> durun]

91	LIVER	ba3
92	LONG	sud.r, gid2
93	LOUSE	uh [?]
94	MAN, MALE	nita, nitah
95	MANY	s^ar2, lu
96	MEAT, FLESH	uzu
X11	MOON	itu, iti
97	MOTHER	ama
98	MOUNTAIN	kur, hur.sag~
99	MOUTH	ka
100	NAME	mu
101	NARROW	sig9 [?]
102	NEAR	zag..us2 [to be near?]
103	NECK	gu2
104	NEW	gibil
105	NIGHT	g~i6
106	NOSE	kiri4
107	NOT	nu-
108	OLD	libir, sumun ~ sun
109	ONE	as^, dis^, dili
110	OTHER	man [?]
111	PERSON, PEOPLE	lu2, ug~
112	TO PLAY	du12 (an instrument)
113	TO PULL	gid2
114	TO PUSH	zag..tag, s^u..us2
115	RAIN	s^eg~3 (to rain), an.s^ur
116	RED	sa5, rus^s^u ~ hus^s^u
117	RIGHT, CORRECT	zid
118	RIGHT (side)	zid, zag
119	RIVER	id2
120	ROAD	kaskal, ka.g~iri3
121	ROOT	ur2
122	ROPE	dur
123	ROTTEN	sug~in ~ sumun ~ sun, hab [?]
X12	ROUND	lagab, nigin2
124	TO RUB	su.ub, s^es^2
125	SALT	mun
126	SAND	sahar
127	TO SAY	dug4 [=> e]
128	TO SCRATCH	hur
129	SEA	a.ab.a
130	TO SEE	igi..du8, pad3
131	SEED	numun, a
X13	SEVEN	imin [u3-me-nu]
132	TO SEW	[?]
133	SHARP	[?]
X14	TO SHOOT	ti..ra (to shoot an arrow)
134	SHORT	lugud, lal
135	TO SING	du12, nar
X15	SISTER	nin, nin9
136	TO SIT	tus^ [=> durun]
137	SKIN	kus^
138	SKY	an
139	TO SLEEP	u3..ku-ku
140	SMALL	tur, banda2/3, di4.di4.1
141	TO SMELL	ni (smell)
142	SMOKE	?de3, i.bi2

143	SMOOTH	sal [?]
144	SNAKE	mus^
145	SNOW	s^eg~8 [?]
146	SOME	[?]
X16	SPEAR	s^ukur
147	TO SPIT	uh2 [?]
148	TO SPLIT	bar, dar, si.il
149	TO SQUEEZE	[?]
150	TO STAB, PIERCE	bur3
151	TO STAND	gub [=> su8.b, s^u4.g?], zig3 (to stand up)
152	STAR	mul
153	STICK	g~is^, g~idru
154	STONE	na4, za [?]
155	STRAIGHT	si..sa2 (to straighten)
156	TO SUCK	[?]
157	SUN	utu, ud
158	TO SWELL	mu2, bulug~3 (to grow, see also: thick)
159	TO SWIM	i7.de3?, IL2?
160	TAIL	kun
X17	TEN	u [ha-wa-mu]
161	THAT	ri
162	THERE	ki..ri-a
163	THEY	e.ne.ne
164	THICK	pes^, gur4, hur
165	THIN	sal
166	TO THINK	g~es^tug2..ak [?]
167	THIS	ne.en, ne-
168	THOU	za-e, -zu
169	THREE	es^5 [is^11-s^a-am]
170	TO THROW	ra, ri, s^ub
171	TO TIE	kes^..dr, s^u-s^e3..la2, s^u..du3
172	TONGUE	eme
173	TOOTH	zu2, zu9
174	TREE	g~is^
175	TO TURN	gi4, gur
X18	TWENTY	nis^
176	TWO	min
177	TO VOMIT	buru8 [?]
178	TO WALK	g~en (du, etc)
179	WARM	kum2
180	TO WASH	luh, lah
181	WATER	a
182	WE	-me (our)
183	WET	dur(u)5, sur
184	WHAT	a.na
185	WHEN	me.na.am3, ud...-a
186	WHERE	me-a, ki..-a
187	WHITE	babbar, bar6..bar6
188	WHO	a.ba
189	WIDE	dag~al, tal2
190	WIFE	dam
191	WIND	im
192	WING	a2, pa[.mus^en]
193	TO WIPE	ra.g
194	WITH	-da
195	WOMAN	munus
196	WOODS, FOREST	tir

X19 TO WORK	kin..ak
197 WORM	g~ar7 [?]
198 YOU (pl.)	-zu.ne(.ne) (your)
199 YEAR	mu
200 YELLOW	sig7

Date: Fri, 12 Sep 1997 00:25:02 -0700
 From: Fred Hamori <millenia@4dcomm.com>
 Reply-To: millenia@4dcomm.com
 Organization: self
 X-Mailer: Mozilla 3.0C-4DCOMM (Win95; I)
 To: seagoat@primenet.com
 Subject: Carasquer List

Thanks again for the list

I went over it and added a column, to compare to. The dictionary is more thorough in this regard. There were a few entries that are I believe not really matches even if they are somewhat similar sounding. On these often the meaning is just not close enough. All in all interesting and nice to have.

Fred Hamori

from: Fred Hamori in response to Miguel's interesting article with another perspective on Sumerian links than the I.E. comparisons.

=====
 >Date: Sun, 01 Sep 1996 18:47:06 PDT
 >From: mcv@pi.net (miguel)
 >Subject: Sumerian and PIE

=====
 .

=====
 Some examples:

(Indo European)	Sumerian/Emegir	Hungarian/Magyar (FU)
>From Miguel Carasquer		from Fred Hámori

*ab- "water"	a "water"	a, i="water"
	ia "water course"	i-sz=he drinks
		á-r =flood
		á-z =get soaked
		-yo=river suffix

*apo-	ab "window" ?	ab-lak=window
(Lat.opacus "shady")????ub "nook"		öb-lös=depression
	ub 4 "cavity"	öb-öl=inlet, bay
		ev=house/Turk b>v
		óv=protect/hide /Hu
		lak=residence (2nd)

*andh- "flower, plant" ??an "grain ear"	inda=a creeping plant
	nö =to grow
	nö-vény =plant

*ais- "desire"	as^ "desire"	hisz=believe in?
		hiz-el-eg=trying to
		be loved?

		üz=to chase a female
*auH- "say" ag~(a) "command" (Toch. "command")		ak-ar=want ug-at=bark, loud command
*auH- "love"	ag~(a) "love" kí-ag="love"/Gord	kély=sexual desire kegy =benevolent care
*Hkeu- "hear"	aka,ag,a "listen"	ha-l=hear g<k>h ha-ŋg=sound *khül=ear,hear/Altaic *kule=hear /Uralic
*ag- "act, do"	aka, ag, a "make, do"	ügy-es=clever -ag= v. suffix make,do
*ukw(e)sen "ox"	???? ama, am "aurochs,cow"	eneh=cow /arch. m>n ??? ök-ör=ox
*ar(e)g- "bright"	ara,ar,ra "bright"	ár=stream(light/water) ragy-og = bright+does ár-nyék= shadow
*ar- (Skrt. arad arati "servant")	"slave, servant" rab="tied up?" er ="worker"	rab=slave rab=prisoner rá-vesz=force to do er=male,man/Turk ir-kö=man/Finn
*apsaH "ash (tree)"	asal "poplar tree"	szil=elm tree szál-fa=straight and tall,log.
*agr- "field"	agar "field" ?	ugar "fallow land" har-aszt=dead plants
*bhaH "say"	bi, be "say" bas-áru" speak"/Akk	besz-él "talks" (also Dravidian bhasa)
*bhel- "blow"	bul, bu "to blow,"	fuj, ful..=blow b>f fel-hö =cloud
*bhel- "grow"	bul,bu "to sprout" ú "plant,grass" gibil 4 "new"	fü=herb, grass b>f fa=tree /paa F.U. kibuj =out of hiding, sprout, uj=new
*bhel- "bright, white"	bul,bu "to ignite"	pej >fejér=white b>f fény=light /FU pen felhö=cloud,plume vil-ág=light b>v vil-ám=lingtnin
*bher- "carry, bear"	barag, bara, bar "stand, support"	bir =to support,hold up

