Etruscan Glossary

Etruscan Glossary by Patrick C. Ryan (1/13/2008)

While I am hoping that this small Glossary will serve some useful purpose, serious students should also be aware of the compilation of Etruscan lexical information at Damien Erwan Perrotin's Etruscan Etymological Dictionary website.

A

ac: verb, make, offer, act
acazr: noun, objects offered in the tomb
acale (Aclus): noun, June
ais, eis (pl. aisar, eisar), god
aisiu: adjective, divine, of the gods
aisna, eisna: adjective, divine, of the gods
al: verb, give, offer
alpan, alpnu: noun/adverb, gift, offering; willingly
alphaze: noun, offering
alumnathe: noun, sacred society
am: verb, to be
an (ana, ane, anc, ananc): pronoun, he, she
apa: noun, father
apana: adjective, paternal
apcar: noun, abacus
ar-, er-: verb, to make, move, build
*arac: noun, falcon
*arim: noun, monkey
ars-: verb, push away?
aska: noun, type of vase (Gk. askys)
athre: noun, building (Lat. atrium?)
ati, ativu: noun, mother, 'mummy'
ati nacna: noun, grandmother
avil: noun, year

C

-c: conjunction, and
ca: demonstrative, this
camthi: noun, name of a magistracy
cape, capi: noun, vase, container (cf. Lat. capio:?)
*capr-: noun, April
capra: noun, urn
*capu: noun, falcon
car-, cer-: verb, make, build
cecha: noun, sacred things, ritual, ceremony, priestly
zilch cechaneri: noun, a title (see zil etc.)
cechase: noun, name of magistracy
cehen: demonstrative, this one here
cela: noun, room (Lat. cella)
celi: noun, September
celu: noun, priestly title
cep-, cepen: noun, priestly title
ces-: verb, lie
cezp: numeral, 8?
cezpalch: numeral, 80?
ci: numeral, 3
cialch-, cealch-: numeral, 30
ciz: adverb, three times
cisra: noun, Caere
clan (pl. clenar): noun, son
cletram: noun, basin, basket, cart for offerings (Umbrian kletra)
cleva: noun, offering
clevsin: noun, Chiusi
creal: noun, magistrate
creice: noun, Greek (Lat. Graecus)
culichna: noun, vase, 'little kylix' (Gk. kylix)
cupe: noun, cup (Gk. κύρει; Lat. cupa)
cver: noun, evil, gift, offering
  CH
*chosfer (gloss): noun, October
  E
eca (see ca)
eleivana: adjective, of oil
aska eleivana: noun, vessel for oil (Gk. ἱλαίον)
-em: adposition, minus
enac, enach: adverb, then, afterwards
epl, pi, pul: adposition, in, to, up to
eslz: adverb, twice
etera, eteri: noun, foreigner; slave, client (serf?)
etnam: adverb, and, also
  F
*falatu (gloss, falado): noun, sky


fan: verb, to consecrate?
fanu: noun, sacred place (Lat. fa:nu:m?)
favi: noun, grave, temple vault (Lat. fa:uissa?)
fler: noun, offering, sacrifice
flerchva: noun, all the statues, offerings
flere: noun, divinity, god
flereS: noun, statue
frontac: noun, interpreter of lightning; see
trutnuth (Gk. bronte:?)
fufluna, see pupluna
  H

hanthin: adposition, in front of
hec-, hech-: verb, put, place in front of, add
herma, heramasva: noun, place, statue? (Gk. Hermes)
herme, hermu: noun, sacred society of Hermes *hermi- (gloss, Ermius): noun, August
hinthial: noun, soul, ghost, reflection
hintha, hinthu, hindthin: adposition, below
hus- (pl. husiur): noun, youth, children;
huznatre: noun, group of youths
huth: numeral, 6
  I

ic, ich, ichern: adverb, how
ica, ika: demonstrative, this
ilu-: verb, activity of offering or prayer
in, inc: pronoun, it
ipa: pronoun, relative pronoun
ipe, ipa: pronoun, whoever, whatever
*ister (gloss: Lat. histrio): noun, actor
ita, itu: demonstrative, this
*itu- (gloss: itus or ituare): verb, to divide? (Lat. Idus)
  L

lauchum: noun, king (Lat. lucumo:)
lauchumna: adjective / noun, 'belonging to a lucumo' (king or prince), palace
lautni: adjective / noun, 'of the family', freedman
lautnitha, lautnita: noun, freedwoman
lautun, lautn: noun, family, gens
lechtum: noun, vase for oil (Gk. le:kuthos)
lechtumuza: noun, little le:kuthos
lein-: verb, to die?
les-: verb, offer sacrifice
leu-: noun, lion
lucair: *verb*, to rule
luth: *noun*, sacred place
lup-, lupu: *verb*, to die

