

KURT SCHILDMANN

**MAYA TRANSITION EPIGRAPHIC
DICTIONARY**

CONNECTIONS TO OLD WORLD LANGUAGES



ODYSSEE-VERLAG-WIEN



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MTED / Maya Transition Epigraphic Dictionary

GENERAL REMARKS

The Maya Script was in the course of 2000 years as dynamic as the Mayan languages and dialects. Nikolai Grube, Bonn, 1990, with his Chart of the Increasing and Decreasing Number of Glyphs per single Katun Periods has made this clear. But during all these periods the genius of some prominent scribes was, with a background of philologists, most intelligently operative. The presently current 'reading', paraphrasing and interpretation of Mayan documents has already brought to light that the scribes, and their philologists, belonged to the ruling elite.

The new close insights now presented on MTED pages reveal that at least some of the leading scribes were not only calligraphers and highly gifted painters. They must have worked under tough supervision of polyglot etymologists who, linguistically extremely conservative (cf. our modern various scientific jargons), managed to keep their wisdom alive in many parts of script structuring, in spite of a sound amount of phoneticism, but of course discernable for members of Mayan Nobility.

The present progress in 'Understanding Maya Inscriptions' (= John F. Harris & Stephen K. Stearns, 1992, University Museum, Philadelphia) has already reached a deadlock. The multilingual basis of Maya upper-class-people ways of thinking is in many studies revived. Certainly, the young epigraphers around Linda Schele, Texas, do command an English composed of Germanic, Romance, Latin, Greek and modern Slang terms. But the linguistic background of most highly developed civilizations (such as the Maya) is of a similar mixture, a mixture that remains mysterious to non-etymologists (a situation that is, typically, prevailing in Spain and Italy, countries where historical orthography has been abolished; a similar trend endangers civilization in America and elsewhere).

In the Maya script, an enormous amount of 'historical orthography' has been retained. Cf. the most advanced of the modern countries of the present 'Western World' who acted similarly during 2000 and more years. Indeed, what the Mayas did not lose, was their heritage from the Ancient Near East cultural inseminators who reached, under Darius the Great, 500 BC, Mesoamerica. We have lost that big heritage in our resources being confined first to Latin, and then a bit to Biblical Hebrew (via Christendom) and, because of the Renaissance, two old Greek fundamentals. That's all.

With whatever 'intelligence' and cleverness the USA and Latin America epigraphers, including Chomsky-trained linguists, may try to tackle the Maya-Script problems, they will soon be stopped by historical incompetence. Only a sound knowledge of Sumerian, Iranian (esp. SW = Old Persian), Akkadian and Semitic, as flourishing at 500 BC and earlier, will provide the key for a better understanding of Maya inscriptions ... I am afraid that Linda Schele, Texas, and her group of 'young Turks' (including Grube) will now for years to come behave like J. Eric S. Thompson a lifelong behaved vis-à-vis Yuri Knorozov. St. Petersburg (1958 in vain drawing attention to the Maya Consonant-Vowel-Syllabary).

INTRODUCTION

What is to some extent traceable about Maya wisdom, language, and history, is hidden in mostly undeciphered hieroglyphic texts. The Knorozow-Syllabary, for long time despised by Thompson, a leading authority, was finally by Coe hailed as 'breaking the Maya Code', which it did not. In a number of cases, Maya logograms assumed phonetic value, but did not lose their original logographic value which is a source of confusion.

So intelligent a nation such as the Maya must have had methods for structuring classifiable terms and their glyphs. In the MTED I submit some of them. See the first page with a1, a2, a3 = 'water'. The relative picture is lined drops. And drops do appear in water, blood, rain, and clouds. In the case of rain and cloud the drops are merely graphic in that they surround the mu-glyph. That is enough to remind that mush 'rain' is meant. And that the clouds are described as rain-containers is quite natural. Mush-mush-kol was the cloud-name written. But the Chol-people liked the cloud to be called to-kol. They probably did what Aramaean scribes in early times did, they wrote correctly cloud and in speaking they said what listeners needed to hear. Note the case of 'etc', translatable as 'and so on'.

The structuring methods can be interconnected. With mush 'rain' we encounter the mu-glyph which remains meaning 'bird', in this sense also used as determinative, or, as Terrence Kaufmann would like to call it, as classifier. See e.g. mu-bi-la 'turkey', the Bila-bird.

In Maya, mu means bird and year. In Sumerian, mu means likewise bird and year. But in both these civilizations mu is also used as a phonetic value. In Maya, the mu-sign looks like a feather. By adding a tiny affix, mu means muk 'big, strong', probably also 'plenty', because of many insects, see Sumerian su-mug 'evil insects'. Look at mesh, in Maya and in Sumer 'mosquito'. As e-mesh it does mark the plural in Sumer and as i-mish does it function similarly, according to Thompson, in Maya. Some insects are used as pictures to denote 'plenty'.

And the same mu, surround by a half-circle of drops, means mush 'rain', of Sumer mush 'rain'. So much about Maya and Sumerian. But scribes, at the time they invented their basic glyphs, were likewise conversant in Old Persian and in Akkadian. Taking pride in their mastership of oriental languages, they honored also Akkadian. Knowing that ma means water in Semitic, the scribes invented a mo-sign by painting a circlet consisting of dots, not of drops, with a circlet in the center. See the MTED sib mo-.

Sumerian sham means herbage, whence Akkadian shamu. The scribes invented, in Mayaland, a glyph for denoting 'green'. They inserted in a frame the phonetic values sha and the above mu, and later they decided to replace the spoken sha-mu by a spoken rash/yash 'green', by maintaining the original glyph. Was it an invasion of another language? No, Sir, rash(il) occurs in Arabic, as yeshil it is Turkish.

Its Iranoid preform is *frashin, cf. Greek prasinos 'green' from *pratinos, cf. European Prater (the meadow at Vienna, el prado in Spain, French prairie).

The Maya-scribes, in early times, had been polyglot, like our educated people, having notions of Greek and Latin, mixing their jargon accordingly. Of course with some pride.

In the famous Maya portrait-glyphs we do encounter pleonasms. To mark that the year is involved, the scribes inserted in the year-region an axe = tun, meaning also 'year', above they inserted mu meaning also 'year', and as a gorehead prefix they added the ahab.glyph, which means Lord, but which in rebus means ha 'year'. See MTED sub ka.b-lahum = 2 x 10, plus year is a katun, the famous 20-year period.

Hab from Ahab is thus a rebus case. A sort of cryptography. Kab, the flat hand, means in rebus ka '2'. Plus the plural -b, that makes ka.b1 contrasting with the raised fist, = kab2. And the ka.b1 -hand, if covering the jaw3 lahum (Maya and Akkadian = jaw) makes 2 x 10, since in Maya the jaw-picture means also 10. But the reader was also free to read the Sumerian mash 'jaw' which in Sumerian is written by a cross which in Chinese and in the Indus-script means 10, and which mash recurs in Turkish in alt-mish = 60, and in yed-mish = 70.

Why jaw = 10? Our jaw-bone has 8 teeth. In mythology, everything is possible. For more details as to the jaw see MTED sub ash-ba.l-lahum. Later = bolon '9', which means 'one to 10'. And see lahum/mash. Note that the Maya also call the jaw *match, with a determinative prefixed, ka 'mouth', thus ka-match 'jaw'.

In Elamite, there exists -b as plural-suffix. See MTED sub -b 'plural-suffix'. The jaw, if covered by a piece of jaguar-skin, or by a jaguar-ear, renders, via rebus, -bal-, or rather ba.l., the ba- seems to mean 'to', while the -l- merges with the initial l- of lahum. If thus it is made sure that lahum 'jaw' is involved, and not mash 'jaw'.

The same occurs in the case of planet Venus as a bird, = Quetzal-bird. See MTED sub KUK 'Venus', written in about 5 different ways. One way is mu.k-ki-k(i) = bird KUK. For the merging purpose was used muk 'plenty, much, big', see above. Please note that in Sumer the Venus is called GUG/DUN, and i-gug which means the very gay-colored robe, u-KUK also in Maya, in a Pakal-phrase. See MTED, KUK 5 pages. Bird/planet Venus, a rebus in Maya. Sumerian prefixed u- stems from hu-, which means both: beautiful and bird (as determinative). See ti-hu 'eagle' in the MTED corresponding with Sumerian ti-hu 'eagle'.

Scribes contribute to changes in language. Sumerian scribes resorted to determinate (=classifiers) as a graphic silent device or for better understanding (preposed or postposed) of an otherwise obscure noun. Here again the a.m. ti-hu 'eagle' case. The Sumerian hu-graph (=bird) has also the value mushen 'bird'. Rykle Borger transcribes ti-mushen, Pater Anton Deimel (Biblical Institute Rome) says ti-hu. It follows out of Maya ti-hu that at 500 BC. in Babylon illiterate people had already inserted the silent -hu into spoken language that then reached Mayaland.