*bher- "open, bore"	buru, bur "bore through"	per-eg=rotate for-og=rotate b<p>f fur=bore,drill var =sew b>v var-ga=shoemaker
*bher- "cook, brew"	bur "meal, repast & pot"	pör-k-(ölt)=a stew forr =boil p>f pár-ol=steam cook pára=moisture in air
*bher- "twine" ????????	barag,bara,bar "nest"	far =rump, buttock b>f pár-na=pillow b>p bir =to support b>b bér-c=high peak p>b fér =to fit into p>f perä =back /Finn arqa=back/Old Turkic puru =rump,rear /Dravidian
*bal- "to turn"	bala, bal "spindle, revolve, change"	bal-ag=strolling boly-ong=revolveing, keep wandering. boly-go =planet vál-t=change b>v
*bheleu- "sick"	??????bal-ag~ "funeral song"	bal, baj=trouble bú(s) =sad
*bhoHgh- "bog, clay" ??	bahar "potter" (muck,mud?)	pohár= cup bögre = mug girin-csér=potter bogrács=cooking pot por =dust, dirt mocs-ár=swamp mos=wash << wet
*peug- (Gmc.pu:st- "fist")	buzur "hand,palm" ?? ???? buzur "secret, trust"	pacsi=paw,child hand biz=trust biz-tos=for sure becs- =honor(able) boszor-ka=sorceres kéz =hand/Hu ököl=fist /Hu *käte =hand/FU kátu=hand /Akkad kai =hand/Dravidian kar =arm/Hu *garla=arm,upper arm/Altaic
*deru- "tree" ????	du [=dru] "build,fasten,work" [g'is=tree,woods]	-d=verbal suffix to do tüz-ni=to attach to tü= needle te-sz=does dol-g-oz =work-s te-t =an act

		te-nyér=palm of hand
*dlku- "sweet"	dug, du "sweet"	éd-es=sweet (es=like) éz-es=sweet (uncommon)
*dlngihu- "tongue"	dug, du "speak, speech"	dal=song, da-dog=stutter tol-mács=interpreter/Hu dil-mass=interpreter/Turk du-ma=big talk szó=word, szól=speak up
*dheigh- "clay,earth"	dig "moist, soft, workable"	doh-os =dank,damp g>h dag-ony=swamp lágy=soft-pliant d>l

The d>l swap may be an artifact of verb creation by adding the 2nd person pronoun suffix to the simple verb root to clarify it as a verb. Many such short roots then fuse with the suffix. However Hungarian has an -sz,-d suffixes for 2nd person, as well as an alternate L suffix which is less often used and now is reserved for following a verb root ending with s or z to differentiate it. This is my guess as to why there is this swap in roots of the two letters, seen in many Sumir/Hungarian root words./Hamori

*del- "long,far"	dal "far, fly, race"	tul=beyond, far off tol=feather szál=fly /dal [Mongol] szal-(ad)=run t>s
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D/T >> S sound change common: examples tár=storage & zár=enclose, tol/toj & szül=give birth, te & -sz = you, tu-d & ész =know/mind, tur & szur =stabb into, push into in Hungarian. The same alteration is also found in Sumerian. T/D < > S /Hamori

*dholo- "mound"	dul 6,du "mound,"	domb=hill,mound /UA tel-ep=settlement szálo=lodging töl-tés=filing
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*demH- "house,build, tame"	dam "spouse", dim 4"subservient" dim"clinging vine" dim "make"	tám=support, uphold gyám=dependent persn gyáva=coward m>v gyom = weed csin-ál=make,build t>s teni=to do, make
-------------------------------	---	--

*deH-mn- "tie,rope"	dim "tie, rope" kes "harness kesda "knot,tie" kid "weave a mat"	szöv-=woven things t>s köt=to tie köt=knot,tie,knit szöt- =woven things köt-él=rope
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*dhelg(h)- "needle"	dalla, dala "needle"	tol=to shove tü =needle dár-da=lance tul-ok=horned cattle
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*deuH- "long time,far" ud "sun,time		tul=farr beyond öt=sun, ödh=time/Turk idö=time /Hu id-én=this year /Hu dé-l =noon /Hu utu=time,turn /Dravidian ödü=time /Uigur
[adá=at that time/Avesta]		
?	dag~al "wide" dag"stretch out" engur"abyssal sea"	dag-ály=tide dag-ad=swell up teng-er=sea
*deiw- "god"	dig~ir "god" dimir dis=title of AN	is-ten/is-tengri=god tündér =nymph<god? tengri =god /Turkic töv =root,source dics- =to praise disz =decoration
*eHg-, Hg- "speak, say"	e "speak, say"	szó=word szó-l=he says -e =questioning suffix
*edh- "fence,dwelling"	é "house"	ép-it= build ép-ül-et =building ev, ep=house/Turkic
*akwaH, e:kw- "water,drink"	eg,ig, e "canal,to water"	ügy=small river -yo =river suffix hugy = urinate i-sz=he drinks i-tal =a drink á-r =flood á-z =get wet,soaked u-sz =swim
*en- "year"	en "time" mu "year,grow"	-on =suff. time,locative ma =today m>n, nö=grow év =year m>v saw-ala=year /Hurrian ? idö=time hód>hold=moon, month
*(dl)ingwaH "tongue"????eme "tongue"	mud 5"sing" mes^"hero" mu "shout,roar"	nyelv (FU&Dravid) m>ny monda=legend, mond=tel mes-él=tell a story mor-og =growling
*ekwaH "mare"	???? eme "she-ass" ama "mother" áma "cow"	anya=mother m>ny eneh=cow (old) " eme, emét=wife,mother/Hu emä =mother /Finn *emä =mother /Uralic ama =mother /Dravidian

			eme=mother/Mongol , Manchu ama =mother /Korean mar-ha "beef, cattle ??csi-ko "colt"
*wes- "summer" (Hwes- ?) emes^ "summer"		emes^e=old female name ?? ta-vasz=spring/tamuz	
Germanic winter ???? en-tena "winter"	en="time" ten="cold"	ten=cold /Turkic tél =winter/Hu L<>N tél-en=wintertime	
*ed- "to eat"	eziyu "grain, cereal" ? (< ed-tinu ??)	szem =grain, small seed esz=eat él-et=life (tin), also means wheat ét-el=food. n>l	
*gut-r- "throat"	gu "neck"	gég=wind pipe, nyak=neck gög=beligerant	
*geus- "eat, taste"	gu,ku"eat,swallow"	kosz-t=food ka-p=into the mouth	
*gwou-dh- "cow"	gu,gud,"ox, bull"	guly-a=cattle herd gyül =to gather,collect ök-ör=ox	
*wal-,*wel- "big"	????gal,g~al "big" kur4 "big"	gáál, kál=big,important eastern dialect r>l -kora =big /Turk kara	
*gonu- "knee"	gam "kneel" gam "curve" gam "bend"	köny-ök=elbow m>ny kany-ar=a bend m>ny gön-dör=wavy hair kam-po=bent stick *kin'a=elbow /FU kamar=bow /Azeri kumara=crooked /Finn gomba=mushroom gomb=button (spherical) gömb =sphere gumó =nodule hom = a pile, mound homoru =convex iv =arch m>v	
*ghombh- "tooth" ????	gam "sickle" gur 4 "sickle"	kam- =something bent, a crook gör-be =crooked kar-d=sword	
*gen- "to give birth"	gan "bring forth"	kel=come forth arise,born kin=pain gyön>jön=come	

*geu-, *gu-r- "circle"	gur "circle"	kör=circle ker-ék=wheel gör-be=crooked gur-ul=to roll gör-gö=roller kór =time, period
*geus- "pour, smelt"	gus^-kin"gold"	waski /Finn =copper -Gl wass>vas =iron /HU kin-cs =treasure
*we "we" ??????	g~a "I" -zu "I" -mu "my" ni "I, self" me "our"	-ok=verbal 1st pers/ng>k -eng- =self, -unk =we -sz=1st p.definite -m =1st p.possesiv én=I, self mi=we
me		
*we-ker "evening"	gig,gi,ge,g~i, g~e, mi, me "night"	éj=night?? ég=sky??, kék=blue hom-ály=dimness ?vég =end (of day?) m>v
*gwem- "to come, go"	g~in, g~en "come, go" ma 3 "to go" ma 4 "depart"	gyön>jön=come gy>j já-r=travel, come/go meni=to go, moz-=move/Hu mini=to go /ugor man =go /Old Turkic med-alu=move /Dravidian
*gwes- "twig"	g~is^,g~es^"tree"	geszt=forrest, woods ág-as^=branched agac'=forrest /Turkic
*wer- "wound, stab"	??? g~iri,g~ir "knife, stab"	kar-d=sword kar-c-=scratch kör-öm = claws ?? ver= to beat ?? vér =blood
>*wer-(t)- "turn, trip"	g~iri, g~ir "road, trip"	jár =travel gy>j gyere= come along! -jó =river suffix
*wer- "guard, save"	g~ar,g~a "storehouse, store"	gor-é =corn shed hor-do =barrel
*wedh- "to take away"	???(g~)ir(i) "booty, capture, drive away"	hord =to carry ng>h el-hord =carry off ?? visz =take