-M, -um: *conjunction*, and
mach: *numeral*, 5
macstrev: *noun*, name of magistracy
mal-: *verb*, to give, dedicate?
malena, malstria: *noun*, mirror
man, mani: *noun*, the dead (Lat. *Manes*)
manin-: *verb*, to offer to the Manes?
maru, marunu: *noun*, name of magistracy (Lat. *maro*; Umbr. *maron-*)
masan, masn: *noun*, name of month?
matam, matan: *adposition*, above, before
math: *noun*, honey, honeyed wine
maruchva: *noun*, type of *zilath*
mech: *noun*, people, league
men-: *verb*, offer
methlum: *noun*, district
mi, mini: *pronoun*, I, me
mul-: *verb*, to offer, dedicate as an ex-voto
mulach, malak, mlach: *noun*, votive offering, dedication
mun-, muni: *noun*, underground place, tomb
mur-: *verb*, stay, reside
murS: *noun*, urn, sarcophagus
mutana, mutna: *noun*, sarcophagus

N

nac: *adverb / conjunction*, how, as, because
neftS, nefS, nefiS: *noun*, grandson (Lat. *nepos*)
nene: *noun*, nurse, wet-nurse
neri: *noun*, water
nesna: *noun*, belonging to the dead?
nethSra: *noun*, haruspicina
netSvis: *noun*, haruspex
nuna: *noun*, offering?
nurph-: *numeral*, 9

P

pachathur: *noun*, Bacchante, maenad
pachie-, pachana: *adjective*, Bacchic
pacusnaSie, pacuSnasie: *adjective*, Bacchic, Dionysiac
papa, papacs: *noun*, grandfather
papals: *adjective / noun*, of the grandfather: grandson
parnich: *noun*, magistrate
patna: noun, name of vase (Gk. patane, Lat. patina?)
penthuna, penthna: noun, cippus, stone?
pi, pul: adposition, at, in, through
pruch, pruchum: noun, lug (Gk. prychous)
prumathi, prumats: noun, great-grandson (Lat. pronepos)
puia: noun, wife
pul, see pi
pulumchva: noun, stars?
pupluna, fufluna: noun, Populonia
purth, purthne: noun, name of magistrate or magistracy; dictator?
put-, puth-: noun, cup, vase, well? (Lat. puteus, puteal)
Q

qutun, qutum: noun, vase (Gk. ko:tho:n)
R

rach-: verb, prepare
*rasenna, rasna: adjective, Etruscan, of Etruria
rath: noun, sacred thing
ratum: adjective, according to law (Lat. rite)
ril: adjective, aged, at the age of ... (years)
rumach: adjective, Roman, from Rome
ruva: noun, brother
S, SH
(s and S [/sh/] are often interchangeable)

Sa: numeral, 4
sac-: verb, carrying out a sacred act
sacni: noun, sanctuary
sacnisa: verb, consecrate?
sal-: verb, make, carry out
Sar, zar: numeral, 10
sath-, Sat-: verb, put, establish, be put?
Sealch: numeral, 40
sec, sech: noun, daughter
semph: numeral, 7?
semphalch: numeral, 70?
slicaches: noun, sacred society?
snenath: noun, maid, companion (fem.)
spur-: noun, city
spurana, spurenii: adjective, having to do with the city
Sran, sren: noun, ornament, figure
srencve: adjective, decorated with figures!
suc-: verb, declare
suplu: noun, flutist (Lat. subulo)
Suth-, sult-: verb, to stay, place
Suthi: noun, tomb, grave
Suthina: adjective, for the tomb, sepulchral gift
sval: adjective / verb, alive, to live
sve: adverb, similarly
sveamach: adjective, from Sovana

T

ta: demonstrative, this
tamera: noun, name of magistracy
tarchnalthi: adjective, at Tarquinia
ten-: verb, to act as
tes-, tesam-: verb, to care for
tesinth: noun, caretaker
teta: noun, grandmother
tev-: verb, to show, set?
tevalarath: noun, onlooker, judge at the games, umpire
tin-: noun, day

tiu, tiv-, tiur: noun, moon, month
tmia: noun, place, sacred building
-tnam, see
etnam

trin-: verb, to plead, supplicate
truth, trut: noun, libation
trutnuth, trutnut: noun, priest (Lat. fulguriator)
tul: noun, stone
tular, tularu: noun, boundaries
tunur: adverb, one at a time
tur-: verb, to give
tura: noun, incense
turza: noun, offering
tus: noun, funerary niche
tusurthir: noun, married couple? ('in the double urn'?)
tuthi, tuti-: noun, community, state (Umbrian tota?)
tuthin, tuthina-: adjective, of the state, public
tuthina: noun, the people; votive object?

