

რისმაგ გორღეზიანი

Mediterranea-Kartvelica

მედიტერანულ-ქართველური
ვიმართეზები

IV

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ციტირებული ლიტერატურა. ინდექსები
Addenda et Corrigenda

ნაშრომში განხილულია ხმელთაშუაზღვისპირეთის რეგიონში დადასტურებული უძველესი ენების ქართველურთან მიმართების საკითხები, მოცემულია ამ მეხედრების სისტემატიზაციისა და ინტერპრეტაციის ცდა ისტორიული და არქეოლოგიური მონაცემების გათვალისწინებით. ნაშრომი გამოდის ოთხ წიგნად. იგი გათვალისწინებულია საქეილისტიკისათვის, სტუდენტებისათვის, ასევე ძველი ენებისა და ცივილიზაციების საკითხებით დაინტერესებული ფართო მკითხველისათვის.

The work deals with the linguistic encounters of earliest attested languages of the Mediterranean region and the Kartvelian ones, and offers an attempt to systematize interpret them with regard to historical and archaeological material. The work is published in four volumes, and is intended for specialists and students as well as for broader community interested in ancient languages and civilizations.

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SUMMARY

VOLUME 1. THE ORIGINS

Foreword

In 1980 came out my book 'Etruscan and Kartvelian', and in 1985 – Pre-Greek and Kartvelian. The hypotheses ventured did not incur criticism on the part of the specialists of Etruscan, Aegean or Anatolian and Mesopotamian studies who had an opportunity to get acquainted with those books; on the contrary, the feedback was positive. I was particularly delighted with E. J. Furnée's obvious approval. Although in the course of the last two decades my scholarly work took a slightly different turn, my interest in early Mediterranean-Kartvelian parallels was not affected in the least. Having collected vast material throughout the years and developed a clearer view of the ethno-linguistic processes in the ancient Mediterranean, I revisited this field of my particular interest and decided to devote to it another, more extensive work that would reflect the remarkable advancements having recently taken place in Sumerian, Anatolian, Aegean, Etruscan and Kartvelian studies. Out of the four volumes of the book, the first is devoted to Kartvelian encounters with Sumerian, Hattic and Common Indo-European, the second – with Pre-Greek including the Minoan, Eteocretan and the language of the Lemnos Stele, while the third – with Etruscan.

The Origins of the Mediterranean Relations

The Mediterranean is the main region that cradled early civilizations. In recent years, the interdisciplinary collaborative efforts of linguists, archeologists, molecular geneticists and other specialists offered a new picture of the genesis of humankind and of natural languages based on articulate sounds (cf. M. Ruhlen, 1994; L. L. Cavalli-Sforza, 2000). The version of monogenesis, offered already in the Bible, was shared in the sphere of contemporary linguistics by

Nicolay Marr, whose theory on language genesis and family formation is supported by monogenetic hypotheses of a number of our contemporary scholars. According to modern schemes, the formation of language families was a gradual process resulting in anchoring the languages at varying chronological distances from the hypothetical African proto-language. The development of the world proto-language is dated to the period approximately 100 000 ago, while those that started to appear as the first recorded written languages from the 4th millennium BC are much younger. The process took place basically in the Mediterranean. Evidently, the formation of the families that modern linguists are able to reconstruct must mostly date from the Neolith. One of the most important regions to give a powerful drive to the development of the Mediterranean linguistic unity in the Neolith and Early Bronze Age was South East Asia, and in particular, the Çatal Hoyük region. Later it gave rise to the formation of the early Bronze Age cultures of a number of Anatolian, Chalcolithic, Aegean Neolithic and early Bronze cultures of many Mediterranean regions. The process must have been related to the Caucasus, in whose Eneolithic culture two regions can be distinguished - western and eastern. If the former was largely influenced by Anatolian cultures, the latter enjoyed closer ties with Iranian-North Mesopotamian cultures. By that time, the hypothetical Caucasian unity must have been split into corresponding western and eastern groups.

The migrations and formation of peoples in Neolithic Near East and even in the whole of the Mediterranean area was marked by their encounter with the South-East Anatolian substratum, which very often proved dominant. As a result, the cultures and languages more or less acquired a Mediterranean tint. In the Neolith, major language groups, presently available for scholars, must have already been developed in Anatolia and the neighbouring regions – e.g. we may assume that the languages of the South-East Anatolian (or Aegean) type held the greater territory from Cilicia to the banks of the Danube; the Hamitic languages were found on the territory from Egypt

to the Atlantic; the Semitic languages – on the Arabic peninsula; the Caucasian languages – in the North, Central and South Caucasus and North-East Anatolia, the Elamite-Protodraavidian languages – in Zagros highlands and part of Mesopotamia. The Indo-European languages, which at first must have been spread on an extensive territory uniting Asia with Europe, gradually extended in the Neolith and later in the Early Bronze Age to a vast part of the Eurasian territory from the Atlantic to the western borders of China. Scholars are not unanimous regarding the locality of their proto-homeland. We can single out several out of the existing hypotheses: 1. The one proposed by M. Gimbutas and his supporters, 2. by C. Renfrew and his supporters and 3. by T. Gamkrelidze and V. Ivanov.

We can suggest the hypothetical habitation within the stretch of any archeologically attested culture, Çatal Hoyük for instance, of a tribe whose language had the potential to develop into the Indo-European, Semite, Kartvelian or any other language, as the linguistic heritage of the hypothetical nostratic unity must have been significant, to say nothing about the traces of earlier superfamilies. It would not be accurate to call South-East Anatolian either Proto-Indo-European, Proto-Kartvelian or Proto-Semitic as each of them evidently developed after the differentiation of the hypothetical common language. Consequently, this common language either can or cannot be regarded as the predecessor of Indo-European, Kartvelian, Semitic, Sumerian and other languages at the same time but by no means the predecessor of only one of them.

Sumerian-Kartvelian Linguistic Encounters

Foreword. Nowadays, scholars are not unanimous regarding the spread of Sumerian, the first recorded language, and of the people speaking it on the territory of Mesopotamia. The Sumerians must have come from a certain place at a certain period. In Mesopotamia, they might have encountered an earlier population, who on their part must have settled down on that territory at the time of an earlier mi-

gration of peoples. The language of the Sumerians, i.e. the Sumerian proto-language must have developed in the near East at the outset of the Neolith, around 10 000 years ago. The territory of the Sumerian habitation is assumed to have hosted a new wave of migrants in the 4th millennium BC, whose assimilation or fusion with the Proto-Sumerians resulted in the formation of an ethnos which we call the Sumerians according to the Akkadian texts. Diffusion of the South-East Anatolian (Çatal Hoyük) Neolithic culture is also most likely to have played a certain role in the formation of Sumerian. The latter must have reflected a continuous, lasting migratory process of tribes speaking various languages and consequently, may show certain relations with languages of different groups. Various assumptions on the origin of the Sumerian language include the Kartvelian hypothesis as well. Apart from typological parallels, we may also speak about material encounters at the level of grammar as well as vocabulary. The book considers the Sumerian-Kartvelian encounters traced by me as well as other scholars (M. Cereteli, H. Fähnrich, J. Sharashenidze).

Phonology. Sumerian must have had the opposition of long/ short or open/ closed vowels. Four (a, e, i, u) or five (disputable o) vowels have been hypothetically suggested, each represented by either of the two possible variants. Stops in Sumerian evidently used to make up the same kind of triplets as in Georgian: p b p, ṭ d t, ḳ g k. Out of the three nasal consonants m, n, ḡ, the phonological value of the latter has not been eventually determined. Out of l and r liquid sounds, the former must have had two variants: l₁ and l₂.

Similarly to the Aegean and Kartvelian languages, l and n are interchangeable in Sumerian. Apart from r, there was the sound ř with unclear phonological value. H and h probably used to render different phonemes – h, x, q. The Sumerian sibilants z, s, š, š̄, ś apparently corresponded to the Georgian z, s, ç, š̄, c.

Morphology. Sumerian, like Kartvelian, did not have the grammatical category of *gender* and corresponding references were indicated by the formatives with 'male' or 'female' semantics. The

category of *number* is quite differentiated and its forms of expression have close parallels in Kartvelian: 1. simple plurality: Sum. *e-ne* and *-ne*, the Kartvelian plural suffix *-*n*; 2. Reduplication *a-gàr-a-gàr* 'fields' Georgian: *ḡona-ḡona* ('in bunches, sheaves. etc. '), *peradperadi* ('many-coloured'); 3. Detailed plurality: *dedli*, Georg. **teli* (*mtel-mteli* 'whole, complete'); 4. 'Mixed' plurality: *hi-a* and Georg. ***sxwa* and so on.

Case forms. 1. Sumerian Absolute is not marked; Kartvelian case for subject-object \emptyset ; 2. The ergative *-e*, which equals the *-e* of the directive, the Kartvelian topodeictic **-e*; 3. The genitive *-ak*, *k*, *a*; the Kartvelian stem **-g*, having the meaning of 'gain'; 4. The locative *-a*, Kartv. **ha* or **a* pronominal element, expressing direction. 5. The dative *-ra* or *r*, the Georgian particle *-re*; 6. The comitative *-da*, Kartv. case marker **-ad/-d* or Kartv. postposition **-da*; 7. The ablative-instrumental *-ta*, Kartv. case marker **-it* or the stem **taw* meaning 'itself', 'separately'; 8. The terminative *-šé*, Georg. postposition *ši* or the verb prefix **še-*; 9. The directive *-e* = the ergative; 10. The equative *-gin*₇ (GIM), Kartv. **gaw-/-gw* or **-g*, forming **gwan-*, *gun* and other stems; 11. Recapitulation of case particles is typical of both Sumerian and Kartvelian languages.

Possession – a category characteristic of the Sumerian nouns, composites and nominalized verbal forms in *-a*. The Sumerian language is capable of rendering the 'possessive status' of a formative with the help of a special pronominal particle. Owing to the nominal category of possession, Abkhaz-Adygean languages shows typological correspondence with Sumerian, while Sumerian particles formally resemble their Kartvelian counterparts. The question will be more closely considered below.

Determination, specification: Demonstrative particle. Sumerian demonstrative particles are *-ne(n)* and *-bi*, their Kartvelian parallel: being Kartv. **wi-/*-mi* and Zan. *-n* pronominal stems.

Pronouns. It is possible to identify the forms of at least some of the Sumerian pronouns with more or less specified meanings. Personal pronouns: sing. 1st person *ḡá-e/ ḡe*₂₄-*e*, 2nd person *za-e/ zé*,

3rd person a-ne/ e-ne; plural: 1st person me, 2nd person za-e, 3rd person a-ne-ne. Kartvelian parallels: the 1st objective person marker *gw-, the 1st objective person marker *m-, the 2nd person pronoun *šwen, the 3rd subjective person marker *-en/ -n or the Zan 3rd person pronoun ena/ina. The Sumerian possessive pronouns are based on the combination of the genitive personal pronoun and copula. Demonstrative pronouns: Sum. ur₃, ne-e(n) and Kartv. *-r, Zan. ena/ina. Interrogative pronouns: Sum. aba, ana must include two components: a consonant – pronominal b, n and auslaut vowel, an interrogative particle -a. The Kartvelian interrogative particle *a. Indefinite pronoun (?), hypothetically na-me, the first element being a pronominal stem and the second – indefinite particle. Cf. Georg. particle –me, implying the meaning of indefiniteness.

Numerals: 1. Sum. aš, deli, diš (ge₍₄₎), Kartv. *teli, *as, tito; 2. minu, min, Lat. bini, Kartv. *tqub, 3. iš₁₁-ša-am, eš₅, Kartv. *sam. All identified Sumerian numerals, mostly composed of various elements, have been considered.

Adverbs: Type I, stem + bi, Georg. *we, wit. Type II, stem +bi-eš(e), Kartv. *s, a pronominal-adverbial root.

Verb. Peculiarities of almost all more or less identified Sumerian verbs have been considered. Particular attention is paid to typological ('prefix string', reduplication types of verb stems) as well as material encounters; the latter are based on the associations that can be evoked by Kartvelian verb markers with regard to the Sumerian ones: Sum. -en, Kartv. passive voice marker *-en/-n, Sum. -en and Kartv. causative marker *-en/-in, Sum. i- and Kart. version marker *i-, Sum. -eš and Kartv. 3rd person plural marker -es, Sum. emphatic element -e(d) and Kartv. emphatic element *-d. Dimensional indicators, frequently presented as the combination of two segments – pronominal and case markers, can be divided into two groups: Non-ventive and ventive indicators. The study considers the two groups of indicators which at the same time can be assigned to the non-modal category. The Sumerian verbal formatives could have included more than three morphs and show obvious signs of

polysynthesis. In this regard, structural parallels with Abkhaz-Adygean and Kartvelian, especially Zan, languages are particularly conspicuous. These indicators have a number of parallels in Georgian; e.g. the prefixal elements e, i, a and Kartv. *e- (the passive voice marker), *i- (the version marker; the passive voice marker), *a- (the neutral version marker).

Modal indicators. Negative indicative. Sum. nu, Kartv. negative particle *nu. Cohortative mood in the 1st person singular and plural is rendered through the prefix ga- and the allomorphs ge₄ (ri-) and gú - (mu-). Scholars associate it with the Kartvelian prefix *ga-. Negated cohortative is expressed in the Sumerian through the prefix bara. Kartv. *wer, Georg. uari. Precative mood, Sum. hé or ha. Kartv. *ha and *he, the precative particle, prefixal element. Vetitive (negative precative): Sum. bara, Kartv. *wer, Georg. uari. Affirmative 1, Sum. he and its allomorphs, Kartv. *he. Negative affirmative: Sum. bara, Kartv. *wer, Georg. uari. Prohibitive: Sum. na, Kartv. *nu. Affirmative 2: Sum. na, Kartv. *na-. Affirmative 3: Sum. ša-, ši-, Kartv. prefix l'a- or sa-. Frustrative Sum. nu-uš, Georg. nutu, nusada.

Connecting indicators. The Sumerian prospective ù and the Kartvelian objective version prefix *u- or the prefixal element *u- for the comparative-superlative degree. Connecting indicators include a whole group ending with nga sound combination. The latter is preceded by i or some other connecting indicator. The nga element must include the hypothetical pronominal stem capable of rendering the meaning of sameness. nga can be regarded as the result of either ga's nasalization or the fusion of the pronominal elements n and g. We could also mention Kartv. *g, from which derive demonstrative pronouns as well as the formatives implying the sense of sameness. i may be a deictic element in Sumerian, *i- or *hi- hypothetically being its Kartvelian parallels. The Sumerian connecting iri can be regarded as comprising two elements – the deictic i- and the pronominal r.

Non-finite verbal forms. All of the four types of forming the non-finite verbal forms in Sumerian have structural and material parallels

in Kartvelian: (1) B – [Ø], B-B-[Ø]. The closest to this type are Kartvelian participial forms marked with the prefix *m-; (2) B[a] and B-[e(d)], without or with a copula, is associated with the Kartvelian participial marker *-a and the marker *-ed; (3) B-[eda], B-[ada] and Kartv. verbal suffixes *-ed/-id, *-eṭ/iṭ and the infinitive or action marker *-a, whose combination gives the markers ed-a, eṭ-a, and Kartv. ending –ada, resulting from the combination of the case marker *-ad/-d, applied with the function of an infinitive, and the emphatic *-a; (4) the ‘conjugated’ participle or ‘pronominal conjugation’ These forms include the following succession of elements: a. The ḥamtu or maru^h participle B-[a], B-[ed]. In structural terms, we could compare the conjugation of the participle ḥamtu with the Kartvelian forms derived from a participle + the verb igo.

Nominalization of finite verbal forms: in Sumerian, the finite verbal forms are nominalized with the help of a morpheme and Kartv. *-a, producing an infinitive or a verbal noun.

Post-nominal, post-verbal particles: Sum: ḡešen/ ḡišen, nanna, šuba, ṛ and the hypothetical combination of the Kartvelian *g + Zan še-ni, Kartv. nu, *šw-, *ior-, Georg. -re.

Subjunctives: Sum. tu-kum-bi and Georg. tu-kide-w, Sum. ena and Georg. -en/ -ena.

Vocabulary

** reconstruction mark is applied to Common Kartvelian stems, and * mark to Georgian-Zan stems.

	Sum.	Kartv.
1.	a – morph.	** -a
2.	aba – who?	** -a interrogative particle
3.	abad – shelter	** bad – net
4.	abba – father, elder	** baba – father, grandfather
5.	ablal – nest	G. ablabuda – cobweb
6.	abšar – cow	** buču, G. bočola – butting; calf

7.	aBU – owl	**byu – owl
8.	abzu – underground water	**ps – pissing; Abch. a-3 ¹
9.	ad – voice, cry	**yad – say
10.	adlu – disabled person	**! – anointing; worm
11.	ag – do, make	**g – build; construct
12.	agar – meadow	*gare – outside; external
13.	agargara – sheep droppings	**kūrka – stone
14.	aguba – vessel	**gob – bowl
15.	aġar – rainshower	**γwar – torrent
16.	aġar – roof	**xur – closing; roof
17.	ak – genitive suffix	**g – acquiring
18.	ak – see ag	
19.	aka – fleece	*tqaw – fleece
20.	akkil – noise, cry	*kiw – shriek
21.	amar – son; boy	swan. mare – man
22.	ane ene – suff. of III pers.	*-en/-n – suff. of III pers.
23.	ara – way; go	G. ar – go
24.	aria – steppe	*are – place; area
25.	aš – one	**as, hundred
26.	aše – now	*ase – so
27.	A-šu/āš – six	**eksw – six
28.	aški – rushes	**sķin – leaping over
29.	baba – porridge	G. papa
30.	babaya – old man	**baba – old man
31.	babbar – white	*bar – crackling, roar
32.	bal – return	G. wali – debt
33.	bala – turn, rotation	*br – rotation
34.	banda – junior	G. bandal – staggering
35.	bar – burn	br – blaze
36.	bar – outside	G. bari – valley
37.	bar – plow	G. bar-i – spade or **berg – hoe
38.	bara – modal negative indicator	*wer – may not; G. uari – refusal, denial
39.	bara – color	**per – color
40.	barag – ruler, king, dais	**brg – stalwert or **par – conceal, cover
41.	barag – spread	**par – conceal, cover

42.	barah – fighting	*br3. – battle
43.	baraš – fly	*par – fly
44.	barbar – shuttle	*bor – whirl
45.	barda – crossbar	**barž – prop, crook
46.	barġal – sheep	*bur3g – dishevel, tousle
47.	barim – land	G. bari – valley
48.	baza – dwarf, cripple	*barbac – staggering; G. acabaca – staggering
49.	bil – burn	G. birbil – fluttering, flickering of fire
50.	bilulu – grass	G. balaxi – grass
51.	budbad – to make noise, sound	G. buḡbuḡi – muttering
52.	buluh – vomit	G. boqini/bloqini – belch
53.	bun – bladder	**ber – blowing, inflating
54.	bur – crotch	**burd – tungling up
55.	bur – grass	*burc,x – weed
56.	bur – spread	**par – covering
57.	burburbabbar – noise	**bir – sing
58.	buru – bird	*par – fly
59.	burzi – bowl	warc.] – wooden kneading trough
60.	da – mark of comitative	*-da – postposition
61.	da – side board	*-da – postposition
62.	dadag – bright	**dey – day
63.	dag – demolish	**ṭex – breaking
64.	dag – house	*deg-/dg – stay
65.	dagdug – potstands	*deg-/dg – stay
66.	dari – eternal	*dar – (good) weather
67.	de – bring	**dew-/dw – putting down, placing, setting
68.	deli – one	**tel – whole, all
69.	dib – pass	G. di-/din-/den- – flow
70.	dilur – pole	*3el – tree
71.	diš – one	G. titu – one by one
72.	du – go	G. di-/din-/den-
73.	du – heap	**dew-/dw – putting down
74.	dubad – land	**dab – hamlet, land

75.	dug – pot	G. doki – pot
76.	dug – speak	**tku -- speak
77.	dumutab – twin sons	**tqub – twin
78.	dun – roam see bir	
79.	dur – donkey	G. žori – mule, hinny; čočori – donkey foal
80.	duru – (to be) wet, soft, irrigated	*çur – flaying fast, wringing
81.	e – ergativ/directive case particle	**he or **e – topodeictic element
82.	ed – verbal particle	**d – verbal spreading element
83.	ed – ascend	*wed-/wid- – go
84.	egar – form	G. gare -- outside, external
85.	egar – wall	G. gare – outside, external
86.	egara – store	*gar – earn by toil, offspring
87.	eme – tongue	**nen – tongue
88.	ene (after consonant) ne after vocal – special particle for plural	*-n – suffixe for plural
89.	engur – waters	G. Enguri – Hydronim
90.	ere – see ara	
91.	erebum – refugee	G. rb-ol-a, si-rb-tl-i – run
92.	erin – people	*er-i – people
93.	eškiri – rope	**skw – knot
94.	ezem – festival	**za – time
95.	ezizu – vegetable	G. m-çuan-e – green or çiçvi – needle
96.	ga – modal verbal indicator	*gan/ga – preverb
97.	gaba – chest, breast	G. geb – meet
98.	gabari – copy	G. baribar – quits
99.	gabaria – offering	**bar – entrust
100.	gagara – total	*kar – bind
101.	gagig – cry	**yar – cry, roar
102.	gagkula – fish-hook	**kaw – hook, pot-hook
103.	gakkul – heart	**gul – heart
104.	gala – singer	G. gal-ob-a – sing sweetly
105.	gala – vulva	G. kali – woman

106.	galam – skilful	**gal – know
107.	gam – crook	**kaw – hook, pot-hook
108.	gana – field	*qan – arable land
109.	ganam – moreover	G. gana – interrogative particle
110.	gar – heap	**qar – dropping, throwing down
111.	garadin – bundle	*grax – twist, bend, twirl
112.	garaš – catastrophe	**yar-/yr – dying
113.	gaz – kill	**kec – destroy, demolish, knock down
114.	genna – child	*gen – calf
115.	gibil – firewood	**gab-/gb – boil
116.	gid – length	**gr3 – long, lengthy
117.	gid – long	**gr3 – long, lengthy
118.	gid – spear	**gr3 – long or G. gd-eb-a – throw
119.	gidua – fence	*kad – wall, partition
120.	gigir – chariot	**gor – rolling about
121.	giguna – terrace	G. kibē – stairs, staircase
122.	giguru – edge	G. qure – headland, spit, gulf
123.	giguru – swallow	**qar – pouring jug
124.	giġar – fence	**qor – heap of stones, cairn
125.	gilim – rodent	*γr – gnawing
126.	gimuš – pole	**dgam-/dgm – standing, putting
127.	gin – equative particle	**gaw-/gw – similarity, likeness
128.	gir – anger	**gurgw – thundering, boom
129.	gir – yoke	**ujel – yoke
130.	gu – eat	**gw – fattening, feeding
131.	gu – neck	**qua – back, blunt side
132.	gu – voice	G. guguni – low roar, engine sound
133.	gub – bathe	**gob – wooden bowl or **gub-i – pool, puddle
134.	gud – nest	*guda – leather shoulder-bag
135.	gugalgal – bean	**kukul – monk's cowl
136.	gugir – bean	see gugalgal