[dh- sometimes seems to go to <d>, <r>, <dr> the mysterious /dr/ phoneme of Sumerian, cf. *gwou-dh- gud[r]]

*weid-, *wid- "see, know"	g~es^-tug "ear, hear, understand"	[dt > s^t]	nesz=hear, sense ösztön=instinct, sense néz =to watch ? okos=smart (1st) ng>k tud =to know, able
*dhghu- "fish"	?????	hu, ku(a) "fish"	hal=fish/Hu,kala/Fi gyül =to gather in group?
*Hau- "bird"	hu	"bird"	common birdname ending gyül=to gather, to flock? -ó, -ú, -ló, -a etc.
<to do>	??	[h i k l m n p r]	
*sek- "to cut"	sa	"compare, equal in value"	has-on- =similar ? az-on =equal,same, one & the same.
*seu- "give birth"	su	"to grow, multiply"	[UA term] szül=give birth szo-r=multiply szá-m =number so-k =much
*sed- "to sit"	??	si "to stand, "be straight, "be still"	szál =straight/tall szal-ag=ribbon, band szél =edge, border szün =cease L<>N áll=stand,still,cease -s szá-l=settle down
*seu-p "sip,suckle"	sub	"to suckle"	szop =suckle sziv =suck szip-ant =to suck in air sziv =heart
*sep- "to honour"	sub	"to bless,pray"	szav-al=recite csu-da = a miracle szi-d =to curses <oppos?> sop-án-kod=lamenting
*sewe- "self,alone, person"	sag~	"head,human"	agy = brain [sank/FU,UA] seg-éd =helper,worker soka-ság=multitude
*gon-[edh-] "chin" ?? sun, sum "chin" [g' > s is unexpected...]			iny = inside mouth -s1 cson-t =bone ? s^>cs
*(s)ke-r-, ~u-, ~i- etc.			
1. wrinkle, dry up	s^a	"dry up"	szár- =to dry ah > á
		s^ahar "dust"	asz-ály=drought
		s^ir "testicles"	sar-j=issue, descendant
			cserz-és=tanning??

		csir-a = sprout s^>cs
2. turn,bend, link	s^ed "link", s^ita 4"bind,bond"	szöt- =woven things csat = a clasp,bind köt =tie, bind
3. cut, destroy	s^a "cut" , s^e "portion", s^ar "drive away"	szel=slice szag-at=hack,ripp zavar =drive off
>=> *(s)kut- skin,hide	kus^ "skin, hide"	hus =flesh ?
>=> German Schar"troop" (where is it from?)	s^ar "to be many, world, slaughter"	szerte=in all directn szor=multiply ser-eg =army /Turkic sár =mud, dirt < earth szur = stabb
4. cover, shadow	s^u "dark, cover"	se-tét,sötét=dark
??	s^e(d) "cool"	est=night
		h-id-eg=cold -sl
5. shine, bright (sun)	s^un "star", s^en "shiny" zal-ag "star,shine" ara4,ar "shine"	csil-ag=star,shine csil-og=shine csin-os=pretty ár-ad=blazing shine/Hu
[raoc'ah=bright/Avesta]		ra-gy-og=shining/Hu re-gel=morning/Hu er-ken=early/Turk är =morning /Turk nur=sun/Mongol nur=light/Turk
6. shit ???	s^e "excrement" (see sahar)	szar =shit szemét=trash segg=ass, szag=stench
*(s)kre:m ??? "scratch, sword"	s^um "butcher, slaughter" sab "snip out" ???	cson-k=a hacked remnant csunya =ugly ??? sza-b=to cut out, hack kar-c=scratch har-d =sword hór-zs- =scrape
*k(e)rem "garlic, onion"????	s^um "garlic, onion"	zam-at=sharp flavor csomó= a clump,knot szim-at =odor hagy-ma =onion
*seuH- "rain, wet"	s^eg~ "rain"	esö=rain, fall áz =get soaked özön =great flood c'ig =damp,dew /Altaic
*sneghw- "snow"	s^eg~ 8"snow,ice"	yég =ice -sl, yää/Finn

		c'ig =damp,dew /Altaic
*ske-u(H)-[1] "drought,heat"	s^eg~ "hot;cook,boil"	hö =heat g>h sü-t =bake, shine sug-ár= sunbeam
*tep- "hot"	tab "sting, fever,burn"	tabi=fire /Ugor tü-z=fire /Hu tap-lo=tinder/Hu
	ti "arrow"	tü = needle tüs-ke=thorn
*trep- "shake"	tab "shake" ? -t	reb-eg=vibrate,shake rep- =fly, soar (shaking wing)
*tag-,*tak-t- "touch"	tag "touch"	tap-int =touch tap-os =step on
*temH- "dark" ???? ten "cold" ?		tan /Turkic-Chuvash tél=winter/Hu
*ter,*teru "tender,young" tur"small,child"	gyer-ek=child	d>dj>gy
	tör-pe=dwarf	
	ter-em=be born	
*teuk- "seed,progeny"	tuku,, tuk,tug tu "own,get,marry"	touk =born/Turkic toy=give birth tag = a member toy-ás=an egg töke =stock,property gyök- =root, source
*genu- "chin,cheek"	te, de "chin,cheek"	?
*gweiHw- "live"	ti, til "live"	él=live -T tel-ep=settlement tö =source,origin
*kel-,*ghel- "shout" ???til, tal "shout"	dal = a song	
	??? kiált=shout out	
[Velar before e/i palatalizes to t/d???		
<to do>		[u z]
[Just some examples of initial z:		
	-za "you"	-sz =you verbal def.
	-du "you" /ES	te =you
	za = "stone"	szik-la= boulder
*steu- "hit, beat"?????zu "tooth"		száp=wisdom teeth
	zu "wisdom"	
	zi = "stench"	sza-g=stench,smell

zib = "stamp"	szep-lö= freckles
zig,zi="stand"	szék = throne ?
zuh = "steal"	-?
zal = "stall,[wait]"	szü-n =cease
	szünet= a work break
	száló=a stop/an inn
"stannum"?????	za.bar "bronze"
	szobor = statue

>Sumerian grammar is of course completely un-Indo-European,
 > but that would be consistent with a language that has lost
 > all final syllables to phonetic wear and tear, and has
 > subsequently rebuilt an [ergative] agglutinative case and
 > verbal system. Sumerian pronouns are also radically
 > different from IE, which is hard to explain, unless they
 > follow some strange sound-laws of their own [kwi > a.ba]
 >.../Miguel

Most agglutinative languages created inflexible core phrases with very short suffixes and prefixes, that originally were independent words. Most of these still have recognizable independent word relatives. This implies that the agglutination at one time was not so rigid and independent. /Hamori

*weit- "branch, twig" ??g~i-dru "scepter"	ág = a tree branch	
[= "tree branch"!]	tör-zs= a tree trunk	
<... H>		
*e:ik- "to won,rich"	he "abundance"	hi-z=gain weight,size
	ia "fat,oil"	háj (as hi)= blubber,fat
es- "to be"	???? he "be! (imper.)"	-hat-=allowed infix
		hagy =allow it,let!

a:p- (3)"sick,weak"	hab "to stink, rot"	hab =foam, slime
		káb-it=to cause
	dizziness,nausea.	
*Huebh- "weave"	hub, hup "weaver"	kab-át=coat
	gu "thread,net"	gub-a = coarse cloak
	gub "stand"(stay)	gub-ó= type knot
	tag "to weave"	gub-aszt=croutched
	tug "cloth"	*khapha=skin/Altaic
		kaplon=leopard/A ??
		tak-ács=weaver/Hu
		tak-ar=cover/Hu
		tik=to sew /Chuv Turk
		tok=stabb? / Manchu

[note that Chuvas may be Turkic but has some F.U. qualities and has many unique features that are closer to Hungarian than most.]