TH

thafna: noun, cup
tham-: verb, to build, found
thapna: noun, vase (for offerings?)
thaurch: adjective, funerary
thaure, thaura: noun, tomb
thez-: verb, to make an offering
thezl, thezi: noun, name of a city found on Etruscan coins

thi: pronoun
thina: noun, vase, jar (Lat. tina, Gk. donos)
thu: numeral, one
thucte: noun, name of month
thui: adverb, here, now
thuni: conjunction, before
thunz: adverb, once
U
ulpaia: noun, jug (Gk. olpe:)
unc: adverb, then
usil: noun, the sun
uslane: adverb, at noon
ut-: verb, carry out, perform
V
vacal, vacil, vacl: noun, libation?
*velcitna (gloss, Velcitanus): noun, March
velcithi: adjective, at Vulci
velsnalthi: adjective, at Volsinii (velznani)
velsnach: adverb, from Volsinii
vers-: noun, fire (or ladle?)
vimum, vinm: noun, wine (Lat. ui:um)
Z
zal, zel-, esal-: numeral, 2
zanena: noun, cup
zar, see
sar
zathrum: numeral, 20
zeri: noun, rite, legal action?
zich-: verb, to write, incise
zil-: verb, to rule?
zil, zilac, zile, zilach, zilith: noun, a magistrate (Lat. praetor)
ziv: adjective, having lived, dead at
ziva: noun, the dead, deceased

Etruscan Etymological Glossary
http://www.oocities.org/athens/Crete/4060/dictionnaire_etrusque.htm

Created by Damien Erwan Perrotin

A

Acale : june (Latin Gloss) // of unknown origin
Acas : to make, to sacrifice // Of unknown origin
Ais, Eis : god // Old Icelandic : ass (gods of the scandinavian pantheon) // Cretan asasara (probably a divine name) // The whole hing is however quite uncertain. A link with Celtic and Germanic *isarn- (iron) is also possible as the first available source of this metal was meteorites. It could therefore be considered as of celestial origin. (See Benviniste, 1969)

Al : to make (used with vases) // of unknown origin

Alpan, Alpnu : willingly (imperfect form of the verb *alp (to want)) // of unknown origin

Alphaze : designates a person, a kind of magistrate

Am(u) : to be // English: to be // Breton bezan (to be) : Sanskrit : bhavati (he becomes) // Latin fuisse (to have been) // Russian byt' (to be) // Lithuanian buti (to be) // Indo-european *bhew (to become)

An : he, she; marked absolutive of ia // Latin : is (he)

Ancaru : Godess of Death // Latin: angerona (roman goddess associated with winter) // Breton: ankou (the Death) // Greek anankē (necessity) // Hittite henkan (death) // Indo-european Hveh-

*Antha : eagle, Boreas // Unknown origin

Apa : father // Gothic aba (man, husband) // Icelandic afe (greatparent)

Apcar : abacus // probably a loanword from Greek abax (tablett)

Ar : to do, to make // Latin : arare (to plough) // Breton arat (to plough) // Greek aroo (toplough) // Gothic arjan (to plough) // Lithuanian : ariu (to plough) // Indo-european *ary- (to plough) // c.f Breton labour (to work), from French Labourer (to plough)

*Arac : hawk // Gothic : ara (eagle) // Greek ornis (bird) // Breton erer (eagle) // Lithuanian aras (eagle) // Hittite haras (eagle) // Indo-european *oros (eagle)

*Arim : monkey // of unknown origin (probably borrowed as there are no monkeys in Etruria)

Ars : to turn away, to remove // of unknown origin

As : to offer, to give // of unknown origin

Aska : container of leather // loanword from Greek askos (same meaning)

At : to make a ritual action, to offer // of unknown origin


Atran : some kind of priest // of unknown origin

Athre : atrium // Latin : atrium (probably an etruscan loanword)

Avil : year // Gothic : aiws (eternity), Latin : aevus (time, eternity), Greek : ayφn (lifetime), Albanese : eshî (lapsof time); Old Irish: aes (life, age), Indo-european : *aiwon(lifetime)

Avilxva : yearly // derivated from Avil, by adding a adjetival suffix -xva

C
-C : and //Latin -que(and) // Sanskrit: -ca (and) // Gothic: -uh (and) // Greek te (and) // Gaulish -k (and) // Venetian-ke (and) // Hittite -ki (and)// Armenian -kh (and)
-c, -ca : the
Ca : this //Latin ecce(that is) // Hittite kas (this) // Greek ekeinons (this)
Camthi : title of a magistrate // of unknown origin
Cap : to take away // Latin capere (to take) // Gothic haban (to have)
Capr : april// ofunknown origin
Capra : urn // ofunknown origin
*Capu : hawk// Old english hafoc (hawk), from germanic *capoc
Car / cer: to buid, to make // Latin: creare (create) // Sanskrit : karoti (hedoes)
Cautha : sun, sun-god // Gothic : gud (god) // English god
Cecha : ritual / to make a ritual action // of unknown origin
Cealx : thirty// of unknown origin
Cela : cell// probably a loanword from Latin cella
Celi : september // ofunknownorigin
Celu : sacred offering, holy // Old high german : heilag (holy) // Welsh coel (presage)
 cen : to do, to make // of unknown origin
 Cep : sacerdotal title // ofunknown origin
 Ces : to lay, to set, to establish (a legal document) // Hittite kis (to comb) //Greek keimai (I lie down)
 Ces : kind of magistrate
 ci : three // perhaps a loanword from Urartean kig (three)
Clan : son// Irish clann (childrenn) // Welsh plante (childrenn) // Breton plach
(younggirl) // Vannetais plantenn (girl) // Tocharian B kliye (girl) // Sanskrit kula (race)
// Lithuanian kiltis (race, stock) // Old slavic celadiju (family) // Greek telos (company)
Cletram : basket // of unknown origin
Cleva : offer// of unknown origin
 Creal : magistrate // of unknown origin
Culichna : kind of vase // of unknown origin
Cupe : cup// of unknown origin
Cver : gift // of unknown origin