137. gukin – totality
 138. gul – destroy
 139. gula – sheaf
 140. gulgul – stone
 141. gum – crush
 142. gumgam – sound
 143. gungugu – noise
144. gunni – brazier
 145. gunu – dwelling
 146. gur – circle
 147. gur – lift
 148. gur – shield
 149. gur – thick, round
 150. gur – turn
 151. guru – locking, blocking,
 hindering
 152. guru – heap
 153. guru – grind
 154. gurum – bend
 155. guruš – cut
 156. guz – tufted
 157. ĝāē – personal pronoun of
 1stsg.
 158. ĝaĝ – carry
 159. ĝal – open
 160. ĝar – place
 161. ĝarig – pen
 162. ĝeli – throat
 163. ĝen – go
164. ĝeš – penis
 165. ĝeš – trec
 166. ĝešla – listen
- G. kweqana – world
 *γul – weakening, destituting
 **gor – rolling about
 **kwa – stone
 *guem – beating, torturing
 *qam-/qm – voice
 G. guguni – low roar, engine
 sound
 **γun-/γul – bending
 **gom – stall
 **gor – rolling about
 **gwar – taking, leading
 **xur – closing, roofing
 **gurgw – round
 **gor – rolling about
 **qor – heap of stones, cairn
- **qar-/qr – dropping, throwing
 down
 *γery – kubbiling, grinding
 coarsely
 **γun-/γul – bending
 *xerx – sawing
 *kurc, – scales, rind
 **gw – 1st person prefix
- **γ – picking
 **γ – picking
 **qar – gathering
 **qar – driving, herding in
 **qel – throat
 **qaw-/qw- → qwan – taking,
 leading
 **qal – penis
 *zeša – wood
 *qur – hear

167. ġešla – silent
 168. ġešhe – firmament
 169. ġešnu – light
 170. ġešlug – ear
 171. ġidru – scepter
 172. ġir – flash
 173. ġir – pride
 174. ġiri – foot
 175. had – bright
 176. hahala – comestible
 177. hal – stick
 178. hala – share
 179. halba – bucket
 180. halhala – destroyed
 181. hamun – harmony
 182. hara – shoot
 183. hara – wagon
 184. harran – route, see hara
 185. haš – break
 186. haš – stone
 187. hašhur – apple
 188. ha-/hé – modal verbal indicator: precative
 189. hazin – barley
 190. heši – darken
 191. hi-a – mix
 192. hirim – ditch
 193. hiritum – see hirim
 194. hul – rejoice
 195. huldim – see hulu
 196. huldu – see hulu
 197. hulu – bad
 198. hulu – ruination
 199. hum – honor
 200. hum – paralyze
- *qurs – silent
 G. zeca – sky, heaven
 *ʒec,xl – fire
 *qur – ear
 G. qrdn-ob-a – leaning, propping
 **ɣwiw – kindling, flaring
 G. gir – worthy, proper
 *ʒ,ir – bottom, base
 G. katkati – gleam, brilliance
 **qarq – throat, maw, gullet
 *xul – store-house, hut (wooden)
 *xal-/xl – being with
 **xwlep – slurping, sipping
 G. xuxula – toy house
 *qam-/qm – voice, concord
 **qar – erupt, rash
 *xer – taking, leading
 *qleč – splitting
 G. xreši – gravel
 **wašl – apple
 **ha-, **he – topodeictic prefix
 *kacu – thorn
 G. kuši – grim, morose
 **s,xwa – other, another
 **xar-/xr – gnawing
 **xi – or **xiad – joy
 Sv. xola – bad
 *kel – crushing/trampling underfoot, destroying
 **qwam – festival, (giving) thanks
 **qam – desiccating, drying

201.	hunu – weak	**xun – fading, discolouring
202.	hur – scratch	*qur – boring holes, perforating
203.	hurin – eagle	**kor – goshawk
204.	hurrum – cave	*qur – opening, hole
205.	hurum – child	G. qırma – infant, baby
206.	hurum – pot	**ırma – deep
207.	huş – reddish	G. ırzaır – red sheen/lustre; xaşxaş – bright red
208.	ibbaru – harness	**b – tying up, girding
209.	idim – heavy	G. mırime – heavy
210.	igi – eye, igig – disease	**guga – (eye) pupil
211.	inga – connective indicator	**g – pronominal element
212.	inim – word	**nen – tongue, language, word
213.	irgi – feet	**rg – planting
214.	ıshab – rogue	**çxeb-/çxib – casting spells; jinxing
215.	ıshu – allocation	**sx – pouring, bearing
216.	isım – aromatic	**sul – smell, odour, scent, aroma
217.	isim – fattener	*çam – eating
218.	isimu – sprout	**sıw – swelling up
219.	ısış – sorrow, to laugh	**cin – laughter, laughing
220.	ısışğar – wail	G. vışvışı – (cry of) woe
221.	işah – lard	G. şaşxi – salted/dried meat
222.	işim – hunger	*mş – hunger
223.	işpatu – quiver	*pat – flapping
224.	itirda – dairy	**l'ze – milk
225.	itud – moon	**dute – moon
226.	izi – fire	**çw – burning, scorching
227.	izid – wall	*zid – hauling, fetching, transporting
228.	iziğar – torch	**yer – stem, stalk, (tree) trunk
229.	ka – mouth	**qab – jaw, chin
230.	kad – tie	*kad – wall, partition
231.	kalam – see gana	
232.	kaman – work	**kam – doing, making

233.	kamar – wood	**tqe – forest, wood (land)
234.	kan – gate	**kar-/kr – door, gate
235.	kar – radiant rising	**kr – shining, gloss, flashing
236.	kar – blow	*kar – wind
237.	kar – flee	**kar-/kr – extinguishing
238.	kar – harbor	G. qure – headland, spit
239.	karam -- heap	**qar-/qr – lie scattered
240.	kas – run (kas du; kas dug; kas gun; kas kar; kas sar)	**kec, – fleeing
241.	kašed – bind	*kec, – folding
242.	ki – place, earth	**kwe – sub-
243.	kid – cut	*kwet – cutting
244.	kilib – total	*krab – gathering round
245.	kilul – murder	G. kal-/kl –killing
246.	kim – stone	**kwa – stone
247.	kir – lamb	*kraw – lamb
248.	kiri – nose	*cxwir – nose
249.	kiri – orchard	G. xili – fruit
250.	kirizal – joy	**kurcx – nimble, lively
251.	kisa – platform	**kwe → G. kweš(e)- – underneath
252.	kiša – subterranea	G. kweš(e) – underneath
253.	kita – lower	G. kweda – lower
254.	kud – cut	**kod – cut
255.	kudkudra – cripple	*kunt – or kut – cripple
256.	kukku/kuku – dark places	G. kuğuneti – pitch darkness
257.	kum – hot, (to be) hot	**cx- → G. da-cx-om-a (to be) hot
258.	kun – tail	**kuad – tail
259.	kun – shine	G. *kun – light
260.	kunkan – make noise	G. qaqañ – hullabaloo
261.	kur – different	**kwir – surprise, astonishment
262.	kur – mountain	*gor-/gora – mountain/hill
263.	kur – wood, log	G. kur-iv-i – solid, firm
264.	kurku – observe	*qur – viewing, watching
265.	kuš – skin	*kurc, – bark

266. kušu – tired
267. lagab -- block
268. lagab – ←lag gub – rail
269. lah – beat
270. lah -- bring
271. lil – fool
272. lilibu – a leather object
273. lu – mix
274. lug – position
275. lugud – see lug
276. luhum – charcoal
277. luhum – mud
278. luKID – robber
279. lukud – see kudkudra
280. lukur – foreigner
281. lukurkura – see lukur
282. lutur – child
283. madam – bounteous
284. ma'cġir -- stern
285. masab – basket
286. me – 1st p. pronoun
287. mu – indicator
288. mudur – dirt
289. mug – vulva
290. mul – foundation
291. mul – insect
292. mur – dress
293. murgu – rage
294. murgu – shoulder
295. muru – rainstorm
296. musara – see mu, see sara
297. mušġir – snake
298. mušhuš – monster
- **keš – panting, gasping for breath
- *blagw – blunt, obtuse
- **γobe – fence
- **laq – trashing, flooring
- *lal – driving
- *lele – bemused, stupid
- *lab – soft, malleable
- *lup-/lop – rubbing/staining with grease/wax/fat
- *lag -- placing
- *naqš – charcoal
- G. lupxi -- flour and water mix
- **kurt-/kut – theft, thieving
- **ḳwir – wondering, marvelling
- **çul – child
- **maṭ – adding, growth, gain
- *mqar – solid, firm
- *mas – net
- **m-/me – 1st p. pronoun
- *mo – preverb
- G. durdyli/durdo – snot, resentment, envy
- G. mut-cl -- vulva
- *mal – span
- **mçer – insect
- **bur – overshadowing, covering
- **m-ryw-i-e – turbid, dull
- **zug → G. zurgi – back
- G. burusi – hazy, mist, fog
- *gwel – snake
- *urçx – lower intestine

299.	muširum – bird	**sir – bird
300.	na – modal verbal indicator	*na – prefix
301.	nnaġa – potash	**naq – pounding
302.	nam – nominal prefix	**ne -- prefix / M. namu – pronoun
303.	namdidila – smallness	*çiçil- ← *çil – little
304.	namgur – thickness	**gurgw – round
305.	namgurah – shouting	**yar-/yr – roar, bellowing
306.	namkudkudra – see kudkudra	
307.	namšul – manhood	**sul – soul
308.	namtagtag – damnation	*c.q – cursing
309.	namtar – fate	**tar-/tr – dragging
310.	ne – see ene	
311.	namzizil – pleasantness	**cin – laughter
312.	nen -- this	M. e-na/e, i-na/i this, he, she, it
313.	nga -- see inga	
314.	nig – prefix	**ne – prefix
315.	nı karkar – circle	G. kırkālī –circle
316.	niġdun – prostration	G. dune – slack, limp, weak
317.	niġguna – utensils	*kun – having, possessing
318.	niġġala -- possessions	**qaw-/qw- → G. qol – having, possessing
319.	niġġiri – fee	G. yir – value, price
320.	niġhul -- see hul	
321.	niġhuša – pitfall	*qund – stocks
322.	niġkud – due	**kwet – own
323.	niġsilaġ – dough	**cil – white of egg, albumen
324.	nin – lady	*nena – mother
325.	nin – sister	*ninw – adolescent, child
326.	nu – not	**nu – not
327.	pap – relation, father	*pap – grandfather
328.	peš -- slice	**pšwen-/pšwn – crumbling
329.	pirig – bright	*berçq-/brçq – shining, glittering
330.	piš – bank	**pir – mouth, bank
331.	pudpad – sound	G. buṭbuṭi – muttering, mumbling

332.	pugpag – sound	G. bagabugi – pounding, thumping
333.	puzur – cavity	*puy – hollow
334.	ra-/r – the dative case particle	G. –re – particle
335.	rah – beat	**rax – banging, slamming
336.	rig – eat	**rg – benefitting
337.	rig – sheepfold	**reḵ – driving/herding
338.	sa – roast	**çw – burning, scorching
339.	saḡ sag – tremble	**ziḡ → G. 3aḡ3aḡi – violent trembling, shaking
340.	sal – pole	*sar-/sr – pole
341.	sar – write	**çer – write
342.	si – fill	**wes-/ws – fill
343.	si – remember	*qs – remember
344.	sibsib – sorceress	G. ceb-/cb – treacherous, amaze- ment
345.	sim – carbuncle	**siw → G. simsivne – tumour, growth
346.	sir – check	*çar – catching, arresting
347.	sir – dense	*çer-/çir – firm, diligent
348.	sir – pointed	*cker-/ckir – watching
349.	sug – back	**zurg – back
350.	sur – cut	*çar-/çr – cut
351.	sur – press	**çur – pressing
352.	surdu – falcon	*šurd – sling
353.	šag šed – soothe	G. mšwidi – calm, placid
354.	šagsur – sieve	*car-/cr – sieving
355.	šar – make splendid	**sur – whole, absolute
356.	šar – mix	G. çer-/çr – souring
357.	šar – slaughter	*sar – massacring
358.	šara – slander	**c,el-/c,l-/c,il – slander
359.	šarag – dry	*šwer-/šwr – drying
360.	šè – marker of terminative	G. –ši – postposition
361.	še – milk quality	** (s)3e – or **l'3e – milk
362.	še – that	**es-e or **s – this

363.	šed – lie	G. žed-/žd – sitting (down)
364.	šeg – rain	**šxep – spray, dripping
365.	šu – totality	**sur – whole, total
366.	šub – fall	**šu – loosening, letting sb/sth. come close
367.	šul – youth	**çul – child, youth
368.	ta – marker of ablative- instrumental	**taw – itself, oneself
369.	tab – begin	*çq – or çqw – begin
370.	tab – double	**tqub – twin
371.	tab – flatten	**tkeb – tamping
372.	tam – clean	G. çm-ed-/çm-id – clean, pure
373.	tam – trust	*çam – trust
374.	tar – cut	*çar-/çr – cut
375.	tu – leader	**taw – head, chief
376.	tu – soup	G. çueni – juice, sauce
377.	tub – smite	G. tqap-/tqep-/tqip – slapping, hitting
378.	tuk – break	**tex – break
379.	tuku – rock	G. tokva – stirring, swaying
380.	tur – ill	**çir – distemper, illness
381.	tur – small	*çul – small
382.	ù – connective indicator	**u – prefix
383.	ub – corner	*ube – breast, bosom
384.	ububul – pustule	*pul – pimple
385.	ubur – breast	*ube – breast
386.	ul – bright	**wel – lightning
387.	umbara – aid	**bar – entrusting, handing over
388.	umun – knowledge	*mc.en-/mc.n – commandemnt, testament
389.	ur – demonstrative pronoun	**r – to be
390.	usar – (femal) neighbour	**a-sul-/asuš- or asul' or asuz – meiden, daughter, woman
391.	uzud – goat	**wac – billy-goat
392.	za – bead	*cwar – dew, drop
393.	za – man	*size – brother-/son-/uncle-in-

394.	za-e – 2 nd p. pronoun	law or G. 3c- son *šwen – or šwe-/še- 2 nd p. pronoun
395.	zig – threshold	**zoyw- → G. zjuari – boundary, limit
396.	zig – town	*3ixe – fortress, castle
397.	zu – tooth	**3ow – grazing

The Character of Sumerian-Kartvelian Sound Correlation

A more detailed study of the material at our disposal may result in a remarkable increase of Sumerian-Kartvelian parallels. The analysis of above-illustrated correspondences allows concluding that Sumerian and Kartvelian show many remarkable parallels which on their part point to the correspondences anchored in the period prior to the formation of the hypothetical Common Kartvelian language. According to the results of the analysis, one may be under the impression that Sumerian and Kartvelian could have been the 'off-springs' of a major linguistic unity hypothetically having existed before the development of Kartvelian on the one hand, and Sumerian on the other. While considering Sumerian and Kartvelian parallels at the phonological level, we should bear in mind that the Sumerian written inventory, mainly represented by cuneiform signs, is most unlikely to have been able to fully reflect the phonological system of the language. Therefore, it is impossible to make up a carefully organized list of correspondences. We may nevertheless argue that Sumerian and Kartvelian languages offer quite a realistic picture of phonemic correspondences. The so-called Zanisms allowed H. Fähnrich to assume that long before the differentiation of the Georgian-Zan unity, a dialect, having certain tendencies in common with the Zan language (especially noteworthy are some instances of the correspondence between the Common Kartvelian a and Sumerian o), separated from Common Kartvelian. Later we shall see that the comparative analysis of Georgian and Pre-Greek show similar evidence.

South-East Anatolian Migrations and Formation of the Caucasian Families of Languages (Hattic-Kartvelian Encounters)

From the turn of the 3rd millennium BC the so-called Kuro-Arax culture of the Early Bronze Age started to develop in the South Caucasus. Partly resembling the preceding Eneolithic culture, it was nevertheless essentially distinctive. We have enough grounds to suppose that the Kura-Arax culture developed as a result of a certain migration of peoples. Bearing in mind that in the whole of the transitional period to the Early Bronze Age, the East, Central and several of the West Mediterranean cultures must have been of the South-East Anatolian or Aegean type, and in view of the correspondences between the Kura-Arax and the above-mentioned cultures, the formation of this so-called cultural koine in the Kuro-Arax interfluvium at the outset of the Bronze Age can be explained by the prevalence of the Mediterranean element in the region. The basic Caucasian language groups, Abkhazian-Adygean, Kartvelian and Nakh-Dagestani were plausibly formed as early as the 3rd millennium BC. According to scholars, the formation of the Kartvelian group was influenced by a language whose structure differed from that of the Caucasian. Apart from the Caucasian element, the Kartvelian languages also include another, later component, which caused an obvious transformation of the Caucasian prototype. The formation of the basic Caucasian groups was largely encouraged by people's migration from the South. In that period, the languages of the Abkhaz-Adygean group were spreading along the Georgian littoral and the North-West Caucasus. The North-East Caucasus was mostly inhabited by the Dagestani and Nakh tribes, while the South Caucasus, Meskheta-Javakheti and Shida Kartli (Inner Kartli) were predominantly populated by the Kartvelian tribes. Already from the end of the first half of the 3rd millennium BC, the latter also started to spread on the western Georgian territory. The Kartvelian tribes occupied the most part of the western Georgian territory as early as prior to the differentiation of the Common Kartvelian language, which is linguistically attested: 1. The

stem denoting 'sea' can be reconstructed to the Common Kartvelian level; 2. the same is true about the names of Kartvelian tribes, Svans and Karts and 3. about the Georgian place name Kutaisi; 4. the name of Meskhs can be reconstructed to the level of Georgian-Zan language unity.

An extensive part of the Halys river basin and the territory to the south was occupied by the Hattians and apparently the Kaška, who were related to them. The scanty surviving material of the Hattic language points to the correspondences between Hattic and Kartvelian. The following grammatical and lexical correspondences can be taken into consideration¹: 1. In Kartvelian as well as in Hattic, a stem without affixes can be used in various case functions; 2. Suffixes with the *n* element functioning as the markers of the category of possession and of the local case; 3. The *-tu* marker (functioning as ablative or genitive) and the Common Kartvelian suffix **-it* or postpositions *-tvis/ tvin* derived from **taw-*; 4. The Hattic dative marker *-šū/ -su* and the Common Kartvelian dative suffixal marker **-s*; 5. The deictic prefixes *a, i, u*; 6. The suffixes *-l* and *-il*, expressing possession; 7. The participial suffix *-il*; 8. The Hattic plural marker *fa-* and prefixal elements *es-/as-* and the Kartvelian *w/ v* of the first person and *gw-* of the inclusive, as well as the Georgian-Zan 3rd person plural marker **-es*; 9. The Hattic prefixes *le-, se-* and *te-*, implying possession and Common Kartvelian prefixes including *l'*; 10. Verb morphology shows structural correspondence with the Hattic schemes of the so-called indicative as well as the precativ. Material encounters have also been revealed: The Hattic directional prefix *pi-/fi-/fa-* and the Georgian orientational verb prefix *še-/ ša-*, the Hattic directional prefix *a-* and the Georgian verbal prefix *a-*, the Hattic 1st person marker *fa-* and the Kartvelian 1st person marker *w-*, in Zan also represented by the allomorphs *b-, p-, p-*, the Hattic 2nd person marker

¹ In this connection, the works by Ch. Girbal, A. Kammenhuber, Gr. Giorgadze and others were taken into account to the maximum extent possible.

u- and the Georgian *u- for objective version, the Hattic 3rd person prefix an- and the Kartvelian 3rd subjective person suffix *-en/ -n, the Hattic 3rd person suffix -es and the Kartvelian suffix *-es, the precativ-forming morpheme te- and the Kartvelian postposition *-da, the Hattic precativ marker -a and the Kartvelian *-a. Below I will dwell on lexical parallels.