*erH,*res-,*rem- "rest" hun "to rest", huny =close the eye

	*hug~ "id."	hon =home (be home)
*Hol-, (*ol-e-, *el-(5))	hul "evil,hated, hostile"	har-ag=anger r>l hülye =crazy r>l ül-d-öz=persecutes hulla=corpse hal=to die öl=to kill gyül-öl=to despise,hate
"destroy", Hitt.hullai-	"bekaempfen"??	
*arqu- "gebogenes" ??	har "ring; young, ,small" ?	gyürü =ring g>h kör=circle gyer-ek=child g>gy
Hitt. har(k)-"to have"	har,ar3,ur5 "loan, debt,"	ér-ték=value ér =cost,worth
*arwaH "intestine"	liver, soul,	érz =feelings
*al- (5) "grind, mill"	hand mill, chew"	ör- =mill,rá-g=chew
*ereb, ro:b "bore, hur	" scratch, needle"	ró(v) =scratch,etch, engrave, write
*ozdos "twig"	has^, haz "break off twigs"	kasza = a scye has^-=to slice,cut kés = a knife
*a:ter- "fire"	hada2, had2 "shine brightly, dry"	hód = moon hugy =constellation hö, hev- =heat
Hitt. hark- "destroy"	hara, ara3 "pulverize,crush"	ör- =grind up -h har-c=battle
*albho- "white" ??	halba, halbi "frost, freezing"	hó, hav=snow, hul=fall hid-eg =cold
><I ...>		
*okw-, *ekw- "eye"	igi "eye,to see"	ügy-el=keep eye over ügyelö=overseer f-igy-el=watch-es
Lat. idus, Osc. eiduis, Ir. e'sce "moon, idus"	id4, it4 "moon"	hód>hold=moon
*Hnom-, *Hnem- "name"	inim "word"	né-v=name nem =type,sex,clan
>		
>Further notes on Sumerian in general: the Sumerian numerals and >kinship terms bear no relation to the PIE ones [but cf. in part >Hittite].		
Obviously the Hittites took over terms from the Hatti and the Hurrians both of which were non-IE and spoke agglutinative languages of northern Mesopotamia. God names, titles, religion and other terms testify to this fact./Hamori		

While the numbers may not be readily recognized to be related, all the concepts the numbers originated from are readily found! Common kinship terms are also found for mother, father, child, sibling, relative, bride, sister in law, girl, lady, queen, lord, soldier, etc... and are readily recognizable./Hamori

1 ??	as=one g'es^=one s^ag=first illu "first"	ös=ancestor (1st) az=that one egy=one -s^ az-=ancestor/Chuvash üch=one/Chuvash äski =old/Anc Turk has-on=similar,like g>h az-on(os)=equal Mazar >> Magyar az >> egy =one! elö=front, elsö=first/Hu ilk =first,il=front /Turk
2 ??	min 5,6=2 mén=both mas^=1/2 (kad=to cut?) mas^=da=drawing	mint=just like,duplicate " más-od =2nd, más=replica ketö=2, hand, kés=cut más-ol=to copy (picture)
3 ??	?	? hár-om =3,mountain r>1 hal-om =mound
4 ??	nin =4? 40 nin=queen	négy=4 néni=lady nak/Ugor =joint,bend,lady..
5 ??	ia2 "5,counter" ia"watercourse" id"river"	ui=fingers (5 on a hand) i-, á- (see water) öt=5, ügy=small river d>dj
6 ??	as^ 3,4,8=six asa "cage" (ia+as^=5+1)	hat=6 t>s *kuus, kut=6 /FU *kat =house /FU ??? ház=house, clan /Hu ???
7 ??	imin"7,totality	mind=all, everything
many	es^"many" su "increase" es^s^a "full"	so-k =many/Hu tsek,cok, sok=many /Ugor c,ok=much,many /Turk c,ugla /Mongol hiz =gain weight,fatten/Hu
multiply	s^ár "multiply,many"	szor=multiply szor=to keep tossing grain
10 ??	hà, a6, u	ven, U (U-gor=10 tribes) un-gar =10 tribes on =10 /Turkic

Finn Ugor shared common digits stop at 6 ! and sumerian counting

system was unusual in that it was 6x10 based also! Most of the mathematical terms are found also for multiply, divide, equal subtract, add with small differences. Almost all of the Sumerian vocabulary has equivalents in U.A. languages.

Gothic atta (surrounded by F.U. at one time!)

adda 'father'	Turkic ata=father
	Hungarian atya=father
	Finnish atti=father
	Dravidian atan =father
	Elamite ata=father

Atta is nearly universal in U.A., Elamite, Sumir, Dravidian -all being Asian agglutinative tongues.

pa-ter =father	aba "father"	api =father in law /Fi
	ba	apa =father /Hu
		bá-ty=elder brother /Hu
		aba =father /O Turkic
		aav =father /Mongol
		aba =father /Semitic

ma, mother, mad-re ???	ama "mother"	eme =mother /FU
		ana =mother /A
	me=woman	anya =mother /Hu
	nin=queen	ene =cow /A & Hu
	nin=sister	nö =woman /Hu
		néni =lady /Hu
		nén =aunt /Hu

king/ruler	bara 5,6=king	Béla =name of early Hung kings
r>l	belu /Akkadian	biro-dal-om=empire
	"lord, owner"	para-ncs=to command
		bilga=wise/Turkic
		Boyla=rolay title/Turkic

no, not	nu, nam 'not'	ne- =dont
		nem = no

big man, important (Latin leg-)	lugal 'king' cf.	elö-kelö =prominent
		elö=front+ kel=arise
		alukai=ruler /Dravidian

sis-ter	s^es^=sibling	s^es^=sibling /ugor
		szüz = virgin-young /Hu
		öcs =younger brother /Hu
		ac^a=child /mordvin
		es^i=child /Samoyedic
		ec^i=elder brother /Turkic
		es^e= younger /Manchu -Tung

son, boy (quite a universal word)	pes^"son, boy"	poika =son, boy /Fi
		pikta =boy /Turkic
		bola =boy /Uzbek
		pikta=son /Tungus
		payal =son /Dravidian
		fi, fiu=boy, son /Hu

		bá-ty=elder brother/Hu
queen	gas^an "queen	katun /Hun > Turkic t>s kat=house/clan/?tribe /UA giz =girl /Turkic aszony =queen>>lady/Hu hotin = woman /Uzbek aeksin =woman? /Ossetic assatu = wife /Akkadian assan =goddess /Elamite
female,woman	munus	menyecs-ke= young wife,mate menye =daughter in law mankai=maiden /Dravidian manati=bride /Dravidian meny, many =daughter in law/FU
small	gi 17=small	kis =small, kichi=little/Hu kIs =small,little /Turk kisa =short /Turk küc,ük=small /Turk kunci =small /Dravidian kühkien =small /Hun (chin
big	kur 6=great	-kora = big gyara-pod =grow & prosper kar= big /Turk halom=heap r>l gula =piramid r>l or-m=mountain peak ör=height /Turk vuori=mountain /Finn
very small	pes^=child,small did =small,baby	pici=tiny, young child ded =small baby

Its time to think in a bigger picture than just PIE and UA! since there is a common core to both also, that cant be just borrowed.

Fred Hamori

Miguel,
>
>I've been programming a lot, and have otherwise spent quite some
>time on a couple of mailing lists (Basque, Nostratic, IndoEuropean).

If these are not archived on the Internet, have you reached any new conclusions about Nostratic?

I take it you did not disagree with my response to Pat Ryan on sci.archaeology about the roots of PAA not being related to the roots of PIE.

Are the subscribers to the Nostratic list arguing about details, or drawing any general conclusions? Nostratic research deals with the right time and place. This research should not be limited just to trying to define a singular

ancestral proto-language, though, as this could delay clarifying the actual evolution of the different languages.

>Didn't know about <ba>. Thomsen gives "tortoise" as <nig2.bun2.na>. >I haven't been looking at Sumerian a lot lately. I tried to compile >a Swadesh list for Sumerian a while ago, based on the Sumerian >example texts given in Thomsen, complemented where necessary with >information from a Hittite signlist, an Akkadian signlist, and your >Sumerian lexicon. I'm still unsure about a couple of items. Maybe >you can help with these words: bone, feather, leg, round, smoke, to >swim.

Okay, my teacher was happy to cooperate.

bone: GIR3.PAD.DU = Akkadian es.ertu, where s. is the emphatic s.

feather: pa.mus^en (also 'wing', Akk. kappu).

