

**ANIMAL NAMES FROM BRONZE AGE EUROPE
IDENTIFIED AS SLAVIC,
LABELED ANCIENT GREEK, BUT ETYMOLOGICALLY NOT GREEK
A LINGUISTIC CHALLENGE**

Basic Homeric – Slavic Lexicon with Greek references

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English	Homeric & Ancient Greek	Slavic	Greek	Remarks -Notes
sheep	όvis, όviska, οισ← οφισ, οφισκα	όvci, όvčička, όvca	πρόvato -πρόβατο	A domesticated animal for wool. Slavic-Mac. <i>obvie</i> ↔ <i>ovie</i> . <i>zavie</i> =to wrap 'wrapped'. Ref.5, Note 1
Horse *asinus.	k'ono↔ ono,κ'ονοσ	kon, kono, konjo	άλογο -άlogo 'moulary' 'hippos, (note 3)	PIE*ekwo (ekwon –kon ?) Note 2 (k)'ono- Linear'B', asinus genus of horse family known for toughness. Il.Α 558 †. See R1
mare	kaballes-καβαλλεσ	kobila, kobile	foráda - φοράδα Φορβάς -mare	
dog	κύνα-kuna-kuon,	kuna, kuce	skýlos- σκύλος	'kuon' relates to Slavic 'kuni' - to entrust-give trust
cow	vōs - βῶς	vo – vout - vol	αγελάδα -ageláda	
Swine (pig)	suaina –σuaiνα	svinja ,swinja	choíros - χοίρος	Slavic –'sve+ ni –jade' 'eats any type of food'-
whale huge fish	κῆτος - kitos, ketos kito,	kit, kito	falaina	(under study)
wild beast	ther- θερ	tzver,tzvero	ayrimi αγρίμι	cp.'Ferocious' .Mac 'zver+ occi'='look of beast Cog.Mac.'zderi-'deri' =devour
Snail	slimaks - σλιμακσ	slimak	σαλιγκάρι salinkari	conceptual-slimy
worm	serfos- σερφοσ	cerv-cervo, carv	skuliki -σκουλήκι	's'↔'c'↔'tz', conceptual to color red(cerven) and blood c'-'k' kerv –karv- krev
snake	Φίδι -fidi	fidi - viti	ἔχις -ékhis, fidi- φίδι	Conceptual meaning 'Twisting reptile (note 4)f↔v Slavic : viti= twist

English	Homeric 1100-950 BC & Ancient Greek	Slavic	Greek	Remarks -Notes
bird	orni - ορνι	orli (ptici),	πουλι-rouli	gorni -gore = up, above (in the sky).
fly -the insect	μουια-μυγῆα-muiva	muva, muvi	πετώ - petó	
beetle (bug)	brauko - βραυκο	brauk	Σκαθάρι- skathári	Slavic- Wendish <i>bruk</i> , = <i>beetle</i> or <i>bug</i> Surname 'Bruk'
eagle	aetos-αετός =flight πτήση -ptḗsis	læteo-,leta,=to fly ptici = birds	πέταγμα -petagma	Homeric <i>ilte- lite</i> = <i>fly</i> Mac. <i>lite, leta , leti</i>
black bird raven	kosi-kossivi κοσσιῖι	kos	μαύρο πουλι- μάντρο rouli	also Greek koráki = black bird
owl	buas,βυασ,βου, βυφο - bufo	buf –bouv-buvo	glauks, kouikouvagia	Onomatopoeic.
Griffin	<i>Grypho-s</i>	Krivo,krifo	καμπύλος, - kampilos	'Curved' ('G'↔'k') Note 5
buffalo	bouvalos βουβαλος	bivol-bivolo-volo,	bisonas	Mac. ' <i>buva</i> ' <i>bua. buvna</i> = <i>to strike with power</i>
mouse	μῦς - mis	mis	ποντικός-pontikos	Dia.Mac.v.' <i>musni</i> '- quietly moving- cannot be heard or seen.
goat	'aiza	koza,	Katsika- nanny goat Γίδα – gída; <i>τράγω</i> - <i>trágō</i> ,goat, (fr. 'nible')	In Linear 'B' Chadwick & Ventris 1973('aiza)

Commentary

'The Politics of Language and word origins and the neglect of Proto Slavic presence

The Slavic to Greek comparison of basic vocabulary-names of animals, birds, insects and reptiles, from Bronze Age Europe uncovers that Ancient Greek does not match or correspond to Greek.