Another case is most sophisticated. Sumerian 'dub' means 'to write' in Old Maya tib. (see MTED). Not discussed in MTED Maya *tib-kal, Sumerian dub-gar 'document-making'. Fernandez 1892 p.7 quotes Quiché tsiba-nik 'to write'. Other Maya dialects have tsiba-gel 'to write'. The -gel renders -kal, Sum. -gar. Rykle Borger n181 Pos. 4-a brings dub 'clay-tablet', dub-sar 'scribe'. Sub n 597 appears gar 'to make' (=Sanskrit kar-id.). But n597 has the additional value nig2 which is used to denote English -ship as in kingship, relationship etc. Did the Sumerian teacher who reached Mayaland explain to his students the ambiguities of the cuneiform script so that these students erroneously accepted nig 2 as meaning 'to make'? The survival of errors in script and language is ineradicable, but useful some times for establishing chronology.

Benno Landsberger, first in Germany, then in Chicago, a sort of nestor in Assyriology, urged his colleagues to stick to Mesopotamia while studying origins. Wolfram von Soden sacrificed his wife and his privately owned house in Münster Westphalia for the compiling of the three volumes of his Ahw (=Akkadian/Akkadisches Handwörterbuch) over decades, monumentals (surpassed by CAD/Chicago Assyrian Dictionary). Von Soden added possible Semitic etymologies. Obediently he didn't look to neighboring Iran. In the case of Akkadic amishu 'enemy' he offered meaningless Semitic speculations. Nobody told him that in next door Old Persian amisha means enemy, and that Zend-Avestan has a-michta. Equalling Sanskrit a-mitra 'enemy', unfriend. Old Persian -sh- (German sch), like Sumerian, renders regularly previous -tr-. Cf. Spanish mucho 'plenty' from previous *mutlo, Latin multis.

Do Mayanistics incorporate a branch of linguistics? The Maya-specialists are trained ethnologists. They now build a new technical terminology, as Harris 1983 does. Similarly operated Adam Falkenstein in the field of Sumer. And many of his colleagues.

But real linguistics started 200 years ago. This is a long line: Rask (Danish), Brothers Grimm, Bopp, Schleicher, Brugmann, Delbrück, Heran Hirt, Debrunner, Roland Kent (USA), Bartoli, Vittore Pisani.

They claimed to be the true linguists. They usually mastered 8 ancient languages, all IE (=Indo-European), Kentum = West: Greek, Latin, Germanic, Celtic and Hittite in the middle, based on cuneiform. Satem = East: Indic, Iranian, Armenian, Slavic. The burden is enormous. Nobody dared to look deeply into Sumerian. Also deterred by Landsberger's advice. Indeed, the Babylonian Language mess, including Hurrite, Elamite, Ebraic, Ugarit, required always new specialists though IE traces in the Near East could not be denied.

I was for 24 years a pupil and friend of Vittore Pisani, him being 10 years older. When I wrote to him that I had discovered Sumerian to be a SW Iranian dialect close to Old Persian, in 1964, he left me alone I 55, he 65. He at that time granted Dr. h.c. status by the University Bonn. My initiated HGS (historical Grammar of Sumerian) was not officially sponsored. Three fascicles appeared at intervals of 3 years. I rediscovered them in several US libraries, and now it seems that they may have had an effect. Some 10 years ago, Prof. Sjoeborg, Philadelphia, started a mega-project, 'The Philadelphia Sumerian Dictionary'. I subscribed, but informed also Prof. Sjoeborg on my historical studies of Sumerian. Three volumes were published of the PDS, the rest, about 40, ceased to appear.

Sumer, according to Kramer the cradle of civilization, seems now outdated due to new visions. Ancient India, the deciphering of the Indus script, the emergence of submarine giant civilizations. On the other hand, there are, in Meso-America, millions of Maya-speaking natives, unfortunately among them nobody versed in Maya

hieroglyphs. Much attention is given to the Maya, not so to the extinct Sumerians. With this MTED, and its bringing to Sumer mutual illumination, and some revival, is perhaps expectable, in spite of stagnation in IE historical linguistics. Some retired aged scientists will be, so I hope, eager to learn something about entirely new visions.

It is clear that I endeavor to make the MTED an Introduction to important aspects to both, the Maya and to the Sumerian civilization.

Before submitting more Maya-Sumer equations an excursion to the global situation:

Audible communication is important, here a tentative survey of its history:

Most archaic: First revolution: Artificial introduction of Protolingu (=Ptoli);

System: Head/body analogies, sound-symbolism;

Present area: Circumpacific;

Leitfossil/check-lexeme: pu-nti 'insect-eye',

a-pu-nti 'star', later pausi, posi;

Now outstanding: Japanese, Chinese.

Less archaic: Second revolution: Indo-European;

Artificial introduction of Ablaut/apophony, affixation;

System: Infixation -e-, -o-, zero;

Present area: The West and Westernized World;

Leitfossil/check-lexeme: a-su(e)-li- 'sun';

Ptoli-preform probably: a-tu-nto;

Now outstanding: English, US-English.

Recent: third revolution, Semitic;

Artificial introduction of tri-literalism, affixation;

System: Rules for root-internal shifting; of i a u;

Present area: The Islamic World;

Leitfossil/check lexeme: baiti 'house', bayat- stems. via Skt. veśa, Sum. Bait-, from IE woik-;

Now outstanding: Arabic, Hebrew.

Japanese is more archaic than Chinese; Kentum/West-IE is more archaic than Satem/East-IE. Satem comprises Slavic and Indo-Iranian (with Sanskrit and Old Persian/Sumerian) and so we arrive to Maya and its Hieroglyphics.

a-prevalence in Indo-Iranian is due to the fact that IE -o-, -e-, -a- is replaced by -a-.

Sumerian: Highland Sumerian retained -a-; Lowland Sumerian changed -a- into -u-; Sumerian graph-values comprise often u-syllables together with their a-counterparts. It follows (unnoticed by Sumerologists) that Highlanders and Lowlanders could both read the texts in their way.

The Sumerian script has Highland features: The term uzu 'body-part' is actually written ham-dam = 'together-bound', being a preform of New Persian andam 'body-part'. Lowlanders corrupted ham-dam into *hu-dyu, *u-dzu, uzu. In many languages -u- has a palatalizing power that changes gutturals and dentals into (as)sibilates.

In Maya, this process continued. Sumerian dumu 'child, son' (d- was protected by an original au-diphthong) became in May tshun 'child', cf. tshum-nil 'child of the crescent; that is: star, a mythological picture, global.

Sumerian n144.1 dumu 'son' renders Old Persian; tauhma 'son, seed'; New Persian tokhm 'egg'; and Sanskrit *tauk/tok-man- 'seed'.

Terrence Kaufmann tried to explain the a- in some Maya-words awa, may be an article, Skt. Sa, Iranian *ha, Hebrew ha, loss of h-. A true night-word is Maya kik, glyph half blackened, like Sum. in the proto-gig-glyph. See MTED sub a-kik 'water black, blood'. As to Ahab/ahau, see populistic transcribing in this Index.

CONTENTS INDEX REFERENCES

Akkadian: The occurrence of Akkadian in Maya is rather sporadic. I recall the a.m. sha-mu 'herbage, green' and lahū = Maya lahum/lahun 'lower jaw-bone' (alternating with Sum./Maya mash 'idem'); and the war-god Maya kabil, probably = Akkadian qablu 'battle'; by the way, 30 to 50 per cent of Akkadian vocabulary stems from Sumerian or neighbouring Iran. The Akkadians trilateralized their loans from Sumerian and thus created a wealth of derivatives. The case of damaqu 'good' from Sumerian daugh (discussed above) is typical. u/w/m-change is normal. The German Assyriologist Ungnad doubted that Akkadian could be called Semitic. Mixings with Hurrite and Elamite in a long history had been unavoidable. A spectacular case not yet listed is shatin 'priest' in Hurrite and Elamite. Nobody on the globe knows that shatin reflects exactly Sanskrit yajin 'priest', with all the Sumerian phonetic changes required. Sh- = y- (in Persian dzhavan is Sanskrit yuvan = Sumerian shuba, Maya zib 'young') and t/d from j. In 100 cases confirmed. Sum. dug/*daugh 'good', Skt. Doha, IE dhaugh-, Greek tykhe 'fate' from *thukh/dhugh, German taugen. As to Akkad. Mu 'water' see my above a-water statements, a circle of drops = a3; a circle of dots = Maya mo, phonetic.

all: everybody, Sumerian n441.16-a; ul 'all'. Maya (u)lab 'all'; phonetic history of Sum. ul 'all': *hau-la, *halva, retained IE -l- to avoid collision with Sum. zr 'guardian'; but Skt. has sarva- 'all'; IE solwos, Greek holfoas in holokau. Confront Sum. n575.6-a: ur 'guardian, guardian dog of a sheoerf', *haura, Avestan haurva- (with tōma Umlaut) *sarva has got lpst in Skt. but is retained in Indus, cf. Indus-Text *8.6 (with picture of a dog); u sar-va avo at a ja = Oh the dog of sheep and goat; IE servos and Latin servus 'servant' means also a shepherd's dog, just like in Avestan/Old Iranian (Meillet/Ernout). Maya *ulab 'all' may stem from *haulaba, with anlaut, preform *halba, sarva etc. Another term denoting 'all' is seen in Mesopotamian bitu which stems regularly from Skt. viśva- and visvana, cf. Turk. Bütün 'all'. Viś-, vaiś- is 'house', IE woikos, Greek Foikos, oikoumenos 'the whole of the inhabited world'; Sum. n324.2-a/b: bit.