On the etymology of mus^en, Dr. Englund told us that the loanword into Akkadian, us^andu, 'bird-catcher', is from Sumerian mus^en.du3 and provides an example of initial m being weak and dropping. But I also notice that the Akkadian has the 'a' vowel of my proposed etymology mus^+an for bird.

leg: ur2 (thigh), dul0 (knee), ib2 (waist, lower body).

round: lagab, s^ar2 (horizon), nigin2; see OB math/geometric texts

smoke: de3 ?, i.bi2 = Akk. qutru. Yes, same as 'ash' - refers to flame by-products.

swim: ? i7.de3 IL2 or such, 'float'.

He says the Sumerians didn't swim, similar to people nowadays in the Near East, perhaps because of parasites. This despite the Tigris and Euphrates being slow-moving broad rivers. I should have asked him what fish are described as doing in the water. But since he wrote that book on fishing in the Ur III period, I think he would have known of any such word if it existed.

Is your Hittite sign list the one in that Beginning Hittite book by Held?

I'm not saying that I am ready to write that global history of early language evolution either, although I have a chapter list and a lot of notes for it. I will take another quarter of Sumerian in the Spring and am also busy doing a lot of programming.

Regards,

John Halloran

Dr. Englund,

I thought you would enjoy having a copy of the compilation of Sumerian equivalents for the basic 200-word list put together by my linguist friend, Miguel Carrasquer Vidal. He has a 'doctorandus' degree in linguistics from Leiden University in Holland.

Regards,

John Halloran

=====	
1	ALL
2	AND
3	ANIMAL
4	ASHES
5	AT
6	BACK
7	BAD
8	BARK
9	BECAUSE
10	BELLY
11	BIG
12	BIRD
13	BITE
14	BLACK
15	BLOOD
16	TO BLOW
17	BONE
X1	BREAST
18	TO BREATHE
19	TO BURN
20	CHILD
X2	CLAW, NAIL
21	CLOUD
X3	CLOTHING
22	COLD
23	TO COME
X4	TO COOK
24	TO COUNT
25	TO CUT
X5	TO DANCE
26	DAY
27	TO DIE
28	TO DIG
29	DIRTY
30	DOG
31	TO DRINK
32	DRY
33	DULL
34	DUST
35	EAR
36	EARTH
37	EAT
38	EGG
X6	EIGHT
39	EYE
40	TO FALL
41	FAR
42	FAT, GREASE
43	FATHER
44	TO FEAR
45	FEATHER

46	FEW	la2 (to be few, etc.)
47	TO FIGHT	du14, me3, s ^{en}
48	FIRE	izi
49	FISH	ku6
50	FIVE	ia2
51	TO FLOAT	dirig
52	TO FLOW	sur, zal
53	FLOWER	gurun (fruit, flower?), sar (plant)
54	TO FLY	dal
55	FOG	muru9 [?]
56	FOOT	g~iri3
57	FOUR	limmu
58	TO FREEZE	s ^{eg} ~4 [?]
59	FRUIT	gurun
X7	FULL	si
60	TO GIVE	sum [=> sim3?], ba
61	GOOD	dug3, s ^{ag} 5, zid, silim
62	GRASS	u2
63	GREEN	sig7 (yellow-green), gin3 (blue)
64	GUTS	s ^a 3.g
65	HAIR	su (body hair), suhur (on head)
66	HAND	s ^u
67	HE	a.ne, e.ne, -ani
68	HEAD	sag~
69	TO HEAR	g~is ^{..} tuku
70	HEART	s ^a 3.g
71	HEAVY	dugud, idim [?]
72	HERE	ki..ne-a
73	TO HIT	tud2, tu10/11.b [HUB]
74	TO HOLD, TAKE	ha.za, dab5, tuku
X8	HORN	si
75	HOW	a.na-gin7
X9	HUNDRED	-- (g~is ² = 60)
76	TO HUNT	dab5 [?]
77	HUSBAND	nita.dam, g~itlam
78	I	g~a-e, -g~u10
79	ICE	s ^{eg} ~8 [?]
80	IF	tukum-bi
81	IN	-a
82	TO KILL	us ² [=> ug5], gaz
X10	KNEE	dug3, du10
83	TO KNOW	zu
84	LAKE	a.a.ba
85	TO LAUGH	i.si.is ^{..} [?]
86	LEAF	pa [?]
87	LEFT	gub3
88	LEG	ur2 (thigh), ib2 (waist, lower body)
89	TO LIE	na2
90	TO LIVE	ti.1 [=> sig7, se12], tus ^{..} [=> durun]
91	LIVER	ba3
92	LONG	sud.r, gid2
93	LOUSE	uh [?]
94	MAN, MALE	nita, nitah
95	MANY	s ^{ar} 2, lu
96	MEAT, FLESH	uzu
X11	MOON	itu, iti
97	MOTHER	ama

98	MOUNTAIN	kur, hur.sag~
99	MOUTH	ka
100	NAME	mu
101	NARROW	sig9 [?]
102	NEAR	zag..us2 [to be near?]
103	NECK	gu2
104	NEW	gibil
105	NIGHT	g~i6
106	NOSE	kiri4
107	NOT	nu-
108	OLD	libir, sumun ~ sun
109	ONE	as^, dis^, dili
110	OTHER	man [?]
111	PERSON, PEOPLE	lu2, ug~
112	TO PLAY	du12 (an instrument)
113	TO PULL	gid2
114	TO PUSH	zag..tag, s^u..us2
115	RAIN	s^eg~3 (to rain), an.s^ur
116	RED	sa5, rus^s^u ~ hus^s^u
117	RIGHT, CORRECT	zid
118	RIGHT (side)	zid, zag
119	RIVER	id2
120	ROAD	kaskal, ka.g~iri3
121	ROOT	ur2
122	ROPE	dur
123	ROTTEN	sug~in ~ sumun ~ sun, hab [?]
X12	ROUND	lagab, nigin2
124	TO RUB	su.ub, s^es^2
125	SALT	mun
126	SAND	sahar
127	TO SAY	dug4 [=> e]
128	TO SCRATCH	hur
129	SEA	a.ab.a
130	TO SEE	igi..du8, pad3
131	SEED	numun, a
X13	SEVEN	imin [u3-me-nu]
132	TO SEW	[?]
133	SHARP	[?]
X14	TO SHOOT	ti..ra (to shoot an arrow)
134	SHORT	lugud, lal
135	TO SING	du12, nar
X15	SISTER	nin, nin9
136	TO SIT	tus^ [=> durun]
137	SKIN	kus^
138	SKY	an
139	TO SLEEP	u3..ku-ku
140	SMALL	tur, banda2/3, di4.di4.1
141	TO SMELL	ni (smell)
142	SMOKE	?de3, i.bi2
143	SMOOTH	sal [?]
144	SNAKE	mus^
145	SNOW	s^eg~8 [?]
146	SOME	[?]
X16	SPEAR	s^ukur
147	TO SPIT	uh2 [?]
148	TO SPLIT	bar, dar, si.il
149	TO SQUEEZE	[?]

150	TO STAB, PIERCE	bur3
151	TO STAND	gub [=> su8.b, s^u4.g?], zig3 (to stand up)
152	STAR	mul
153	STICK	g~is^, g~idru
154	STONE	na4, za [?]
155	STRAIGHT	si..sa2 (to straighten)
156	TO SUCK	[?]
157	SUN	utu, ud
158	TO SWELL	mu2, bulug~3 (to grow, see also: thick)
159	TO SWIM	i7.de3?, IL2?
160	TAIL	kun
X17	TEN	u [ha-wa-mu]
161	THAT	ri
162	THERE	ki..ri-a
163	THEY	e.ne.ne
164	THICK	pes^, gur4, hur
165	THIN	sal
166	TO THINK	g~es^tug2..ak [?]
167	THIS	ne.en, ne-
168	THOU	za-e, -zu
169	THREE	es^5 [is^11-s^a-am]
170	TO THROW	ra, ri, s^ub
171	TO TIE	kes^.dr, s^u-s^e3..la2, s^u..du3
172	TONGUE	eme
173	TOOTH	zu2, zu9
174	TREE	g~is^
175	TO TURN	gi4, gur
X18	TWENTY	nis^
176	TWO	min
177	TO VOMIT	buru8 [?]
178	TO WALK	g~en (du, etc)
179	WARM	kum2
180	TO WASH	luh, lah
181	WATER	a
182	WE	-me (our)
183	WET	dur(u)5, sur
184	WHAT	a.na
185	WHEN	me.na.am3, ud...-a
186	WHERE	me-a, ki..-a
187	WHITE	babbar, bar6.bar6
188	WHO	a.ba
189	WIDE	dag~al, tal2
190	WIFE	dam
191	WIND	im
192	WING	a2, pa[.mus^en]
193	TO WIPE	ra.g
194	WITH	-da
195	WOMAN	munus
196	WOODS, FOREST	tir
X19	TO WORK	kin..ak
197	WORM	g~ar7 [?]
198	YOU (pl.)	-zu.ne(.ne) (your)
199	YEAR	mu
200	YELLOW	sig7