Vocabulary

** reconstruction mark is applied to Common Kartvelian stems, and * mark to Georgian-Zan stems.

	Hat.	Kartv.
1.	alip – word	G. laqap-/laqab-/laqb – idle chat
2.	nu – walk	*wal-/wl – walk
3.	asah – bad-tempered, evil	**qš-/šk – black
4.	hanfasuit – throne, armchair	**qen – setting, + *posw – root
5.	hu – say, speak	*qam – voice or **tkw – say, speak
6.	huzzassai – farrier, (black) smith	*k̄wes – sparking
7.	jahsu/jahdu – sky	G. zeca – sky
8.	ija – give	**g – give
9.	kait – wheat	**pek-/pk – flour, meal
10.	qaram – some drinking vessel	**qar – pumkin, drinking vessel
11.	kasku – moon	G. kaškaš – bright light, brightly shining
12.	katte – king	**kad – preacher, threat
13.	gizeh – lighting up, inflaming	*guz-/giz – lighting up, infleming
14.	kun – see, watch	*qur – see, watch
15.	kunku/kukku – life	*kwin – soul, breathing
16.	kusim – throne, bench	*quc – sitting (down)

17.	maju – material, canvas	**maṭq – wool
18.	mazilat – chair, bench	*war3 -- or *(s)a-war3-el – seat, bench
19.	mis – picking up, getting	**mos – dressing
20.	pakku – units, squads	G. baḳ-un-i, baḳibuḳi – trampling, patter
21.	fel/fael – house	*(u)p- → pl-ob-a – possessing
22.	pipezzili – wind	*pac – bustle, rush
23.	psun, psunna(n) – soul	G. pšwinva – heavy breathing, snuffling
24.	pulasne – bread	**pkwil – flour, meal
25.	fur(i) – earth, land	*wrc – (open) space, land surface
26.	pusan – see psun	
27.	puse – eat	**beç-/biç – stuffing down (food/drink)
28.	sul – allowing to come/get close, giving freedom	**sw – allowing to come/get close, giving freedom
29.	taru – weather	*dar – weather
30.	teh – building	*deg-/dg – standing, putting (upright)
31.	titte/tette – great, big	*did – great, big
32.	tuh – take	*txow – or *txo – asking, requesting; taking a wife
33.	tuhasama – listening, attending	**sem-/sm – listening
34.	tuhhukuru – see kun	
35.	duhdundu – swearing in, (casting a) spell	G. duduni – murmur, murmuring
36.	duq – decanting	**dyw – churning (milk to butter)
37.	tukzik/dukzik – falling, fall	**kec. – knocking down
38.	tumail/tumili – rain, raining	*çwim – rain, raining
39.	ura – spring, stream	G. ru – stream of water
40.	zaras – call, calling	*zar – diving bell or **3ax – calling

41.	zariu – human being	**zard-/zrd – growth, raising
42.	zardu – sheep	*zwer – bullock
43.	zihar – wood	*ʒeša – wood
44.	zilat – chair, bench	*ʒel – wood
45.	zizintu – grandchild	*çil – hatching
46.	zuh – clothing, clothes	**sx – putting on
47.	zuwa – woman, wife	G. ʒu-/ʒuwa – female carnivore

In the second half of the 3rd millennium BC, the advanced Hurrian state Subartu was located in the southern part between Tigris and Euphrates, where later was formed the Hurrian-Mitanni Empire. Provided the hypothesis on grammatical and lexical parallels between Hurrian-Urartian and Nakh languages is trustworthy, we may as well assume that the North-East Caucasian language group represented by Urartian and Hurrian, was spread in the southern and eastern regions of the Kura-Arax culture and the neighbouring territory at least from the second half of the 3rd millennium BC. It is not difficult to observe that the most 'atypical' among the languages belonging to the Common Caucasian type are those eligible to be called 'quasi-Caucasian' and spoken by the tribes who were geographically closest to the territories where the South-East Anatolian language (or languages) were spoken, as well as to Mesopotamia, and consequently, enjoyed more regular contacts with major centres of civilization in the Neolith and the Bronze Age. Here, first of all, belong the Hurrian-Urartian languages, also Kartvelian and partly Hattic. These languages are closer to the so-called Mediterranean type; they are marked with a stronger tendency to simplification of the Caucasian consonantism, to the development of suffixation either simultaneously with or at the expense of prefixation and so on.

Common Kartvelian and Indo-European

Structural and material correspondences between the Kartvelian and Indo-European languages have long been the object of scholarly

interest. They have been explained in several ways: a. Common Kartvelian was influenced by Indo-European; b. Common Kartvelian had an influence on Indo-European; c. The parallels are due to the common origin of the language families; d. The encounters are accidental. All the four explanations may prove relevant to making up an integral picture. The hypothesis on the Indo-European origin of the majority of stems admitted as Common Kartvelian Indo-Europeanisms (berg-, gug-, dew-/dw-, diywam-/diyom, eks.w-, zisxl-, otxo-, uy-, yob-, γwɪw-, γwin-) encounters a number of obstacles. Much more conspicuous is the ratio of the so-called Indo-Europeanisms in Georgian-Zan and in later lexical pools, which is quite logical in view of the increasing role of the Indo-Europeans in the Mediterranean from the 2nd millennium BC.

The evidence of Kartvelisms in Indo-European is equally remarkable. The phenomenon has been extensively analyzed by E. J. Furnée. Among the numerous stems hypothetically borrowed from Kartvelian by Indo-European, especially by late Indo-European, we could single out den-/ din, wel-, werxw-, wn-, zr-, ma!l-, tep-/ tp-. Evidently, during a certain period of time, Proto- or Paleo-Kartvelian was actively involved in early linguistic contacts, not only as a 'borrower', but also as a 'lender' or a 'medium'

VOLUME 2. PRE-GREEK

THE KARTVELIAN COMPONENT OF PRE-GREEK

Foreword

This part considers hypotheses connected with Pre-Greek: a) Non-Indo-European (P. Kretschmer, A. Fick, J. Huber, A. Meillet, A. Dubrunner, N. Marr, K. Oštir, A. Svanidze, A. Trombetti, G. Alessio, F.B. J. Kuiper, Fr. Schachermeyr, E. J. Furnée, R.S.P. Beekes, R.A. Brown ...), b) Indo-European-Pelasgian (V. Georgiev, A.J. Van

Windekens, O. Haas, W. Merlingen, A. Carnoy, J. Harmatta ...), c) mixed – with non-Indo-European and Indo-European layers (A. Heubeck, L.A. Gindin ...), d) Anatolian or Hittite-Luwian (R. Palmer, V. Georgiev...), e) Paleo-Balkanic (J. Otkuptsikow), Semite (M.C. Astour ...), f) Kartvelian (P. Beradze, A. Urušadze, R. Gordeziani, E.J. Furnée, R. Schmitt-Brandt).

Phonology

Our knowledge of Pre-Greek phonological system is arbitrary as both syllabic linear signs and Greek phonetic script, through which we can presently have access to the whole information about the Pre-Greek language or languages, apparently fall short of being able to fully reflect the peculiarities of Pre-Greek phonology.

In the proto-language from which Pre-Greek developed, I have singled out *a, *e, *o as main vowels making up 6 phonemic units according to their length: ā, ā̄, ē, ē̄, ō, ō̄. As concerns the phonemes i and u, they can be regarded as syllabic or vowel versions of j and w sonants: ī, ī̄, ū, ū̄. The development of the proto-language must have resulted in the so-called Pelasgian-Minoan group, i.e. the group of Pre-Greek languages or dialects, with ten attested phonemes making up the vowel system of the language.

As concerns the consonant system, I find the most realistic the assumption offered by Furnée, with slight corrections: a) stops: b, d, g, p, t, k, p, t, k; affricates: dz, dz, c, ç, ç, dž, č, č; fricatives: z, z, s, s, š, g, x, q, q; sonants: r, l, m, n, lateral l'. If we accept this viewpoint, Pre-Greek shows obvious correspondence with Kartvelian. Likewise noteworthy are the correspondences between the characteristic sound groups found in the stems, which are not typical of Proto- and Common Indo-European. Almost of all the 24 groups singled out by Beekes are attested in Kartvelian.

Main Types of Phoneme Variations

One of the most typical properties of Pre-Greek and partly of early Mediterranean languages in general is phoneme variations. The question was thoroughly explored by E.J. Furnée, who maintains that Pre-Greek as well as a large number of Mediterranean languages had a distinctive system of phoneme variations based on the so-called 'expressive alternations' or 'non-expressive tendencies': articulation shift, elements of euphony, etc. R. S. P. Beekes also believes that these phonemic phenomena are obviously typical of Pre-Greek. Almost every instance of phoneme variations characteristic of Pre-Greek is likewise typical of Kartvelian; vowels: a/o, a/ ě, e/i, o/ ů, ĭ/ũ, o/i; anaptyx and syncope. Prothetic vowels or deictic prefixes: a-, i-, u-, o-, e-. Consonants: media/tenius/ aspirata, b, p, ph/m, b, p, ph/v, m/v, assibilation of dentals, every type of consonant development and loss, metathesis.

Morphology

Our ideas about Pre-Greek morphology, which are rather arbitrary, are based on derivational affixes attested in Greek formatives and the hypothetical Minoan affixes whose presence in Linear A texts can be traced through comparative analysis of affixes attested in Greek and Minoan forms.

Prefixes. I agree with E.J. Furnée in that the Pre-Greek prefixal elements a-, e-, i- must correspond to the Kartvelian prefixes sa-, se-, si-. The prefixes la-, lē-/lē-, si-, which, in my opinion, can be found in Pre-Greek, are fully analogous with the corresponding Kartvelian prefixes, reconstructed as *l'+vowel and appearing as l+vowel in Svan and s+vowel in Georgian-Zan. Prefixes with n phoneme, which can also be traced in Pre-Greek, make up an important group of Kartvelian affixes. The Kartvelian prefix ay- must correspond to the Pre-Greek element ay-.

Suffixes, forming a large number of formatives of either unknown or obviously Pre-Greek etymology, including proper names as well as appellatives, are reckoned among the most important characteristics of Pre-Greek linguistic environment. Beekes singles out 132 such suffixes or suffixal variations, which in the absolute majority of cases show full material and functional correspondence with Kartvelian languages. If we arrange the suffixes according to their so-called key phonemes, we could single out the following groups: 1. suffixes including b, 2. suffixes including g, 3. suffixes including d, 4. suffixes including th, 5. suffixes including k, 6. suffixes including l, 7. suffixes including m, 8. suffixes including n, 9. suffixes including p, 10. suffixes including r, 11. suffixes including t, 12. suffixes including χ , 13. suffixes including ai-/ei-, 14. suffixes including mb, 15. suffixes including mn, 16. -andr suffix, 17. suffixes including thr-, 18. suffixes including s(s), 19. suffixes including nth/nd/nt.

At the level of suffixation, the correspondences traced between Pre-Greek and Kartvelian go beyond typological parallels or accidental likeness. In fact, the entire system of suffixal derivation, which is reckoned typical of Pre-Greek, shows parallels with the Kartvelian languages. Besides, in Kartvelian the suffixes in question are almost always reconstructed on the Common Kartvelian or Georgian-Zan levels. This makes more truthful the hypothesis that the Kartvelian markers could have been the source for their Pre-Greek counterparts. There is one more point to be taken into account. The spread of the most common Aegean derivational markers -s (s) and -nth has not been attested either in Mesopotamia or South-East Anatolia, which makes the specificity of Kartvelian-Pre-Greek encounters even more conspicuous.

Vocabulary

** reconstruction mark is applied to Common Kartvelian stems, and * mark to Georgian-Zan stems.

E.J. Furnée's and R. Schmitt-Brandt's findings are taken into account to the maximum extent possible.

P. G.	Kartv.
1. ἄβαρκνα – hunger, famine	**borg – getting worked up, agitated
2. ἄβαρταί – birds, winged	*par- → G. prta – wing
3. ἄβαρτος – insatiable, voracious, mad	*bor – roaming
4. ἀβέρβηλος – restless, disorderly	G. brbo – mob, crowd
5. ἀβρόκηλον – see βρικός/βρυκός	
6. ἀβρός – soft	*lb-/lab – soft
7. ἀγα-/ἄγαν – very (much), extremely	*ay – preverb
8. ἀγαθός – good, kind	*ket – kind
9. ἀγάλλομαι – exult	G. m-ay-al-i – high
10. ἀγαλλος – revile, curse	**yar-yr – roar, bellowing
11. ἀγαλμός – see ἀγαλλος	
12. ἄγαλος – see ἀγαλλος	
13. ἀγαυός – respected, promoted	*aya-we or *ay-aw – promoted
14. ἄγγουρος -- see γοῦρος	
15. ἄγδυσ – dish, wicker/basket, wooden chest on legs	**γ – picking, taking (away)
16. ἀγεθός – see ἀγαθός	
17. ἀγλαός – brilliant, glinting	*ay – preverb, G. lap – (←laplap) – glinting
18. ἀγόρ – eagle	*kor – goshawk
19. ἄγρα – hunt	**zayl – dog
20. ἀγρενόν – see γρῖπος	
21. ἀγρέω – see ἄγρα	
22. ἄγχι – near	G. x1 – near
23. ἄγχραν – short-sighted, myopic	**xl-/xol – or *xl-/xal – near
24. ἀδμωλή – light-heartedness,	*zmor – stretching

	inactivity	
25.	ἀζηλῖς – curled wood on chariot	*ʒel – wood, tree
26.	ἀζηρίς – see ἀζηλῖς	
27.	ἀζηχῆς – unbreakable	*ʒax – spinning
28.	ἀήρ – ear, haze, mist	*s,weł – wet, damp
29.	ἀθρέω – observe	**twał – eye
30.	ἀθύρω – entertainment	*rt – entertainment
31.	Ἀθήνη – Athena	**taw – head
32.	Ἄθως – Athos	**taw – head
33.	αἶξ/αἶξ-/αἰγός – goat	**wac – billy goat
34.	αἰσχύνω – shame, shaming	G. rcxw – shame, shaming
35.	ἀκαθόν/ἀκαθός – see ἀγαθος	
36.	ἀκακαλῖς – fruit of tamarisk, blossom of narcissus, juniper	**kax – or G. kax-al-i – walnut(s)
37.	ἄκαρα – leg(s), foot(s)	G. m-qar-i – solin, firm
38.	ἄκιρίς – lamp	**kwar – pinewood spill, wood torch
39.	ἄκμα – hunger	**qam-/qm – hunger
40.	ἀκορνός – locust	*kal – locust
41.	ἄκος – restore to health	*ʒ – better, good
42.	ἀκραιφνής – clean, pure, unsullied	*kraw – iamb
43.	ἀκραπνής – see ἀκραιφνής	
44.	ἄκταρας – see κτάρα	
45.	ἀκτῆ – headland, foreland	*kɫde – rock, boulder
46.	ἄλαζα – shameful, disgraceful	G. lanʒy – reviling, berating
47.	ἄλαζος – see ἄλαζα	
48.	ἄλαζών – see ἄλαζα	
49.	ἀλθαίνω – become whole and sound	*m-rt-el – whole, healthy
50.	ἀλίβας – dead body, corpse	G. lp-ob-a – rotting, decomposing
51.	ἄλινδον – see λινδέσθαι	
52.	ἀλινόν – weak, unclear, indistinct	**l – running out, dying

53.	άλισγέω – see λιγνύς	
54.	ἄλισμα, -ατος – water plantain	G. çiqmati – garden cress
55.	ἄλιφαλος – a kind of oak	*çipl – beech
56.	ἄλλομαι – spring, leap	*sal -- steep, sharp
57.	ἄμαλός – see ἀπαλός	
58.	ἄμμαλλόν – see βαλαιόν	
59.	ἄμαρύσω – sparkle, twinkle, glance	*bar – crackling, roar
60.	ἄμπρεύω – see ἀμπρόν	
61.	ἄμπρόν – rope for drawing loads	**bam-/bm – tying up
62.	ἄμύλιον – see ἄμυλος	
63.	ἄμυλος – cake of fine meal	*(s)a-çmel – food
64.	ἄμυρτόν – see βύρσα	
65.	ἄμυχή – scratch, skin wound	G. çmux(n) – furrowing, glowering
66.	ἀνάγυρος – Anagyris foetida	G. nagvirala -- daisy
67.	ἄναξ – lord, master	*qwan – taking, leading
68.	ἄναιρον – dream	*zman-/zmar – dream
69.	ἀνθίας – a kind of sea-fish	**ntkw-/n!q̄w – gobble/wolf sth down
70.	ἄνθραξ – coal	*nat-/nt – growing light
71.	ἀντακαῖος – a kind of sturgeon, see ἀνθίας	
72.	ἀπαλός – tender, soft	*pal-/pl – burying
73.	ἀραιός – see ἄρβος	
74.	ἄρβός – week, fine	*lab-/lb – softening, fine
75.	ἄργελλα – see ἄργιλλα	
76.	ἄργετος – juniper	G. arqi – birch
77.	ἄργιλλα – underground dwelling	**adgil-/ardgil – place
78.	ἄρδω – watering	**rcq – watering
79.	ἀροπῆσαι – tread, walk	G. rb-ol-a – running
80.	ἄρρωδέω – dread, shrink from	*trt – quivering, trembling, shivering
81.	ἄρσεα – see ἄρδω	

82. ἀσάμινθος – bathing-tub **cam-ed – clean, tasting,
pouring out
83. a-sa-sa-ra-me – lady, virgin **asul' – virgin, daughter,
woman
84. ἀσελγής – licentious, wanton,
brutal *c.al- → G. celk-i –
naughty
85. ἀσίδα – four-wheeled dray,
ox-cart *zid – hauling, transporting
86. ἀσίαρος – see ἀσίδαρος
87. ἀσίδαρος – lame *ç.id – branch, cane
88. ἀσκάλαβος – lizard *mxul – lizard
89. ἄσκυρον – Hypericum
perforatum G. askil-i – dog-rose
90. ἀσπάζομαι – welcome kindly,
greet **ç.w-ed/ç.w-d/ç.w-ad –
summons, calling
91. ἀσπάλαξ – see σπλάγχνα
92. ἀστάλη – polypus in the nose **ç.el – intestine, gut
93. ἀστράβη – mule's saddle, an
easy padded saddle *ç.tp – straight, direct
94. ἀστραβής – see ἀστράβη
95. ἀστράγαλος – one of the
vertebrae **çrex-/çrix – twisting,
twining
96. ἀστρακλεῖν – feebleness **çur – pressing
97. ἀστυλῖς – a plant used for
preparing birdlime *ç.eb – gluing
98. ἀσύφηλος – see σέσυφος
99. ἀσφόδελος – asphodel **potel – leaf
100. ἀσχαλάω – to be distressed,
grieved G. ançxl-i – cantankerous
101. αὐλαξ – see εὐλάκα
102. αὐλάχα – see εὐλάκα
103. αὐρα – breeze, the fresh air **s.w – breathing out, *sul-
soul
104. ἀφαρεύς – belly-fin of femal
tunny G. parpl-i (←*par – flight,
wing)
105. Ἄφροδίτη – Aphrodite **par – covering
106. ἀχά – see ἠχέω

107.	Ἄχελῶος – Achelous	**yel – river, stream
108.	ἄχηρον – locust	*kal – locust
109.	ἄχνυλα – hazelnut	**txil – hazelnut
110.	ἄχωρ – scurf, dandruff	**ker – scale(s), bark...
111.	βαίος – little, small	G. baia – baby
112.	Βάκχος – Bacchus	**bak – idle boasting
113.	βαλαιόν – great, much, fast	*mal – (bridge) span
114.	βαλανεῖον – bath, bathing room	*ban – washing
115.	βαλῆν/βαλλῆν – king	G. upal-i – king (←*up-)
116.	βαλία – region of the eyes	*twal – eye
117.	βαμβαίνω – chatter with the teeth	G. babani – shivering, shivers
118.	βάμβαλα – see βάμβαλον	
119.	βάμβαλον – winter clothes	G. bumbul-i – plumage
120.	βασιλεύς – see πάσασθαι	
121.	βάσκανος – see βασκεῖν	
122.	βασκεῖν – abuse, revile	*bezy – denouncing, slandering
123.	βεβρός – stupid	G. berbet-i – stupid
124.	βέκος – bread	**pek/pk – grinaing up, flour, meal
125.	βέλλιον – unfortunated	*barc. – barren; or G. bela – disaster
126.	βέλλιρ – cheese	**qwel – cheese
127.	βηρυσσεύειν – see μηρύομαι	
128.	βίλλιν – see βίλλος	
129.	βίλλος – privy part, pudenda of both man and woman	*bil – penis
130.	βλαισός – bent, distored	*br-/bl – warping, roaming about
131.	βλιχώδης – see γλίχομαι	
132.	βολκός – see φολκός	
133.	βορσός – see πόρθος	
134.	βρακίας – rugged places	**parcx – fiengernail
135.	βρέττανα – dangerous	**prtx – fringhting

136.	βρι-/βριαρός – strong, mighty	G. priad, upro – greatly, even more
137.	βρικός – barbarian	G. briqvi – stupid, silly
138.	Βριτόμαρτις – see άβρός, μαρτ(ι)	
139.	βριτύ – see Βριτόμαρτις	
140.	βροκός – foolish	**bark – hobbling, lame
141.	βυθός – the depth	**bud – nest
142.	βύρσα – skinstripped on, hide	*burɫɫ – feathers, plumage
143.	βύρτη – lyre	**bir – song, singing
144.	γάβαθον – cup, bowl	**gob – flat wooden bowl
145.	γάδος – see κίδαφος	
146.	γαῖα – see γῆ	
147.	γάλως – sister-in-law	G. kali – woman
148.	γαμέω – marry	**kam-/kem-/km – adding
149.	γαμφαί – see γαμφηλαί	
150.	γαμφηλαί – jaws of animals	**qab – jaw
151.	γάνα – dry earth	*qan – arable land
152.	γάρρα – see γέρρον	
153.	γαρριώμεθα – see άγαλλος	
154.	γαρρῖαι – wedding	G. korçili – wedding
155.	γάρσανα – tree/branch cuttings	**yer – stem, stalk, (tree) trunk
156.	γεργέριμος – ripened on the tree	**yar-/yr – drying, wilting
157.	γέργυψ – deceased	**kar – vanish
158.	γῆ – earth	**gim – below, earth
159.	γῆρυς – voice, sound	*bger – sound or **yar-/yr – roar
160.	γίσσα – stone	G. kwiša ← (**kwa – stone)
161.	γλάμπτειν – drink	**qlap – swallowing, gulping
162.	γλίσχρος – see γλίχομαι	
163.	γλίχομαι – gluing together	*glas – smearing, plastering
164.	γοδᾶν – crying, mourning	G. godeba – mourning aloud

165.	γόγγυρα – underground drain or sewer	**yar – gutter, channel
166.	γοῦρος – a kind of cake	*kwer – round cake
167.	γρῆνος/γρῆνυς – see γρῖπος	
168.	γρῖπος – fishing-basket, creel	**gor-/gr – plaiting, rolling
169.	γύα – twisted	**γw-/γy-/γo – twist
170.	γυμνός – naked, unclad	**gwam – (human) corpse, body
171.	γύπη – see κύπη	
172.	γύπωνες – see γυμνός	
173.	γυρός – rounded, curved, crooked	**gur-/gwr – rotundity, roundness
174.	-δαβα – town	**dab – hamlet, settling
175.	δαγκλόν – pruning-knife, scythe	*dlaqw – animal shoulder
176.	δαιδάλλω – work cunningly, embellish	**tal-/tl – cutting, carving
177.	Δαίδαλος – see δαίδαλλω	
178.	δάλεστον – donkey	Sv. çel – donkey
179.	δαλός – see σαλός	
180.	δάνος – gift, loan, debt	*zen-/zin – acquiring, growth
181.	δάπτω – devour	**tap – falling down oven
182.	δαρδαίνει – getting (sth) dirty	**dowr – sluggish
183.	δάρκες – shackles, fetters, chain(s)	*zεçw – moulding, sculpting
184.	δαύω – sleep	**dew-/dw – placing, laying
185.	δεκτή – upper-garment, cloak	G. teka – felt jacket
186.	δέλλις – (female) pig	*tel – piglet
187.	δῆος – dumb	**deg-/dg- standing–
188.	di – wheat	*dik – wheat
189.	δίζημαι – seek out, look for	G. cad-/cd-/cdil – attempt, effort
190.	δίφαν/δίβαν – snake	G. zeb – seeking, searching
191.	do – barley	G. doli – winter wheat
192.	δριμύς – piercing, sharp, keen	G. trimli – sumach