announce: Sum. n15.6-a: dag5 Highld.; dug Lowld. And n166 dull 'announce' = tanh-; Skt. śam- 'id'. Latin cens-, Oekens-; Maya tak 'announce', and tak 'language' in Cordemex p76.

ape: flatnosed + flat tree = plane tree, tul, *tulpa; an inversion of *plut, Greek platy-, flat for details see MTED sub tul. Maya bakin 'ape', see MTED bak-

kin '400 days'; Maya makin ape, im rebus mah-kin 'Moon year' discussed sub MTED bak-kin '400 days', Jupiter year.

arrow: son of the bow; Sum. mes 'son' and Maya mes 'arrow'; furthermore: Sum. 126.31-a zag-ga 'arrow', Maya tok 'arrow'. Sum. n439.2: ban 'arrow'; Maya ben 'reed', ben 'son'.

assembly: Sum. n.40.2: unkin 'assembly', Highland *ham-gam, Zusammenkunft, meeting; Akkad. (u)kinnish-tu, and Hebrew knesse-t; Old Pers. ham-gama-ta; Maya (u-)konesh 'to gather'.

bat/vespertilio: Sum. n7.17-a/b: su.tin (skin falcon), = Maya, see MTED sub sutin.

bed house: Sum. n70.3.a/b: na2 'bed' *niad, n/nisad (IE *ni-zd- 'nest'), Maya na 'house' cf. sna 'nest' from *sin-na, tin-na 'little house'.

give birth: Sum. n48.12-a: tu 'id'; tu-da past participle = Skt. jata 'born' = n58.12-a; NW-Iran. Zadá 'son'; Maya tuh 'give birth' (Caqchiquel); Sum. *ala-gar 'make product'; Mayaala-ghar 'give birth' (al 'child!', Fernandez 1892 p131).

big: Sum. n96.2A bulig 'big' Highld. Bardala; Old Persian vazrakam, New Persian bozorg 'bug'; Maya (Huasteca) pullig 'bug'.

big year: see MTED sub mak-hab 5 ages (the agricultural and four year).

bind, lock: Sum. n124.21, tab, Maya tab 'rope';

bird: Sum. hu. mu, mu-tin mud, tin (shen) mushen; see MTED mu, mu-tin, tin, ku-tin; Huasteca hu

bird-head-portrait: the name of bird in Old Maya bord, via rebus reading, ma Old Maya transparent. The Macaw-bird, see MTED, means big year, = mak-hab, 5 pages. With 4 dots preposed, it means the 4 years of the leap year period (Codex Dresden, Agricultural Almanach) or (MTED kuk) Quetzal-bird, head portrait-shaped, Venus; a Sumerian gug/gun 'gay', multi-colored like certain birds, was already Sumer meaning Planet Venus (MTED 5 pages).

birth, born: see above, 'give birth';

black, night: as contained in MTED a-kik 'water black = blood'; a loan from Sumerian a-gig 'idem'. Sum. n427.2 : gig2 'black'.

blood: see above sub 'black'. Sub MTED mak-hab 'agricultural year', it is stated that at the New Year festival on the vernal equinox, a blood ritual was celebrated. The hanging dog refers to summer's dog days, all this just like in Iranian and Indus culture. See also MTED a2-kik2-KUK2 'blood Venus'.

blow: (with mouth) Sum. n371.24.a: bu 'to blow'; Maya pu 'id'; pu 'blow-gun'; also puh.

body part: Sum. n155.2: Lowland uzu, an unnoticed by Sumerologists, in a compound is written Highland preform am-dam, as attested in New Pers. andām 'body part' literally 'together bound', *ham-dam-. The graph BAU has also the value UAM. This proves that at least part of the Sumerian script stringently in use in the a-Highland. The am- became Lowland u-, and the -dam became via dum/dyum/dzhum finally -zu, in Lowland uzu. The Maya used this classifier/determinative as ish- ishi; see MTED y.i-tsgi-nahal 'nose', with other listings of classified body parts. Terrence Kaufmann noted them in Teco dialect.

born: see birth above; the glyüh is nicknamed upended frog, postfixed is often -hil or -il, = crescent and to see, in phonetic use. See MTED tun3 'give birth'. Maya -h- is often interchangeable with -n-, but -n- is more archaic.

branch: branch of tree, foliage, Sum. n318-3.a: u2 *shakh (Persian shak 'branch'); Maya u-shak 'foliage' (in Quiché); Sum. u2 stems from Highland *hah, = Sanskrit sas-, 'herbage'; similarly Sum. u3 'sleep' is from Highld. *hah-, Sanskrit sas- 'sleep'.

burn: Sum. n381.92: dag2 'burn'; Maya tok 'id.'.

buy, pay: Sum. n341.4-a: ma-na 'mine/Mine, pay-Maya man 'to buy'; also Akkadian.

calendrics: The Maya small or ceremonial year of 260 days has 13 weeks or pseudo-months. That this 'year' has been badly improvised is proved by the fact that the fifth pseudo-month is called 'fire-maker', see MTED sub itsi-kal2, 'fire-maker', formerly, in Mesopotamia, the month August. The first month summerheat is within a solar year that begins with the vernal equinox day, like Maya agricultural year, see MTED mak-hab, with the hanging frog that is summer heat, August. The Akkadian first month Nisannu explains itself from *nou-shan 'New Age', Skt. sana- 'aged, old'; cf. IE sen-yos, Lat. Senior. -s- following i-u-r-l in Indo-Iranian turns into -sh-. Another name is Persian nou-ruz 'New Day'. Rykle Borger 1981 n52 has the Sumerian counterpart: Bar-Zag, with bar from *bahar, cf. New Persian bahar 'springtime'; IE weser, Lat. Ver (Italian primavera), elision of intervocalic -s-. MTED itsi-kal2 'fifth month', has, sa a complement, a subfixed fish-glyph ka/kay/kar,

because the main glyph is ambivalent. It looks the frontal view of a human face, means also 20 because of the man's 10 fingers and 10 toes. The superfixed smoke-glyph is likewise ambivalent in sound: it is kab4 -kab4 'fire' and itsi 'fire'. For Jupiter-calendrics see MTED sub BAK. For the year's 5 additional days (ēūagomeny) see MTED sub way-hab uai-jhab, = woe-time of the year. Like in Egypt. But seemingly not so in the Indus Culture.

carry: Sum n74.80 nar, bal 'carry, lift'; Maya pol 'id'.

causative suffix: Sum n427.2-a: -she, -sha (regularly from Sanskrit -y); Maya -shah, cf. MTED kam'die', kann-i-sha 'to kill'; Sumerian gam 'die', gam-i-she 'to kill'; in Maya and Old Turkish -kar 'make' functions likewise as a causative suffix.

ceremonial year of 260 days; see above calendrics; see MTED sub tin-hab II 'small year'.

child, son, Sum. n144.1-a: dumi (Old Persian tauhma-; Skt. tokman- 'seed'), Maya tshum-hil 'children of the crescent'; see MTED sub hil, Sum. n298.24.31: al 'product, fruit', Maya al 'id., child', mi-al 'female child, girl'; mi in Sum. means likewise 'female'. Global: kul. lula 'child, family' = Sanskrit, Sumerian, Maya and many American native dialects.

classifiers: in Sumerology called determinatives, special prefixation for plants (-u-), for body parts (Sum. uzu, Maya itshi), see MTED. In Sumer uzu (= Lowland) sounds as Highland-writing, am-dam = Pers. andam 'together-bound' (body-part). Lowland stems regularly from Highland. Terrence Kaufmann detected the Maya classifiers.

claw, nail: as body-part listed in MTED sub xi-tshi = *itshi, Sum. uzu. See MTED sub la-ta 'gone'.

clean: Iran. Pāk from pavaka, Maya pok.

closed: See MTED mo-kabala (1) and (2), Turk., Semit.

cloud: see MTED a 'water' and mush 'rain' sub muk. Harris 1993 p24 reads tok (to-kol). To-kol is a later assignment based on Tzeltal. Hieroglyphically written is (superfixed) rain-rain = mush-mush (cf. Sum. mush 'rain') and subfixed *kol 'to carry'. The rain-sign belongs to the drops-class. The mush-'rain'-glyph belongs to the drops-class-glyphs, see MTED a1 'water', and a2 -kik 'blood'.

come: Sum. n306.3-a: gin, Highland gam-, Maya kun 'come'.

consonantism: Sumerian voiced stops are mostly rendered voiceless in Maya. Sumerian dental and

palatal stops before –u- and –u- are in Maya often appearing as tshi-, tsi-, tshu-, tsu, but this happened in later Maya, see e.g. MTED tin- ‘falcon, small’.