E
Ei : absolutive plural of ia
Ein : them, they, anaphoric pronoun, marked absolutive of ei // Latin is (he)
Eleivana : oily // probably a loanword of an extinct mediteranean tongue, through Greek
Em : from// of unknown origin
Ers : see ars
Etera : servant, foreigner // probably a loanword from ombrian etera
Etnam : and, also // of unknown origin

F
Fas : relativ epronoun // probably borrowed from an Oscan dialect (pis)
*Falatu : sky // of unknown origin
Fan : to consacrate // of unknowin origin
Fanu : sacred place // Latin fanum (probably an etruscan loanword)
Fearth : to bring // of unknown origin
Favi : dirch, grave // Latin favissa (probably an etruscan loanword)
Fashe : relative pronoun (see fas)
Fir : to bring // perhaps borrowed to Latin ferere (to bear)
Fler : sacred statue // of unknown origin
Flere : sacred statue // of unknown origin
Fleres : sacred statue // of unknown origin
Frontac : fortune teller // of unknown origin
Fulunchva : stars // of unkown origin

H
Hamphe : may// variant of ampile
Hanthin : in front of // Latin : ante (before) // Greek : anti (against, in front of)
//Armenien : and (in front of) // Lithuanian : ant (in front of) // Hittite : hanti (infront of)
Hec : to put,to add // of unknown origin
Heramas : sacred statue// of unknown origin
Herme : sacred society dedicaded to hermes // perhapsloaned from Greek Hermes
hinthin : to depose (down)
Hinthial : soul, gost // derivated from Hintin (below)
hinthin, hintha : below // Latin inferus (below) // Sanskrit adhas (under)
//Avestan :ada (below, under) // Gothic : undar (below) // Tocharian A : anc (below) // Indo-european : *ndheri(below)
Hus : boy,young man // of unknown origin

I
ia : it
Ic, ix, : it
ixnac how // of unknowin origin
Ica : c.fca
Ilu : to offer// of unknown origin
In, Inc : it// c.f an
Ipa : this // Httite apas (this) // Lycian ebe (this)
Ita : this //Latin : istud (this) // Russian :eto (this) // Greek : to (the) // Gothic :
thata (this) // Sanskrit: tah (this)
Itu : to divide // of unkown origin

L
Lauxum : king//Latin ducere (to lead) // Breton dougen (to lead) // Gothic tiuhan
(to draw) //from an hypothetical *t'euk
Lautn :familly // Old english leod (people) // Russian ljudi (people) // Lithuanian :
liaudis(people)
Lautni : ofthe familly, fredman // c.f Lautn
Lexturn : kinof vase // probably a loanword from Greek lekythos
Lein: to die // Latin languere (to be weak, to languish) // Middle Irish lacc (weak) // Old English sleac (slack) // Old Baltic lenu (slow, indolent) // Indo-European (s)le- (to be weak)
Les: to offer, to give // of unknown origin
Leu: lion // probably a loanword from an extinct Mediterranean tongue
 Lucair: to rule // cf Lauxum
Lup: to die, to have lived // perhaps linked to Germanic *libh an (to live): English to live // German leben (to live) // Gothic libains (life)