>
>>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)
>>
>>I have not read this paper, but I can offer some comments on
>>Bernard H. Bichakjian's contribution to the recent collection
>>"Archaeology and Language I" (eds. Roger Blench and Matthew
>>Spriggs; Routledge, 1997), entitled "Evolution and the biological
>>correlates of linguistic features". In this paper, Bichakjian
>>sets out his thoughts on the "evolution" of language, as it
>>manifests itself through what he describes as "unidirectional
>>changes", providing "selective advantage", in the linguistical
>>historical record. Some of these changes are:
>
[snip]
>>1. Laryngeals replaced by long vowels, in turn replaced by
>>different vowel qualities.
>
>How did humanity get laryngeals if long vowels are the greatest
>thing in the past few millenia?
>
>>2. Complex stop consonants (e.g. aspirates, ejectives) replaced by
>>fricatives.
>
>Why would humans invent complex consonants at all if it is so much
>easier to invent fricatives?

Mary LeCron Foster could answer those questions with her theory of meaningful phonemes (or 'phememes') in early Indo-European. These are explained in most detail in "The Symbolic Structure of Primordial Language," in *Human Evolution: Biosocial Perspectives*, ed. S.L. Washburn and E.R. McCown (*Perspectives on Human Evolution*, vol. IV, Menlo Park, 1978), pp. 77-121. When one tries to map different types of motions/actions to phonemic gestures, one ends up with some pretty complicated phonemes to express a range of complicated motions. The phonetic simplification process on which Bichakjian commented for Indo-European is actually a by-product of the shift from iconic mouth-gestures to words as phonetically arbitrary symbols.

Edwin G. Pulleyblank has also discussed how in pre-language, sound units were originally also units of sense ("The Beginnings of Duality of Patterning in Language" in Eric de Grolier (ed.), *Glossogenetics: The Origin and Evolution of Language* (1983), pp. 369-410.) Regarding Kabardian, he says that it has 48 consonantal phonemes, 52 biconsonantal clusters, and 7 triconsonantal clusters, which with the addition of /a/ gives 193 monosyllabic units or segments, almost all of which are morphemes in their vocabulary. He says, "As Kuipers notes, the inaccessibility of the region in which they have lived since time immemorial has provided conditions that could have led to unusual conservatism." He says that when one reconstructs both Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan, their earliest forms show similar structural features.

Regards,

John Halloran
<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)
>

>>Zylogy <Zylogy@aol.com> wrote:
>>
>>The semantics of vowels seem to cluster around time and space- for
>>time, aspectual notions (usually shwa for potential or irrealis, a
>>for actual- in a variety of aspectual subsenses). Spatially, i,e
>>usually refer to spatial minimization, with materials contained
>>within a cavity being squeezed out, or for the external surface of
>>an object, a long, thin spatial distribution. Low, a-type vowels
>>make reference to broad, flat surfaces and maximal contact of
>>objects with them. u,o refer to enclosing spaces which are
>>spatially maximizing- in other words, expanding volumetrically,
>>sucking materials into them, etc. Finally, shwa-type vowels refer
>>to objects which have no moorings, materials divorced from
>>containment, etc.
>
>Isn't it just bloody typical that no attempt is made to back any
>of this up with any kind of data, from any language?

Jess,

Don't let Miguel's abrasive manner get to you. I appreciate your high level point of view and am learning new things from you. I have also asked if you could put some of your data up on a web site, and Matt has offered to provide space for that. But I will be surprised if determined skeptics are convinced by your data supporting the conceptual polarities and frameworks that you have been describing. Your mind is evidently good at parallel processing. There are linguists who think in the way that you do - Foster, Pulleyblank, Hewes, von Raffler-Engel, Fonagy, and de Grolier all published papers devoted to exploring early isomorphisms between sound and meaning in the 1983 *Glossogenetics* volume edited by Eric de Grolier.

If the following quote from Miguel is any indication, however, you will never convince him.

mcv@pi.net (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal) writes:

|> Let me state a basic rule of linguistics: apart from a very few
> onomatopoeic words, there is *no relation at all between sound and
> meaning in language*.

> Let me repeat: *no relation at all*

> This is not negotiable.

In contrast, Pulleyblank writes, "Chinese also has many words meaning "turn", "bend", "round", etc., that seem to have had a unicongsonantal root w. Many words meaning "dark" either begin or end in m, and so on." ibid, p. 382. On page 404 he writes, "A side result of our present investigation, however, is that the earliest recoverable forms of Sino-Tibetan and Indo-European do show a transparently consonantal structure that is found in only a few remote and isolated languages at the present day but is closer to what spoken language was probably like when it first developed."

Regards,

John Halloran
<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)
>
>>seagoat@primenet.com (John A. Halloran) wrote:
>
>>I don't think one can extrapolate from the ease with which modern
>>children create symbolic language
>
>What does "symbolic language" mean?

Communication which divides up the world into discrete objects and actions and uses symbols to refer to these discrete parts.

>>that it was just as easy for the first speaking populations to
>>create and use symbolic language.
>>
>>[...]
>>
>>Since you are studying the deaf, pay attention to how they are
>>quite capable of concrete thought even when they lack symbolic
>>language.
>
>Isn't sign language "symbolic language" then?

Sorry. I thought your book on the deaf would extend into discussion of the uneducated born-deaf, who were never taught sign language.

Quoting from an excellent book on the subject, "The evidence for conceptual thinking in the linguistically deficient deaf has been presented and leads to the direct conclusion that thinking develops through living contact with the environment regardless of the presence or absence of a ready-made linguistic symbol system." Hans G. Furth, Thinking Without Language: Psychological Implications of Deafness (1966). pp. 198-99. He says that any theory that would explain thinking in terms of verbal or other symbolic units is flawed and rests on false assumptions.

Earlier, Sir Richard Paget made a similar statement, "As to the uneducated born-deaf, the absence of any training in the art of giving a *name* to each element of the events which they experience (such as all hearing children obtain in their early days) has this effect: viz., that the born-deaf naturally appreciate events as a whole. The consequence is that they cannot direct their thoughts to the separate items of which (to our minds) the events we all experience are composed." "But the relatively modern art of *directed thought*, which analyses events and gives separate verbal (or other) symbols to each separate component, is *not* natural to mankind; it is a comparatively modern mental trick which has to be learnt in early youth by every hearing individual. Its importance is enormous, for it has given to mankind the powers of logical thought, and the gifts of imagination and invention. There seems good reason to suppose that the mentality of Paleolithic man cannot have been very different from that of the uneducated born-deaf of to-day." from "The Origins of Language, with Special Reference to the Paleolithic Age," Journal of World History 1 (1953), p. 404 [article pp. 399-414].

Regards,

John Halloran

<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)
>
>>seagoat@primenet.com (John A. Halloran) wrote:
>>
>>It sounds to me like the early form of the language lacked forms for
>>nominative-accusative statements.
>
>To the contrary. If the Sumerian ergative derives from a passive
>construction in Pre-Sumerian, then Pre-Sumerian *must* have been a
>nominative/accusative language (or an active/stative language with
>"accusative bias" as Nichols puts it). Passive constructions require
>nominative/accusative.

That is a strong and interesting statement. Nominative/accusative means subject/object.

I find the following statement regarding the passive construction in Arabic in Lyovin's book on Languages of the World:

"In Arabic passive constructions, the agent NP cannot be expressed. (This is not a rare phenomenon among the languages of the world.) If agent NP must be expressed, the statement must be reworded in active voice.

"qutila Zaydun 'Zayd was killed'

"'Zayd was killed by Mohammed' cannot be expressed using passive voice."

So in the Arabic passive voice, subject and object relations are not present.

You want to interpret Pre-Sumerian as a modern language and I want to interpret Proto-Sumerian as the language of early Neolithic humans learning how to speak. I would interpret the passive in Proto-Sumerian as equivalent to the two word sentences that Crystal describes for children learning how to speak.

Let me give one more quote to shake up people who think that linguistic habits in the past were no different from in the present.