cold: Sum. 376.21: te (= pers. day ‘winter’), ten from temen (Pers. zemestan ‘winter’) Skt. hima-, Slav. Zima etc., Maya te-u, tshe-u ‘cold’, cf. te/tshe ‘tree’.

complements: are in Sum. and in Maya needed, usually postfixed, to help reading a multivalent glyph. See e.g. MTED itsi-kal ‘fire-maker’ with suffixed the fishbone glyph ka/kay/kar, Sum. izi-gar ‘id’. Related are cases such as kin-ni = KIN ‘sun, day’.

copal: incense for details see MTED a3, po-mo POM (po is a mouth picture, Akkad. pum. And mo is a water picture; Akkad. mu ‘water’).

crescent: contrasting with u = picture of the waning moon, the crescent is accordingly depicted as the crescent moon. The glyph does not mean ah, a verbal affix, as suggested by Nikolai Grube, Linda Schele, etc. For details see MTED sub hil. In Basque hil-/il means moon, but in Arabic hill/helal means half-moon, which stems from Iranian hikhla, IE = sikla. Latin sicula ‘sickle’; Maya hil is also in phonetic and is alternately used with ul ‘to see’ (Sum. igila) as nominal suffix e.g. in case of tun-il/tun-hil ‘give birth’ (upended frog glyph) or in case of kab-ilkab-hil ‘War-God’, MTED kabil.

cycle: the global standard calendric cycle has 360 days, plus 5 weekdays, and plus 6 days in a leap-year. In speculative cosmology is talk about 360 years or multiples of such cycles. This is a fact in Sumer and in Mayaland. In prophecy, uncommon or cryptic ways are used to refer to 360. XVIII Men (man = 10 fingers and 10 toes = 20), that is 18 x 20 = 360 in vigesimal counting. See ‘Kinguistic League’, e.g. of metallurgists, of stone cutters, of miners, who without manuals or social integration (father/son sequence) worked as master/disciple thus contributing to victory or defeat of warfaring clans or nations.

daughter: Semit. ben.t, see MTED katun 1/2/3.

day: Turk. Güm ‘day and sun’, in Sumer a Pali word gin ‘shining’; Sanskrit ksina. See MTED bak-kin ‘400 days’, Pali *khona from ksina.

death, to die: Sum. n362.2-a: fam ‘to die’ (*go away), n192.2-a: Highld. *gam-she (causative) ‘make die, to kill’; Maya same paradigm: kam and kam-sa, see MTED, with –sa –causative valid also for other verbs. In Sumer –she stems regularly from Skt. –ya. Cf. sgun ‘young’; Sanskrit yun-.

determinatives: in Sumerology = Maya classifier see above.

difficult, see ‘evil/hard to bear’.

directions, 3, see MTED e-tin-hab I.

dog: see MTED tun2-lu ‘dog-destroyer’, and ‘hanging dog’ in MTED mak-han, 5 pages, with leap year in the Dresden Codex and the dog days/Sirius days. Tun2-kam-sha is the older reading, –lu a replacement. See also MTED ku-tin1 ‘vulture’.

Dresden Codex: see MTED mak-hab ‘big year’.

drops: see MTED a1 a2 a3 ‘water’ comprising blood, rain, cloud-glyphs.

drum: in Sum. and Maya ab, see MTED tin-hab.

eagle: see MTED ti-hu (=Sumerian).

earth: see MTED kab7, IE gaw-ya.

eclipse: see Lunar and Solar Eclipse.

eight: basic number of planet Venus, depicted also as the 8-rayed star, so in Babylon/Sumer. Same attribute in India. The Venus synodic year of 584 days is the result of the addition of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd power of 8, similarly Jupiter’s synodic year 399/400 has the root 7. See MTED KUK ‘Venus’, 5 pages. Lady 8 in Palenque seems to confirm that Venus was female just in Mesopotamia and among Western IE nations. Classical India changed her gender although Vishnu. Vishnu (the Earth as World Giant) is, via the pentagramma Veneris, in alliance with Lak-shmi/Venus.

empty hand: flat hand, MTED kab 1 is bivalent. It renders also Akkadian katum ‘the end’. See MTED sub katum.m(u).

end: see ‘empty hand’ above. But for end/tail/penis see MTED kin (=Sumerian kun ‘tail’).

enemy: see ‘not ... (lovely)’ etc.

engender: see ‘give birth’ above or see MTED tun3, hu2 or see MTED HUN ‘son’ (of prince) erroneously interpreted? The Tonina stela see MTED sub KUK page II.

evening star = Western Venus, see MTED kam-sa4, kab2, -u8-KUK ‘the killing hand (=warrior) of beautiful Venus’.

evil: IE dus-, duz- ‘evil’ is Greek dys-, Latin dis-, German zer-, Sanskrit and Iranian dush- as in Persian dushman = evil, minded = enemy. Highld. Sum. it was still dush-, but Lowland it became, via dyush-, dzhush, finally shu- or su-, in Maya tshu-. A not yet identified *shu-gal (Sum.) equals dys-

kolos 'difficult', n354.4-C is in Maya tshu-kul 'difficult', and a Greek dys-phoros = Sum. shu-bal n354.4-B, 'evil carrying' is in Maya tshopol/shu-bal 'bad'. Lowland-Sum. shu- 'evil, bad' is recurring in su-mug 'nocive insects', see MTED muk (plenty, like insects) and it even entered the Bible, cf. Greek dys-gamos 'evil-marriage', Sanskrit *dur-jama-'id.' regularly Sum. shu-dam and with vocalic assimilation o-o from i-a (see Maya tshopol 'bad' above) it became Biblical Sodom Gomorrha = su-dam kumara = evil marriage with boys (Skt. kumara 'boy', kumari 'girl'). Dysphoris 'bad carrying'. Within the theory (see the table near the top of this Index) that Semitics were an artificial creation based on trilitrate, it is likely that a Lowland Sumerian *shu-gul 'difficult' was accepted, in proto Arabic, as root sh-k-l 'to be difficult', which then served to construct Arabic mu-shkel 'difficult'.

extended: Sum. n374.4-a Highld. Tad, 4-a' Lowld. Sud (regularly from Highld.) 'extended' = Maya tetoh 'extended'; Skt. tatá, IE tn—tós, past participle of root ten- 'extend'. German dehnen, ausgedehnt.

eye: see Pali-intrusion into Sumerian eye; Skt. aksi, in Pali akhi. Appears in Lowld.-Sum. as igi and via Iran. Akhshi in Highld. as shi, same graph n449.

far: see 'not ...' (= not near).

fat: Sum. n214.48: pi, bi-e, Maya pim 'fat'; IE powon, and more IE languages.

female: Sum. n427.5-A: mi; Maya mi 'id.'; Maya mi-al 'girl' (Sum. al 'fruit'). Fernandez 1882 brings good vocabularies with less Spanish loanwords.

few: less Sum. n481.7-a lal, *lazzh, Maya e-lal 'few, less'.

field: piece of land, Immobilie; Sum. n579.41-a/b agar; Skt. a-kara 'immovable', Maya akal 'id.', akal 'child' (= immovable); the same root *kar/kal denotes turnus, year, in Sanskrit, Sumer and Maya.

fire: see MTED itsi-kal 'fire maker'; 5th month in Maya and Sum. izi-gar. See also MTED kab4-kab4 with Sum.; IE and Semit correspondences. Greek *kaw-y-o 'burn' holocautōma, Arab. Kebab, a loan from Sum. kab, triliteralized. Sum./Pers. tab 'hot', Lat. tepidus, produced Arab. (trilit.) tabb 'fever' and zabib 'fever-doctor'.

fist: (raised, lifted); see MTED kab2 with Sum. and other equivalents Maya, in rebus = ka.b 'two' (ka '2' with -b-plural, quod vide). Five, Maya ho, see MTED kab2 'fist', five woe-days, 360+5, MTED way-hab.

fix: attach Sum. 206.4-a/b; Skt. gabh-; Maya kub 'set, sit' in Quiché.

flame: smoke Sum. bil-bil; Maya birt in caqchiquel; Herburger 1956, p178 or see MTED kab4-kab4 and kab2; Sum. n172.17-A bil-bil.

flat hand: see MTED kab1; see empty hand.

fly/insect: Skt. maksī; Pali *makhi, appears in Lowld.-Sum. as mug and via Iran makhshi in Highld. as mesh, separate glyphs.

forehand-prefix: See MTED bak-kin 400 days with (prefixed) akab 'night' meaning in rebus ka.b '2' (cryptography Dresden Codex).

flower: Sum. n144.2-a: *u2-dumu 'child of plant'; Maya u-tsum 'flower' (for flower = child); cf. Maya tshun-jil 'star' = 'child of crescent' (flower: in Pocomam. Fernandez. Note also 'spring-time': Maya u-tsum-kih = flower- days (-h replaces often -n, kin 'day') for u-determinative in Sumer and Maya for herbage see classifiers above.