M
-m: and // Hittite -ma (but, emphatic particle) // Lydian -m (emphatic particle)
Macstrev: name of a magistrate // Old English magan (can) // German macht (power)-very uncertain
Mach: five // Perhaps linked to IE *penkw e, with an initial pre-nasalized, yielding thus "penkw e // Gothic fimf (five) // Russian p'jat' (five) // Breton pemp (five)
Mal: to give, to dedicate // of unknown origin
Malstria: mirror // of unknown origin
Man: tomb, grave // of unknown origin
Maru: name of a magistrate // of unknown origin
Masan: name of a month // of unknown origin
Mata: kind of vase // of unknown origin
Matan: in front of, over // Greek :meta (beside, after) // Gothic : mith (with)
Mech: people // Latin pagus (village) probably an Etruscan loanword
Methlum: people // cf Mech
Mi: 1 // Latin: me (me) // Breton me (I) // Gothic: mik (me) // Russian minja (me)
// Sanskrit: mam (me) // Greek: eme (me)
Mir: we // see mi
Mul: to offer // of unknown origin
Mulch: beautiful // Latin pulcher (beautiful) probably an Etruscan loanword // Latin fulgo (to shine) // Lithuanian blizgu (to shine) // Tocharian p'dlk (to shine) // Greek phalos (white) // Old Slavic belu (white) // Breton melen (yellow), probably a substratum word// from an hypothetical *\text{mbhl}\text{g}
Mlac: votive offering // of unknown origin
Mun: tomb // Latin monumentum (tomb), probably an Etruscan loanword
Munis: to endow, to have the charge of // Latin munus (religious charge) from an older *munes-, most probably a loanword from either way
Mur: to stay, to remain (intransitive), to put, to depose (transitive) // Latin: morari (to remain) // Irish maraim (I stay)
Murs: urn, sarcophagus // of unknown origin
Mutana: sarcophagus // of unknown origin
*Mutu: thyme // Breton: bent (mint) // Greek: minthos (mint), probably borrowed // Latin menta (mint), probably borrowed // Old High German munza (mint), perhaps borrowed

N
Nac: then // of unknown origin
Nap: unit of measure for surface // of unknown origin
Naplan: kind of vase // of unknown origin
Nes: dead person // of unknown origin
Nes: to die // of unknown origin
Nesna: belonging to the deads // of unknown origin
Nethshrac: haruspex // of unknown origin
Nuna: offerings // of unknown origin
Nurph: nine // of unknown origin

P
Parla: kind of vase // of unknown origin
Patna: kind of vase // Latin: patena (same sense) probably an etruscan loanword
Penthuna: stone // of unknown origin
Prumats: great grandson // probably a compund, the second member of which mats could related to Indo-European // Breton: map (son) // Irish: mac (son) // Gothic: magus (boy)
Pruchum: pitcher // probably a loanword from Greek prokhus (same sense)
Puia: wife // Greek: opuien (to marry), probably a loanword from a language close to Lemnian
Pulumchva: stars // of unknown origin
Purth: dictator // Gothic: frauja (lord) // Greek: protos (first) // Indo-European *per-hw (what is before)
Put: to accomplish a ritual action // of unknown origin
Puth: well, fountain // Greek: potamos (river) // Latin: potare (to drink) // Hittite: pasi (to drink) // Russian: pit' (to drink) // Breton: evan (to drink) // Indo-European *pehw- (todrink)

Ph
Phersna: from Perugia // of unknown origin
Phersu: mask, actor // Latin: personna (actor, mask) probably an etruscan loanword

Q
Qutun: kind of pitcher // probably a loanword from Greek kothon

R
Ril: in the age of // of unknown origin
Ruva: brother // of unknown origin

S/Sh
Sha: six // of unknown origin
Sac: to consecrate // Latin: sacer (sacred) // Greek: hagios (holy) // Oscan: sakoro (sacred) // Hittite: saklai (custom)
Saeni : sanctuary // c.f Sac
San : ancestor// Breton: hen (old) // Latin : senex (old man) // Sanskrit : sanas (old) // Avestan hano (old) // Armenian hyn (old) // Lithuanian senas (old) // Greek henos (old)
Santi : kind of offering // of unknown origin
Sath : to put, to be put // English to set // Latin sedere (to sit) // Sanskrit sadayati (heputs) // Old Irish atsuidi (to retain) // Gothic satjan (toput)
Shar : ten //of unknown origin
Sec : daughter// Tocharian B soy (son) // Greek huius (son) // Irish sutta (birth) // from an hypothetical suk(*) (the born one)
Sel- : to do, to make // of unknown origin
Semph : eight? seven? // of unknown origin
Sval : to live//Latin valeo (I am well, I am strong) // Old Baltic veliji (great) // Indo-European(s)wal- : to be strong, to bebig
Snath : maid, mate // of unknown origin
Snuiaph : sacred offering // of unknown origin
Span : lowland // of unknown origin
Spanti : kind of vase // of unknown origin
Spet : to drink // Latin bibere (to drink) // Sanskrit pibati (to drink) // Albanese pi (to drink) // Old Irish ibim (I drink) // Prussian poieiti (todrink)
Spur : city // Sanskrit Pur (wall) // Greek spartk (name of a city) // Lydian Sparda (name of acity)
Spureni : civic // c.f Spur
Spuriae : public // c.f Spur
Shran : figure // of unknown origin
Shrencve : decorated // of unknown origin
Suth : to stay, to place // English to sit // Lithuanian sedeti (to sit) // Breton azezan (to sit) // Gothic sitan (to sit) // Sanskrit sidati (to sit) // Greek hizo (I sit)
Suthi : tomb // of unknown origin
Suthina : sepulchral // of unknown origin
Suplu : piper // of unknown origin