193. δρύπτω – tear, strip
 *dylez-/dyliz – ripping, tearing
194. δῶλα – ears
 *dol – hornless
195. δῶο – scales
 **dir-/dwir – (hewn) beam
196. ἕαρὸν – drinking vessel
 **s,w– drink
197. ἑάφθη – was fastened
 **šw – allowing to come/get close, lowering, letting down
198. ἑάω – see ἑάφθη
199. ἑδανός – sweet
 **šw – lovely
200. εἰλαπίνη – solemn feast, banquet
 **qlap – swallowing, gulping
201. εἶρερος – bondage, slavery
 *čar – capturing, arresting
202. ἕκταλος – a kind of a thorny plant
 G. eḳali – thorn(s) (← *ḳal – bitter)
203. ἑλεγαίνειν – see λέγος
204. ἕλεγος – see λέγος
205. ἑλέγχω – disgrace, put to shame
 **laq – trashing
206. ἑλινύω – keep holiday, repose, rest or cease from
 **l – bringing/coming to an end
207. ἑνεός – mute
 **nen – tongue
208. ἑόργη – stirrer, ladle
 **regw – smashing
209. ἐπίξενος – upon the earth
 **txem – summit, top, crown
210. ἐπιτηδές – see *tāδος
211. ἐρεθίβη – dew, a drop
 G. rtwili-/trtwili – frost
212. ἐρέφω – cover with a roof
 G. čeri – ceiling
213. ἐρεσχηλέω – talk lightly, to be jocular
 G. risxwa – fury, wrath, rage
214. ἐριώλη – whirlwind, hurricane
 G. riali – commotion
215. ἕσπερος – evening
 **Lwer – (sun) setting
216. ἑστία – see σταθεύω
217. ἕστωρ – see στόνυξ
218. ἑσχάρα – hearth, fire-place
 *zecxl – fire
219. εὕδω – sleep
 **s,w-ed – rest, relaxation

220.	εὐλάκα – ploughshare	*wal-/wl – going, make ones mark
221.	εὐληρα – see εὐλάκα	
222.	εὐνή – see εὐδω	
223.	εὐρος-/Εὐρος – the east wind	**sul-/sun-/sur – soul, smell, wind
224.	εὐρύς – wide, broad	**wrc. – wide, broad
225.	Εὐρώπη – Europe	*wrc.-[ob-a] – wide, broad
226.	εὖς – good	**sw – beautiful
227.	ζαβρός – eating to excess	**z,ab – stretching, tensing
228.	ζαλαίνω – see αλός	
229.	ζαργάνη – see δάρκες	
230.	ζαρέω – see ζάρος	
231.	ζάρος – a bird of pray	*z,er – orn kite
232.	ζαροῦν – sleep	*z,ln-/z,il – sleep
233.	ζάφελος – see ζαβρός	
234.	ze – sickle or scythe	*cel – scythe
235.	ζέρνα – bot. cypeiros	G. zarana – aniseed
236.	ζῆλος – see δίζημαι	
237.	ζημία – see δίζημαι	
238.	ζητέω – see δίζημαι	
239.	ἡγέομαι – guiding, leading	**z,eyw-/z,γw – leading
240.	ἥλιος – sun	**zew-el – beautiful
241.	ἤχέω – sound, ring, peal	**z,ax – call, calling out loud
242.	θαλλίς –basket	*rtw – locking, closing, putting over
243.	θεός – god	**ze – on top, above
244.	θέσκελος – marvellous, wondrous, heavenly	G. zeskenli – heavens, firmament
245.	θην – see θεός	
246.	θίασος – company, troop, Bacchic revel	*czwiw – inviting, occasion (feast) for invited guests
247.	θιβρός – hot, delicate, daintly, luxurious	*tep-/tp- (→tpili) – warm
248.	θιγάνα – cover, lid	
249.	θίλα – see θίς	*tix – partition

250.	θίς/θινός – heap, sand, mud	**zw – falling, caving in
251.	θοίνη – see θίασος	
252.	θοός – pointed, sharp	**çw – (→**çwer-point)
253.	θράγανα – see θραύω	
254.	θράττος – see θραύω	
255.	θράττω – see θραύω	
256.	θραύω – break in pieces, shatter	**twr – smashing, breaking
257.	θρινία – bunch, cluster (of grapes)	**twer-/tr – getting drunk
258.	θρωγμός – see θραύω	
259.	θρῶσις – cord, line	**tar-/tr – dragging
260.	θῶσθαι – see θίασος	
261.	ί – deictic suffixal element	**i – nomin. case suffix
262.	ιαλία – voice, sound	G. ia – refrain element
263.	ιάομαι – heal, cure	*ž – being better, better
264.	ιάχω – cry	**žax – call
265.	ιβήνα – wine	*venaç – vineyard
266.	ἴδη/ἴδα – forest	**tqe – forest
267.	ἴκαρ – see ἴκταρ	–
268.	ἴκταρ – close together, thickly	*k – (→ G. i-k-av- there too)
269.	ἴκταρα – see κτάρα	
270.	ἴκτερος – jaundice, a bird of yellowish-green colour	G. qwitel – yellow
271.	ἴκτινος – peregrine falcon, kite	G. čino – buzzard
272.	ἴμερος – longing, yearning after, desire	**zm – dream
273.	ἵναι – decide, making (decision)	**n – wish, desire, will
274.	ἰνδάλλομαι – appear, seem	*čan-/čen-/čin-/čn – become visible
275.	ἰξύς – see ζυν	
276.	ἰον – violet, pansy	**jwiw – kindling, rising; juniper
277.	ἰσάλη – goat's skin	**cal-/cl-/cil – removal
278.	ἰσχάς – Euphorbia Apios	**msxal – pear

279.	ἰσχαλεύω – sucking, suckling	**xwlep-/xwlip – strip off
280.	ἰσχυρός – see ἰσχύς	
281.	ἰσχύς – might, power, strength	*s,xw – thick, burly
282.	ἵχωρ – blood	**zisl – blood
283.	qa- – flower	G. qnavili – flower
284.	κάβαισος – gluttonous fellow	**kb – biting, biting through/off Svan. kab-/kb – know
285.	κάβαξ – ready to do anything, wicked, knavish	
286.	ῥκαβδαλός – improvised, impromptu	**kap – fell sth, chop sth
287.	Κάβειροι – Cabeiri	**iqub – twin
288.	κάδμος – see κόσμος	
289.	Κάδμος – see κόσμος	
290.	καθαρός – clean, spotless, clear, pure	G. katkati – gleam, brilliance
291.	καίπετος – axe, chopper	**kap – fell sth, chop sth
292.	καιρία – tape or cord	*kar-/kr – striking, hitting
293.	κακαλῖς – see ἀκακαλῖς	
294.	καλαβάς – see ἀσκάλαβος	
295.	καλαβώτης – see ἀσκάλαβος	
296.	κάλαθος – basket narrow at the base	**klaḵ – snaking, winding (->G. ḵalata-basket)
297.	καλῖς – carpenter's axe, adze	**kel-/kil-/kl – canine; file
298.	καλύβη – hut, cabine	**xl-/xol – house
299.	καμάν – arable land	*qana – arable land
300.	κανθός – corner of the eye	*ḵutx – corner
301.	κανθύλη – swelling, tumour	G. ḵunti – muscle
302.	καπάνιον – rope, thick rope	G. ḵapani – ripe
303.	κάπηξ – projecting piece at a ship's stern	**kap – stake pole
304.	κάπος – breath	**kap – branch on timber pillar used as hoard
305.	καρνός – tick, louse, bug	*kar-/kr – attach, fasten, affixe

306.	κάραβος – door	**kar – door
307.	καραδάλη – store for ship's tackle	G. karada – cupboard
308.	καραρεύς – Scythian travelling-wagons	G. karavı – tent
309.	κάρκαροι – see κάρχαροι	
310.	καρνός – see άκορνός	
311.	καρορύς – water serpent	G. qarqara – water serpent
312.	κάρυον – see κάρχαροι οι άκακαλίσ	
313.	καρχαρόδους – see κάρχαροι	
314.	κάρχαροι – saw-like jagged teeth	*kar – (→karkar – big rocky ground)
315.	κάχληξ, ηκος – flint	**kož – stone, rock
316.	κάχρυσ (-υος -υδος) – purred barley	*kenk – pecking, G. kenkra – soft fruit
317.	qe – round loaf (of bread)	*kwer – road loaf (of bread)
318.	κεδάσσαι – see σκίδνημι	
319.	κεδνός – careful, diligent, trusty	*ket – kind
320.	κεκῆνας – hare	*kiĭ – little
321.	κελεῖς – see καλίσ	
322.	κέλλας – one-eyed	**kel – limping, lameness
323.	κέλωρ – see κήλων	
324.	κενέβρεια – corpse(s)	*çkm – wilting, withering
325.	κερκήδης – querquedula	**yeryed-/γργad – goose
326.	κέρκηρις – see κερκήδης	
327.	κερτομέω – taunt, sneer at	G. kirdn – scoffing
328.	κήθιον – dice-box	*katxa – wooden vessel
329.	κηλόω – have an abnormal delivery	**kel – decline, loss
330.	κήλων – stallion	**qal – penis, boy
331.	κήρ – death, doom	**çer – fate, destiny
332.	qi – see κριός	

333. κίγκλος – dabchick
 334. κιδαφεύω – see κίδαφος
 335. κιδάφη – see κίδαφος
 336. κιδάφιος – see κίδαφος
 337. κίδαφος – wily
 338. κιέλλη – radiance, hoar frost
 339. κικάμα – a kind of vegetable
 340. κίκιννος – ringlet
 341. κίκυμος – stand or grate for pine and other wood used for lighting, Screech Owl
 342. κίλλιξ – see κέλλας
 343. κιμβάζω – see σκιμβάζω
 344. κινδάφη – see κίδαφος
 345. κινδαφίων – see κίδαφος
 346. Κίρκη – Circe
 347. κίρκος – hawk or falcon
 348. κίρκος – see κρίκος
 349. κι-ρο – see κηλώω
 350. κιρρίς – see άκιρίς
 351. κῖς – weevil
 352. κίσηρις – see γίσσα
 353. κλάγος – milk
 354. κλάλιον/κλάνιον – bracelet
 355. κλώθω – spin
 356. κνάπτω – card or comb wool, dress of full
 357. κνην/κνᾶν – scratch oneself, tickle
 358. Κνωσός – Cnosos
 359. κνώσσω – slumber
- **kan-/kn – swaying, waving
 **kad – pledge, boasting
 G. κῥiali – shining, gloss
 **çiç – newly sprouting
 G. κῥikina – ringlet, bleating
 G. κᾶmκᾶm – twinkling light
 **κῥ- (→*κῥikal→κῥial-) – shining
 G. κῥikῥita – orn kastrel (Falco trinnunculus)
 G. çia – worm, maggot
 **l'ze – milk
 G. mklav-i – arm
 G. xlat-/xlart – knotting, binding
 G. κῥnap – crushing, splitting
 G. κῥnaç – botched cutting
 *κῥoncχ – rocky crag
 G. κῥnaw – weakening, enfeebling

360. κόβαλος – impudent rogue, arrogant knave
361. κόδαλα – a kind of fish
362. κοδολεύομαι – to be a stay-at-home
363. κόθουρος – see κοντός
364. κοκρύνδακος – deformed, crooked
365. κόλαξ, -ακος – flatterer, fawner
366. κολυβός – see καλύβη
367. κόμβα – carrion crow
368. κομμώω – see κόσμος
369. κόνδου – drinking vessel
370. κονδύλιον – see κόνδου
371. κοντός – short
372. κορδύλη – club, bump, swelling
373. κορδύς – knave, rogue
374. κόρη – see κόρος
375. κόρος – boy, lad
376. κορσίς – lower intestine
377. κόρταφος – see κρόταφος
378. κορύβαντες – see κόρος
379. κόρυμβος – see κορυφή
380. κορυφή – crown, top of the head
381. κόσμος – order
382. κοττίς – head
383. κόττος – rooster
384. κοτύλη – see κόνδου
385. Κούρητες -- see κόρος
386. κόχλαξ – see κάχληξ
- **kab – amazement
- *κodalá – wood pecker
- **κεδέλ – wall
- G. κρινῶς – bending, cramp, spasm
- **κλαξ – snaking, winding
- G. κῶαυ-ι – carrion crow
- **κὸδ – wooden vessel
- *κῶντ – short
- G. κὸρ3-ι – bunion, burr, canker
- **κῶρτ-/κῶτ – thief
- G. κῶρμα – boy, lad
- *κῶρ-/κῶν – squatting down
- **κὸρ-/κὸρ-/κὸλ-/κὸλ – conical mound, upper storey
- **κῶδ – cudgel
- *κὸττ-/κὸττ – shave off, shaven-headed
- **κῶτ – rooster, chicken

387.	κραδάω – swing	*kert-/krt – shimmering
388.	κρῖ – see κρῖμον	
389.	κρίθη – see κρῖμον	
390.	κρίκος – ring	G. kṛkaḷ-i – ring
391.	κρῖμον – coarse barley meal	
392.	κριμνός – see κρῖμον	**kṛ – shining, gloss
393.	κρίνον – see κρῖμον	
394.	κριός – ram	*krau – lamb
395.	κρόταφος – side of the forehead	*gward -- side
396.	κτάομαι – procure for oneself, get	**kwet – cutting (off)
397.	κτάρα – small fish	**kuc, – small
398.	κτείνω – kill, put to death	**kwed-/kud – dying, kill
399.	κτηδών – line of fissure in the fibre of wood	*kec – cleaving, chopping, splitting
400.	κύβη – head	*kop – back of (human) head
401.	Κυβέλη – Cybele	*qowl-/qowel -- every, any, each, all
402.	κύβηλις – axe, cleaver	**kap – felling, chopping, hacking
403.	κύδαρ – grave	**qwed – refuge, residence, resting place
404.	κύλλαιος – lock/curl of hair	G. kululi – lock/curl of hair
405.	κύπη – hut, cave	**kwab – cave
406.	κυρέω – see κύρω	
407.	κύρσεος – see κορσίς	
408.	κύρω – meet with, fall in with	**gar – meet with, fall in with
409.	ku-ro – sum total	**kar-/kr – binding/tying(up), summing up
410.	κύταρον – see κύτινος	
411.	κύτινος – flower of the pomegranate	**kurt-/kut – taking out of kernel

412.	κύφρον, κυφήν – head	*kop – back of (human) head
413.	κῶας – fleece	*tqaw – fleece
414.	κῶων – see κόνδου	
415.	κῶς – public prison	**kaw – detention
416.	λάβρος – see λαφύσσω	
417.	λαβύρινθος – labyrinth	**bur-(→daburul-i – shrouded, hidden)
418.	λαγαίω – release	**lag – tidying up
419.	λάγνος – lecherous, lustful	*lay – carefree or **leg – bad
420.	λαίας/λαίβα – shield	*lapan-(←*lap-) – wing-nut (tree)
421.	λαῖλαψ – see λαφύσσω	
422.	λάμπη – see λάπη	
423.	Λάμων – l'amon (←*lam) – chasm, swamp	G. lam-i – silt, sand
424.	λάπη – scum, phlegm	*lap – mire, filth, slush
425.	λαρίεθος – hut from reed	*lel-/ler – reed
426.	λαρινός – fattened, fat	G. lor-i – ham, G. lurta – very fat
427.	Λάρισα – Larisa	Sv. larda – place for inhabiting
428.	λάρος – sea-mew, gull	G. çar-i/çaro-seagull
429.	λάσανα – trivet, a stand for pots	G. lanzu – trivet, hearth
430.	λάταξ, αγος – drops of wine...	*lɨw – wetting
431.	λάττα – fly (←λάπτω – lapping)	G. slap-v-a – lapping
432.	λαφύσσω – swallow greedily, gulp down	**qlap – swallowing, gulping
433.	λέγος – see λάγνος	
434.	λέμφος – see λάπη	
435.	λέσφος – see λίσπος	
436.	λέσχη – lounging place	*[l'e-]sɨx – seating
437.	λετωνῆσαι – smashing	**laç – smashing

438.	λευγαλέος – pers. in sad or sorry plight, wretched	**l- (→lew-) – bringing/coming to an end
439.	λευρός – smooth, level, even	*wrc – wide, broad
440.	λήγω – leave off, stay	**lag – tidying up
441.	λήθον – spotted, dappled	**l'et – decorating
442.	λήρος – silly	G. suleli, lele – bemused, stupid
443.	λί – see λίαν	
444.	λίαν – very, exceedingly	G. zalian – very
445.	λιβρός – dark, dripping, dewy	*lab-/lb – (→lbil-i – soft, mild)
446.	λιγνός, υος – thick smoke, murky fire	G. lek-v-a – precipitating
447.	λινδέσθαι – compete, vie, contend	**wl̥t – fleeing, longing to be somewhere
448.	λιπερνής, ητος – poor, forlorn, outcast see λιβρός	
449.	λίσπος – smooth, polished	*les – sharpening, plastering
450.	λίσφοι – see λίσπος	
451.	λιταργίζω – slip away, running quick	**wl̥t – fleeing
452.	λιχάξαι – throwing	Svan. liḵwāne – throwing
453.	λόφνις – torch made of vine bark	*lapan – wing-nut (tree)
454.	λύγρός – see λευγαλέος	
455.	λύζει – see λινδέσθαι	
456.	λύγξ, λυγγός – retching	**slok – hiccup, sobbing
457.	λύττοι – high places	G. lixi – high, very high
458.	λωγάνιον – jowl of ox	G. loqa – cheek
459.	λωγός – see λωγάνιον	
460.	λώγασος – see λωγάνιον	
461.	μαθαλίσ, ίδος – a kind of cup	G. matara – flask
462.	μάκαρ, αρος – blessed, happy	**maḵ-/mḵ – adorning
463.	μαλάχη – see μάλβαξ	

464.	μάλαξ – mallow	**bal-/mal-/mol – mallow
465.	μάλη – arm-pit	G. mal-v-a – hiding
466.	μάργος – greedy, gluttonous	**borg – agitate
467.	μαρίν – pig	*martw – offspring, brood
468.	μαρμαίρω – see άμαρύσσω	
469.	μαρμιρίζω – see άμαρύσσω	
470.	μαρτ(ι) – daughter, maiden	*martw – offspring, brood
471.	μασχάλη – arm-pit	**mqar – shoulder
472.	μάταξα – raw silk	**maṭql – wool
473.	μάτη – folly, fault	**maṭ – more, superfluous
474.	μάχαιρα – large knife or dirk	G. maxvil-i – dagger rapier
475.	μέρμις – see μηρύομαι	
476.	μεταξύ – betwixt between	**šuwa – between, middle
477.	μήλον – apple	**wašl – apple
478.	μήρινθος – see μηρύομαι	
479.	μηρύομαι – draw up, furl	*ç.mas – twisting, distorting
480.	μιμαίκυλον – fruit of strawberry tree	**maqw – blackberry, bramble
481.	Μίνως – Minos	**n-will, min-eb-s – I want
482.	μόγις – see μοχθέω	
483.	μοκλός – see μοχθέω	
484.	μοχθέω – to be weary or worn with toil	**maḵ – heavy, difficult
485.	μόχθος – see μοχθέω	
486.	μυελός – marrow	*mal – vertebra
487.	μυρίος – numberless, countless	G. m-raw-al-i – many, much
488.	μυττός – privy part of woman	G. muṭel-i – privy part of women
489.	μυχός – innermost part, nook, corner	*muql – knee
490.	μῶλυ – moly-a fabulous herb	**mol – herb(aceous plant), grass, sward
491.	νάκολον – unclean, untidy, dirty	** (na)ḵol – dung; (horse) manure
492.	νάπος – grove, thicket	**ç.en – sprouting, arising, plant

493.	νάρκη – numbness, deadness	**brk – delay(ing), hindrance
494.	νάσσω – press, squeeze close, stamp down	**naq – pounding, press
495.	ναφρόν – linen thread	** (na)par – hiding
496.	νέμος – wooded pasture, glade	**c,en – sprouting, arising, plant
497.	νενός – see ἐνεός	
498.	νευρά – string or cord of sinew	*çan-/ç,n – plaiting, weaving
499.	νέω – spin	*çan-/ç,n – plaiting, weaving
500.	νηδύς – stomach, belly, paunch	**nezw – sow/ewe/nanny goat
501.	νηέω – heap, pile up	G. zna – sheaf
502.	νηρέα – bush of dill	**c,en – sprouting, arising, plant
503.	νικύλεον – a kind of fig	**niqw – Caesar’s Mushroom
504.	νόος – mind	*c,an-/c,n – knowing, ability
505.	ξένος – stranger, foreigner, guest-friend	**s,xwa – other, another
506.	ξηρός – dry	*šwer-/šwr – drying
507.	ξυν – see μεταξύ	
508.	ἄαρ – wife	*qwar – having as a lover
509.	οἶνος – wine	**γwino – wine
510.	ὀκιμβάζω – see σκιμβάζω	
511.	ὀκκαβος – bracelet, armlet	Z. *o-rtq-ab-u – belt, girdle
512.	ὀκορνός – see ἄκορνός	
513.	ὀλινύω – see ἔλινύω	
514.	ὀπνίω – marry, take to wife	*up-/p – possessing
515.	ὄθρυν – mountain	*der-/dr – bending, twisting
516.	ὄρρωδέω – see ἄρρωδέω	
517.	ὄρσολοπεύω – irritate, provoke	*rč – butting, goring
518.	ὄρταλίσ – fowl	G. çortiq-i – young hen pheasant