Förstemann's vague year, 4 x 91 = 364; see MTED e-tin-hab.

fourhundred: Jupiter 399/400 days, see MTED sub BAK, sub BAK-KIN (Skt. Bhaga 'allocator', Slav. Bog 'God').

four-Macaw-bird in Dresden Codex = leap-year at 4 years interval, see MTED sub mak-hab 'big year', 365/366 days.

friend: Sum. n183.2-a/b: ram, rim (Sum. erim = a-ram 'not pleasant = enemy'); Maya ramig 'friend' in Achi dialect; Akkad. rāmu 'to love'.

fruits: plant-food; Sum. n537.65.1: *u2-ad3; Maya vu-atsh 'fruits' in Pocomam; see 'branch' above; see 'root'; furthermore Sum. n298.24-38: *u-al Maya vu-al 'fruits' in Huasteca.

full: entire Sum. n324.2-A bitu; Maya bitu, buti 'entire', Turk. Bütün.

gay-coloured: see MTED sub KUK 5 pages.

gather: Sum. n170/171: am = *ham 'together'; Maya am 'id.'; see assembly above.

give: see MTED sub bal (and ba2); give birth; see 'birth', 'engender'; Sum. *ala-gar 'product making' in Maya ala-ghel 'give birth'; Fernandez 1892 p50; see MTED tun-hil/il.

glottalized stops, a native Maya occurrence shared with other native American tribes. It has no phonohistorical bearing, was disregarded by Maya scribes. Their appearance in the Knorozov syllabary

is rather fictive and being cancelled by and by. But in dialects it happens that here e.g. a k'ala and there it appears as kala and even as ala.

glowing: Sum. n172.58: lem4; Maya lem 'id.'.

glyph blocks: some times denote an entire sentence, see MTED kab7 'earth' where Venus and Mars are referred to in ball-game.

gold: Sum. Highld. *kankan-, Lowld. Kig = Maya kann-kann 'gold, yellow'; see 'metal' takina.

good: Sum. n537.C-14, Lowland-Emesal dialect, *dub, later dib, cf. Maya a-tob 'good'; Akkad. tāb, Arab. triliteralized dib into tayeb 'good'; all that stems from Highland. Daug, later dug/dub. IE dhug-, German: tauglich = useful; dug3 = n396.A-2-a/b; dib = n537-C-14.

gopher: see MTED ba2.

green: see MTED rash, later yash; inscribed in the glyph is Sum. Akkad. sha-mu 'herbage'.

head: brain; Sum. sag 'head'; Sum. sim 'slime'; Maya sag-sim 'brain'. Sum. n115.5-a sag 'head'; Maya tsek 'skull'.

heavy: Sum. n421.12-1/b: alim; Maya alin in Uspanteca, also shortened al.

heir: grandson; Akkad. apil 'heir', Maya APIL 'heir, grandson' as attested in syllabic writing Sum. ibila 'heir' is less corrupt. Highld. was *hu-purda; Sanskrit su-putra 'nice son' (entered Aztec as pil 'heir', Simeon 1885, p341).

high: Sum. nim; Maya niman 'big'.

hil: Maya, crescent and phonetic; see MTED hil, a better reading than -ah as a verbal suffix, a crescent-pictogram; Basque hil, il, Moon; Arab. hill, helal 'half-moon'; Iran. *hixla, Lat. sícula 'sickle'.

honey: Turk. balm, Maya bal-te/tshe 'a tree with fruits that make drunk'.

Hydra-constellation: see MTED sub la-ta 'gone'.

I/ego: Sum. e-me 'I am'; cf. Maya en 'I/ego'; Sum. e-me stems from ahmi = Old Pers.; Sanskrit asmi; IE esmi 'I am'.

IE = Indo-European language group.

incense: plate for -, see MTED la-ka1.

insects: see Pali-forms that entered Sumer.

interconnections: in glyph building see MTED a1 a2 a3 drops as loquid, recurring in water, blood, rain, cloud.

intercalating year, see MTED mak-hab.

jaguar: Maya balam, and Akkadian baramu '2-coloured', from Highld. dva-ran:rang piece of jaguar-skin or a jaguar-ear = bal, in phonetic use; see MTED ash-ba.l-lahum 'nine', one to ten. Jaguar-tail, see MTED sub HUN2.

jaw: lower jaw-bone, Akkad. lahū, Sum. mash; the jaw-picture in Maya means 18. It is called lahum (= Akkad.); in some cases mash (= Sum); mash '10' reappears in Turkish, alt-mash '60', yed-mish '78'. If the jaw of a portrait-glyph is covered by a flat hand = kab1, it retains the value 10, but kab1 in rebus is ka.b meaning 2, that makes 2 jaws = 20; with 'year' affixed, the portrait-glyph means then 1 katun, a 20-year-period. Katun is depicted by various other means. The Sum. graph that denotes mash = jaw has a *form. The +glyph means 19 in China and in Indus script.

Jupiter: Planet, see MTED sub BAK (u-bak) Schele/Freidel 1990, Munich, p208, brings Naranjo, Stele 23, with its 5 planetary glyphs. Jupiter's glyph is the broken bone, NAK, prefix u-. Jupiter and Saturn are seen numerically linked. The term NAK means 400 days (see MTED sub NAK-KIN), round of 399, and sidereal revolution are 400 months, see MTED ka9-ka9-mash-esh, picture of death, evoking Saturn's global death business. Same u-prefix as Jupiter's glyph. For another Jupiter-glyph see MTED sub Vuk-kankan = 7 gold. Remember: Venus has 8, Mars has 9, and Jupiter has 7 as basic number. That means that Mars had originally a synodic year of 819 days, see MTED BAK-KIN, 2 x 400 + 19. Now Mars has 780 days = 3 x 260 ceremonial days. See MTED e-tin-hab; see MTED ma-ta-vi-la, 'Jupiter'.

Kabil: 'War God' see MTED sub kabil.

katun: 20 years of 360 days; MTED katin, cf. bak-tun '400 such years'.

Kaufmann Terrence: see classifiers/determinatives, u- 'plants', etc.

kill: as causative of 'to die' in Sumer and in Mayaland, see MTED sub kam-sa.

killing dog; the dog days in summer, see MTED sub mak-hab, with leap day at 4-year-interval = 4 Macaw-birds.

knee: Sum. n396.D-9-a, dug3, from *daunk/danuk (= Persian), Maya tuk 'foot, leg' in Pocomam and other Maya dialects. Also Sum. n362.2-a/b, gam

'kneel' *uzu-gam 'knee', Mayaishi-kam, ish-mak 'knee' with body-part-classifier.

knife: Sum. n390.9-a/b; sur, cf. Maya shur 'to cut'; cf. Sanskrit ksura 'knife'.

Lady, princess, *pa-ben.t = ruler's daughter; see MTED KATUN 1/2/3 po-ben.t.

lake: see MTED la-ka, Sum. lagab, from IE laju, genitive lakawo-, Lat. lacus, Greek lakkos; furthermore: see MTED tin-nan sub a2-nab and a6-nab 'ocean'.

leaf of tree, Sum. n295.6-a: pa, Maya pa (should be u2/u-pa, classified).

leap-year: 4 Macaw, MTED mak-hab and see calendrics above in this Index.

Leesberg, Arnold; C.M. 1903, London; Comparative Philology; A comparison between Semitic and American Languages (focusing on Maya). This book may be a first serious attempt to disentangle the Maya dialect by presenting about 150 equations.

lick/tongue: Skt. liks-, Pali *likh appears in Lowld.-Sum. as lig and in Highld. as *lish, see Arabic lis-an 'tongue'. Most of the above double aspects reached Mayaland. Sum. has su-mug 'nocive insects', the mug, as Maya muk means numerous insects. Shining, *day, *sun, Skt. ksina, Pali *khina, appears in Lowld. As gin and in Highld. as *shen, cf. Old Persian khshina 'shining'. A loan from Lowld., gin is Turk. g  n 'day, sun', with Maya kin 'idem'. Maya-Teco has lak (instead of the above lig) 'to lick, tongue'. As to the above igi 'eye, see', Maya ila 'to see' from Sum. igila 'to see'; 'axe' terms in Maya there are plenty, shen and gin probably included.

ligatures: It seems that the Maya considered their signs sacrosanct, therefore avoiding merging and melting. They placed their basic signs (such as mu) inside a square or circle. In building portraits, they replaced the eye, e.g. by drawing a circle with infixed the mu-sign or the axe-sign. Also the ear was similarly replaced by appropriate glyphs. Just paraphrasing a portrait or glyph block is far from to evaluate the mastership of Maya-scribes as artists, polyglots, historians. Without reconstructed ancient vocabulary and 'orthography' the Maya are not fascinating.

