

A COROLLARY

(149)

ADVANCE INFORMATION

PI = Preliminary Index to
MTED = Maya Transition Epigraphic
Dictionary,

1st Lesson :

Addressed to Maya-Land Natives,
as well as to Lovers of Maya Civilization,
helping to understand Maya Inscriptions
=====

a: Hand Signs and their phonetic value

	<u>Glyph</u>	<u>Maya Name</u>	<u>Babylonian (500 aC)</u>
1		<u>kab</u> ₁ 'hand' & phon. M.	<u>kab</u> , <u>qap</u> 'hand' (Sumer, Akkad)
1-a		* <u>katum</u> 'hand' and 'end' M.	<u>qatum</u> 'hand' and 'end' (Akkad.)
2		<u>kab</u> ₂ 'fist' phon. M.	<u>kab</u> , <u>qab</u> 'hand' (Sumer, Akkad)
3		<u>ye</u> (*yay/yad) 'hand' p.	<u>yad</u> (pan-Semitic) 'hand'
4		<u>ko</u> ₂ (*kau/b) 'hand' p.	<u>kab</u> , <u>qap</u> 'hand' (Sumer, Akkad)
5		<u>yo</u> ₂ 'hand, 5' phon.	<u>ia</u> ₂ , <u>da</u> 'hand, 5' (Sumerian)
6		<u>tš1/š</u> 'hand & sink' p. M.	<u>š</u> ₁ 'hand' and Sum. <u>š</u> ₂ 'sink'
7		<u>uai</u> 'woe' M. 2 lifted hands	<u>vai</u> 'woe' (Iran) <u>bu.i</u> 'woe' (Sumer)
8		<u>ma</u> 'no, not' p. 2 empty hands	<u>ma</u> 'not' (pan- -Semitic & IE)
9		<u>mi</u> 'zero, f.' 1 empty hand' p.	<u>mi</u> ₂ 'female' (Sumerian)
10		<u>hu</u> ₄ 'finger' phonet.	<u>u</u> 'finger' (Sumerian)
11		<u>hun</u> 'finger, son, 1' p. M.	<u>hun</u> (u-) 'son' (Iranian)

Babylonian Terminology (1-a/b)
 Bab.Ter.(1-a/b) = in Maya Script

b: Body Parts and their phonetic value

	<u>Glyph</u>	<u>Maya Name</u>	<u>Babylonian (500 aC)</u>
1		<u>po</u> *'mouth' phonetic	<u>pū</u> 'mouth' (Akkadian)
2		<u>tšo</u> 'jaw' phonetic	<u>isu</u> 'jaw' (Akkadian)
3		<u>lahum</u> 'jaw' M. & '10', p.	<u>lahum</u> 'jaw' (Akkadian)
3-a		<u>maš</u> 'jaw' & '10', p.	<u>maš(-maš)</u> 'jaw(s)' & '10' (Sumer)
4		<u>ila/il/li</u> 'see' M. eye-lift., p.	<u>igila</u> 'see' eye-lift.(Sum.)
5		<u>e</u> 'speak' phonetic	<u>e₃</u> , <u>e₁</u> 'speak' (Sumerian)
6		<u>tsu₂</u> *'body' phonet.	<u>su₁</u> 'body, flesh' (Sumerian)
7		<u>na₄</u> 'man/male' logograph	<u>na₁</u> 'man, male' (Sumerian)
8		<u>na₅</u> 'lady' logograph	<u>nana</u> 'lady' (Sumerian)
9		<u>Ahab</u> 'Lord' *inseminator hab 'rain' p. (from Iran. <u>hav-</u> , Skt. <u>sav-</u> 'id.')	<u>Ahab</u> 'Lord' (Sem.) inseminator habb love, seed (cf. Kurd. <u>pa</u> , Pers. <u>pay</u> , < <u>pad</u> 'foot')
10		<u>bi</u> , <u>bə</u> 'foot' and 'road' p. (cf. Kurd. <u>pa</u> , Pers. <u>pay</u> , < <u>pad</u> 'foot')	<u>be</u> (bay/pad) 'foot' and 'path' (Sum.)
11		<u>bi</u> , <u>be</u> 'road' and 'foot' p.	<u>be</u> (bay/pad) 'way' and 'foot' (Sum.)
12		<u>ne</u> 'tail, end' and phon.	<u>ne₂</u> 'end' n231, (Sumer.)
13		<u>ni₁</u> 'tail, end' and phon.	<u>ni</u> 'end' (Sumer.) n231
14		<u>al/ala/la</u> p. head upside down 'embryo, child, fruit'	<u>al</u> 'fruit' (Sumerian) and Latin [- IE] al-umnus 'pupil'