T
Ta : this // Russian eto (this) // Greek thato (this) // Latin istud (this) // Sanskritthah (he)
Tam : to build// Latin domus (house) // Russian dom (house) // Gothic timrjan (to build) // Greek demo (I build)
Tamera : name of a priest // Greek Themeres (holy), probably a loanword) // Hittite dammara (priest)
*Tamna : horse// Breton danvad (sheep) // Irish damh (ox) // Greek dammalis (calf) // Gothic : gatamjan (to tame)
Tanasa : actor(having acted as - intensive perfective participle) // Irish : deanaim (I do) // Armenian dnem (I do)
Tev : to show, to place // of unknown origin
Tevarath : watcher // of unknown origin
Ten : to practice a public office // Irish : deanaim (I do) // Armenian dnem (Ido)
Tesh : to bring // of unknown origin
Tesinth: curator // of unknown origin
Tin: day // Sanskrit dinam (day) // Latin nundinum (nine days' laps) // Old Irish tredenus (threedays) // Lithuanian diena (day) // Old slavic dinini (day)
Tivr: moon (the bright one) // Sanskrit dyaus (bright sky, day) // Latin dies (day)
Tmia: holy building // C.F Tam
-Tnam: and // of unknown origin
Trin: to make a ritual action // of unknownorigin
*truna: power // of unknown origin
Trut: verb used for sacred actions // of unknown origin
Trutnut: fortune teller // of unknown origin
Tuthi: state // perhaps an oscan loanword (Tota)
Tuthi: to give
Tuthin: public // related totuthi
Tular: stone, border // of unknown origin
Tur: to give // Latin donum (gift) // Greek doron (gift) // Russian dat' (to give)
Sanskrit danam (gift) // Armenian tur (gift) // Old slavic dari(gift)
Turane: july // of unknown origin
Turza: offer // c.f Tur
Turn: given // c.f tur
Tus: niche // of unknown origin
Th
Thap: to consecrate // of unknownorigin
Thaur: tomb // of unknown origin
Thaurch: sepulchral // of unknownorigin
*Theuru: bull // probably a semitic loanword
Thes: to bring
Thesan: dawn // of unknown origin
Thez: to sacrifice // of unknownorigin
Thina: kind of vase // of unknownorigin
Thu: two
Thuv: to erect // Lycian: tuve- (to erect, to place)
U
Ulpaia: name of a vase // probably a loanword from greek olpe
Usil: sun // Gothic sawil (sun) // Latin sol (sun) // Greek helios (sun) // Sanskrit suryah (sun) // Breton heol (sun) // Indo-European sawil
Ut: to give // of unknown origin
V
Vacal: libation // Sanskrit ohati (to announce) // A vestan aog (to say) // Latin voveo (to dedicate) // Greek eukhomai (to vow) // Indo-european *(w)eg
Velitna: march // of unknownorigin
Vers: fire// Breton gwrez : (heath)
Vertun: kindof vase
Vinum: wine // probably a loanword from a mediterranean tongue
Z
Zavena: drinking vase // of unknown origin
Zathrum: twenty // of unknownorigin
Zal : two // of unknown origin
Zatlath : companion // of unknownorigin
Zeri : rite // of unknown origin
Ziva : having lived // Sanskrit : jivati (He lives) // Avestan : jvaiti (helives) //
Latin vivo (I live) // Old slaviczhivo (I live) // Greek ebion (I have lived)// Breton beva
(to live)
Zil : to practice a magistracy // of unknownorigin
Zilac : magistracy // of unknownorigin
Zic : To paint, to write, to incise // of unknownorigin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>IPA</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
<th>Symbol sequence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>his</td>
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16
<p>| leli  | -   | -   | source of light |
| li-   | -   | -   | from            |
| liš   | lis | -   | year            |
| lin   | -   | -   | to drink        |
| luizzil | - | -   | messenger       |
| malḫip| -   | -   | good, goodness, favourite |
| mane  | -   | -   | then, and so    |
| milup | -   | -   | ox              |
| munamuna | - | -   | stones          |
| nerikil| -  | -   | ethnonym, from nerik |
| nišu  | -   | -   | we shall do     |
| nimḫut| nimhut | -   | woman           |
| niwaš | -   | -   | to sit          |
| nu/nuwa| - | -   | to go, come     |
| pāp   | -   | -   | stone           |
| pakku | -   | -   | hammer          |
| pala  | -   | -   | and, and then   |
| Papaya| papaya | -   | goddess of fate |
| par-  | -   | -   | to you          |
| paraya| -   | -   | priest          |
| parninka| - | -   | an eye disease  |
| parnulli| -  | -   | aromatic wood or plant |
| paru  | -   | -   | bright, shining |
| pi/-pa/-ba| - | -   | but, though     |
| pinu  | -   | -   | child, son      |
| pizil | -   | -   | wind            |
| psun  | -   | -   | breathing, soul |
| pu    | -   | -   | to look, see    |
| pu/bu | -   | -   | to do, make     |
| tāuwa | tauna | -   | fear            |
| taḥ   | -   | -   | to put, to sit  |
| taḥa  | -   | -   | to put into     |
| taḥaya| tahaya | -   | barber          |
| ta-   | -   | -   | in, inside      |
| tašimaz| tasimaz | -   | name of a deity |
| taštuppa| - | -   | boudoir of the king |
| tabarna| - | -   | ruler           |</p>
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<th>Assyrian Word</th>
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<th>Assyrian Word</th>
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<td>root, stem</td>
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<td>just as, how, for what reason</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḫan</td>
<td>han</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ḫana</td>
<td>hana</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ḫapalki</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ḫapipunan</td>
<td>hapidpunan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>among sons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ḫapraš</td>
<td>hapis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>leopard, panther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ḫasammil</td>
<td>hasammil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>house god protecting the children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ḫatepuna</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Telipinu's wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ḫawāshap</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>amongst the gods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proto-North Caucasian:** *Hć̣_Vrē / *HrVć̣_ē  
Meaning: clearing, uncultivated land