linguistic leaguas: e.g. of metal or of stone cutters or of miners. In counting, they used gesticulation and rudimental words of different languages. 1 man = 20, 2 men = 40 etc. A man means 10 fingers and 10 toes = 20. This is valid among Ainu in North Japan, sometimes in some places in Ancient India; as to Sumer, nish = 20, is from nu-ash = man-one and ni-min = 40, is from bu-dbin = men-two. Maya excels in vigesimal counting. Without social

integration (father/son), the relation master/disciple prevailed; practical teaching, without manuals. Terminology in metal-working is etymologically based on stone. Persian agan from Aryan asan 'stone', Greek-Linear-B sideri- 'iron' regularly for Sumerian digir 'iron', and Sum. dingir means both iron and sky. Related with dingir is Old Persian athangaina 'of stone, heavy', New Persian a-sangin 'heavy', Shirazi tang 'stone'; Sumerian tag 'stone'. Rykle Borger n13-: dingir 'god'; stone, sky, iron. *tankina became takina and entered Maya as 'iron'; in Maya-Pet  n and -Huasteca sak takina 'white iron' means 'silver'. In Tzental kal-takin means 'iron'. In Maya-Tzotzil, Cha  nabal, Chol takin means 'iron' and 'silver'; variants are Sum. and Turk. demir 'iron and sky'; Greek-Linear-B dates, as commonly supposed, from 1500 BC. The 'Iron-Age' is thus extremely old. The metallurgists dwelled obviously as artisans and businessmen in forests close to mountains rich in ore and easy mining. All internationally current terms for various metals were known and in use. Look at Lowld.-Sum. guf 'gold', Highld. *gangan, Sanskrit ka  cana, Maya kann-kann 'gold, yellow'; as to yellow, cf. Germanic honey = Honig.

lunar eclipse: woe-moon, Sum. Lowld. Bui-esh, Maya vay-esh, see MTED esh 'moon' and MTED vay-hab '5 rest days of the year'. Solar eclipse ibidem.

Macaw-bird: 4 Macaws, in rebus mak-hab kn MTED with a leap day at interval of 4 years; Dresden Codex Agricultural Almanach.

make: Sum. n597 NIG2 = gar (Skt. kar-), or Lowland +gur 24, in Maya kalkur, and (pseudocorrect) NUG2 = negh, in Sum., the main value of n597, NIG2, denotes -ship as in kinship, ownership, lordship etc. See Maya kal2 as in Firemaker-month.

man: human being; Sum./Maya = na (Skt. n  ). In Sumer, the term 20 is *na-ash 'man-one' = 10 fingers and 10 toes, and the term 40 is *na-dvin = men-two. In Maya, the kal2-glyph, plurivalent, showing in front a human face, means also jal2 'twenty'. It follows that, to some extent, Sumerian and Maya do share vigesimal counting. That has seemingly contributed to make bak 'Jupiter, 399/400' so holy. More archaic, in Indus, a square denotes sites 400 and Jupiter, see above Jupiter.

market-value: Sum. n461.43: kinam, Maya has kinam 'respected thing'; cf. Sum. kin 'labour, pain, daily work', IE kWoin  .

Mars: planet; see Jupiter; see MTED e-tin-hab. In Naranjo, Stele 23, Mars carries, superfixed his basic number 9. In India, Mars is called the nine-rayed. In Greece and Rome, eponyms refer to the number 9. In the Ilias, Homeros says that Mars was injured by

Athena. He may have changed from 819 days (Palenque period) to 780 days as to his synodic year. Addition of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd power of 9 results in 819. The same as to Jupiter's 7 and as to the Venus 8 (399 and 584); see MTED kab7, 'ball-game'.

Mercury: planet; see MTED e-tin-hab. I was not incited in Maya studies, to deal with Mercury. Naranjo, Stele 23, seems to bring Mercury proposed with u-, same as Jupiter and Saturn. The main glyph resembles a svastika which allegedly is the hel-glyph, and hel means 'change'. In changing position Mercury is indeed the quickest of all planets.

metal: Sum. tak3 'stone' n229.3-a(4); Maya tak 'hammer'. But a complex family is linked with SW-Iranian tang-, = NW and Persian sang 'stone' Persian sanin 'heavy', Old Pers. sian achangaina 'heavy'. Sum. tigena/tigera 'iron' entered Greek-Linear-B as sideros 'iron'. Variants are dengri, dingir etc. 'sky' cf. Latin siderus 'firmament'. But there has existed a not attested Old Persian popular *tankina 'metal' that reached Mayaland as takina 'metal'. Greek sideros renders phono-historically Sum. *tigera, tingera etc.

middle: half, south; see MTED ma-sha-rausha; Sum. masg 'id.' From Sanskrit madhya.

minister: see MTED ba2-kab2.

month: 12 months are about 353 days, in Codex Dresden, Venus page; see MTED bak-kin, mah-kin. 13 pseudo-months of 20 days result in the ceremonial pseudo-year, see calendrics above and MTED sub itsi-kal 5th month; fire-maker in Sumer and Mayaland. See 400 months sub Saturn. Interesting is the way to build the term 'month' by saying 'waning-crescent', depicting the 2 phases. The u 'waning', as a phonetic Knorozov-sign, is in common use. The following -hil 'crescent-sign' (see MTED hil) has infix the three moon-circlets. But in a Linda Schele paraphrasing case (= 5 months had ended) Knorozov's o was used to replace the u-. Nothing was said about the -hil-glyph. The Chol dialect has correctly u-hil 'month'. However, the waning-moon name u is in various Maya-dialects used to denote the moon, and perhaps also the 'month'. In other dialects the moon is called Lady, or: our Lady. Some more details are quoted in MTED sub katum-m(u) 'end'.

Moon: see 'month'; the best moon glyph is seen in lunar eclipse or in the Saturn-portrait-glyph, where the Moon-glyph means 'month', replacing the portrait's eye. Glyph like a barque, with infix the three circlets. Sumerian esh means three and Moon. So I decided to call the glyph esh. Maya osh '3' is too weak. In Sumer the Moon was a male deity, so in classical India, but in later Indus script the Moon

was a female, Cuenda Ecuador, Text 2, patni kumudanam 'mistress of the lotusses'; in Sanskrit: Lord of the lotusses.

Moon-year: see MTED sub BAK-KIN, mah-kin. In the Indus-script, the moon-glyph was, about 50 times, used to denote 'delay'. So did Hittites, some African tribes, in the Middle Ages a crab (retrograde in marching) was assigned to the moon.

Moon-God: Maya Tshen 'Moon-goddess' could be related with Sum. Zu-en 'Moon, Lord of Wisdom'. The admitted inversion En-zu could be related with Sanskrit Indu 'Moon'. The trouble is that Sum. itud 'month' renders correctly previous indush 'Moon', though belonging to the d-dialect, where d-, -d replaces former -sh. What Sumerian scribes managed to know is made evident by looking at the graph which it denotes, alternately, renders shul and dun 'young', both rendering Sanskrit yun- 'young'. For more see below, sh-dialect/d-dialect. For Moon as the mother of the stars see star.

mother: me = Sum./Maya, MTED mekabal.

mosquito: mesh; see Pali-level in Sumerian.

mountain: hill; Sum. n459.3-a/b, gul6, tillu, Maya tsul 'mountain', in Quekchi; multivalent in Sum. and in Maya, it means bird, year and recurs in mush 'rain' in both languages. See MTED mu, mi-tin also generalized as a phonetic sign.

mouth: Sum. n15.5-a: ka, Maya ko,ka.

m-zero: -m-loss, intervocalic, in all phases of Sumerian and Akkadian, e.g. en 'lord' from well-known emen = Skt. ātman- 'breath'? or ten 'cold, winter', from temen, Aryan haiman-, Greek kheimōn, Persian SE Demaward (mountain), IE gheimon-; dumu 'son', later dū, from Old Persian tauhma 'offspring'; an 'sky' from aman, cf. Sanskrit aśman, Guanche (Canary Isld.) atman 'sky'.

nail: of claw, toe, finger; Sum. uzu-kak; Maya im MTED yi-ushi.kak, with the body-part-prefix (Kaufmann's classifier).

nest: Maya sna, from sin-na, tin-na = 'small house'; see MTED sub zin II and again Sum. n318.38 : gud 3 (orig. vulva); N-Pers. NW kos; Maya kut(-il) 'nest'; Sanskrit kośa- 'treasury, container'.

net: pa 'net', Sum. n280.14-a/b: Maya pa 'net' in Teco-dialect (Kaufmann).

new: Sum. n173.2-a: gibil, Maya (Bishop Landa) zibil; Akkad. labiru 'old' stems from *na-gbil 'not new' and gibil stems from Skt. navina- New Persian novin 'new'. Reading in Maya: they are listed in this Index under rebus Simultaneous

phonetic use of glyphs such as mu 'bird' is also a sort of rebus. A paramount case is MTED hil 'crescent', and the phonetic use of hil in alternation with -il (= the glyph denoting 'to see').

nicknames in Maya hieroglyphics, e.g. upended frog = MTED hu2 and tun4. For the 'broken bone glyph' see Jupiter in this Index.

night: Sum. gig, Maya kik means also black; a-kik 'water black' means 'blood' = Sum. a-gig 'id.'. Another night-word is Maya akab with its own glyph. In MTED sub BAK-KIN does appear akab as under rebus meaning ka.b '2'. A Pali *khapa 'night' (= Skt. ksapa) seems to show the etymology. See Pali. Sum. gig = n427.

nine: see MTED ash-ba.l-lahum, 1 to 10 a sophisticated glyph-block.