ADVANCE INFORMATION

PI to MTED

2nd Lesson :

Dedicated to Dr. Yuri Valentinovich

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whom we owe the decipherment of a

certain number of Maya Phonetic Syllables

- a: Glyphs relative to the Mayan World
(Dr. Knorozov's Sumerological Studies
will make feel him at home here)

	<u>Glyph</u>	<u>Maya Name</u>	<u>Babylonian (500 aC)</u>
1		* <u>akan-n(a)</u> > <u>kaan-n(a)</u> Guanche <u>atman</u> (Basque * <u>agan-i</u> > <u>gaan-i</u> 'sky' *gain) For Emesal g < m see 6 below (<u>ik</u>) SW-Iran. <u>atman-</u> , Sanskrit <u>aśman-</u>	<u>ag</u> ₂ - <u>ga</u> ₂ - <u>na</u> Sumerian = <u>am</u> ₂ - <u>ma</u> ₃ - <u>na</u> 'sky' cf. <u>ama</u> , <u>atman</u> Sum.
2		<u>kab</u> 'earth' M. <u>gab</u> 'breast' of the Note Greek <u>gaF-ia</u> = Gāa 'id.'	<u>gab</u> 'breast' of the Sumerian 'earth'
3		<u>kin</u> ₁ - <u>n(i)</u> 'sun' M. <u>gin</u> ₃ 'splendid' Sum. Bask. <u>ki</u> , Turk. <u>gün</u> 'sun'	<u>gin</u> ₃ 'splendid' Sum.
4		<u>hil</u> ₁ , <u>il</u> 'moon' M. <u>hill</u> , <u>hilal</u> Bask. <u>hil</u> , <u>il</u> 'moon' Maya-Tzeltal p144: <u>il-tān-el</u> = Bask. <u>il-bera</u> 'menstruate'	Semitic: Hebrew & Arabic <u>hilal</u> 'crescent'
5		<u>u</u> _g - <u>ku</u> ₂ - <u>k(u)</u> ₂ Venus + <u>ig</u> ₄ < <u>im</u> 'wind' n399	<u>u</u> ₁ - <u>gug</u> ₄ Venus Sumerian
6		<u>ik</u> 'wind' (For Emesal-Sum. cf. <u>ig</u> ₃ from older <u>im</u> ₃ both = n183 or Emesal <u>qu</u> ₁ from older <u>mū</u> , both graph n61, or, see above, sub T (sky), <u>ag</u> ₂ from <u>am</u> ₂ = both graph n183).	

Babylonian
Terminology (2-a)
in Maya Script

We remember the problems
Dr. Knorozov faced while
visiting Guatemala

- Bab.Ter.(2-a)

In Babylon, 4 winds were synonymous with the 4 cardinal points
(cf Borger 1981 p161 or Sachs JCS 6 146f.), and numbered *IG/IM-
-1 = S, -2 = N, -3 = E, -4 = W. IM-1 South was 'good-hand/right hand';
IM-2 North was 'bad hand/left hand'; IM-3 was Sun-rise, IM-4 Sun-set.

Akkad.

7



Sa-man 'north' Šumēlu 'north'

Pan-Semitic š-m-l, s-m-l 'left/evil hand = North'
stems, together with Akkad. Šamāru 'be evil, wild',
from Šum, šumūr 'id.' (Sjöberg's sur) of which the
preform is dšuz-mana-, Aryan duž-mana- 'evil minded',
= Greek dys-menēs. Maya *dšuz-mana- retained the -n-.