519. ὀρχέομαι – dance
 520. ὄστλιγξ – see ἀστάλῃ
 521. ὄφνις – ploughshare
 522. ὄχεϊ – see χειή
 523. ὄχθη – see ἀκτή
 524. ὄχλος – crowd, throng
 525. πάζω – see παύω
 526. παμβακίς – see βάμβαλον
 527. παπταίνω – look about one with a sharp, searching glance
 528. πάσασθαι – get, acquire
 529. πάσσω – scatter
 530. πατέω – tread, walk
 531. παύω – make to end
 532. πέμπελος – aged
 533. πεμφορηδών – a kind of wasp
534. Πέργαμον – Pergamon
 535. πῆλυξ – see σπήλαιον
 536. πῆν – see πάσσω
 537. πιαλός – see φιαρός
 538. πίδαξ – see πῖσος
 539. πιδήεις – see πῖσος
 540. πῖσος – meadows
 541. πνίγω – choke, throttle, strangle
 542. πόρθος – young branch, shoot, sucker
 543. Πριανσός – Priansos
 544. προκόττα – see κοτ(τ)ίς
 545. πτίλον – down, plumage, wing
 546. πτόρθος – see πόρθος
 547. πυλλεῖ – call(ing) up
 548. ραθάμιγξ – drop
 549. ραίνω – see ραθάμιγξ
- **rx – swaying, waving
- Z. *o-xon-aš – ploughshare
- xl-/xol – house
- *pat – rummaging, delving
- **qaw-/qw – get, acquire
 **panṭ – scattering
 **biž-/baž – taking a step
 **pu – chopping, splitting
 **pap – grandfather
 **bir-/br – (→G. bret-i – wasp)
 *breg – hillock, mound
- **ps – piss
 *ben-/bin-/bn – binding/tying(up)
 *borzγ – spreading branches
- **pir – shore, bank
- G. ptila – corded wool, flock (←**pet-/pt-)
- **bir – singing
 *car-/cr – sieving, drizzling

550.	ῥαίω – break, shiver, shatter	**sar-/sr – slaughtering, massacring
551.	ῥέθος – limb, face, countenance, body	**çr – cutting, felling, plot
552.	ῥέζω – turning many-coloured	**çer – many-coloured
553.	ῥήγνυμι – break asunder, rend, shatter	**regw – breaking
554.	ῥῆα – river	**r – going, moving
555.	ῥῆγος – frost, cold	G. zr-ob-a – freezing, burning from frost
556.	ῥιζηνία – Rizenia	**γrз-/γrž – gum
557.	ῥίνη – file, rasp	*crac-/crec-/cric – fraying, wearing through
558.	ῥυτίς – pucker, wrinkle	**jar-/jr – withering, wilting
559.	ῥώδιγγες – wound scar	*srat – crushing, mashing
560.	σα – linen, flax	*sel – linen, flax
561.	σαγγάριος – maker of tzanga	*çay – a kind of shoe
562.	σαγύριον – see τάγυρι	
563.	σάθη – membrum virile	G. çat-i-cudgel, flail
564.	σαίνω – wag the tail, fawn	G. cancar-i – bobbing up and down
565.	σαλός – silly, imbecile	*šal-/šl – turning mad
566.	σάμος – height	**ze- (→zemo) – upper
567.	σαννάς – a wild goat	G. šun-i – wild she-goat
568.	σαννᾶς – zany	*cin – laughing
569.	σάος – safe, whole	**caw-/cw – defending, respecting
570.	σαράγαρον – a kind of wagon	**zar – wicker-work box + **rag – trap, snare
571.	σάρισα/σάρισσα – sarissa, a long pike	*sar-/sr – stake, pole
572.	σάρξ, σαρκός – flesh	**zaryw – vein, blood vessel
573.	σαρωνίς – an old hollow oak	*šwer-/šwr – drying
574.	σάττω – press close, compress	**cw – clothing

575.	σάτυρος – satyros	G. ceṭ-i – reckless
576.	σεῖφα – darkness	*šweb – lowering, dropping, letting down
577.	σέλας – see ἥλιος	
578.	σελῖς – cross-beam, junction	*ʒel – beam, tree
579.	σέλμα – see σελῖς	
580.	Σεμέλη – Semele	*qm̥el – dry land, continent
581.	σέρτης – crane	G. çerçet-i – slim, elegant
582.	σέσυφος – ready to do anything, wicked	G. ceb-/cb – going berserk, behaving diabolically
583.	σίαλον/σίελον – spittle, saliva	*ziz-/zi – feeling sick, overflowing
584.	σίαλος – fat hog	**siw – swelling up
585.	σιγαλόεις – glossy, glittering	G. cial-i – blinking; ciag-i – beam, brilliant light
586.	σίδαιον – leaning to one side, uneven	*çid – branch, shoot (of vine)
587.	σίκιννις – a dance of satyrs	*ceḡ – dancing
588.	σικχός – see σίαλον	
589.	σίλλος – satirical song	**c,el-/c,il-/cl – slander
590.	σίλφη – see τίλφη	
591.	σῆμος – unidentified fish	G. cimor-i – barb, gudgeon
592.	σίνδις – old man	**ʒ,wen-/ʒ,win – old
593.	σινδών – fine cloth	G. çinda – stocking
594.	σίνιον – sieve	*car-/cr – sieving
595.	σίνομαι – harm, hurt	**cinc – swindling
596.	σισίλαρος – partridge	G. cicar-i – guinea fowl
597.	σισίνδιος – see σίνδις	
598.	σῆτος – food, bread	*(m)çad – maize-bread, millet bread
599.	σίφαρος – see φᾶρος	
600.	σκάμια – dog	*çam-/çm – eating
601.	σκάλοψ – see ασκάλαβος	
602.	σκάπαρδος – stubborn, cantankerous	*k̥aparçxa – shrewish, spiteful

603.	σκάπτω – dig, delve	**kap – felling, chopping, hacking, clearing
604.	σκεδάσαι – scatter, disperse	**çqwed-/çqwid – breaking, tearing to bits
605.	(σ)κένδυλα – see σχενδύλη	
606.	σκέπαρνος/σέπαρνον – carpenter's axe, adze	*sxep-/sxip – hacking, brashing
607.	σκευάζω – prepare, make ready	**çqW-/çq – setting up, arranging
608.	σκηνή – tent, booth, stage-building	*qen – setting, posing, putting
609.	σκιδάφη – see κίδαφος	
610.	σκιμβάζω – halt, limp	**kin-/skin – hop-scotch
611.	σκίναξ – see σκιμβάζω	
612.	σκίναρ – body	*çkm – wilting, withering
613.	σκίνδαφος – see κίδαφος	
614.	σκινθός – diver	**qwent-/qwint – dozing, diving
615.	σκίουρος – squirrel	G. ciqv-i – squirrel
616.	σκίρα/σκίρρα – white earth, loke gypsum	G. kir-i – lime
617.	σκίψαι – squatting (down), sitting down	*quc – sitting on hind legs
618.	σκολύβρα – angered, grim	**çqar-/çqr – anger
619.	σκῦρος – chippings of stone	**qor-/çqor – heap of stones, stony sandy area
620.	σμαρκόν – clean, inclined to eat, piercing sharp	**z,um-/z,m – vinegar, salt
621.	σμηρία – see μηρύομαι	
622.	σμηριγξ – see μηρύομαι	
623.	σμήρινθος – see μηρύομαι	
624.	σμίλη – see σμινύη	
625.	σμινύη – two-pronged hoe or mattock	*c,em – hitting, striking, beating
626.	σόλοικος – speaking incorrectly	G. žloq-in-i – retching
627.	σορός – vessel, cinerary urn	G. soro – den, burrow

628. σπάζω – ardour, turning heated, heating **ç.w – burning
629. σπάνις – scarcity, dearth, lack G. çun – defect, fault
630. σπάργω – banding for swathing infants **çrex-/çrix – twisting
631. σπάρτον – rope, cable *ç.wart – punishing, instrument of punishing
632. σπάω/σπάζω – see σταθεύω
633. σπεῖρα – see σπάργω
634. σπένδω – make a drink-offering with water *ç.wet-/çwt – drop
635. σπήλαιον – grotto, cavern *pal-/pl – burying, interring
636. σπίδιος – vast, broad **Lod – stretching out
637. σπλάγχνον/σπλάγχνα – inward parts **ç.el – intestine, gut
638. σπολός – see σταθεύω
639. στάδιον – stadion **Lad-/Lod – stretching out
640. στάζω – drop, let fall or shed drop by drop *ç.w – (→ç.wet – drop), (→ç.wel – milking), (→ç.wim – rain)
641. σταθεύω – scorch, roast **ç.w – burning, scorching
642. σταλάσσω – see στάζω
643. στάμνος – earthen jar *ç.ap – small clay pitcher-shaped jar
644. σταρέω – dipping *ç – dipping
645. στασάνη – pledge given **ç.aç – love (between boy and girl who are forbidden to marry each other)
646. στάφος – see στάμνος
647. σταφύλη – bunch of grapes *stwal – grape-harvest
648. σταχάνη – balance **ç.açat – pickaxe
649. στελῖς – mistletoe *ç.eb – gluing
650. στελύπη – asphodel **ç.wel – shoot/blade of cereal
651. στέμβω – shake about, agitate *ç.eb – pressing

652.	στέμφυλα – oliver or bunch of grapes pressed	*çeb – pressing
653.	στενός – narrow	*çnex-/çnix – press
654.	στήθος – breast	*cow – sucking
655.	στήρα – see στηρίζω	
656.	στηρίζω – make fast, prop, fix	**çer – fixing
657.	στίλη – drop, little bit, moment	**çil – part
658.	στόβος – see στέμβω	
659.	στόνυξ – sharp point	G. çon – piercing
660.	στόρθη – see στόνυξ	
661.	στορύνη – see στόνοξ	
662.	στραβός – squinting, see άστράγαλος	
663.	στραγγάλη – see άστράγαλος	
664.	στραγγός – see άστράγαλος	
665.	στράξι, τραγγός – see άστράγαλος	
666.	στρεβλός – see άστράγαλος	
667.	στρεύγομαι – see άστράγαλος	
668.	στρέφω – see άστράγαλος	
669.	Στύμφαλος – Stymphalos	*çumb – mud, filth
670.	σῦς – see σίαλος	
671.	σφαδάζω – toss the body about, struggle	*pat – rummaging, delving
672.	σφάλλω – make to fall, overthrow	*sxlet-/sxliḡ-/sxliḡ – bouncing (off)
673.	σφεδανός – vehement, violent	**betk-/petk – striking, blow, exploding
674.	σφέρτα – infertile trees	*barç-/berç. – barren
675.	σφόδρα – very much, exceedingly	**betk-/petk – striking, blow, exploding
676.	σφυδός – full health, vigour	**betk-/butk – striking, blow
677.	σχαλίζω – see ίσχαλεύω	
678.	σχάζω – see σχάω	

679.	σχάω – scratching out	**čx- (→G. čxapna – scratching out roughly)
680.	σχεδία – raft, float	**čx- (→G. čxnde – driftwood, flotsam firewood)
681.	σχενδύλη – ship-carpenter's and black-smith's tool	**čx- (→G. čxrek – poking, rummaging)
682.	σχόλη – leisure, rest, ease	**sx – sitting, dwelling
683.	σῶμα – body, corps	**cem – unmalted fet, dough
684.	τάβα – rock, boulder	**ʔap – cutting, sharpening
685.	ταγγή – rancidity	**zayw – rancid
686.	τάγυρι – little bit, morsel	*cick – picking (at food)
687.	ῥᾶδος – wish, desire	**Lad – desire
688.	ταλῶς – sun	*ʔal – flint
689.	ταργάνη – see δάρκες	
690.	τε – tree	*ʔel – tree
691.	τέκτων – worker in wood, carpenter, joiner	**č- (→**čed – hammering; *čar-/čr – cutting; *čečĭk – slight injury)
692.	τενθίνοι – flat stones	**čed – hammering
693.	τέραμνα – chamber, house	*čer – ceiling
694.	τέρφος – skin, shell	**ʔep – skin
695.	τέχνη – art, skill	**č- (G. čexna – cutting out)
696.	τέρπος – see δάρκες	
697.	τήγανον – frying pan	G. čay – kindling (fire)
698.	τημελέω – take care of, look after	*čan-/čen-/čin-/čn – take care of, look after
699.	τηρέω – watch over, take care of	G. čer – staring
700.	τι – tip of a mountain	G. ʔin-i – rock
701.	Τιθωνός – see τίτω	
702.	τίλλω – pluck or pull out	**cal-/cl-/cil – removal, separation

703.	τίλφη – cockroach, book-worm	**til' – louse
704.	τίνθος – boiling-hot	*çit – red
705.	τίριος – summer	*cχ-/cχ-un – scorching, searing
706.	Τιτάν, ἄνος – Titan	*did – big
707.	τίτανος – white earth	**tew-/tiw – (→Svan. tw-et-ne)
708.	τίταξ – see Τιτάν	
709.	τιτήνη – see Τιτάν	
710.	τιτώ – day	*çit – red
711.	τόνθων – peace	
712.	τόρδυλον – hartwort, tordylon	G. črdili – shade
713.	τροιά – see θρῶσις	
714.	τύντλος – mud	G. ʒurʒl-i – filth
715.	two – tree	G. twia – thuia
716.	τυτθός – little, small, young	G. toto – tender, new, newborn
717.	τύφη – reed mace	G. čupa – edible cyperus
718.	τωθάζω – mock, flout	**çocχ – broom
719.	ὕβός – hampbacked	*ube – breast, bosom
720.	ὑβρις – wanton violence	*up-/p – reigning, rule
721.	ὕγιής – healthy, sound	**šw-/šu – good, beautiful + **g – existing, being
722.	we – silver	*werc,xl-/wec,xl – silver
723.	ὕμην, -ένος – wedding-song	*qam-/qm – voice
724.	ῥυμνος – see ὕμην	
725.	ῥυνις/ῥυννος – ploughshare	**qan-/qn – ploughing
726.	ῥυννάς – see σαννάς	
727.	ῥυρον – beehive, pack, herd	G. xro-/xrova – pack, herd
728.	Φαιστός – Phaistos	*pat – level, barren place
729.	φάλανθος – bald in front	G. belat-i – bald
730.	φάλλος – phallus	**ber-/bel – inflating, blowing
731.	φάλος – see φάλλος	
732.	φᾶρος – wide cloak or mantle	**par – hide

733.	φάρος – plough	**txar-/txr – digging(up), burrowing
734.	φέναξ, -ακος – cheat, quack, impostor	**pan-/pen-/pin – (→G. ben-/bn – confuse)
735.	φιαρός – gleaming, shining	*bar- (→G. brial – blaze)
736.	φολκός – bandy-legged	**bark-/bork – leg, bandy- legged
737.	φορίνη – skin or hide of pachydermatous animals	**pur – cow
738.	φυλλεῖν – see πυλλεῖ	
739.	χαίρω – rejoice, be glad	**xi- (→*xi-ar – rejoice, be glad)
740.	χάλιξ – small stone, pebble	**qal – piercing, shooting
741.	χαμαί – on the ground	**qam-/qm – dry land, continent
742.	χάος – chaos	**qew – ravine, canyon, chasm
743.	χάρμη – arrow-point	**qur – boring holes, perforating
744.	χαῦνος – porous, spongy	**pxwen-/pxwn – crumbling, stripping
745.	χεδρία – see χέδροπα	
746.	χέδροπα – leguminous fruits, pulse	G. qndur-i – chick-pea
747.	χείη/χεία – see χάος	
748.	χηραμός – hole, cleft, hollow	*xar-/xr- (→G. xram-i – canyon, chasm)
749.	χιδᾶν – hibernating, fearing	**qad-/qed-/qd- (→mxdal-i – timid)
750.	χλήδης – eunuch	**qal – piercing, shooting
751.	χοῖνιξ – see χῶσαι	
752.	χοῖρος – young pig, porker	*yor – pig
753.	χώρα – place, spot	**xl-/xol – house, place for habitation
754.	χῶσαι – piling	**xwaw – heap, pil
755.	ψαθαχός – see ψαθυρός	

756.	ψαθυρός – friable, crumbling	**pat- (→G. pšuturo – hollow)
757.	ψακάς, άδος – drop of rain	**pš-(→**pšwen-/pšwn – crumbling)
758.	ψεύδομαι – cheat by lies, beguile	**c.ed-/c.d – mistake
759.	ψήν – scraping, scratching	**pχa – awn
760.	ψιαρός – sweetsmelling, fragrant	**s.ul-/s.ur – aroma, fragrant
761.	ώρα – part of the year, season	G. žer-i – time, turn

Stems of Geographical Names

Taking in view the attested stems of the numerous geographical names lavishly spread all over the Mediterranean is highly important for the study of linguistic properties of Pre-Greek world. Part of them was considered in the vocabulary section. Now I will dwell on the parallels between Pre-Greek and Kartvelian place names. Although some of them are accidental, there are certainly a number of elements that deserve particular attention, especially if the stems also show semantic likeness.

** reconstruction mark is applied to Common Kartvelian stems, and * mark to Georgian-Zan stems.

- ᾿Αβα – G. Abaša, Abari, Abi, Abisi
- ᾿Αλλαρία – G. Lara
- ᾿Αλπήνος – G. Alpana
- ᾿Αμνισός – G. Amlevi
- ᾿Αμύκλαιον (*amykl – sweet, pleasant) – **maqw – bramble
- ᾿Ανδανία – G. Anda, Andaki
- ᾿Αραδήν – G. Aradeti, Ardisi (←ardi – chicory)
- ᾿Αραξ – G. Aragvi (←**regw-/ragw – breaking, trap)
- ᾿Αρβιον ὄρος – G. Arbi, Arboeti
- ᾿Αργος – **ragw – fencing with
- ᾿Αρκέσιον – G. Aκinareti, Arkneti

Ἄρνη – G. Aranisi, Arnavli
 Ἀσάλη – **çel (→G. celva – stretching)
 Βαβύκα – G. Babi, Babili, Baboti
 Βαία – G. Baleti, Bais-ubani
 Βερέκυνθος – *breg – hill
 Βήνη – G. Benara, Beniat Begona, Bentkoula
 Βίεννος – G. Bia, Bieti
 Βριληττός/Βριλησός – G. Breti, Brili
 Γλαμία – G. Gloia
 Γόρτυν/Γόρτυν/Γόρτυς – G. Κορτανετι, Κορτι
 Δήλος – G. Delisi
 Δαττάλλα – see above δάπτω (p. 41, 181)
 Δίκητη – **I'ikide – rocky
 Δρηρός – G. Dre
 Ἐλεύθερνα – **wlt – dividing
 Ἐλλήν – *wal-/wl – going
 Ἐρων – *çer – colourful
 Θήρην – **ter – white, to be discerned
 Ἰάρδανος – G. Iori (←jor-two)
 Ἰστρών – *çar-/çr – fast, rapid
 Καίρατος – see Κρήτη
 Κάμιρος – **kam-/km-
 Κάντανος – doing, making
 Κάραλις – G. Karaleti
 Καρνησσόπολις – **kar-/kr – gate (→G. Kide-çari, Tašis-çari)
 Καῦδος – **kuç – little
 Καύκασος – **kaç-/kaçw – bend
 Κίνδριον ὄρος – kid – hanging. G. Kındyî
 Κίσαμος – Kisis xevi, Kısoreti
 Κνωσός – see above (p. 47, 358)
 Κορδωίλα – **kor – stack
 Κόκυνθος – G. Koça, Koçati
 Κρήτη/Κρήτα – **kar-/kr – gate (G. kret-/kret – arch. genitive)
 Κύθηρα – **kut – see above (p. 49, 411)
 Κύταιον – see (p. 105)
 Λάμων – see above (p. 50, 423)

Λάρισα – see above (p. 50, 427)
 Λασ(σ)αία – G. Laše, Lašis Igoreti, Lašis yele
 Λατώ – Sv. lēt-/let – night
 Λεβήν – *lab – soft, malleable (→lebi – black earth). G. Lebaiskari, Lebeuri
 Λίνδος – see above (p. 51, 447)
 Λισσὴν – G. Lisis t̥ba
 Λύκτος – see above (p. 51, 457)
 Λύκαστος – see above (p. 51, 457)
 Λύττος – see above (p. 51, 447)
 Μάλειον – Malieti
 Μασσαλίας – *mas – net, warp
 Μάταλα (Μάταλον) – G. Maṭani (←maṭala – salty sour water seeping from limestone)
 Μεσσαπία – G. maṭ-/meṭ – growth, more
 Μίλατος – G. Milisi
 Μόλλος – G. Moliti, Moliaxo (←**mol – grass, sward)
 Μολοχᾶς – see above (p. 52, 464)
 Ὀλβηλος/Ὀρβηλος – G. Orbeti, Orbeli
 Πάταλος – see urart. patere-city
 Πέργαμον – see above (p. 54, 534)
 Πραισός – **per – foam
 Πριανσός – see above (p. 54, 543)
 Πύθιον – **pet – fright
 Πύρανθος – **pur – drying
 Ῥαῦκος – **rekw-/rkw – saying
 Ῥιζηνία – see above (p. 55, 556)
 Ῥίθυμνα – *rtw – storey
 Σαλμώνη-/Σαλμώνιον – *sal – steep, sheer
 Σάμος – see above (p. 55, 566)
 Σάωρος – G. Šaori
 Σέδαμνος – **zeda – upper
 Σηταία/Σιτεία – **zeda – upper
 Σιπιλήν – G. sipi – smooth
 Σκάνδεια – G. Sḱande, Sḱanda
 Σύβριτα – **šub – brow, in front
 Σουλία – G. Sulori (←**sul – soul, aroma)

Συία – G. Sveneti, Sviri, Sviḗi (←s,w – resting)
Σύρινθος – G. Surami, Surebi
Τάνος – G. Tana
Τάρρα – G. Tarra
Τίτυρος – *t̥it̥qin – bunkum/hogwash
Τρίτων – *çred-/çrid-/çrd – draining
Φαιστός – see above (p.61, 728)
Φάλαννα – **par – hiding
Φαλόσαρνα – see Φάλαννα
Ψακόν – see above ψακάς (p. 63, 757)

Interpretation of Linear A Texts

The Minoan or Linear A texts can be divided into two groups: Administrative and Non-Administrative. Mostly being clerical records of registered goods, administrative texts offer less material for tracing linguistic peculiarities of the Minoan language. The records close with the formula ku-ro 'sum total' or ki-ro 'deficit, damage' (see above p. p.). Some of the so-called non-administrative texts offer more linguistic material. This chapter dwells on HT 9b and HT 88 texts from the first group and PK Za 11, IO Za 2, KO Za 1, PK Za 8, PK Za 12, SY Za 2, TL Za 1, ZA Zb 3, KN Zc 6, KN Zc 7, CR (?) Zfi, KN Zf 13, PL Zf 1, KN Zf 31 texts.