**Proto-Nakh:** *ʔircV (~ʕ,ɦ,ɨ,-3-)

**North Caucasian etymology:** [North Caucasian etymology](#)

+ Meaning: stubbed ground; a sown forest clearing  
Chechen: irzū  
Comments: The word is attested only in Chech. (-ū is a nominal suffix), thus there may be several variants of the PN reconstruction.  

**Proto-Avaro-Andian:** *hač:a (~h-,o)

**Protoform:** *hač:a (~h-,o)  
**North Caucasian etymology:** [North Caucasian etymology](#)

+ Meaning: meadow  
Chamalal: hača (Gig.)  
Tindi: hača  

**Proto-Lezghian:** *čura (~o-)

**Proto-Lezghian:** *čura (~o-)

**North Caucasian etymology:** [North Caucasian etymology](#)

+ Meaning: 1 pasture, meadow 2 earth, ground 3 cave 4 wasteland  
Lezghian: čur 1  
Tabasaran: čur 1  
Agul: čir 1  
Rutul: čir 2
Tsakhur: čije 2
Kryz: čerä 3
Budukh: čirčir 4

Comment: Obl. base *čurä- (cf. Lezg. ěura-). 4th class in Rut. and Tsakh. The Kryz. word is somewhat dubious (both phonetically and semantically); cf. also Kryz. čerčur 'swamp, marsh' (with the same reduplication as in Bud.).

The original meaning of this nominal stem may be reconstructed as "uncultivated land; waste land". It seems quite probable that it served as basis for the adjectival stem *č̣urä- (--o-) with the basic meaning "wild": cf. Lezg. ěuru "wild (of plants)"; Tab. ěuru "wild (of plants); bad", substantivated in čuru-b "pus" (Düb. čiruv); Ag. Bursh. čire-r "dirty, bad", Burk. čure-f 'old, worn out' (probably > Darg. Chir. čir-ze 'lean'); Kryz. čir "wild (of plants, animals)", secondarily substantivated as čir "wild pear"; possibly also Rut. čir-”d”"lame" (< "crippled, bad").

Kryz. čerä 'cavern' is somewhat deviant both phonetically (-e-) and semantically. Perhaps it would be better to separate it and compare it to another root, reflected in PA *rič̣:o 'cavern' (And. reč̣:o, Akhv. reč̣:a, Cham. jeşa, Gig. ruca, Tind. ruč̣:a).

Notes: Reconstructed for the PEC level. The vocalism is hard to establish (too few data). The PN and PL forms point to a root structure *HCVRV; however, the PA form reflects rather a metathesized structure *HRVCV. Cf. also Urart. čir-”ab- 'empty, uninhabited' (see Diakonoff-Starostin 1986, 44).

Proto-North Caucasian: *qw̃rV / *rʔirV
Sino-Caucasian etymology: Sino-Caucasian etymology

+ Meaning: field, arable land
Proto-Nakh: *qaw

−

Proto-Nakh: *qaw
North Caucasian etymology: North Caucasian etymology

+ Meaning: arable land, field
Chechen: qa
Ingush: qa
Batsbi: qaw
Comments: Obl. base *qawe- (cf. Chech. qe-, Ing. qajwa). 3d class in all languages.
Proto-Avaro-Andian: *qurHV

−

Protoform: *qurHV
North Caucasian etymology: North Caucasian etymology

+ Meaning: field
Avar: χur
Chadakolob: hur
Andian language: χur
Akhvakh: quri
Chamalal: χuja
Some languages in the direct stem reflect a special stem *qũša (or *χ-): cf. Bagv. (Gudava) hũša (but plur. hura-bi), Cham. Gig. żuša (but erg. χuru-di, pl. χu-dir), Tind. Akn. hũša. This is either an independent root (although its origin is not clear), or a trace of the archaic plural *qurH-ša (corresponding, e.g., to Chech. qa-š 'fields').