8



nohol 'south' nahiru 'nostril' Akkad.

Confusion of orientation-systems (nose towards East,
Nose towards South) is at the bottom of Maya nohol
= South, i.e., from Iran. and pan-Semitic n-h-r 'nose,
nostrils'. But note that Sem. *yaman (= Christian
Amen) is Sem. *yad-ban 'hand-good' = 'right', misun-
derstood to stem from *-dhan/dvan '2' = Aryan, see
IM-2 = South. A result of multi-lingual Babylon ...

9



ala-kin 'east' cf. al & gin Sumerian
'rising splendor', 2 words: same meaning in both lgges.

10



tši-kin 'west' cf. šu & gin Sumerian

tši/*šu is in Maya 'hand' and 'sink', while šu/šu₂
is in Sumerian 'hand' and 'sink'; thus 'sinking splendour'

11



*ua-tan 'center', ba-tan 'it-in' Sam.

Maya-Tzeltal has o-tan = *ua-tan 'heart'. Highld.Sum.
has aba-dhan = 'it-in', whence Arabic baṭn 'belly'.

Out of the center, out of the heart of the Earth, emerges the good tree,
the good lineage/descendance of all beings, with its top attaining the
center, the heart of the Sky (*uakan tšan). QuichéChilam Balam tenor.

12



ban-tse/te 'good tree' ban-***te 'good-***tree'

= Maya, tree = lineage; Cf. IE Fich-te, Wei-de, Lin-de

cf. Guanche-Canary *wan- 'good', tše 'tree'

cg. Basque on < *uan- 'good', a-tse 'tree'

The famous Maya Cosmic Tree is here a sublimation of the idea of good
lineage, a principle that should, according to wise men of Babylon, of
proto-Basques, proto-Maya, Blood-Group Zero people, be valid for ho-
nest rulers and their subjects.

ADVANCE INFORMATION

MTED/PI = Maya Transition Epigraphic
Dict. / Prelimin. Index

Notice Nr. 1

The hope of Arbelaitz O.M. Cap.

1968 p7 (Prologo):

"... resurgimiento y conservación
de nuestra preciosa lengua vasca,
tan admirada en todo el mundo intelectual"

English is the vehicular language here.

a: Basco-Maya in Maya Inscriptions

Basque Lexemes and meanings Maya Glyphs Corresp. Maya/
Babylon 500 aC

- see MTED hil
- 1 hil, il
 la luna
 la lune
 the moon  Sum. *hil
 crescent
 n 401 Pos.
 1-A-a hil₁, -hil phon.,
 moon, crescent,
 See Bab.Ter.(2-a) Pos.4
 not ah, ha! - Hebr. and Arab.
 - 1-a il-bera + Sum. *hi-li il-tšam-el
 menstruate - crescent - n396-A Pos.3-A-a menstruate
 - 2 hil, il
 muerto
 mort
 dead  Harris
 1993
 p2 (19) hil₂, -il
 to die/morir
 from *sil/til - Sum.n69
 Pos.20-a: til 'finish'
 - 3 e-khi
 el sol
 le soleil
 the sun  kih, kin₁ 'sun'
 from Sum. gin₃ 'splendor'
 = n366 Pos. 36: gin₃/gén
 - 4 gab, gab-a
 la noche
 la nuit
 the night  n88-A Pos.2-a: a-kab 'night'
 from Sum. kab (& gub₃)
 = 'left hand/north/night'
 and 'evil' (south = good)
 - 5 u-kab-il
 el puño
 le poing
 the fist  kab₂ 'fist, hand'
 Semit. qapu 'hand'; listed
 sub n88-A Pos.2-b'.