"Problem of Names in the Proto-Uralic Language. There is no linguistic/material basis to suppose that the speakers of the Proto-Uralic language used names. Names have no connotation, they always refer to individuals and not to classes. Both the personal names and the geographical names are relatively new in the member languages and/or branches of Uralia. Some name giving habits can be supposed for the Finno-Ugric epoch." Gyula Decsy, The Uralic Protolanguage: A Comprehensive Reconstruction (1990), p. 94. He dates Proto-Uralic to 4,000 B.C. and Proto-Finno-Ugric to 3,000 B.C.

Regards,

John Halloran
<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

>Sent by: seagoat@primenet.com (John A. Halloran)
>

>>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)
>>
>>What does "symbolic language" mean?
>
>Communication which divides up the world into discrete objects and
>actions and uses symbols to refer to these discrete parts.

One cannot determine when language originated if one cannot define language.

I would suggest to Larry Trask that he assigns the transition from nonlanguage to language to our remote hominid ancestors because he has not clearly defined what makes language different from nonlanguage. In the above definition of language, I stress how the lexicon of a language cuts up reality into discrete pieces. As a language's lexicon expands, reality is cut up into more and more pieces. Syntax can only come into play when a number of symbols have been created with which to refer to discrete aspects of reality.

>
>Earlier, Sir Richard Paget made a similar statement, "As to the
>uneducated born-deaf, the absence of any training in the art of
>giving a *name* to each element of the events which they experience
>(such as all hearing children obtain in their early days) has this
>effect: viz., that the born-deaf naturally appreciate events as a
>whole. The consequence is that they cannot direct their thoughts
>to the separate items of which (to our minds) the events we all
>experience are composed."

This is the key to the definition of language. In the absence of language, reality is experienced as an unbroken whole. When humans began experimenting with language, they began breaking reality up into little pieces. The ability to do this is clearly a left-brain skill just like making a stone tool requires the left-brain to break the task up into a separate series of steps.

To date when this occurred, one must look at transitions in the mentality of humans. When did humans start to show analytical capabilities missing from the uneducated born-deaf?

The fluid, naturalistic cave paintings of Paleolithic southern France do not show analysis into discrete components, rather those paintings are wholistic products of the right-brain, not of the analytical, segmenting left-brain.

In the course of looking in Alta Vista for Sir Richard Paget, I ran into a very interesting paper by Robin Allott on gesture and the origins of language. The URL is:

<http://www.percep.demon.co.uk/pfolpt1.htm>

This paper would interest Sherman.

Robin summarizes many earlier writers on the mouth-gesture origin of language theory, providing evidence from Polynesian, Indo-European, etc. for the same theory of language origin that I arrived at from analyzing the Sumerian vocabulary, at which time I knew of none of these earlier findings.

Regards,

John Halloran

<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

>Sent by: "Peter T. Daniels" <grammatim@worldnet.att.net>
>
>> John A. Halloran wrote:
>>
>> Earlier you made a semi-valid point about how for some
>> reconstructed languages we lack words for concepts that we are sure
>> must have been present in those languages. The only objective way
>> that I can think of to judge how well we have recovered most of a
>> particular language's lexemes is by trying to put together a Swadesh
>> 100-word or 200-word list and seeing how close we come to 100 or 200
>> items (while appreciating that some of Swadesh's words, such as
>> 'swim', may not apply to the culture).
>
>This is total nonsense. What is our database for the size of lexicon
>of a language of "4 or 5000 years ago"? 2 or 1 languages respectively
>(Akkadian and Sumerian). How well are the lexica of those languages at
>that period preserved? Pretty miserably.

Peter, sometimes you express yourself in an unfortunate qualitative and emotional manner. It doesn't matter how many languages from 4 or 5000 years ago we have in our database if what I am interested in is the most advanced lexicon at that time. How many Sumerian tablets and how many Akkadian tablets would you estimate have been recovered? Recently I quoted a figure of 400,000 tablets taken from Girsu. That would be from the mid to early 3rd millennium BCE. 5000 years ago is not doable from written records, but 4000 years ago is. Do you know Sumerian and Akkadian well enough to say that there are concepts which they must have had for which we lack words? If so, what are they?

>And are you suggesting that they never saw fish locomoting in
>Mesopotamia? There are certainly enough of them depicted on seals.

Take it up with Robert Englund. He says that swimming was not and is not part of Middle Eastern culture. He and I worked together on words that Miguel Carrasquer Vidal was missing from his 200-word Swadesh list of Sumerian. I will quote the relevant part of my message to Miguel:

<
swim: ? i7.de3 IL2 or such, 'float'.

He says the Sumerians didn't swim, similar to people nowadays in the Near East, perhaps because of parasites. This despite the Tigris and Euphrates being slow-moving broad rivers. I should have asked him what fish are described as doing in the water. But since he wrote that book on fishing in the Ur III period, I think he would have known of any such word if it existed.

>

Of the missing words presented to Englund, this was the only one on which we had to put a question mark. Later I saw Miguel's list and he had 15 question marks out of 200 words. Looking at his list some of those question marks do not need to be on the given Sumerian words or blanks can be filled in from entries in the newer version of my lexicon [such as 156 TO SUCK = sub; su-ub]. So I would question your statement that Sumerologists have recovered the lexicon "pretty miserably".

Regards,

John Halloran
<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

```
>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)
>
>>seagoat@primenet.com (John A. Halloran) wrote:
>
>>The iconism of the proto-Sumerians was not so systematic, but still
>>shows a level of abstraction. The word for 'female breast', UBUR,
>>is a compound, but only a compound of abstractions, not of words for
>>concrete objects.
>>
>>AB1:           window; niche.
>>AB2:           domestic cow.
>>UB1:           corner, angle, nook.
>>UB3:           a drum.
>>UB4:           cavity, hole; pitfall.
>>IB2, EB2:      n., middle; waist; loins; thighs.
>>
>>UR:            to flood.
>>IR:            sweat.
>>ER2:           tears; to weep.
>
```

The above words are the historical Sumerian concrete expressions of the proto-Sumerian abstract concept morphemes V+b and V+r, 'hollow container' and 'liquid secretion', which meanings derive from articulatory iconicity during an early stage in language evolution.

```
>As you well know, there is only one thing I have to say about this,
>and that's, to save Matt the trouble, "[moderator delete]".
>
>You cannot prove in any way that the word <ubur> means "sweating
>drum" or any iconic permutation of the above. Why not u2 "food,
>nourish" + bur12 "to draw"? Why not u5 "to be on top of" + mur
>"lungs"? And indeed why not simply the unanalyzable word <ubur>
>"breasts"?
```

Because through analysis we defeat ignorance and penetrate farther into the past.

```
ablal(3):   bird niche, nest (lal, 'to be high; to hang').
absin(3):   (seeded) furrow (sin2, 'to sift').
```

Would you prefer to leave these good Sumerian words unanalyzed as well, or is the idea of a 'hollow container' also appropriate for them?

Regards,

John Halloran
<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)
>
>>seagoat@primenet.com (John A. Halloran) wrote:
>
>>I hadn't thought about the iconicity of Sumerian gish for 'tree'
>>before, but this word fits in with the rest of Sumerian's basic
>>vocabulary in this regard. The iconism is to go from a
>>representation of long and narrow to a representation of a
>>multitude. In Sumerian gu meant 'needle', gu2 meant 'neck', and
>>gi meant 'reed'.
>
>But isn't "tree" <g~is^>, with g~- (something like [N], [Nw] or [gw])
>instead of g-?

You must know that g~is^2, g~es^2 means 'penis'. I think that this word influenced the pronunciation of gis^1, 'tree; tool; organ'.

g~is^2 has an etymology that exactly parallels the etymology of nitah, 'male'.

The g~ phememe meant 'self' as in g~e26; g~a2 meaning 'I; myself' and in g~u10 meaning 'my; mine'. The appropriateness of the iconic representation comes from g~ being the most internal of the resonants. The s^ phememe meant 'many' as in es^, 'many, much; to anoint'. The combination of the phememes describes the penis, by referring to an object that turns the self into many.

The correctness of this etymology is shown by the parallel to nitah, 'male; man' from ni2, 'self', + tah, 'to multiply'.

So I think that the g~ sound is original to g~is^2, 'penis', and that the g sound as in gu, gu2, and gi was original to gis^1, with the specific meaning of 'tree' as something long and narrow which branches into a multitude. But you can see how the analogies between what a penis does and what a tree does are similar in the Sumerian language and way of thinking.

Regards,

John Halloran
<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

Miguel,

Thanks a lot.

The last entry of your list suggests that you might be able to make a suggestion to a Sumerological journal regarding how g or g~ can alternate with b. In Englund's class last quarter we were struggling to understand what kind of a sound that would be.