Proto-Tsezian: *χu- ( ~ *χ- )

Proto-Tsezian: *χu- ( ~ *χ- )
North Caucasian etymology: [North Caucasian etymology]

Meaning: field

Khvarshi: χudu (Radzhibov)
Inkhokvari: χudul

Comments: PTsKh *χu-du(l); the word probably reflects an old compound, analogous to that reflected in Tab. χuṭil 'field' (see below).

Proto-Lak: qu

Lak root: qu
North Caucasian etymology: [North Caucasian etymology]

Meaning: field
Lak form: qu

Proto-Dargwa: *qu

Proto-Dargwa: *qu
North Caucasian etymology: [North Caucasian etymology]

Meaning: field

Akusha: qu
Chiragh: qu
Comments: Cf. Ur., Gapsh., Kub., Tsud. qu 'field, arable land'.

Proto-Lezghian: *χu

Proto-Lezghian: *χu
North Caucasian etymology: [North Caucasian etymology]

Meaning: field
Tabasaran: χu-tal
Agul: χu
Rutul: χuj
Archi: uχ

Comment: 4th class in Rut. and Arch. Cf. also Tab. Kand., Düb. χuṭil, Ag. obl. χuji- (Bursh. χuji, χuji-). The Tab. form probably reflects some old compound (cf. Inkh. Blu-dul 'field', see above).

See Гигинейшвили 1977, 68.

Proto-West Caucasian: *rǝq(ʷ)a

Proto-West-Caucasian: *rǝq(ʷ)a

North Caucasian etymology: North Caucasian etymology

Meaning: 1 (arable) field 2 steppe 3 valley
Abkhaz: á-rχa 3
Abaza: rqa 1,2
Ubykh: tχʷa 1

Comments: PAT *rǝqa (cf. also Bzyb. á-rχa). Ub. def. á-tχʷa. Not quite clear is the loss of labialisation in PAT; otherwise correspondences are regular (in Ub. *rǝq:ʷa > *dǝq:ʷa > *tq:ʷa, regularly fricativized to tχʷa).

Notes: Cf. also HU: Hurr. kʃawr- 'earth, land', Urart. qǝwr-a, qīr-a id. (see Diakonoff-Starostin 1986, 58). Except for the metathesis, all correspondences are regular, and the etymology seems quite plausible. See Abdokov 1983, 100.

Proto-North Caucasian: *HduN

Meaning: plot of land; yard, enclosure

Proto-Nakh: *ʔurd (~fi-,t)

Proto-Nakh: *ʔurd (~fi-,t)

North Caucasian etymology: North Caucasian etymology

Meaning: plot of arable land, allotment
Chechen: urd
Ingush: urd

Comments: Obl. base *ʔurde- (Chech. ürda-, Ing. urdo) is probably recent; more archaic is the stem *ʔardo-, preserved in plural (Chech. arda-š, Ing.orda-š) and pointing to a short root vowel in PN (otherwise in Ing. ə- would be expected). 3d class in both languages.

Proto-Lezghian: *t:or-

Proto-Lezghian: *t:or-

North Caucasian etymology: North Caucasian etymology

Meaning: godekan (place for community meetings)
Archi: dori
Comment: Attested only in Archi, but having probable external parallels.
Proto-Khinalug: t:oz

Khinalug root: t:oz
North Caucasian etymology: 2050
Meaning: door
Khinalug form: t:oz
Proto-West Caucasian: *dʷə

Proto-West-Caucasian: *dʷə
North Caucasian etymology: North Caucasian etymology
Meaning: plain, field
Abkhaz: a-dʷə
Ubykh: dʷə
Comments: Ub. def. a-dʷə.
Notes: The original meaning in PEC was probably 'enclosure, yard' (for the semantics in Khin. cf. cases like Russ. дверь 'door' - двор 'yard' etc.). It is interesting to note a probable HU parallel: Hurr. ardi 'town', Ur. ardi-n 'the Town' (name of Maššar, the capital of Urartu), with the root structure reflex similar to PN (see Diakonoff-Starostin 1986, 26). {It is also interesting to note Georg. χvedr- 'share, plot of arable land', perhaps reflecting an early PN form like *hudr- or *hwVdr-.
Total of 3 records

Хемус е субстратна дума: Proto-North Caucasian: *GwǎmV (~-ǎ-)
Meaning: big stone
Proto-Avaro-Andian: *ʁʷVmV
Meaning: 1 tomb-stone 2 stone 3 boundary stone
Tsezi: himu 1,3
Ginukh: χemu 2
Khvarshi: himu (Radzhibov)
Inkhokvari: hemu 3
Bezhta: ʁemu 1 (Khosh.)
Gunzib: ʁemu 1 (Nakh.)
Comments: PTsKh ʁẹmu, PGB ʁemu.
Proto-Dargwa: *ʁuma ( ~ *ʁʷama)

Proto-Dargwa: *ʁuma ( ~ *ʁʷama)
North Caucasian etymology: North Caucasian etymology

Meaning: big stone
Chiragh: ῥuma