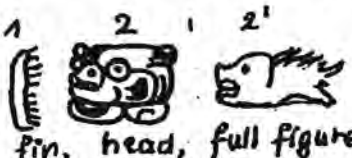
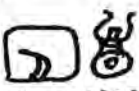
Basco-Maya (1-a) I
Lexical
Affinity

a: Basco-Maya in Maya Inscriptions

- 6 eme
la madre
la mère
the mother
- 
- me 'mother'
me-kab-al 'thumb'
Sum. elements in a Mayanisa:
mother of the hand-children
- the thumb as mother of 4 fing.
- 7 eme/amaina-
-arreba
la suegra
la belle-mère
mother-in-Law
e.g. Arbalaitz 1968 p163, & Ldp.
- 
- me-alib 'mother-in-Law'
Sum. me-arib 'id.'
Deissel, *Kus. Glossar*, p19, sub
me-a-ri/rib, CI 18, 46, 44
to be listed sub n 532 Pos. 54
/Maya in Otto Stoll 1958 p58.
- 8 ni, ni-, ene
yo, mi, mio, mia
je, mon, ma
I, my
- 
- ni
Hebr. ani 'I am' (Holladay
1988 p22; Sudhoff 1990 p131;
Leesberg 1903 (: Maya in 'I'))
- 9 gu, gu-
nos, nuestro
nous, notre
we, our
- 
- ko
ko-tik, ko- 'we, our'
cf. Izaltal -ko-tik 'we'
Chorti ko- 'our', see (1-a) IV.
Sum. n61 Pos. 27: -mu/-gu 'my'
(and Pos. 27-A-a: -mu/-gu 'our'; Highl. -mah, 1E -nes.
- 10 on, = *uan
bueno, bien
bon, bien
good, well
- 
- ban-n(a) 'good'
So in many Maya-languages:
Cf. Akkad. banû 'good, nice'
= n230 Pos. 2-b(2); cf. n396-A
Sum. dūg, du₁₀ 'good'
- 11 a-tse
árbol
arbre
tree
- 
- tse, te 'tree,
lineage' see BabTar(2-a)
Guanche *tše 'id.' item 12
to be listed sub Sum. n376 Pos. 7-A-a: te
- 12 nes-ka
mujer-chica
femme-jeune
woman-young
- 
- a-nts 'woman'
Semit. *anša, graph n554 Pos. 2-A-
-b: Sem. anša-tu, Hebr. iš 'id.'
ants is Izaltal, iš pan-Maya
- 13 a-is-pa
hermana-cara
soeur-chère
sister-dear
- 
- iš 'woman'
Hebr. išah 'id.' (Sudhoff
1990 p131), from Sem. anša-tu
see preceding item 12

ADVANCE INFORMATION
MTED / PI,

Continued from p.1

- | | Bask. Lexemes
and meanings | Maya Glyphs | Corresp. Maya/
Babylon 500 aC |
|----|---|--|--|
| 14 | <u>gain</u> < <u>gan-i</u>
cielo
ciel
sky
*agan-
*agan
Guanche <u>atman</u> . |  | <u>kan</u> < <u>kaan/akan</u>
'sky', see BabTer
(2-a) 1 with preferas:
to be listed sub Graph n13 Pos.5-a |
| 15 | <u>al-ab-a</u> 'hija'
niha-cara
fille
daughter |  | <u>mi-al</u> 'daughter'
='female-child'
See MTED sub al 'child'.
For <u>mi</u> 'female': n554 Pos.2-a'. |
| 16 | <u>tāin</u>
pequeño
petit
small |  | <u>tin</u> , <u>tsin</u> , <u>tāin</u>
'small' - pan-Maya
See MTED sub tin II 'small' |
| 17 | <u>kar-ani</u>
<u>karraim</u>
pez
poisson
fish (< army) |  | <u>kar</u> , <u>kay</u> , <u>ka</u>
'fish, fish-fin'
Sum. <u>har</u> 'fish', see
n401 Pos.12-A-a, belongs
to Sum. <u>karaš</u> , IE <u>koros/koryon</u> , cf. <u>hering</u>
- 'army (of fish)'. |
| 18 | <u>*a-si</u> > <u>sai</u>
buitre
vautour
vulture
Sum. <u>a₂</u> hu 'eagle' |  | <u>tin</u> , <u>tsin</u> , <u>si</u>
'vulture'
See MTED sub tin I, bird of prey
SW-Iran. <u>taina</u> , Skt. <u>syena</u> etc.
Greek <u>iktinos</u> = *i-kyeinos falcon |
| 19 | <u>mots</u> ,
cf. <u>sai-mots</u>
pájaro
oiseau
bird
coinciding with Sum. <u>mud</u> 'bird, egg', n81 Pos.20-a: <u>mud</u> |  | <u>mu-tin/tsin</u>
'bird of prey'
later: 'bird'
See MTED <u>mu-tin</u> , whence var.
pan-Maya <u>mut</u> 'bird, chicken',
pan-Maya <u>mut</u> 'bird, egg', n81 Pos.20-a: <u>mud</u> |
| 20 | <u>-tan</u>
en, dentro de
en, dans
in, inside
= <u>-tan-n(a)</u> Harris
1993 p16 (21) |  | <u>-tan</u> 'inside',
center'
Sum. <u>-ta</u> , <u>-tan</u> 'in'
= Graph n139 Pos.9-8
Cf. Turk. <u>-da</u> , <u>-de</u> , <u>-ta</u> , <u>-te</u>
Istanbul-de 'in Istanbul' |