Not surprising for many linguists today, it shows as Slavic or Proto Slavic. Of the words -names shown, none have any significant roots in Greek. Many Slavic words indicate that the names were created-structured on *Conceptual basis* and ***describe the characteristics of the animals*** in the Slavic Languages.

οἰς ← οἴσ ← ofis-ovci, obvie -uvija, oveja, [*próvato*] Note 1

Sheep are domesticated animals ‘*wrapped in wool*’ that for thousands of years provided Europeans with wool for clothing. The only animal, apart from man, whose hair never stops growing, giving an easy and constant supply of material for practical clothing. Latin had *ovic,s*, Italian ‘*la pecora*’¹?

Slavic provides a conceptual development of the word and logical meaning of Homeric οἰς– οἴσ– ‘*ofis*’ – *ovis*’-ovci, as it connects to *uvija -obvija* = ‘*to be wrapped*’ ‘relating to Spanish ‘*oveja*’= ‘*sheep*, and Slavic *obvivka, obleka* = *clothes*. Slavic ‘*ovci*’= *many sheep*, ‘*oven*, = ‘*ram*’, singular female = *ovca*, ‘*ofchar*’=Sheppard, ‘*ovcarstvo*’= farming of sheep, adjective ‘*ofcko*’= of sheep. This is a natural development of vocabulary over millennia associated with this ‘miracle’ of animal currently existing in Slavic and is unparalleled in other European languages.

Ass ↔horse = kon →kono →’ono *ovo², Note 2 [άλογο –άλογο]

Konj- kon is a male and ‘*kobila*’ a female ‘horse’ in Slavic. It has strong presence and development of the word from millennia ago identified in Linear ‘B’ as ‘*ono (k’ono?)*’ = *horse- ass*. Slavic: *konanik* = *horseman*, *konjanica* = *cavalry*; *konjusnica* – *horse stable*; *konusar* = *stableman* *konjarstvo* = *raising horses*, place name ‘*Konsko*’, personal name ‘*Konjanov*’ *OCS.- *eku* matches Hitite- ‘*ekku*’. Greek - ‘άλογο -άλογο = horse is not related.

Pija Čašule, an expertise in Indo-European comparative and historical linguistics, in his *Burushaski and unique Slavic isoglosses work* (Macquarie Uni. 2017), provides further evidence of the relations to ‘*kobila*’: PSI **kobyľka* ‘pole for carrying loads’, ‘beam’ (from Slavic **kobyła* ‘mare’, suffix -*ica* < *-*ika*) found in all Slavic as ‘*kobilka*’. *Himalayan Linguistics*, Vol 16(2) 12 .Also ,PSI **kobylica* ‘a pole for carrying loads on the shoulder’, ‘beam of scales’, ‘trestle’, ‘horse-tree’, ‘saw-horse’, ‘wisp’, and esp. ‘scaffolding, supporting beams’, OCS *kobylica*, Burus.’*kabylica* (from **kobyła* ‘mare’).

V.Latin **caballus*, Italian *cavallo*, Spanish *caballo*, Irish *capall*, Latin ‘*equus*’, PIE **ekwo* Slavic personal name of nobility ‘*Kobila- Kobilic* →*Obilic* .

The word ‘*kon*’=‘*horse*’ ‘can be identified in historical words such as ‘*cothornos*’. In Ancient Europe, horse riders are shown riding without stirrups.

¹ This points to the existence of a widely spread European Language unrelated to Greek and Latin.

² Linear ‘B’

Q. How did the horse riders maintain a steady hold-grip on the horse in gallop or in a battle³ ?

An answer is proposed with the Pelasgian word ‘*cothurnos*,’ an ancient type of shoe ware laced on the rider’s leg. It was a practical boot typically worn by hunters and horsemen, in ancient times of unknown



etymology. The Greeks had ὀκρίβας –‘*okrivās*,’ and ‘*emvatis, e*’ –‘ἐμβάτη, high soled boots ,that were worn by tragic actors, higher officials, princes and Gods. Slavic provides a logical explanation : *cothurnos*’ ↔ *conthoro*⁴- **konduro** from ‘*kon* + *durži* ↔ *drži* = *hold, grip*

→ ‘**horse grippers**’. The leather strapping provided the grip on the horse’s body, useful in

Cothurnos battle, as the rider could easily dismount the horse without stirrups. A remnant from Ancient past exists in slightly modified form in South Slavic **konduri** =shoes and ‘**pokonduri**, to gain a *higher status* in society reflecting on the Ancient notion that a person that acquired a horse gained a higher status and the *cothurni* for riding.