My interpretations are mostly based on the TMT transliteration of Linear A signs. I have also considered John Younger's recent publication of transcribed Minoan texts. Each text is treated in a separate entry. First I present a transcribed version of a text and then attempt to analyze and trace semantics or etymology of each formative found therein with regard to the purpose of the text. The entries are concluded with a translation. According to my hypothesis, Minoan texts were recorded in a language of Kartvelian type.

Eteocretan Inscriptions

Out of the nine so-called Eteocretan inscriptions, dated to the 7th-3rd centuries BC, 5 have non-Greek features, which they evidently

owe to the Pre-Greek population of Crete. The chapter considers all of the 5 inscriptions although their size does not allow far-reaching conclusions. Only several formatives included in the Pre-Greek inscriptions can be hypothetically interpreted: in D2 the *ισαλ-* element may denote 'goat's cheese', and correspond to the *ἴξαλος, ἰσάλη* formatives of Pre-Greek structure. For the Kartvelian etymology of *ισάλη*, cf. above (p. 44) *αβρε* element may correspond to the Pre-Greek *βέλλιρ*, for whose Kartvelian etymology cf. above (p. 39). It is assumed that the *ιναι* element implies the meaning of 'deciding', 'pronouncing' For its Kartvelian etymology cf. above (p. 44). In D7, *τυπρμ-* must be interpreted as corresponding to the formative *καθαρόν* of the parallel Greek text. In view of the context, the meaning of 'pure, clean' must imply the sense of 'distinguished, bearing the sign in the consequence of a ritual' Thus, the Eteocretan *τυπρμ-* can be associated with the Georgian *twipr* 'put a sign on, imprint', the *-μ* element – with the thematic suffix ***-am/-em/-m*, while the *ηια* element – with *eia/ aia* 'this is' In Praisos 1, my attention was attracted by the formatives ending with *τ* and those including the combinations *τκ* and *ρκρκ*. This 'peculiar feature' is also typical of the Kartvelian languages. In Praisos 2, we should pay attention to the suffixal element including *-n*, most probably implying possessivity, which is also characteristic of the Kartvelian and Etruscan languages. Praisos 3 includes the *κομν* element, which could be compared with the **qown-* stem ('delaying'), the *κομν-* element to be compared with the *** wed-* stem ('imploring') and elements containing *ρ* (*ιρερ, ιραρ, ιρειρερεις*), which could be associated with the **r-* stem ('saving, delivering').

The Lemnos Stele

The language of an inscription made in Greek phonetic script on a stele discovered on the Island of Lemos in 1885 is still considered unidentified, although by appearance it closest resembles Etruscan. If the sequence of the lines does not raise doubts in the case of B in-

scription, i.e. the one made on the flank of the stele, there is no agreement on the frontal or A inscription. I suppose the latter could be divided into three segments whose respective contents, although interrelated, are nevertheless more or less 'autonomous'. The inscription must have been made on one of Pre-Greek dialects, which in my opinion must be of the Kartvelian language type. I suggest the following interpretation of the formatives attested in A and B inscriptions: A. I Segment: wanalasial 'of Wan(a) = child or grandchild of Wan(a)', zeronai – Zeronai = name of the killed, Zeronai – sub.-obj. case, morinail – 'from Myrine', aker – 'hier', tawarzio – 'fall' II Segment: holaicz – 'every, each', $\alpha\alpha\phi\theta$ 'can see', ziazi – 'grand'. III Segment: maraz – 'on the post of mar(u)', maw – 'was', sial χ weiz – 'x number', awiz – 'year', ewis θ – 'was suffocated', eliminated', zeronai θ 'ffrom Zeron(a)i', ziwai – 'reached' B. holaiezi – 'every', phokiasiale – 'Phocaeen', zeronai θ – 'from Zeron(a)i', ewisQo – 'was suffocated, eliminated', towerona – 'attacked or destroyed', rom – 'when', haralio – 'drove away', ziwai – 'reached', eptezio – 'panicked' / 'startled', arai – 'overpowered', tiz – 'so', phoke – 'Phocaea', ziwai – 'reached', awiz – 'year', sial χ weiz – 'x number', marazm – 'on the post of mar(u)', awiz – '(one) year', aomai – 'was'

The Character of Pre-Greek-Kartvelian Encounters

All of the above-presented material attests that Pre-Greek-Kartvelian encounters cannot be put down to accidental resemblance and show systemic correspondence at every level of linguistic encounters. Sound correlation also revealed certain parallels. Vowel correspondences make up the same picture as Common Kartvelian vowel correspondences in Georgian and Svan languages. Although the so-called 'Zanisms' or the correspondence of a/o can also be found in Pre-Greek, it is rather infrequent. Consonants present a far more complicated picture as the number of consonants in the Kartvelian languages is remarkably higher than the number of graphemes

in Greek. In the same way, peculiarities of consonant alternation in Greek allows a high degree of variation. Anyway, it is possible to trace certain regularities. The analysis of the presented material enables to conclude that at the level of sound correlation Pre-Greek shows obvious parallels with Common Kartvelian phonemic system, which according to E.J. Furnée, must have been completely reflected in the phonemic system of the Pelasgian language. The exceptions revealed in the case of vowels can be attributed to the tendency to free alternation on the part of Pre-Greek or Pelasgian vowels. As concerns the consonant system, it does not reflect the traces of transformation typical of the Zan and Svan languages. E.g., ζ does not correlate with $\check{z}g$, ϵ with $\check{c}k$, ξ with $\check{s}k/\check{s}g$.

Owing to the highly systemic character of correspondences in word formation and in morphological elements in general, Pre-Greek proves to be either a Kartvelian or quasi-Kartvelian language. Pre-Greek Kartvelisms can be divided into two main groups: a. The elements that associate Pre-Greek only with Kartvelian and b. The elements that Pre-Greek shares with late Indo-European. This may leave an impression that the Kartvelian element penetrated Aegeis in two main ways: 1) through the Kartvelian migration directly into Aegeis and 2) through the Kartvelian migration into the late-Indo-European speaking region, from which Kartvelisms were borrowed by Pre-Greek as well as Proto-Greek itself.

East Mediterranean Elements in the Kartvelian Area

Ancient Oriental Sources

Ancient oriental sources offer information about people's great migration to the Mediterranean in the Late Bronze Age. In the 2nd millennium BC, having destroyed several major state units, the migration acquired a devastating character. This process can be called a generalizing name 'the raids of the Sea Peoples'. Modern scholarship owes the phrase 'the Sea Peoples' to the Egyptian sources. In fact,

they were the units of tribes inhabiting the Aegean-Anatolian region in the 14th-12th cc BC, whom different sources described with different configurations and functions. The list of the Sea Peoples was modified in parallel with people's migration to Aegean-Anatolian region in that period. E.g. the Sea Peoples allied to the Hittites against the Egyptians in the battle of Kadesh (approx. 1275 BC) were composed of Drdny, Ms, Pdš, 'Irwn, Kṛkš, Rk (Lk), while at the end of the 13th century BC, the Sea Peoples allied to Libyans against Egyptians included 'Ikwš, Trš, Lk, Šrdn, Škrš. If until that period the Sea Peoples had been mentioned as allies to various state units, from the start of the 12th century BC their ruthless raids proved fatal for many regions of the ancient world. Ramesses III's Inscription at Medinet Habu, which amply informs about their invasions, names the following Sea Peoples: Palaštu, Ikkṛ/Ikry, Škrš, Danuna, Wšš. Information about the Sea Peoples can be traced in the Hittite texts, Ugaritian documents and to a certain extent in the Bible. The 13th-12th centuries BC were marked by violent invasions of the Sea Peoples with ever-changing configuration into the Eastern Mediterranean and Anatolia. The Hittite Empire was one of the many that fell to the raids. The Sea Peoples' victory over the Hittite Empire resulted in the reinforcement of the positions of the Kaška' and Muški on the lands formerly under the Hittite authority, and even in their establishment on the territory. So, whether intentionally or unintentionally, activities of the Sea Peoples, the Kaška and the Muški were almost concurrent and coordinated. Egyptian, Hittite, Assyrian and other ancient oriental sources refer to quite an important migration from the Aegean to the East, which not only resulted in fundamental power redistribution in Anatolia, but also essentially changed the political situation in the region. Kartvelian tribes were also actively involved in the processes.

Information from Greek and Roman Sources

Ancient Greek and Roman sources make numerous references to the Aegean migrations to the East, namely to the Caucasus, that must have taken place in the Heroic or Mycenaean Age. According to the information available, such migrations from the Aegean must have started as early as prior to the Trojan War, although they became regular after the event: 1. Information about early Aegean migration to Colchis can be found in Eumelos of Corinth, according to which Aietes went from Ephyra to the Colchian land (17.W).

2. Part of ancient sources associates the Iberians and Albanians with Jason the Argonaut.

3. Ancient sources imply attempts to associate Pontic Achaia and the Achaians with the Greeks of the Heroic Age, i.e. to the Achaians of the Trojan War settled down in the Caucasus.

4. Ancient sources mention the Makrons as a Pelasgian tribe, like the Heniochs.

5. Ancient sources offer information about the migration of Chalybes from Eubea.

6. According to Stephanus of Byzantium, there is a town Tarra near the Caucasus, which is a Cretan colony.

7. According to Herodotus and many other succeeding authors, the Colchians have Egyptian origins; they used to make a part of Sosostris' troops, which settled down on the bank of the Phasis river.

So, according to ancient authors, various waves of people migrated from the Aegean, possibly even from Egypt, to the Caucasus, which to a certain extent is in agreement with the information from ancient oriental sources.

East Mediterranean Formatives in the Kartvelian Languages

The migrations of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age must have been somehow reflected in the Kartvelian languages. We should pay attention to the formatives that entered Georgian or any other Kartvelian language in an early period but have not been attested at any

level of Common Kartvealian. Naturally, the migration from the Aegean to the East could have imported the formatives developed within the Pre-Greek environment and consequently, retaining Kartvelian features at the level of stem semantics as well as of formative structure. It is likewise possible that the migration, which was quite diverse in terms of ethnic composition, could have also conveyed stems of various origins and structures found not only in Georgian but also in Armenian and Persian as well as in the languages of other neighbouring regions; also in the tongues of the Balkanic peoples migrated to Anatolia or inhabiting their Balkan homeland.

Vocabulary

1. abzinda – ἄψινθος “wormwood”,
2. ablaki “idiot, fool” – ἀβαλής “useless”
3. aḱvani “cradle” – Sic. kavañu, Lat. *cavaneum, South-West Prov. kavañ, kavaña, “cradle” or “wicker basket”
4. ali “flame” – Paleoeurop. *al-/ol- “catching fire”
5. ala-ala “simple, easy” – ἡλεός “stupid”, ὄλεος “vain”.
6. alva “aloë, poplar tree” – ἄλιζα “white aloë,”
7. anza “mast” – ἄδδαι “(ox-cart) main horizontal beam”,
8. apeuri – see above (p.)
9. araki “fable, parable” – ἀρά/ἀρή “prayer”
10. Argveti (top.) – *argv-/argeiv-/argiv-
11. ami “wild sheep” – ἀρνειός “sheep”
12. бага “newly planted vineyard” – βῆκα, “vine that grows up trees”
13. bavšvi “child” – βουσή “bondwoman”
14. baḱi “pound, paddock” – μάκελλον “enclosure”
15. baḱani “tortoise shell back,” “large wooden bowl” – *βακανον “a kind of bowl”.
16. balani “hair” – μάλλυκες “hairs”
17. binzuri “filthy, foul” – μίνθος “human ordure”
18. bovi “smelting furnace” – βαῦνος, βαῦνη “oven.”
19. galia “cage” – καλία “wooden dwelling, hut”

20. garao "roast wild meat/fowl in sour sauce" – γάρος
"souce or past, made of brine and small fish"
21. gvilori "a kind of fish" – γυλάριον "slime-fish."
22. glispi "shrewish, spiteful, shameless" – κίσπρα "hostile,
antagonistic, quick, raging"
23. goli "comb (of honey)" – κολία "swit snach of honey"
24. gutani "plough" – γυθίσσων "dig through"
25. Kavkasia "Caucasus" – Καύκασος
26. laqva "puddle" – λάκκος "pond"
27. lori "ham" – λαρινός "fatted, fat" (see also above p. 50, 426)
28. matara – (see above p. 51, 461)
29. margl-/marglva "weeding, hoeing" – μάκελλα
"mattock, pick"
30. mayaro "mine, pit" – μάγαρα "pits"
31. meleuli "sheaf of millet" – μελίνη "millet"
32. Mingr. *mita "mint" – μίνθη "mint"
33. ok- "curbing, taming" – άκη "quiet"
34. omi "war" – άμιλλα "contest for superiority, conflict"
35. omuli "pollan" – άμία "a kind of tunny that ascends
rivers"
36. horoli/oroli "long double-edged spear" – άλαρα "butt of
spear-shaft"
37. os- "to be exhausted" – άση "surfeit, loathing, nausea"
38. ot- "rout, putting in flight" – άτύζομαι "to be distraught
from fear, bewildered"
39. oturi "variety of large dark round plum" – άτάλυμος
"plum-tree"
40. opičo "boat's bailing scoop, grain hopper" – άφύσσω
"draw"
41. parki "sack, pouch" – πόρκος "a kind of fish-trap, weel"
42. pitalo "sheer, abrupt (cliff)" – πέτρα "rock"
43. prasa "leek" – πράσον "leek"
44. puri "bread" – πυρός "wheat, a grain of wheat"
45. rumbi "wineskin" – άρύβαλλος "bagor or purse,
globular oil-flask"
46. selapi "seal" – Germ. *sela "seal"
47. uro "sledgehammer" – άίρα "hammer"

48. uro "wild sorghum" – αἶρα "darnel"
49. buçula "small water-mill, titch (short man's nickname)"
– βατύλη "she-dwarf"
50. uxa "rusk" – ἀχάινη "a kind of large loaf baked by the
women at the Thesmophoria"
51. piçvi "pine" – πίτυς "pine"
52. yurço "fishing rod" – γάρκον "axle pin, mace"
53. šaba, šabaši "Bravo, Encore" – σαβοῖ "cry of the Σάβοι
at the feast of Sabazius"
54. šubi "spear" – συβίνη "hunting spear"
55. çlaçvi "Welsh onion, hoof" – κაკαιοί "onions"

VOLUME 3. ETRUSCAN.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

Etruscan and Kartvelian

Introduction. In the 1st millennium BC the Etruscans belonged to the same cultural environment as Greeks and Romans, which nowadays is referred to as antique. The Etruscans first appear in the surviving ancient Oriental sources as early as the closing centuries of the 2nd millennium BC, where they are mentioned among the Sea Peoples. However, presumably, it was not until the turn of the 1st millennium BC that they emerged on the scene of ancient Italy, where they played quite an active role. From the 8th century on, it did not take Etruria long to transform from the state of villages into the unity of cities. Especially distinguished were 12 city states, which had their own authorities. From the 7th century BC, the Etruscans widely used a writing system borrowed from the Greeks. The 7th-6th centuries BC can be regarded as the peak of Etruria's prosperity. The 5th century BC marked the start of its gradual decline. As a result of the regional division by Octavian Augustus, Etruria became one of the regions of the Roman Empire, which made its assimilation inevi-

table. The Etruscans left rich cultural heritage and remarkably influenced Roman culture. The most significant of the so-called Etruscan secrets is the Etruscan language, whose genetic affiliation remains disputable even nowadays. Although the borrowed Greek phonetic system facilitates the reading of Etruscan texts, their content is mostly vague. If small, formula-like sentences are relatively easy to understand, larger texts pose a challenge, as the meaning of the majority of Etruscan words are unknown, while our knowledge of the Etruscan grammatical system is too general. Anyway, recent efforts and achievements in terms of the publication, interpretation and grammatical analysis of Etruscan texts have been remarkable. The numerous assumptions on the genetic affiliation of the Etruscan language include the Caucasian (Thomsen) and namely, Kartvelian (Gordeziani, Furnée, Strnad) hypothesis.

Etruscan script. The Etruscans must have borrowed the Greek script system no earlier than the 8th century BC. However, scholars have different opinions on when and where this could have happened. Here are several hypotheses on the point: 1. The Etruscans borrowed the alphabet in around 750 BC in Cymae, a colony of the Chalcidians; 2. The Etruscans or the Tyrrhenians must have borrowed the alphabet prior to the Greek Settlement; 3. The Etruscan alphabet should be considered in connection with the stele of Lemnos. The comparison of model alphabets with the ones applied in practice may reveal certain differences associated with the number of graphemes. Classification of the Etruscan alphabet is normally carried out in compliance with two basic principles: 1. Chronological-geographical, which dictates the following form of classification: a. Archaic-southern, b. Archaic-northern, c. New (or later); 2. Chronological, comprising the alphabets of the first, second and third generations. The transliterating practice applied in the Etruscan studies is based on a mixed principle. In the publications of Etruscan texts and in grammatical studies the majority of sounds are rendered with the help of the Latin alphabet, while spirants alone are presented with Greek letters. Scholars have long paid attention to the traces or re-

flection of the so-called syllabic script in the Etruscan texts. In my opinion, although some Etruscan documents do reflect the syllabic script principles, the Etruscan script proper is basically structured to the Greek phonemic system, thus fully belonging to the environment of scripts that can be called Greek-Roman.

Etruscan texts. Although the surviving Etruscan texts are over 10 000 in number, their overwhelming majority is very brief; only eight texts are relatively extensive. Out of them, the most interpretable are the bilingual Phoenician-Etruscan inscription on three golden plaques found at Pyrgi and recently discovered Tabula Cortonensis. Below, special chapters are devoted to their interpretation.

Etruscan phonology. While dwelling on the Etruscan phonological system, the present work focuses on a) the model alphabet – the phonetic value of most of its graphemes must coincide with the Greek alphabet. b) The cases of rendering Etruscan formatives in Latin, c) The cases of rendering Etruscan formatives in Greek. *Vowels*. 1. Simple vowels. In Etruscan, there were four graphically expressed vowels (a, e, i, u), although the presence of o in Etruscan cannot be completely ruled out. In my opinion, the Etruscan language had three syllable-forming vowels a, e and o (rendered by u) and two so-called intermediate i and u, which, depending on the position, could have been either syllabic i, u or non-syllabic j, ɥ/ v. In this respect, the Etruscan vowel system shows correspondence with Kartvelian, where *e, *a and *o were vowels proper, while i and u were syllabic allophones of the phonemes belonging to sonants. The sonants *ɥ and j were intermediate between vowels and consonants. *Diphthongs* could have plausibly existed in Etruscan, considering the fact that ɥ and j might have formed the following vowel combinations: 1. syllabic element + non-syllabic element, 2. non-syllabic element + syllabic element; 3. syllabic element + syllabic element. Corresponding versions of vowel combinations can be found in the Kartvelian languages as well. Scholars are not unanimous regarding the quantitative properties of Etruscan vowels – whether they used to make up couples in terms of length. However,

even if Etruscan had long and short vowels, they are not likely to have been as relevant as in the classical languages. The identified linguistic material offers no evidence to suggest that the length or brevity of vowels could affect the meaning of formatives. In this respect, Etruscan shows typological parallels with Kartvelian.

Consonants in Etruscan have almost all of those properties that were typical of Pre-Greek phonology: 1. In the case of stops, neglect of voiced consonants invites particular attention. Stops are also used to render aspirates, which is indicative of free, functionless alternation of stops in Etruscan. The same is true about aspirated stops; 2. Etruscan is believed to have either three or five spirants, whose phonological value is not always clear. It should not be ruled out that Etruscan might have included some of the consonants hypothesized above, when treating Pre-Greek phonology; 3. The Etruscan language must have had a class of phonemes with either syllable-forming or non-syllable-forming allophones, which is also characteristic of Kartvelian. 4. Although less markedly than in Aegean-Anatolian and Caucasian languages, the trace of lateral consonants is nevertheless observable in Etruscan. As an argument in favour of this assumption, scholars point to the *l* / *h* alternation. 5. The intensity of the use of the *c* and *s* graphemes, as well as alternation of the *-ce*, *-xe*, *ke*, *qu* elements, may suggest the existence of the hypothetical consonants in Etruscan. It is also possible that *c* used to render the Kartvelian-Pre-Greek *ḳ*, *k*, *g*, *q*, *č*, *c*, while *s*/*ś* – *s*, *š*, *c*, *z*, etc; 6. The study of Etruscan also suggests the use of long or double consonants. The causes of the phenomenon are difficult to trace; anyway, at least one part of such cases, similarly to Kartvelian, could be attributed to the convergence of identical stem and suffix elements. The Etruscan consonant systems can be presented in the following way: (see III, p. 74-75, the first two columns).

Provided the suggested classification is accurate, the Etruscan consonant system can be admitted as corresponding to Kartvelian consonants, although inferior to the latter in diversity.

Etruscan resembles Pre-Greek and consequently, Kartvelian, with respect to basic phonetic phenomena: 1. vowel alternation, 2. prothetic vowels, 3. emphatic vowels, 4. consonant alternation, 5. consonant reduction, 6. assibilation.

Stress, syncope, anaptyx. Etruscan must have had a stress that differed from the pitch stress of the classical languages. It was caused by voice modulation and was free, i.e. was not placed on a particular syllable. At the turn of the 5th century BC, the Etruscan stress must have been modified for some unclear reasons, invariably shifting to the initial syllable. This caused gradual reduction of subsequent sounds, eventually resulting in syncope that affected the vowels at the end of every syllable but the initial one. Due to the syncope of the following vowel, the sonantic *ɪ*, *ʉ*, appear as stepped vowels. It can be assumed that from a certain period the stress in Etruscan weakened, which favoured the 'revival' of anaptyx, the tendency to sonority inherent with the language. It is not ruled out that Etruscan had always had sets of syncoped and non-syncoped or anaptyxized formatives. The Kartvelian languages show a number of typological correspondences in connection with the above-mentioned phenomena. There must have been the so-called free emphatic stress at the Common Kartvelian level from which must have developed, on the one hand, the Svan emphatic stress, falling on the first syllable and on the other hand, weak free stress in Georgian and Zan. Stress, long syllable and syncope have the same relationship in the Kartvelian languages as is admitted in Etruscan. Parallel use of syncoped and non-syncoped forms is typical of Georgian even at present. Anaptyx occurs in the words borrowed by Mingrelian and Svan from Georgian. Mingrelian is marked by a stronger tendency to sonority affecting the words of the Common Kartvelian etymology as well as borrowings.