Basco-Maya (1-a) II
Lexical
Affinity

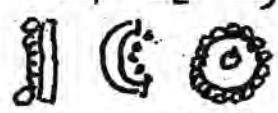
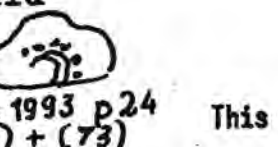
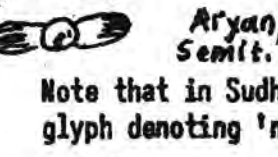
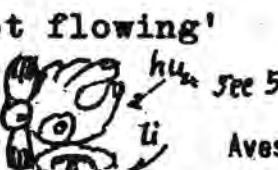
a: Basco-Maya in Maya
Inscriptions, continued, p.II

- 21 e-gon
quedar
rester
remain
- 
- Kun-n(a)
Harris 1993
p 22 (40)
- Sum. gun, (- dar, same graph)
kun 'seat'
= n114 Pos.6-A-a: 'remain,
regularly from mun, Highl. man-
= Aryan, IE, Lat. man- 'remain' (dar 'stop').
- 22 e-torr-i
venir
venir
to come
- 
- ta-le
Harris
1993
p 3 (29)
- ta-le(l) 'arrive'
Tzeltal tal-el
= 'venir/to come'
Sum. h366 Pos.16-A-a: tal; -a': tar₆ 'circulate'
= Highl. (kur = Lowld.); Arabic → ta'al = 'come'
- See BabTer (1-b) 10-11
- 23 pe, be 'bajo'
debajo de,
Sua. &: sous / under
Sem. pa'am, Akk. pamu 'foot'
- 
- pi-bi pi-bi 'underground'
Harris 1993: Cf. Pers. pain 'below' *padin
p 2 (39)(40) Cf. Kurd. pe, Pers. pay =
*pad- 'foot', Sum. be, ba-an 'foot' n69 Pos.75: be
n5 Pos.6-A-a: ba-an,
- 23-a pe, be 'bajo'
under
- 
- be 'foot'
See BabTer (1-b) 10-11, see 23 above
- 24 gu-gain-tan
nuestro-
-cielo-en
notre ciel-dans
our sky-inside
- 
- ko-kaan-tan
our sky inside
For SKY see 14 above,
For OUR see 46 below, 9 above
For INSIDE see 20 above
- 25 baita
casa
maison
house
- 
- *bitum 'house'
Huasteca bit₅on
This is Greek Foikos, IE voikos,
Aryan vaiša-, Skt. veša, Sum. Highl. baita-, Sem. baitum
Note Hebr. beth-lehem, all meaning 'house, clan'. Zero-grade
is viš/bit-
- 26 pide
camino
chemin
road
- 
- See BabTer
(1-b) 10-11
- bi 'road'
Pers. piyadā 'pedestrian'
probably from pada-hadha =
Bask. also bide 'road' 'foot-with'. Foot and path
is in Aryan interchangeable
- 27 *-til 'brasa'
*su- 'fuego'
quemar
brûler
burn
- 
- til 'to burn'
Maya-Teco: til-u 'to burn', proto-Maya
= til (Terrence Kaufmann, 1969 IJAL p173
/cf. Sum. *til₃, cf. Akk. til₃-nuru 'stove'
with elision of -l-; n73 Pos.2-a/b