nose: Sum. n75.4: ni (Highld. *naha) also = person, Maya *nu, ni, glyphic see MTED yi-tshi-nal = nahal; (cf. Latin nasal-), Arab.-Egypt. nahar- 'nostrils'; in Maya with classifier.

not: Sum./Maya, nu/na; Semitic la- stems from na under a sporadic sound-shift. Cases of psychology are the following: Maya nutur 'near', tur 'far', Sum. n206.43; du-ri2, da-uri, Pers. dur 'far' and da-uru 'far' n206.45, Pers. dur 'far'; *not lovely, not pleasant = enemy: Maya-Tzeltal na-kom-al 'enemy', cf. Maya kam 'accept', Sum. kam 'accept'; to long for; Skt. kam - to love. Maya 'bad' = 'not good' as in no-hob; cf. Sum. and Persian hub 'good'; old = not young; Maya shib 'young', nu-shib 'old'; cf. Sum. shuba 'young' (from Skt. yuvan 'young') n586.35 Sum. variants shul/dun (same graph) 'young' from Sanskrit yun- 'id.'; poor = no allocation; Sum. ba is from Skt. bhag- 'allocate' Juter = Bhaga, Slav. Bog 'God, allocator' ne-bog 'poor'; Maya has ne-ba and me-ba 'poor'; ma 'not' occurs in Sum., Semitic, Turk., Skt. etc. (ne-ba 'poor' in Quekchi). Another allocation-term is Greek nomos, Sum. nam n79.7-a/b. = Maya ki-nom 'rich'; not.....mot..., Sum. nu... nu... n75.23; Maya ni... ni... (in the Teco-dialect, Kaufmann).

ocean: see MTED a2nab; Sum. nan.

old: not young; but in the sense of 'evil going' then is Sum. su-gin n69.14-a, with Maya su-kun 'old'; see evil. Basis is Skt. dus/dur-ham-.

open: to open; IE ūath-, Semitic ū-t-h, Sum. bad n69.19-a. Maya pat, pot and patag.

Pali-occurences in Sum. Lowland-terms Pali turns Skt. ks into kh, Sum. g; axe: Skt. Indus aksina, Pali *akhina appears in Lowld. as gin, and via Iran. akhshina in Highld. as shen, separate graphs; fly, insect, Skt. maksu, Pali *makhi.

palm of the hand, MTED la1-ka1.

penis: Sum. n211.5-a/b: gish, Maya kish; penis, tail, end: Sum./Maya kun; penis: Sum. n1.3-a: as, Maya atsh, ash, at (ash = *arsha, Greek *orsos).

periods: see MTED e-tin-han.

plane-tree: flat-tree, same as flat-nosed, see MTED tul ape tc.

plant: herb, see classifier u2 in MTED.

pleonasm as to the Maya-term katun = '20 years of 360 days'. See e.g. MTED ka9-lahum-mu = katun/20 years. Katun, with Maya tun 'stone' (cf. Sumer tun 'stone-axe') refers to the stone monument erected at 20-year-intervals. The mu2 of ka9-lahum-mu means year (= Sumerian mu 'year'). The -un of Maya katun acquired the meaning 'year' as proved by Maya bak-tun '400 years of 360 days, see MTED bak/BAK = 300/400 days in MTED nak-kin, the synodic year of planet Jupiter; also planet Jupiter, also supreme God, the Allocator, Sanskrit Bhaga, Russian bog 'God', ne-bog = no allocation = 'poor', cf. Maya na-ba 'poor'. Cf. Morley 1915 fig.27-a which shows a katun-glyph. Remember that in portrait-glyphs the lower jaw (= lagum) means 10 and the covering flat hand (= kab1) means in rebus ka.b 'two', thus rendering 2 x 10 = 20.

plural: The Maya-imix-glyph was by Thompson identified as occasionally meaning 'plenty, or plural sign'. It so renders corrupted Sumerian -mesh 'insects, plenty, plural-suffix'. For Maya plural-suffix -b, see MTED -b.

planet-classifier, in Sumer udu-, in Maya u-. Sumerologists translate udu as sheep, Highland *ada renders Sanskrit aja- 'driftling, goat'. But another meaning of aja-is a-ja- 'unborn, a byname of high deities'. Since planets are usually high deities, the meaning unborn of udu/a ja suits much better than sheep.

po: Maya phonetic glyph, a square, depicts a mouth; Akkad. pu 'mouth'. The same change Akkad. u into Maya o is seen in the Maya drop-glyph mo as stemming from Akkad. mu 'water'. This lesson is taught by the Maya compound-glyph po-mo 'copal'. See MTED a3.

feces: Maya kot, Sumerian n559.18-a gu-du (also podex) and Sum. gudu5 'idem'.

past: gone, ended, see MTED la1-ta1; cf. also Sum. n9.6-a/b bal 'past/passé', Maya wol, wal 'after' Cordemex.

pond, lake, see MTED a6-nab.

powerful: Maya kal, Sum. n324.4-a kal, kala.

prev-bird, see MTED tin1/tin1; Sum./Maya: falcon, vulture.

princess: Maya *po-ben.t 'Governor's daughter', see MTED katun 1/2/3.

put: fix, build; Sum. n230.3-a Highld. da3, Lowld. Du3 (same glyph), Maya the-ma 'idem' (cf. Sanskrit dhā, Greek thē, Engl. To do).

Quetzal-bird: see MTED kuk, hab2; see Venus = Sumer gug, Maya kuk 'Venus-star'.

rain, cloud, see MTED mush3 = Sum./Maya-Quiché and see MTED muk 'big', where mush 'rain' is also graphically explained as a drop-case, that is, the graph mu being surrounded by drops of water. Cf. also cloud, perfect identity with Sumerian. 'Rainbow' containing -pan in both Sumer and Maya. Sum. n103.13 mush, mush-mush 'rain, plural' and Maya-Quiché mus-mus 'intense rain'.

raised or lifted fist, see MTED kab2, which in rebus means ka.b 'two'.

rebus-cases in Maya 'year' hidden in Macaw-bird as mak-hab 'big year, leap year', see MTED mak-hab. See also MTED hab in general. Furthermore see MTED tin-hab 'small year' as a rebus reading of *tin-ab/tiab/tshab 'little drum = rattle snake' (empirically noted by Gates). Maya Ahab 'lord' in rebus MTED hab2 'year'. See MTED ka.b-lahum/ka.b1-lahum '20 years of 360 days' with kab1 'flat hand' in rebus meaning ka.b1 'two' and the lower jaw in a portrait glyph meaning lagum = 10, thus $2 \times 10 = 20$ or 1 Katun. Ka9 means tooth, in rebus = ka '2'; in MTED ka9-lahum-mu (portrait glyph), adding lahum 'jaw, 10' it leads to $2 \times 10 = 20$, plus Sum./Maya mu 'year' = 1 katum = 20 years. Sum./Maya mu 'bird' is in Maya prefixed to ahab 'lord', which in rebus means akab 'night', so that bird of the night means nat/vesperptilium. See MTED ka1-mush2-hab '20 years/1 Katun!', where ka (= kay, jar) = 'fish' in rebus means ka 'two'. See MTED nak-kin '400 days as a rebus reading of bakin 'ape', confirmed in a glyph block rendering the famous Palenque-819-day period written 19-akab-bakin in the Dresden Codex, Venus page; here akab 'night' in rebus means ka.b 'two', so that 19 plus 2×400 days result in 819 days, a former synodic year of Mars (= pre-Trojan, Athena injured Mars in a celestial war). Now the synodic Mars-year counts 780 days. Remember: The Maya (and Proto-Sumerians) knew that the addition of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd power of 7,8,9 leads to the respective synodic years of Jupiter/ 399 days, Venus: 584 days, Mars: 819 days. There are 2 rebus-rebus cases in 819: akab 'night' = ka.b '2', and bakin 'ape' = 400 days = bak-kin.

red: see MTED a2-kik-a2-kik = blood-blood.

reign: Sum. n9.8-a/b bala; Maya bal, baal 'lord'.

religion: fate, Sum. n574.3-A tuk, Maya-Tso-tzi tuk 'fate' (IE *dhugha, Greek tykhe). In proto-Sum., the initial stop was not de-aspirated. The aspiration prevents *dhu becoming *dyu/dzhu/shu, while proto-Greek retained an aspirated final stop.

replacing: the name and meaning of a Maya-glyph by a synonym is not a rebus. It is a sort of translation, compare our 'ac = etc. = et cetera' often rendered by 'and so on'. Such free replacing was done by Harrys 1993 in the case of cloud. He says, without systematic argument that the cloud glyph is called in Maya-Chol-dialect, to-kal 'cloud'. Although the Knorozov-syllabary has a phonetic sign mu and although this mu-sign is seen in the cloud-glyph surrounded by drops. That means that mush 'rain' is contained in the glyph. The habit of paraphrasing is here superfluous.

rich: see 'not poor', and consider Sum./Maya kinam 'rich' with nam 'allocation, fate', Greek nomos 'idem'.

river: sea, ocean, Sum./Maya nab.

root: leaf = child of plant, Sum. n144.2-a *u2-dumu, Maya u-tsum 'flower', in Maya (Pocomchi/Fernandez), u-tsum-kin 'flowerday = flowertime, springtime'.