Regards,

John

>John,
>
>>Your definition of approximant is much better than Crystal's, and explains
>>why that term is applied, because two mouth objects come close together

```

>>(approximate) without touching.
>>
>>What term describes the normal sound /n/?
>
>Like /N/ (eng) it's a nasal. Some linguists consider nasals to be
>stops because there is a complete occlusion of the oral cavity. But
>because the nasal cavity is open, nasals are very different from oral
>stops (ptk, bdg etc.). Most importantly, unlike oral stops, they can
>be held indefinitely (that would make them "continuants", although I
>can't find the term defined anywhere: in principle, I guess
>everything that is not a stop or a tap/flap should be a continuant).
>
>Maybe some examples are in order:
>
>
>f    fricative, obstruent, continuant
>s    sibilant, fricative, obstruent, continuant
>S    shibilant, fricative, obstruent, continuant
>[sibilants and shibilants are special kinds of fricatives]
>
>t    plosive, stop, obstruent
>t'   stop, obstruent
>[ejectives and implosives are stops, but not plosives]
>
>ts   affricate, obstruent, continuant
>
>n    nasal [stop], sonorant, continuant
>
>w    semivowel/glide, approximant, sonorant, continuant
>
>l    lateral, liquid, approximant, sonorant, continuant
>L    lateral, fricative, obstruent, continuant
>[voiceless fricative lateral, Welsh <ll>]
>
>r    trill/roll, rhotic, liquid, sonorant, continuant
>r*   flap/tap, rhotic, liquid, sonorant
>[l- and r-sounds together are called liquids]
>
>n*   flap/tap, nasal, sonorant
>[nasal flaps/taps are not rhotics nor continuants]
>
>B*   approximant, sonorant, continuant
>[frictionless approximant (Spa. -b-) that's not a semivowel or a
>lateral]
>
>
>=====
>Miguel Carrasquer Vidal
>mcv@wxs.nl
>Amsterdam
>
>
```

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>>The last entry of your list suggests that you might be able to make a
>>suggestion to a Sumerological journal regarding how g or g~ can alternate
>>with b. In Englund's class last quarter we were struggling to understand
```

>>what kind of a sound that would be.
>
>A bilabial fricative or approximant? It's a possibility, but I guess
>a remote one. It might explain Akk. B or M, but hardly Akk. G or N
>or NG.
>
>The one thing that's certain is that /g~/ was a phoneme that was not
>in the Akkadian inventory (which rules out /w/, the simplest
>solution). I'd say the two most likely candidates are [gw] (explains
>B ~ G ~ M [=w/]) and [Nw] (explains NG ~ N ~ M [=m/]). Maybe we
>should assume original [gw], with (dialectal? diachronic?)
>development [gw] > [Gw] > [Nw]?

If you are interested in what previous scholars have done with this, see Claude Pierre Boisson, *Système Phonologique du Sumerien*, pp. 201-233, esp. pp. 209-212, *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris*, Tome LXXXIV (1989) and Simo Parpola, *Transliteration of Sumerian*, pp. 239-257, esp. pp. 250-252, *Studia Orientalia*, Vol XLVI (1975). There is also a reference to Miguel Civil, *JNES* 32, 57ff.

Regards,

John

>Sent by: "Larry Trask" <larryt@cogs.susx.ac.uk>
>
>> I was pointing out that Isidore Dyen et al. found words in
>> Indo-European that had a change rate per 2400 years of .01, which
>> would smash through that barrier, if it were real.
>
>Unfortunately, there isn't enough information on Dyen's site for me
>to work out just what his numbers are supposed to mean, or how they
>were arrived at.

You probably just looked at his IE-RATE1 page. You can look at all the available pages by clicking on the different pages shown at:

<http://www.ldc.upenn.edu/ldc/service/comp-ie/>

>
>But note that one or two people have complained that using only
>Eurasian languages gives a false picture. Outside Eurasia, lexical
>replacement is known to have been very much faster in some areas than
>in any known part of Eurasia; this is true of Australia and of parts
>of North America (at least). Hence it is doubtful that D's results
>can be extrapolated to languages generally.

I was concentrating on Indo-European as an argument against those who claim monogenesis within say the last 100,000 years. Among the speakers of Indo-European certain words have exhibited great stability. If they are descended along with other language speakers from a population speaking a parent language, I would expect the stability in these words to extend back to the parent language.

>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)

There is nothing to clarify or disagree with in this well-informed post regarding the history of numeral words.

```
>Sent by: "Larry Trask" <larryt@cogs.susx.ac.uk>
>
>> John Halloran writes:
>
>> It is historically possible for PIE and Proto-Uralic to have
>> descended from an earlier language.
>
>This is possible, but it is not known to be so. There is a tiny
>amount of evidence for an IE-Uralic link, mainly the personal
>pronouns, but the available evidence is too sparse to provide solid
>support for such a link.
```

My recollection is that the grammatical features are different, meaning that the populations separated before much in the way of grammar had been elaborated.

Miguel has met my requirement that the .01 change rate words be similar between the language families. I would not expect the faster changing words to show similarity.

```
[snip]
>However, as I noted above, it seems doubtful that numerals can even
>be reconstructed for Proto-Uralic, let alone for anything more
>remote.
>
>But this is no problem. It is simply not true that a fully modern
>human language requires a large set of numerals. Very many languages
>which are spoken today have no counting system beyond two or three,
```

```
[snip]
>
>Hence the absence of counting numbers is no argument for the
>non-modern status of a language. Very likely, around 10,000 years
>ago no language had a large set of counting numbers, but that's not
>because the languages were less than fully modern: it's because
>speakers didn't need them.
```

The most stable number words in Indo-European are for two and three. Yet cognates to these number words are not found in other language families. Above you appear to say that all languages spoken today have at least the numbers two or three. So the problem in saying that languages were fully modern 10,000 years ago is not the absence of a large set of numerals, but the absence of two and three in the Eurasian languages before about 6,000 years ago.

Regards,

John Halloran
<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>

```
>Sent by: mcv@wxs.nl (Miguel Carrasquer Vidal)
>
>>seagoat@primenet.com (John A. Halloran) wrote:
>
>>If historical records show that ancient peoples had a stronger
```

>>tradition of non-language vocalizations than we are accustomed to
>>in the present
>
>Do they?
>
>My mother tells me that when she was young you could still order the
>services of wailing women (planyidores, I think) at funerals.
>I really have no reason to think there's anything very special about
>Sumerian wailing priests. And, given that the historical records are
>in language (by definition), what might we learn in practice about
>those ancient non-language vocalizations from the texts?

Miguel,

Look in your copy of The Sumerian Language by Marie-Louise Thomsen in the Catalogue of Verbs under za. What Thomsen says there indicates a tradition of making vocal sounds that were not specifically linguistic in nature.

For those who do not have access, I will quote the entry:

"This verb [za] occurs always in compounds with onomatopoetic words like for instance dum dam...za 'to howl' (see ex. 822), others are: bu.ud-ba.ad, bul3-bal, dub-dab, du.bu.ul-da.ba.al, gum2-ga.am3, gun(KUN)-ga.an, hu.um-ha.am, mul-ma.al, pu.ud-pa.ad, pu.ug-pa.ag, suh3-sah4, zur-za.ar, wu.wa. See [Miguel] Civil, 1966, p. 119: 'All these forms mean 'to make noise', usually a repeated, monotonous kind of noise'."

I submit that this is a window on a behavior by our ancestors about which we in the 20th century are unaware because we have lost the tradition.

I am not familiar with the name of the wailing women that you know from your mother. Were they like the Arab women in making sounds that were non-linguistic in nature?

In Anne Draffkorn Kilmer's article on Musik in the Reallexikon der Assyriologie, vol. 8, 5/6 (1995) appears on page 469 the following:

"By the time of the canonical Lu2 lists [classes of human occupations], there are more than 90 terms for musicians among other types of entertainers. The transvestite entertainers, like kurgarru[^] and assinnu, emit "twitters and chirps" (hababu, tsabaru) while performing; whether these sounds were considered as "music" we do not know."

The language and civilization of Sumer was mature, modern, and fully-realized. A.D. Kilmer's article on the sophistication of their music makes one appreciate this. The reason that it is worthwhile to examine their civilization for traditions of non-linguistic vocalizations is because having flourished over four thousand years ago, they are that much closer to the origins that we are investigating.

Regards,

John Halloran
<http://www.primenet.com/~seagoat/sumerian/sumerian.htm>