ADVANCE INFORMATION

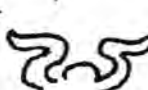
MTED / PI,

Continued from p.II

Bask. Lexemes and meanings	Maya Glyphs	Corresp. Maya/ Babylon 500 aC
28 <u>a, u</u> agua eau water	$\underline{a}_1 \quad \underline{a}_2 \quad \underline{a}_3$ 	$\underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2, \underline{a}_3$ 'water' Sumer. <u>a</u> 'id.'
29 <u>ma-ma</u> aguas eaux waters		$\underline{mo}(-\underline{mo})$ 'waters' Akkad. <u>ma-mu</u> Hebr. <u>ma-y-im</u>
30 <u>ma-ma</u> 'liquid' see 29		<u>mu, a</u> 'water' Akkad. <u>mū</u> 'id.' Sumer. <u>a</u> 'id.'
31 <u>ma-</u> no non no, not		Aryan, Sum. <u>ma-</u> 'not, no' Semit. <u>ma</u> = Tzeltal <u>ma</u> 'not' Note that in Sudhoff 1990 p159 Fig.139 an Egyptian glyph denoting 'not' shows 2 extended hands
32 <u>ma-hel</u> 'not flowing' estaque étang pond		<u>*ma-hul-</u> '*id.' <u>hul-el</u> 'arrive' (= Tzeltal) Avest. <u>har-</u> , Sum. <u>hal</u> 'flow, run'
33 <u>u-harr-e</u> 'water running' rio fleuve river		<u>*a-hal</u> '*id.' Tzeltal <u>ha'al</u> = 'river' Sum. <u>HAL-HAL</u> 'river (igris)', <u>hal</u> = n2 Pos.9, n555 Pos.2-a/b': <u>hal</u>
34 <u>u-bide</u> 'water-passage' vado gué ford		<u>*a-bi</u> 'ford' Popular Iran. au piyadā 'water afoot', see item 26 above = <u>bi</u> , could also be written <u>a-be</u> = 'water-afoot'

Basco-Maya (1-a) III
Lexical
Affinity

a: Basco-Maya
in Maya Inscriptions
p. III

- 35 mukur  muk 'big'
gran montón (Tzeltal p.163)
grand tas a variant of mak, mah big, great
big heap The etymon is here Sum.Lowl. mug 'mass of in-sects'
- 36 al-tā-a *ala-tsi-a la-ts-el 'to lift'
llevar = make rise (Tzeltal, p69, sub:
élever *  llevar bajo el brazo)
to lift preform al-ti-;
Spanish alzar, French hausser - *altiare, al-ti, is not Latin.
- 37 ner-hab-e *na(1)-ahab
mancebo caro *youngster blossom
cher éphèbe The interrelation of hab 'inse-
dear youth minate' (Ruler) and 'love'
cf Harris 1993 p9 (424) also hab is already Aryan
See Babler (1-b) 9 Ahab
- 38 *anre/anari *ana(1)-(i) 'Lady'
andre/andere of. Skt. nārī 'wife'
señora : nārah 'man'
dame West-IE an(a)r-
lady and andr-
 Harris 1992 p48
Even Hebr./Phenic. , with na'ar 'youngster', accepted Sum.Highl. nar,
- 'hero' (Lowl. nir - n325 Pos.3-A, - Aryan, Skt. nar-, It (ā)ner- 'id.'
- 39 pik , *pik-a-tse pok-tse, pok-te
pez de pino cf. IE peuk-t-ā
poix d'épicéa German fich-t-e f.
*pitch-tree lit.: pitch-tree
Pech der Fichte Tzeltal pok 'pitch'
From Global paku- . cf Kelley 1962 p43 
- 40 min, *mim  uai-uai 'woe, pain'
& mi-mi < *bi-bi Sum. bui-bui 'id.'
dolor Iran. vai-vai 'id.'
douleur b  b Maya uai-hab 'the 5
pain final wee-days +360
See Bab.Ter. (1-a) = The hab-year: 365
n7 '2 lifted hands' So also in Egypt.
Listed sub Sum.graph n371 Pos.23: bu-i, vai is a Global interjection.
17-04-1994