Morphology. As in an agglutinative language, the majority of grammatical categories in Etruscan have their own markers. Consequently, the functions of grammatical forms, mostly marked by suffixes, are quite distinct.

Nouns. With the exception of one group of numerals, all nouns in Etruscan are declinable. There were two nominal categories – those of number and case. The category of number was based on the opposition of singular and plural. Stem endings are not likely to appear as the criterion for distinguishing types of declension. Etruscan nouns can be divided into vowel- and consonant-stem nouns.

Cases and case forms. Scholars are not unanimous about the number of cases in the Etruscans. Distinguishing a case is a somewhat conventional procedure, and the more so is its nomination. It is not an easy task to distinguish between a case form proper and the endings resulting from the combination of case markers and postpositions. While studying the Etruscan system of declension, I took into consideration each particular case that had the function of declension or was related to it in view of its functional as well as formal aspects.

The subjective-objective case. The case for nouns acting as subject as well as object is traditionally called *nominativus* or *nominativus-accusativus*. It is mostly rendered with a zero marker, although on rare occasions it has the suffix *-ni* or *-i*. At the Common Kartvelian level the *nominative-accusative* must typically have had a zero marker or the suffix *-i*, or in the case of the Mingrelian indefinite pronoun – the particle *ni*. The suffix *-ni* in the subjective-objective case has been attested in the Urartian as well.

Ergativus. I believe that the subjective case or the ergative can be found in Etruscan. It is represented by the case marker *-ši/-si* or \emptyset . At the Common Kartvelian level, the **-s* element can be assumed to be the ergative marker; likewise noteworthy are the ergative *-š* and *-še/š* endings in Hurrian and Urartian respectively.

The *Genetivus* in Etruscan had two suffixes *-s* or *-l*, represented by *-s/-s'*, *-is/ -iś*, *-l/ -al*. The Common Kartvelian marker for the genitive is **-is*, represented by *-is/ -js/ -s* in Georgian, *š* in Zan and *iš* in Svan. As concerns the suffix *-l/al*, it can be regarded as corresponding to Kartvelian suffixes of possessivity with the *-l* element and the genitive suffix *-l*, attested in some Caucasian languages. The correspondence between the Kartvelian languages and Etruscan are

essential as concerns the so-called multiple case, called either 'ride-terminazione morfologica' or 'genitivus genitivi'

Emphatic vowels. Etruscan is admitted to have emphatic vowels -a and -i, which mostly appear after the genitive marker. They can often be replaced by -e. In this respect, Etruscan shows obvious correspondence with the Kartvelian languages, in which the emphatic *-a and *-i can be reconstructed at the Common Kartvelian level.

Dativus. According to the majority of scholars, Etruscan had the dative, or the case for indirect object, represented by the marker -s. *-s can be reconstructed at the Common Kartvelian level as the dative marker.

Locativus. I share the opinion that Etruscan had the locative case represented by the suffix -θ(i)/ -t(i/e). It corresponds to the Kartvelian adverbial case marker *-d/ -ad, also having the locative meaning.

Forms marked by e. According to different scholars, they represent either the modalis case, or locativus or dativus. In my opinion, the function of the element is unclear. We could only say that e element appears in the Kartvelian languages with different functions: as a modality marker, a stem-forming suffix, an allophorm of the subjective-objective case marker

Ablativus. It is arguable whether Etruscan had the ablativus. According to some scholars, it was represented by the -θin element, while others distinguish between three types of ablativus in the language. The -θin element could be compared with either the Hurrian ablativus marker -dan/tan, or the Georgian -dan (← it + gan).

Forms marked by the suffixes -ra/ -re. They can be regarded as the adlativus or the elements expressing the meaning of on, to. They can be compared to the postposition *-re or the particle expressing direction.

Forms marked with -ri and -eri. I suppose that this disputable element marks the plural of the subjective-objective case: plural marker + the subjective-objective marker i.

Forms with the suffix *-pi*, whose function is arguable, in my opinion, must correspond to the Urartian postposition *-pi*.

The function of forms ending in *-tra* are debatable. They could be associated with the Pre-Greek *-θρ/ -αθρ(ο)*, the Hurrian *-art/ ardi*, the Hittite-Luwian *atar* elements. Since the considered elements imply the meaning of 'unity, unification', they could also be associated with the Georgian-Zan **rt* stem meaning 'uniting'.

The common plural marker in Etruscan is *-r*, represented as *-r*, *ar*, *er*, *ur*; the Common Kartvelian plural marker is **-ar*. Another Etruscan plural marker is *χva*, which is far less common than *-r*. It could be associated with **χwaw*, which can be traced to the Common Kartvelian level meaning 'pile, stack'. Likewise remarkable are the plural markers *-c^wa/ -č^wa* typical of Abkhazian and Abazghian.

Adjective. Our possibilities of identifying Etruscan adjectives are limited. Several groups of adjectives can be distinguished. I. Those derived from various formatives with the help of the suffixes *-u*, *-iu*; II. Adjectives derived with the suffixes *-na*, *-ne*, *-ni*. III Adjectives marked by the *-χva* element. The corresponding Georgian adjectives are those formed with the help of *-iur*, and *-ur*, **-an*, plural markers and so on. The degree formation mechanisms are similar in the Etruscan and Kartvelian languages.

Pronouns. The whole of the Etruscan pronominal system corresponds to the Kartvelian languages: 1. Etr. *mi/ mini* – Kartv. **men-/me-*, 2. *c* – Kartv. **g-*, 3. *t* – Mingr. *t*, 4. *n* – Mingr. *n*, 5. *itan*, *itu*, *etn*, *ta* – Mingr. *tena*, *tina*, *atena*, *etina*, 6. *s* – Kartv. **s*, 7. *n* of pronominal stems in auslaut. 8. The prothetic or topodeictic vowels *a*, *e*, *i*.

Numerals. More or less identified are the following numbers: *θu* = 1, *zal* = 2, *ci* = 3, *śa*, *maχ*, *huθ* = 4-5-6, *semφ*, *cezφ*, *nurφ* = 7, 8, 9, *śar* - / *zar* = 10, *zaθrum*=20 and so on. For parallels, cf. Vocabulary.

Verb is the most complicated and less studied part of Etruscan morphology. The analysis of Etruscan verbal morphemes points to quite a distinctive nature of the elements; however, their function remains difficult to determine. 1. Out of finite verb markers, the following seem to be more or less clear: the third person marker *-a*. The

Kartvelian third subjective person marker *-a. 2. -e, which can be the optativus-jussive marker, also the strong preteritum marker. The Kartvelian *-e is the marker for aorist as well as conjunctive. 3. The suffix -u forms verbalnomen, verbal substantives and, in my opinion, is also used as the third-person marker. It corresponds to the Kartvelian wa resulting from a verb stem marker + the masdar marker, Mingr. masdar marker -u, likewise noteworthy is the marker -u for the Urartian transitive verb. Kartvelian has the third person markers -o and -u. 4. The function of the endings -ce and i-ce are disputable. In my opinion, -ce corresponds to the complex verb marker -qo, formed from the Common Kartvelian *qaw-/qw stem, which can appear with a noun, an adjective and even a substantivized finite verb. It forms both transitive and intransitive verbs. I believe that i-ce consists of two components, -i and -ce. The latter is identical with the above-considered -ce, while the first one is a version marker. It alternates with the u- and e- elements, which correspond to the Common Kartvelian markers *i-, *u- and the passive marker *-e, as well as to -iqo, -uqo, -eqo, produced from their combination with the -qo element. 5. Etruscan must have had strong and weak formations of imperativus. The former takes the ending -θ(i)/-t(i), while the latter is represented as an uninflected stem. They correspond to the Kartvelian marker -d(i) for Imperativus I and the uninflected stem of Imperativus II. 6. I suppose that -as is an ordinary suffix marking a completed action of verb, while the -a element, following it on a number of occasions, can be regarded as an emphatic element. It corresponds to the Common Kartvelian 3rd subjective person marker *-s, represented as -s, -ies, -as, -es. It can appear with the emphatic a. I believe that the -θas element also includes the emphatic element θ, corresponding to the Kartvelian emphatic d. In my opinion, it is possible in Etruscan to single out the 3rd subjective marker -s, analogically with Kartvelian. 7. -(e)ri is believed to give verbs the meaning of gerundive-participium. It may correspond to the Mingrelian participial marker -er-i or the Georgian -ier, affixed to verb forms to mark formatives having the meaning of possessive adjective, or the parti-

cial circumflex (m)- -ar. 8. In my opinion, the a- element preceding verb stems is a prefixal element. It corresponds to the Common Kartvelian prefix marker *a- for neutral version. 9. There are numerous verbal infixes in Etruscan. a) Etruscan mediopassive is formed through adding to a verb stem the linking vowels -i and -e and the affix n. *-en/-n is the Common Kartvelian passive marker. b) -in is the marker for the causative or the non-functioning causative. *-er/-in is a Common Kartvelian affix for causative forms. 10. In some Etruscan transitives -an marks plurality of the object; in Kartvelian verbs, the en/-an/-n element marks the plurality of the object. 11. In some forms, vocal i is a verbal thematic marker. The verbal thematic marker *-i can be reconstructed on the Common Kartvelian level. I believe that in some verbs, (u)v and n preceded by a, e, u may also be regarded as a verbal thematic marker. They split into two elements: vocal v and vocal n. They correspond to the Kartvelian suffixes with vocal v and vocal n: av-an, -ev-an, iv-an, ov-an, which give an adverbial meaning either to a noun or verb stem, while -qo/qo gives it a verbal nature. 12. The function of -cun/χun is rather unclear. It can be associated with the Mingrelian verbal particle i-ko-n, developed from Common Kartvelian *ko- stem denoting 'trust'. 13. Some believe that -eθ is a verb stem marker or a causative suffix. It can be considered analogous with the Georgian-Zan verb stem suffixes *-ed/-id or *-et. 14. In my opinion, the suffix -un gives a verb stem the causative or quasi-causative meaning. *-un is the Common Kartvelian causative marker. 15. It should not be ruled out that in some cases the -i element could have had an imperative function. The Georgian-Zan *-i is an aorist marker, whose second-person singular form could also have functioned as the imperative. 16. I suppose that two basic verb stems can be distinguished in Etruscan. The first one can be conventionally called the present stem, while the second – the aorist stem. The first was formed by a simple verb stem either affixed with some element or not, while the second was formed by a verb stem + an aorist marker and the affix typical of the first group. Similarly, in Kartvelian there is the verb stem marker *-aw, forming

in Georgian the 1st and 3rd series of verb screeves, also – the verb stem suffix *ev/-iv*, which appears with the verb in all series, the Common Kartvelian verbal thematic marker *-i*, the Common Kartvelian verbal thematic marker **-am/-em/-m*, the verb stem suffix *-en/-in*.

Verbal noun. There are forms in Etruscan that have formal signs of both verbal noun and verb and function as verbs as well as nouns. Verbal nouns are marked by *-u*, supposedly an allomorph of the endings *va/ve* and *ua/ue*, and *a/e*. In a verb stem, the final vowel *a/e* can be preceded by the *n* element. Its likeness with Kartvelian languages is obvious. Here the verbal noun is formed by the Common Kartvelian **-a*, which may follow either a verb root directly or the thematic element **aw*, which has Common Kartvelian etymology (it is represented in Georgian as *-av/-ev/-v*, in Mingrelian as *-u an* in Svan as *w*). *n* may appear before the verbal noun forming vowel. Another Etruscan verbal noun suffix is *-il*. It completely corresponds to the Georgian-Zan suffix **-il*. In Etruscan, as well as in the Kartvelian languages, the function of the infinitive is carried by the verbal noun or, probably, some participial-adjective formative. Some scholars single out the suffix *-an/-en* as the marker of the so-called durative participle. It corresponds to the Georgian participial circumflex *m- -an*.

Word-forming suffixes. Apart from the above-considered markers Etruscan has the following affixes: the suffix *-za*, forming the diminutives and pet names; in Georgian the suffix *-(u)ca* is used in the same function. In Etruscan, *-icu* mostly is the marker of animated feminine pet names. It corresponds to the Georgian *iḱ-o* suffix for pet names. In Etruscan, *-iu* marks animated masculine pet names. It corresponds to the Kartvelian-Zan suffix **-ia* for pet names. The pet name suffixes *-la/-le* can be associated with the Georgian suffixes *-ilo/-el-a*, having the same function. The Etruscan *-θur* used to point to the noun's belonging to a particular community. It completely corresponds to the *-tur-i* element attested in Mingrelian and meaning 'kin, representative of a tribe, family, race' We could also draw parallels between the Etruscan word forming suffix *-ia* and the Georgian-Zan

suffix *-ia, having the same function. The Etruscan ethnomorphing suffix -c/-χ corresponds to the Kartvelian marker -x with the same function and the Hurrian-Urartian possessive suffix -(h)hi/(h)he. The Etruscan suffix -ate was used to form ethnic and geographical names. It could be associated with the Georgian-Zan or even Common Kartvelian suffix *-et for geographical names. -ane forms names of provenance, especially from Etruscan place names. It corresponds to the Georgian-Zan word-forming suffix *-an, which has the meaning of quasi-possession. According to some scholars, the final -cla element is a collective noun marker. It can be associated with the Georgian-Zan * qovl- 'every, all, entire, whole'. The Etruscan suffix -aθ/-θ forms the so-called nomina agentis. It corresponds to the Common Kartvelian adverbial case suffix *-ad/-d.

Conjunctions, particles, adverbs. The particle -c, having the function of the conjunction 'and', was borrowed by the Etruscan from an Italic language in around the 5th century BC. -m, preceded by consonants, had the adversative function. It corresponds to the Georgian adversative conjunction *me. eši(c)* in Etruscan could have been a disjunctive conjunction. It corresponds to the formative *eseigi*, composed of two Common Kartvelian pronominal stems. In my opinion, *etnam*, meaning 'aslo, and', could be associated with the Mingrelian *etina*, which can form various formatives meaning 'that kind of', 'that many', 'then'. The Etruscan *sve* implies the meaning of 'analogically, like'. In my opinion, it combines two elements: *s* and *ve*. It could be associated with the Georgian *eseve, iseve, aseve, esve*, also comprising two components. The Etruscan *ix/ic/ixnac* means 'how'. I suppose that it could correspond to the Mingrelian adverbial affix -x/-xi/-xo/-xu. The Etruscan *θuni* implies the meaning of 'before, initially, at first'. It combines the numeral *θu* and the adverbial suffix -ni. The latter corresponds to the adverbial suffix with a similar meaning preserved in the Kartvelian languages. The Etruscan *etnam*, implying the meaning of 'again, once more', comprises two above-considered elements: the pronoun and the particle -m. In my opinion, the Etruscan temporal adverb (e)nac 'then, so, afterwards, after' re-

sulted from the combination of the pronoun *ena* and an adverbial suffix. As stated above, both components have parallels in Mingrelian. *matam*, 'before' consists of two components: one is the deictic centre and the second has the meaning of 'approaching, reaching'. It can be associated with the Georgian formative *manam* (←*munamde*). The original version of *pul*, *epl*, *pi*, meaning 'to, till, towards, in' is evidently *pul*, which could be associated with the Georgian *bolo* stem. As concerns, *θui* 'here, now', I believe that it corresponds to the Georgian element *twi-*, forming *twit*, *twisa* and other formatives. *une* 'afterwards, after that', and the Georgian *uğun* 'back, again, once again', *uğuana* 'afterwards' *hanθin* 'before, in front of', and the Georgian *aka/akan*, *hinθin*, *hinθθin* 'below' and the Georgian *kwena*. *ipa* 'where' and the Kartvelian **wi*, **ma* pronominal stems.

Syntax. The use of cases. 1. In Etruscan, like in the Kartvelian languages, the subjective-objective case has the following functions: a) mark the subject, b) mark the (direct) object, c) mark time duration. 2. Both in Etruscan and Kartvelian, the subjective case marks the subject. 3. In Etruscan, as well as Kartvelian, the genitive has the following functions: a) indicates possession, b) indicates time, age, c) genealogical relationship, d) emphasizes, determines, specifies the object of possession i.e. genitive with the help of emphatic vowel. 4. In Etruscan and Kartvelian the dative marks the indirect object. 5. The locative in Etruscan and the adverbial case in Kartvelian render: a) the setting of action, b) period of office or a mission, c) circumstantiality and relativity.

Flessione di gruppo. In a syntactically united groups of words, only one is declined, which is also typical of Kartvelian.

Agreement. Apart from other cases of agreement characteristic of classical languages, Etruscan has the following peculiarities: a) *flessione di gruppo*, b) when a numeral acts as a modifier, the modified often remains singular, c) regardless of the grammatical number of noun, verb is used in singular. The same is also characteristic of the Kartvelian languages.

Rideterminazione morfologica is typical of Etruscan as well as Kartvelian.

Interpretation of the plaque from Pyrgi and the Tabula Cartonen-sis. Based on a detailed analysis of Etruscan texts, the subchapter offers a possible Georgian translation of the documents. For the meaning of the formatives of the document, see Vocabulary.

Etruscan Annotated Vocabulary

** reconstruction mark is applied to Common Kartvelian stems, and * mark to Georgian-Zan stems.

Etr.

a- pronominal stem.

a- prothetical vowel

a- neutral version marker

a- 3rd person suffix

a- emphatic vowel

ac- make, act

acale – June

acn – having

avil – year

aθeneica – clay vase

aθre – atrium(?)

aθnu – lord/Lord

ais/eis – god

aita – Hades

al- give, offer(?)

*alp – willingly

alφaze- offering(?)

am- to be

ampile – May

an – he, she

Kartv.

**a/ha – pronominal stem

**a – word-forming prefix

**a – neutral version marker

*a – 3rd person suffix

**a – emphatic vowel

**g – building, making

*kun- (→a-kun – having)

*wal – going

**ten – stuffing/cramming full

*tan-/tn – pleasing

**ais – being upwards

Hurrit.-Urat. aru – give, offer

**n- (→G. neba – desire, will)

Mingr. ena/ini – it, he; Urart.

ini “this”

ancaru- Goddess of Death

anθa- eagle, Boreas

ani- god in Etruscan pantheon

apa – father

apcar – abacus

-ar – plural suffix

ar – to make, to do

*arac – falcon

*arim – monkey

ars – to turn away, to remove

as- to offer, to give

aska- ← ἀσκόζ

at – to make a ritual action, to offer

ati – mother

atran – some kind of priest

axapri- clay pitcher, oinochoe

c

c- and

-c, -ca – this

caθ – sun

calu- Death-god

camθi- name of a magistracy

cap – to take away

capr- April

capra – urn

*capu – falcon

car – make, build

-ce – verbal element

cealχ- numer. 30

G. dial. antari/ançari – god of stockbreeding

Sv. an – god of Kartvelian

pantheon; Sum. Anu – Sky-god

**baba – father

G. pçari – line (of text)

** -ar – plural suffix

**r – to be, to have

*rç – rocking, swaying

*c – giving

**ded – mother

G. xapi – pumpkin, wine-ladling gourd

**g- (→ega, ege, igi) – this, he, it

G. kat – dazzling (white), bright

**kal-/kl – killing

**kam-/km – doing, making

**γ- → *yeb – taking

*kar-/kr – making, building

**qaw/qw – to have, to be

cezp – numer. 7, 8, 9
cezpαχ – numer. 70, 80, 90
cehen – this one here
cel- plot of land (←γῆ(?))
cela – room (←Lat. cella)
celi – September
*celt – rocky place
celu – priestly title(?)
cen – to do, to make

cep-, cepen – priestly title
ces – to lay, to set, to establish

ceχα- sacred things, ritual(?)
cεver – gift offering or boy

*cvil – maiden, daughter
ci – numer. 3
cialχ – numer. 30
ciz(i) – three times, z(i) – times
*cil- creating, giving birth

cilθ – people(?)
clan- son
cleva – offering (←cal-)
clevsin – Chiusi
cletram – basin, basket, cart for offerings
cleusinśl – Clusium
clucθra – drinking (←cluc + θra)

cluθi- drinking vassel
crapśti – rocky ground, rock
creal – magistrate
culiχna – vase (←κίλιξ)

Karat. haç^wada – 9

*k̄lde – rock

G. kmen-/ken- (←**kam-/km-)
– doing, making

G. γεβ- (←**γ-) – taking
**kec, – knocking down,
confirming, being (present)

*k̄wer – hammer, mallet or
qwer – testicle

*ččwil – new born, baby
Comm. Cauc. *x – 3

*G. žer – times

*čan-/čen-/č̄in-/č̄n – creating,
giving birth

*qal – penis

**qlap-/qlup – swallowing,
gulping; +
**twer – getting drunk

G. karapi – boulder, cliff

*qur – overseeing, supervision

culsánś – Culsans (god)
culs(u) – subterranean demon
cupe – cup (←κύπη), see above (p. 49, 405)
curtun – Cortona

*qur – overseeing, supervision

e

e – pronominal stem
eca – emphatic form of ca
ei – this, that
ein – this, that
*eleiva – oil
-em- postposition or enclitic
conjunction
enac/enax – then, afterwards

**e/he – pronominal stem

G. dial. ei, ai – this, that

eniaca – however many, as
epl-/pi-/pul- in, to, up to

Megr. ena – this, that + suffix -
x

G. bolo bolos – end, finally, in
the end

epruś – see epl

esal – emphatic form of zal
esvui – offering, dedication

**zeγw-/zγw – offering,
dedication

es(i) – price, value

**šw – benefit

etera/eteri – foreigner, slave

**wed – (G. vedr-eb-a –
implore)

etnam – and, also

M. etina – this, he + -m/-me
particle

v

vacil/vacal – libation
vanθ – goddess of death or
subterranean
vat- founding, basing

G. p̄kur – sprinkling, spraying

**s.wen – resting, funeral

veiane – from Veia

*velcitna/velχitna/velitna – March

**bad – giving birth, giving
rise

velθa – earth
vere – (←Lat. vere)
vers – fire
vertun – a type of vase
vinum – wine
vinac – vineyard