Hippos Note 3

According to A. J. Van Windekens, the word ‘*hippos*’ is of Pelasgian or pre-Greek origin. Pelasgian was a separate language from Greek. Modern Greek lacks the etymology of ‘*hippos*’.

A Slavic is suggested for Pelasgian ‘*hippos*’: The horse belongs to the *single hoofed*, or ‘*uni-toe*’ grazing animal of genus ‘*equus*’ –horse, ↔ OCS* ‘*eku*’-*eko*-‘*iko*’ [Linear ‘B’].

Slavic ‘*khoppito*’ = ‘*hoof*’ comes close to Pelasgian ‘*hippos*’. Greek has ‘*opli*’ -οπλή for ‘*hoof*, which is not related. Therefore ‘*koppito*’ → ‘*hoppito*’ ↔ *hippo* –*ippo*-s. *ιπποσ* ↔ *ιπποσ*⁵, (via metathesis).

(cp. Slavic name ‘*Khopitar*’). Old English ‘*hoph*’-*hof*= *hoof* is close to and may originate from Slavic ‘*khopito*’ which relates to Slavic ‘*kopa*’ = ‘*dig*’. It is known that wild horses dig holes in the soil with their ‘*uni-toe*’ hoofs to locate water.

fidi- φίδι-snake. Note 4 [ἔχις -ékhis]

According to Oxford the word is from Byzantine Greek ‘*fidi*’ -φίδιν – *fidin*. An acceptable etymology is lacking. Homeric ‘*fidi*’ easily relates to Slavic ‘*viti*- *vitka*’ = *to twist* (*f-v*; *d-t*). The snake is unique animal. It moves in twisting motion always gliding, slithering or crawling using its body as it has no limbs. The python ‘*twists*’ or ‘*wraps*’ around the pray to suffocate it. In Greek, snake = -ἔχις - **ékhis**, cognate →, Avestan ‘-*azi*’ Sanskrit **áhi**’. Connecting ἔχις to *azi* ‘is semantically weak. However Slavic- Mac ‘*lazi*’ = *to crawl, slither*,⁶ the typical snake movement, clearly connects to Avestan ‘*azi*’.

³ Alexander 334- 323BC ‘Conquest of Persia’ - J. Barry

⁴ Note : elision - deletion –contraction of ‘n’).

⁵ [‘c’ ↔ σ ↔ κ] The Radical letters of the Pelasgians, and their derivatives , Thomas Astle 1775]

⁶ The usefulness and power of Conceptual Linguistics’

Griffin- griffon , γρύψ (grúps)← **kriph-krif** Note 5 [καμπύλος, - kampilos]

Oxford: Old French *griffin* "a bird of prey," also "fabulous bird of Classical mythology" ,with head and wings of an eagle, body and hind quarters of a lion, believed to inhabit **Scythia**⁷ and guard its gold.

Named for its **curved** -hooked beak, from Late Latin *gryphus*, "griffin," from Ancient Greek *gryphos*- "a griffin ="*curved, hook-nosed*.(Mac. krivo- krifo↔ grypho-s = curved , (k↔ g ; ph↔ f↔ v).

The Latin and Greek etymologies are questionable and hardly acceptable, as Greek for curved =‘καμπύλος, - ‘kampilos’; and ‘κῦρτος κυρτος. Latin curved: = curvum; Italian ‘*curvo*↔Slavic ‘*krivo*’.

A basic Slavic etymology is suggested and provided: **krivo; krifo, = curved**, Mac ‘**krivi**’ –**grivi** →**grifi** = *curved*→ *from kriv, krif = curved-crooked* , (‘k’-‘g’). Oxford and Cambridge linguists have avoided the obvious Slavic connection. Relates to Slavic ‘*krug-krig*= circle. A circle is created by a curve.

Conclusion

Further research independent of the current doctrines-theories too complicated for the reader, even for Linguists (and many politically biased), is required. Slavic Languages have remained 'very faithful' to the 'Mother Language of Europe'. They retained in them the Natural concepts of Language creation based on Conceptual relations of words, a process of communication developed as a tool for human survival, an evolution inextricably bound with nature herself, the very essence of everyday human existence. Slavic points to the Roots of the Primary Language of Europe.

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⁷ This and the Slavic etymology of Griffin, provides support to the fact that the Scythians were Ancient Slavs.