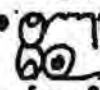
ADVANCE INFORMATION

MTED / PI, SDL,

Continued from p.III

Bask. Lexemes and meanings	Maya Glyphs	Corresp. Maya/ /Babylon 500 aC
41 <u>na</u> 'what' <u>na-</u> is hidden in Basque and Maya inter- rogatives, cf. what person = who, what place = where, etc. (Turk. <u>ne</u>)	 na Sum. n70 Pos. 2-A-a	<u>na</u> 'what'
42 <u>ru</u> 'person' from Sum. <u>lu</u> cf. Basque <u>nor</u> 'who' from *naru, na-ru, na-lu ₂	 lo Sum. (n330 Pos. 3-a: <u>lu</u>)	<u>lu</u> '*person' < *nu/na 'id.' Tzeltal & Tzotzil have -lu- as in 'ellos/they'
43 <u>na-ru/lu</u> 'who' = what person Turk. <u>ne/na</u> 'what' and Basco-Maya <u>na</u> from *da/ta/tša/kʷa- (na is Hyper-Ewesal-Dial.)	 na lo	<u>na-lu</u> 'who' = what peron cf. mo < su, ko < gu, tšo < isu
44 <u>-tuk</u> '-plural' later <u>-tsuk</u> Sum. dug ₃ 'abundant' = = n396 Pos. 2-a/b: dug ₃ /damqu, Mofo daugha-, IE dhugh-, Germ. 'taug-lich' = 'util/useful/taugen'.		<u>-tuk</u> , <u>-tik</u> '-pl.' Tzeltal p190 has <u>tuk</u> = 'util', Sum. dug ₃ 'good'
45 * <u>na-lu-tuk</u> later <u>nor-tsuk</u> = 'quienes' or 'who-plural' Sumer. <u>lu</u> ₂ 'homo/man' = n330 Pos. 3-a, from Lowl. nu, Highl. na, Skt.		* <u>na-lu-tik</u> 'id.' what persons? & some persons = they/ellos / nā
46 <u>gu-tuk</u> 'we' <u>gu-tk</u> , <u>gu-k</u> nosotros = <u>guk</u> Sumer. n61 Pos. 27: -mu/-gu ₁₀ 'my'; Pos. 27-A-a: -mu/gu ₁₀ 'our', The same, if prefixed, means 'I/ego' and 'we/nosotros'.	 ko tu	<u>ko-tik/tuk</u> 'we' Tzeltal p70 <u>kotik</u> kb from Sum. <u>qu</u> ₁₀ 've'
47 <u>etše-berr-i</u> casa nueva maison nouvelle new house	 Sum. = OPers. IE	<u>itš-bil/-zibil</u> <u>eš₃-bil₂/-gibil</u> <u>hadiš-navina-</u> <u>sedos-newinom</u>
47-a <u>gu-etše-tan</u> 'our house-in' n128 Pos. 2-A-a: eš ₃ 'house'; n173 Pos. 2-a: gibil; -2-a: bil ₂ 'new' Maya-Chañabal na-its, Uspant. itš-otš (Stoll 1948 n55)		<u>ko-itš-tan</u> 'our house-in'