Saturn: (Killer-God); see MTED ka9-ka9-mash, ka9-mash = $2 \times 10 = 20$, with additional ka9 = second power, $20 \times 20 = 400$ months as sideric period, numeric alliteration with Jupiter's 399/400 days of his synodic year. See also MTED sub etion-hab, left side below.

say: speak, Sum. n214.32-a/b, bi = Maya bi.

scribe: Sum. n138.4-a/b, dub 'script'; Maya dzib/tsib 'to write' with complement -ka(r) 'make' or -nik (-nig2 is in Sum. a secondary value of the far-glyph; it means -ship as in kin-ship, friendship; the may be erroneous use of this -nig2-value proves that cuneiform experts had been involved in the Sumer/Maya contact).

see: in Maya the pictogram of an eye = il, ila, also in phonetic use, a corruption of Sumer. igila = igi-la 'to see, lift the eyes'. Maya phonetic il alternates with Maya hil (= the crescent-glyph) as a suffix.

shine: Sum. n565.18 lum.2, cf. Maya lem 'to glow, glitter' Dütting 1971, p8, and Sum. n449.58 lim 'splendour'.

sing: voice Sum. n213.13-a/b gala, Maya kal 'voice'.

sink: Sum. shi, Maya shi, see West Sirius/dog days, see MTED mak-hab with Codex Dresden,

Agricultural Almanac, hanging dog picture; MTED tun3-kam-sa or tun2-lu 'dog destroyer'. The 4 Macaw-bird years, in rebus mak-hab 'big year' mean that a leap-year regulation (extra-day in year number 4) is finally ascertained in Maya calendrics.

sit: seat, Sum. n536.-A.2-a dur2 in Maya-Chorti 'seat'.

skin: Sum. n7.2-a su, Maya tsum, cf. Sum. su-tin 'bat' = Maya su-tin 'bat', literally skin-bird.

skull: Sum. sag 'head, Maya tsak 'skull'.

smoke: fire see MTED kab4-kab4 and see MTED itsi-kal2 'fire-maker', the month 5 in Sumer and in Maya.

snake: Sum. mush, Maya i-mush, and Sum. kamush 'worm', Maya kumats 'snake' from *kamuts.

solar-eclipse: see MTED way-kin, uai-kin literally woe of the sun.

son: Maya hun, cf. Old Persian *hunu, (Sanskrit sunu) = son of prince; note also Sum. n314.B.5-a mes, Maya mes 'arrow' = son of the bow (global). Furthermore Sum. bur/pur, = Persian pur from phur/putra, Sanskrit putra and Maya pur/pul 'son' Dütting 1971 p50 and finally Akkadian oblique apil 'son' with Maya a4-bi-la 'grandson' all listed in MTED.

split: Akkad. pashu 'axe', Maya pash 'split'.

spruce/Fichte: IE *peuk-ta, Maya pok-te, Greek peuke 'idem'.

star: see child of the Moon.

stone: Sum. n229.3-a(4) tak3, Persian NW sang, SW/Shirazi tang, Maya tak 'hammer', cf. iron tankina/takina (as in cup of stone see MTED la-ka-tun); Maya: stone-monument marking end of period: = Maya tun, thus meaning period as in katon '20 years', bak-tun '400 years'; Sum. tun 'a stone wight'. The -u- is Lowland, Highland *tan, *atan, regularly from Sanskrit aśan 'stone'.

strong: Sum. n433.16 nim (and big), Maya nim(an) 'big, broad'.

Sumerian: a1 'water' appears in Maya a1 a2 a3, see MTED a1 and see 'blood'.

sun: Sum. gin 'shining', Maya kin 'sun'.

tail: Sum./Maya kun (and penis, endend), Sum. n77.2-a Kun 'tail'.

ten = 10; in Maya the lower jaw picture, called lahum, means 10. And in Akkadian, the jaw-bone is called lahuu/lahum. The cuneiform glyph is in Sumerian called mash, which means in Sum. 'jaw', mash-mash 'the jaws'. That makes the Maya jaw-picture also readable mash and perhaps also 'ten'. Sum. mash 'jaw' = Latin maxilla. But Sum. mash means also 'middle, half' (cf. Sanskrit madhya, Latin medius). Half of a man that is of 20 (10 fingers, 10 toes = 20) = mash, appears in Turkish alt-mash = 60, or 6 x 10, or 6 halves of a man/20. Also under vocalic harmony in Turk. yed-mish = 70, and in yir-mu (= Turkish shares a number of words with Maya 'see', such as green, yeshil = Maya yash/rash, or bai-kush 'owl', woe-bird, cf. Maya wai-hab/uaieb 'the 5 woe-days of the year's end'; Maya kush 'vulture, bird'; or büyük 'big', from *burdik, cf. Sum. bulig from *burduk and a similar Maya-Huasteca-word; and many more).

tin: (I), 'bird' quite common in Sum. and in Maya. Note e.g. su-tin 'bat/vesperptilium in Sumer and in Maya).

thick: Sum. bulug, Maya-Petén palik.

three: Sum. esh1, esh6; Maya osh.

throat: opening Sum. n80.18-a, gala2 'opening, vulva'; Maya kal 'throat'.

thumb down means in Indus and in Rome 'death'. For thumb erected see MTED me-kab-al = 'mother of (4) hand-children = fingers (coincidences with Arab. ma-kbul 'accepted'). In Indus, God Saturn (God of Death) decides by thumb-down glyph on death.

together: Sum. am; Maya am (*han/sam).

tooth: Sum. ka 'mouth', Maya ka 'molar tooth, Turkish milling stone'.

turkey-taiö as a royal attribute on Mayaland, see MTED mu-bi-la.

turn: Sum. bal, Maya bal (from *vart).

turtle: Old Persian/Sanskrit kaśyapa, Pers. keshef, Maya kavab, with -hab-complement.

twenty: see MTED ka.b-lahum. Maya Ahab 'Lord' in rebus hab2 'year'; see MTED ka-mush2-ka; see MTED ka9-lahum-mu.

two: see tooth ka9; rebus as ib aka.b 'night'; see MTED bak-kin '400 days'; see tiger = balam, from Akkad. ba.ram.u '2-colored' from Aryan dva-ranga '2 colors' = Maya balam.

upended frog: a nickname of Mayanists to note the glyph meaning 'birth', MTED tun2, hu2.

vague year: Förstemann = $4 \times 91 = 364$ and see MTED e-tin-hab.

value: Sum. kinam (written kilam, with regular l-m from n-m); Maya kinam 'respected thing'.

Venus: planet, see also evening star, or Quetzal-bird; see MTED shu-kin 'West'; see MTED kuk (5 pages, Sum. gug); see blood Venus; written u-kuk, ku-k(u) in Maya; Sum. u-gug4 'Venus'; as portrait-glyph in Maya head of the Quetzal-bird; in Palenque 'Lasy 8'; the addition of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd power of 8 results in 584 days, the length of the synodic Venus year; a similar result in the case of Jupiter-7 = 399 days, and in the case of Mercury-4.5 = 115,875 days. Venus, also an 8-rayed star in Mayaland and in the Near East and in India; note mu.k-ku-k(u) 'bird KUK/Quetzal = Venus'. Numeric alliteration Venus/Earth appearing in $584 = 73 \times 8$ and $365 = 73 \times 5$. See MTED e-tin-hab, pl and II.

vigesimal counting, see 'twenty'.

waging war at the first appearance of the Evening Star, see MTED kam-ahab2u8-KUK (2).

waning Moon, Maya u1/o5 means in combination with crescent 'Moon' and 'month' in Maya; e.g. o5-hil; see MTED katum-mu 'end of ...'.

War-God: see MTED Maya kabil/kab-hil.

warrior: Maya batula, a loan from Semitic/Indo-European, wetulos 'yearling/ youngster'.

water: Sum./Maya a, see MTED a1 a2 a3 and see 'blood', 'cloud', 'rain', probably from popular Iranian au/ab 'water'.

weight: Sum. lal (*tlazh, Sanskrit tulaya), (Greek talent-); Maya-Ixil talal 'heavy' and al-talal 'weight-heavy'; see heavy.

west: see MTED shu-kin 'sinking sun'.

with: Sum. n335.11 a-da, Hebrew et = Maya.

without: Sum. n214.49 bi = Maya bi.

woe: Sum. Lowld. Nu-i, Highld. *bai (Iran. way); on Maya the 5 woe-days at the end of the year uaueb = way-hab.

what: which, Sum. n461.55 ki (Poebel § 271-f); Maya ki 'idem'.

worm: see 'snake'.

write: see scribe.

yellow star: see MTED sub la-ta (kan 'yellow'), see 'gold' kann-kann in Maya, Sanskrit kañcana.

year: Sum./Maya mu; Sum. gargar9, gur 11, Maya kal; Sum. hab 'rain-season', Maya hab 'year'; see MTED e-tin-hab, tin-hab, mak-hab; see 'twenty-years'.