Basco-Maya (1-a) IV
Lexical
Affinity

- 48 pi- 'grasa/fat'  pi-m 'fat' pan-Maya
cf. pi-gain 'fat-sky' 
= 'crema/cream' cf. Greek, IE: 'fat' Tzeltal pim grueso
Sum. bi-e = n214 Pos.48, and
48-a: bi-in = Sem. pim 'fat'
- 49 ukha  uk 'arm'
brazo Kekchi uk brazo
bras
arm The u- from Sum. uzu- 'body-part' (determinative),
it follows ka(b) = 'hand, arm', so also in Maya
- 50 e-khürü  a-kal 'Immobilité' ^{*1}
not moving landed property
quiet n579 Pos.41-a/b: = not moving Pocomchi
Sum. agar 'field', a-gär =
Akkad. ugaru 'field', = Arab. agar ^{*1} Yucat. (Cordamex 369) ka'alak =
Lowl. (u)kur = Skt. a-cara- 'mountain' as immovable
a-kal-ak 'immovable'
- 51 gu-duk  ko-tuk 'we are'
we are, we have Tzotzil ok-tuk 'id.'
The dhugh-root means
often 'to allocate' (gift of fate: life, wealth, to have, to be).
See item 44 above
- 52 saharr 'old'  tsehel 'old'
sahar gu-duk Huasteca tsehel 'id.'
'old we are' and ye-tsehel 'young'
*at si-har- = 'not-old'
'gone beyond' For -har-/hal- 'go, run, flow' see 32/35
Iran. ati-hār-, Skt. ati-sār-, Arab. as-hāl means 'diarrhoea' (flow...).
- 53 gu-re 'our'  ko-le 'our' See 46-1
(variant of gu-) (iā-ko-le.1 our Lady, Moon)
-re from -ra is the Sum. dative suffix, from Iran. -fra, Lat. pro
thus literally 'for us' = 'ours'; Maya -l- for -r- is regular.
- 54 lhun 'luz/light'  lum 'luz/light'
i-lhun 'no-luz' Maya-Yeco lem-k'a- 'to shine'
= 'dark/oscuro' (in T. Kaufmann, p171), cf.
Sum. lum₂ 'to shine; light' = n449 IGI Pos.58: lim, lum₂; lam₄ 'id.'
- 55 gibel 'obscure'  a.kab.al 'nocturno'
gab 'noche/night' a.kab 'noche/night'
Sum.: kab 'left hand, north, night' = n88-A Pos.2-a: kab; -a: gub₂ 'id.'
- 56 tsu 'to know, to understand'  tšum 'to know,
to understand'
Sum. zu 'to know; be able' = n6 Pos.2-a: zu 'to understand'
properly *dun (=Lowl.), Highl. = dān (=SW-Iran., Pers.), IE gen.

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SIL = Summer Institute of Linguistics

SIS6 = Seminario de Integración Social Guatemalteca.

Soden, Wolfram von, ANW = Akkadisches Handwörterbuch, 3 Bände, hat MSL (Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon) weitgehend verarbeitet. Etymol. konzeptionslos. 'Sorry Columbus' von Frau Dr. Meinke Sudhoff, soll in Bände erscheinen Lubbe, Berg.-Gladbach 1990.

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Tagesnamen

- 1 Imix 'Sea-dragon, Water, Wine'
- 2 Ik 'Air, Life, Geist'
- 3 Akbal 'Night' korrekter: ak'ab
- 4 Kan 'Corn (Maize)' cf. kan-kan 'gold'
- 5 Chischan 'Serpent'
- 6 Cimi 'Death'
- 7 Manik 'Deer : Grasp'
- 8 Lamat (Tzeltal: Lambat) 'Rabbit'
- 9 Muluc 'Rain'
- 10 Uo 'Dog', Tzeltal etab
- 11 Chuen 'Monkey'
- 12 Eb 'Broom'
- 13 Ben 'Reed' Yana:
- 14 Ix 'Tiger; Magician' balam
- 15 Men 'Bird, Eagle, Wise One' manah
- 16 Cib 'Owl, Vulture'
- 17 Caban 'Force : Earth'
- 18 Etz'nab 'Flint knife'
- 19 Causa 'Storm Tun'
- 20 Ahau 'Lord'