Z

zacinat – nourishment
zavena – drinking vase
zaθrum – numer. 20
zal – numer. 2
zamθi – gold, precious objects
*zat(i)- escort, company
zeri – rite, legal action
zic – see ziχ
ziv -/ziva – attaining, reaching

zil – a magistrate, praetor
zin – getting ready
ziχ – to write, incise

h

haθ - to be merciful, benevolent
hamφe – field (?)
hanθin – in front of
hec – put, place in front of, add
heram – temple

herme – sacred society of Hermes
heva – all, every, each and every
hinθa, hinθu – below
huθ- numer. 4, 5, 6

*wel – field, meadow

**war – heating white-hot

**γwin – wine

*wenaq – vineyard

*zey-/zy – sating

**cal – one of two

G. mzitevi – dowry, trousseau

*zid – hauling, fatching

*zer – gazing, beholding

**çi-or **L- or **ç. –
attaining, reaching

G. çili – part, share, portion

*zen-/zin – obtaining

*çičk – digging, heaping,
picking

G. xed – care, attention

G. *- (→akane – here)

G. xiķ-/xeķ – accumulating sth

*xar-/xr- (→G. xrami –
canyon)

*qovl – every

**kwe- (→G. kvemo) – below

**xut – 5

huθizars – 14, 15, 16

hupnina – grave

hus – youth, children

θ

θam – to build, found

θanasa – actor

θanr-/θanur – goddess of childbirt

θap – to consecrate or curse

θapna-/θafna – bowl, vase

θaur(a) – tomb

θez(i) – to make an offering

θelu – making (decision)

θemia – main Goddess

θes – to bring

θesan – dawn

θeuru – ox

θi – he, she

θina – vase, jar

θu – numer. 1

θui – here, now

θuplθα – subterranean female demon

θuva – place, hamlet

θur – suffixal element of belongings

θux – flat, house

i

i- pronominal stem

ic, ix, ixnac - how

*γup – causing (sb's)
death/perdition

*c,- (→G. xucesi – older,
senior)

**dgam-/dgm – standing,
putting up

*tan-/tn – pleasing

*tan-/tn – plasing

**tap – falling down oven,
losing

**taw – head

*dylez-/dyliz – ripping, tearing

**dew-/dw – placing, laying,
making

**taw – head

**tew-/tiw – birth

**ten – daybreak

Mingr. *t – pronominal stem

G. titο – one by one

**dab – hamlet

Mingr. turi – suffixal element
of belongings

*deg-/dg – stay → station,
habitation, apartment

**i-/hi – pronominal stem

ica- see ca, c

ilu- activating of offering or prayer

in, inc – he see an

inni – below, descent

ipa – who?

ipe ipa – somebody

*ister – actor, comedy actor

(i)tersna – reservoir (→Lat. cisterna)

ita – he

*itu – dividing

l

laran – god of war

lasa – one of the goddesses

lautn – family

lauḡum – king

leḡam(s) – one of goddess

lein - to die

leinḡ – goddess of death

leitrum – to be drunk

les – offer sacrifice

leu – lion

lin – see ilu

lucair – see lauḡum

luḡ – stone

lup – to die

lur(i) – bright light, shining

lusa – one of gods

m

-m – conjunct. and, but

macstrev – name of magistracy

**wal-/wl – offering (prayer)

Mingr. ini/ine – below

*sṡw – jumping, hopping,
skidding

**twer-/tr – drinking

Mingr. ti, te, ate, eti – he

*les – elimination

*leḡw – cub

**l- →lew/liw – exhausting, to
die

**twer-/tr – drinking

G. 3leva – to give

G. lodi – large rock, stone

G. lp – rotting, decomposing

maθ – honey

mal – to give, dedicate

malstria – mirror

man – to dead, sign of grave

mariś – god-youth

maru – name of magistracy

masan – name of month (of sun)

matam-/matan- – above, before

maχ – numer. 4, 5, 6

mean – one of gods

meθlum – district

mele – property, sovereignty

mex – king

men – offer

menrva – one of goddess; see men-

mi – I, mi

mul – to offer, dedicate as an ex-voto

mun – here

mur – see murś

murś – urn, sarcophagus

mutana – sarcophagus

n

nac – how, as, because; see (e)nac

nacna – great, sublime

nap – unit of measure for surface

napla – a kind of vase(?)

*neθśra – see netśvis

nene – wet-nurse

neś – dead person

neri – water

G. madl – grace, mercy

**zm- (→G. zman-, Sv.

lizmalune – dream)

G. mana – stake

Sv. mare – man

G. martva – ruling, governing

**mze – sun

G. man(d)am – before

Lak. muq-wa – 4

*muql – knee, region, area

*mepe – king

*mc,en-/mc,n – iommandment,

precept, testament

**me – I, me

G. madl – virtue, goodness

G. mun – there, yonder

**bur – overshadowing,

covering

*ay – prefix marking upward
movement

**nabž – step

*nena – mother

G. nešt- (←**ne- + **šwed-) –
corpse, body

**nerčqw – spittle, saliva

netśvis/netsviś – Haruspex
nefts – grandchild
*nuθ – making clear/evident,
confirming
nuθanatu – notarius
nuna – offering
nurφ – numer. 7, 8, 9

**nezw – sow/ewe/nanny goat

*naθ – clear, mark

**arwa – 8

p

pava – balance, compensation
papa – grandfather
papals – grandchild
parniχ – magistrate
parχ – official
*paxa – see Βάκχος (p. 39, 112)
patna – name of vase
penθuna, penθna – stone, cippus
pes – customary law, custom
pi – see pul
prinisera – money
prucum – pitcher (←πρόχουν)
pruχś – pitcher (←πρόχους)
pruχum – see prucum
prumaθs – great grandson
puθ – lay, stay or well fountain
puia – wife, see θπιώ (p. 53, 514)
pul-, pi-, epl – at, in, through
pulumχva – stars
purθ – magistrate or dictator
putzs – see puθ

G. parva (←**par – covering)

*papal-/pap – grandfather

**par – protecting, defender

*br̥tq – flat

G. bel̥ti – clod

*pesw – root

**bud – nest, nesting

G. bolo(s) – finally

*barbal – crackling, roar

*par – defender, guardian

q

qutum – ←κώθων – a kind of pitcher

r
racθ – sec raχ
*raθ – discipline, custom
rasna – Etruscan
*rat – according to custom
raχ – prepare, take
*ren – memory, remember
*rep – fleeing, longing
ril – aged, at the age of... (years)
restm/restum – house, house & yard

ruva – brother
rumaχ – Roman

s/ś
śa – numer. 6
*sac – to consecrate

sacni – sanctuary
sal – make, carry out
san – ancestor(?), offering(?)
sar-/zar- – numer. 10
sat-/saθ- – to put, to be put, sitting
*sc-/*scu-/*scuv- deciding,
preparing
śealχ – numer. 60
sec-/seχ- daughter

śelvanś – one of gods
semφ – numer. 7
semφalχ † numer. 70
*śen – memory(?)
śeu – dark (ness)
sval – to live
sve – similarly
śi – light

*rtw – decorating

*rtw – decorating
*racχ – reckoning

G. rb-/reb – fleeing
**r – being
**rac-/rec – spreading,
disseminating
**rǰw – right

**eks,w – 6
*c,ikw – mediation,
negotiation, being an emissary

**sur- (→srul – fulfilling)

Darg. waçal, Lak. ačwa – 10

**skw – conclusion, deciding

**śew-/św- (→Mingr. skua –
child)

**świd – 7

*qs – (→qsen – memory)

*ser – night
**sul – soul

G. isve – the same
**ca – sky

šin- to take, receiving
sian- defended, protected
*slapi-/slapin – cursing
slicaxēs – sacred society(?)
sleleθ – completely, whole
snaenath – maid, companion (fem.)
snuiaφ – whole
sparze/a- sheet, slate
span – lowland

spanti – type of vase
*spela – cave, grave
*spet – to drink(?)
*špura-/spur – city, town
spurta – ← σπουρίδα
šran – measure of space
sran-/sren – ornament, figure
suc- declare
suθ-/sut – to stay, place

suθi – tomb, grave

suθiu – remained
sul – liquid used in offering
suplu – flutist

t

ta – this
tamera – name of magistracy
*tamia – caring, servant
*tamna – horse(?)
tar – animal to be sacrificed
tarχn-/tarχun – Tarquin –

*žen-/žin – adding, gaining
**caw-/c,w – defending
*čar-/čr- (→sčrap – striving)

**sur – (→sruliad – whole)
**šw – (→šwen – beautiful)
**sur – (→sruliad – whole)
*purc – leaf
**pan-/pen-/pin – spreading,
diffusing
**pał – empty, cavity
*pal-/pl – burying, burial

G. sopcli – village, world

**čer – writing, painting
**žax – call, calling
**sw – having, seating, setting
down
**šwed-/šwd – suffocating or
*šwed-/šud – remaining
*šwed -/šud – remaining
**šwel – whey
G. sivilī (←*s,iw-) – hissing,
whistling

Mingr. ti-/te – this

*taw – head
*taw – head

*tar-/tr – dragging, forcibly
moving

Luw. Tarhund, or gr. ταρχύω, or *

te – putting, standing, putting down
tev – to show, to place

tevaraθ – onlooker (←tev-)
tez – making decision, determining
ten – making decision

tenθur – measure of space(?)
teš – burial, burning
tesinθ – caretaker
teta – grandmother
tetalś – grandchild
tin – Tin, day
tiu, tiv, tiur, tivr – moon, month

tmia – place, sacred building

-tnam – see etnam
tlenac – priest(?)
traula – repay, regulating
trin – to make a ritual action
truθ-, trut- libation (trin)
truia – carousel, revolving, spinning
*trun – power
trutnuθ – priest(?)
tuθi – community, state
tul – stone
tunt – locat. of θun
tunur – each and every, one at a time
tur – to give
tura – incense

turan – Etr. Venus
turane – July
tusna – swan
98

*taχ-/taχun-, or Hatt. Taru (p. 29,
29)

**dew-/dw – putting down
**tew – spending a night or
**twal – eye

**tkec-/tkeic – tamping
*dgin-/dgen – setting up,
compiling

*tes – sowing
*çes – custom
**ded(a) – mother

**ten – daybreak
**tew-/tiw – (→mtvare –
moon)
**dgam-/dgm – standing,
putting

**tar-/tr – dragging
**twer-/tr – drinking

G. trīal – revolving, spinning
G. trgun – repressing

**tal-/tl – carving

**tus – singeing/scorching,
incense

turza – offering
tus – funerary niche

u

ulpala – (←δλπη)
-um – see m
*un – ending, fulfilling
uni – Uni
*urθ – making
usil – sun
*ut – fulfilling or to give

**n – wish, desire

*rt – making, doing

**ca – sky

φ

φersu – mask

**pir – mouth, lips, orifice

χ

-χ – see c
χaire – Cere
χim – offering or unity
χis – dividing
χisvlicś – name of magistracy(?)
χosfer – October
χurvar – name of the month,
connected with sun

*qleč-/qlič – splitting

G. cxunvari (←**cχ-) –
scorching, searing

f

favi – grave, temple vault
faladum /falado- sky
fanu – sacred place
*farθ – to bring, girl
*far – offering, founding or adoring
faśe – bread(?)
feli – domain
fir – to bring(?)
fler – offering, sacred statue

*pal-/pl – burying, burial

**par – covering

**pan-/pen-/pin – spreading
(out), disseminating

*bertq-/bartq – beating, chick

**par – covering

*up- (→pl-ob-a – possessing)

G. pl-/pel – possessing, sa-upl-
o – for god

frat- engraved inscription	**čar-/čr – cutting (out)
frontac – (←βροντή)	
fulumχva – see pulumχva	
fufluns – Bacchus, people	**pol – hoof

The Character of Etruscan-Kartvelian Encounters. Etruscan shows remarkable correspondence with Kartvelian. The systemic and regular character of the correspondence compels to consider Etruscan a quasi-Kartvelian language.

Concluding Comments

Since the Neolith, the Mediterranean was one of the most important locales for the development of language families and establishment of linguistic contacts. By that time (the 8th-6th millenniums BC), the differentiation of the proto language had been well under way. Formation of a number of new language families marked the end of an earlier stage as well as the start of a relatively later one. The language unities, which served as the basis for the formation of language families known nowadays, developed fairly distinct contours as early as the Neolith. In the Eastern Mediterranean the like dominant unity was the South-East Anatolian, whose diffusion all over the region resulted in the so-called Mediterranean unity or union. Among other unities, the diffusion gave rise to the so-called Aegean linguistic area, embracing Aegean-Anatolian region, and Mesopotamian-Proto-Kartvelian linguistic area extending to the South Caucasus and North Mesopotamia. In my opinion, the start of the 4th millennium BC marked the formation of the Sumerian language in Mesopotamia and the Common Kartvelian language family in the South Caucasian region, which belonged to the Kura-Arax cultural area. The former was the outcome of the fusion of hypothetical Proto-Sumerian (resulting from the synthesis of the South-East Anatolian and North African) with Mesopotamian-Proto-Kartvelian. Therefore, Sumerian is strongly marked by a quasi-Kartvelian nature. The Kartvelian language family resulted from the synthesis of the Mesopotamian-Proto-

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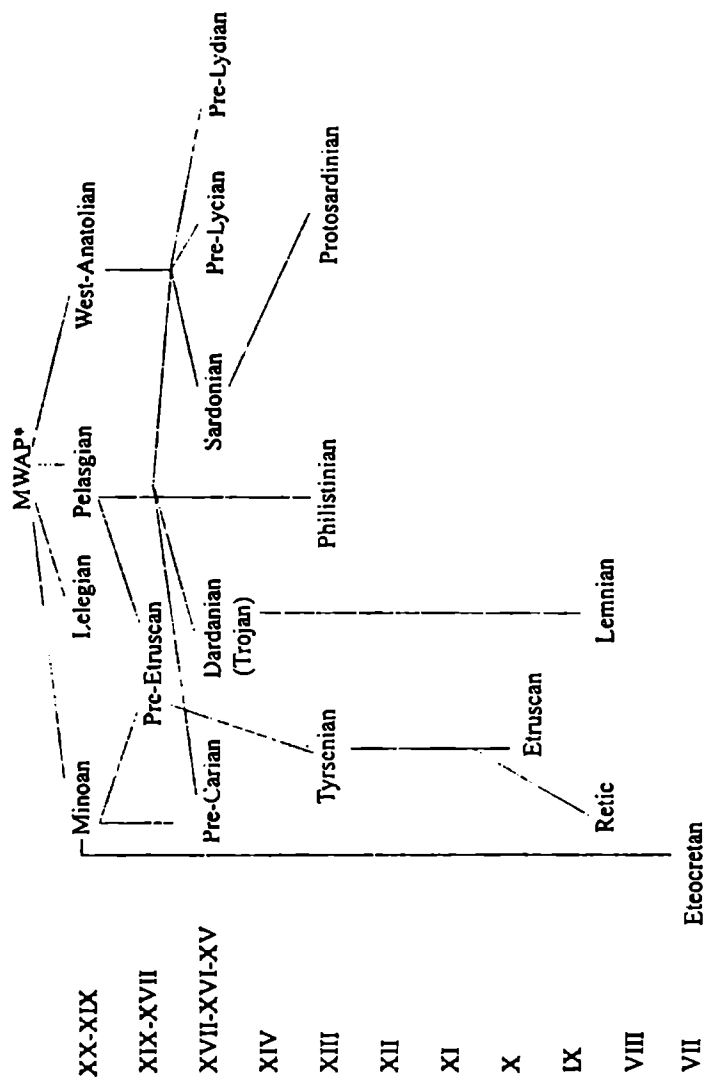
Kartvelian with West and North-West Caucasian languages within the spread of the Kura-Arax culture. To the same cultural area presumably belonged the tribes associated with East-Caucasian and other languages. The Kura-Arax cultural region enjoyed relations with neighbouring cultures, especially with the Maikop culture (around 3500-2500 BC), which served as a mediator between the populations of Kura-Arax culture and the so-called Kurgan as well as other cultures. The Kura-Arax region acted as a mediator between the Mesopotamian culture and the one attested in the north of the Caucasus. These relations must have also been reflected at the level of linguistic contacts, testified by the presence of the so-called Indo-Europeisms, Sumerisms, Semitisms, Caucasisms in the languages of various families. The second half of the 3rd millennium BC marked the start of intensive migrations within the Eurasian region, which could be associated with the decline of the Kura-Arax culture. Various streams of people belonging to the Kura-Arax culture must have migrated to different directions. A significant part of them remained in the Caucasus, taking part in the formation of the Great Kurgan or Middle Bronze-Age Trialeti culture. Evidently, Kartvelian tribes were actively involved in the migrations from the Caucasus to various directions. I suppose that the Caucasian tribes must have followed two main directions while migrating westwards, i.e. to the Mediterranean: south-western and north-western. The migrations resulted in the formation of a linguistic area dominated by the Kartvelian component.

Historical-archaeological background of Pre-Greek-Kartvelian encounters. The Greeks regarded the Pelasgians as the leading element of autochthonous, non-Hellenic element in the Aegean. According to the mythological chronology, they must have appeared on the scene approximately between the 20th-19th centuries. Around that period started the advancement of the Middle Helladic culture, which to a certain extent can be associated with the Early Helladic III Tiryns culture. The Middle Helladic culture was not confined solely to the Aegean. Its influence can be traced in the Apennine culture of

Italy (1800/17000) as well as in the El Argar culture of Spain (the second quarter of the 2nd millennium BC). The expansion of the Middle Hellenic culture more accurately coincides with the advancement and expansion of the Pelasgians. In my opinion, this process must be in some way associated with the Caucasian migrations. The formatives of non-Greek origin, showing correspondence with Kartvelian, can be grouped into two: a) directly related to Kartvelian and b) related to late Indo-European. I believe that the first group is associated with peoples' migration from the Kura-Arax cultural zone to the Aegean via Anatolia, while the second with the Caucasian peoples' migration towards the northern Black Sea littoral, which was reflected in the Kartvelisms found in late Indo-European dialects. As concerns the formation of the Pelasgian element and the so-called Pre-Greek languages in general, it was mostly contributed by the Caucasians migrating via Anatolia.

The impact of the Caucasian migration can be attested not only linguistically, as treated above, but also archeologically. The Middle Helladic culture, connected with the Early Helladic II B and III periods, reflects a number of signs typical of the Kura-Arax as well as Trialeti culture. The early so-called Kartvelian-Pelasgian layer can also be distinguished in the Aegean, Etruria and Spain (first of all, in the so-called Kartvelisms of Basque); evidently, the Caucasian tribes also migrated eastwards, suggestive of which are Burushaski-Kartvelian linguistic encounters. So, the Caucasian migrations to the north-west in the 3rd millennium BC found reflection in the Baltic-Slavic, Thracian, Macedonian, Greek, Italic and possibly, Celtic, Germanic and some other languages, while the migrations via Anatolia formed the Aegean-Kartvelian linguistic unity, which can be conventionally called Minoan-West Anatolian-Pelasgian. Its differentiation resulted in the formation of a significant part of Pre-Greek languages and dialects, whereas the migration of Pre-Greek tribes to the west established pre-Etruscan or Pelasgian in Italy and Spain, and pre-Basque in Spain.

In the 17th or 16th century BC, after the Santorini catastrophe in the Aegean, there were favorable conditions in the region for a new important relocation of forces. The collapse of the so-called Minoan koine and the appearance of new, first of all, Mycenaean Achaeans caused further differentiation of the Minoan-Pelasgian unity. In the Aegean-Anatolian area appear the tribes which I have mentioned as I dwelt on the Sea Peoples (see above p. 69 ff.). After the hypothetical Trojan War, at about 1200 BC, the repeated migrations of peoples to and from Anatolia resulted in an inevitable Indo-Europeanization of the Aegean. The central characters of the process were the Greeks, Thracian-Phrygian and Hittite-Luwian tribes. Migration from the Aegean took two main directions: to the east and north-east, including the Caucasian region, and to the west towards Italy and Sardinia. The information about the migrations is preserved in the Greek tradition, namely in Herodotus' above-considered note regarding the Colchians' Egyptian origin (see above, p. 71). Evidently, the information reflects the migration of one of the Sea Peoples, the Shardana, to the Caucasus and their assimilation with the Colchians. As concerns another part of the Sea Peoples, they must have been the inhabitants of Sardinia Island. One more representatives of the Sea Peoples, Trš, must have moved to Italy and formed the Etruscan ethnos after assimilating with their kindred Pelasgian tribes, earlier settlers of the region. I share the opinion according to which the Egyptian Trš reflects Taruiša of the Hittite sources, which on its part must correspond to Τροία/ Τροίη of the Greek traditions. Since the Pre-Greek element is dominant in Etruscan, it can be considered quasi-Kartvelian, analogically with its kindred Lemnian. Having all this in mind, I will present below a chronologically ordered picture of language differentiation in the Aegean-Anatolian region at the turn of the 2nd millennium BC.



• Minoan – West – Anatolian – Pelasgian

Legendary Colchis in the Contexts of Mediterranean-Kartvelian Encounters

The first state unity on the Georgian territory in the Bronze Age, i.e. in the legendary Heroic Age, which is mentioned by name in Greek historical sources is Colchis (Κολχίς), associated with the mythic voyage of the Argonauts. Nowadays scholars have disputes whether the land of Aietes mentioned in earlier Greek sources was indeed Colchis, i.e. West Georgia, or whether the latter was identified with the mythological location later, after the Greek Settlement was under way. I believe we could provide enough arguments to prove that the land of Aietes was associated with Colchis already in the earliest sources: a) Homer is familiar with the Lemnian episode connected with the Argonauts' expedition; b) Homer is familiar with the term Hellespont, which is inherently related to the name of the mythical Helle; c) The mentioning of Paphlagonians and Hallizones is indicative of the fact that the southern part of the Black Sea region was not unknown to Homer; d) All of the terms associated with legendary Colchis, which are not the so-called Greek speaking names, are etymologically related to the Caucasus: 1. Κολχίς (←the Georgian ethnic name kol- and the suffix -xi for ethnic terms) must have been known as early as the Mycenaean period; 2. Κύταια/ Κυταία (the Common Kartvelian *Kutaisi); 2. In my opinion, the etymology of Αἶα is connected with the second component of Κύταια, which evidently developed into an independent stem; 4. Φᾶσις (the Georgian-Zan *pat-i); 5. Μήδεια (Com.-Kartv. *mzia); 6. Κίρκη (Com.-Kartv. *kr-); 7. Ἄψυρτος (←Ἄψαρος ←*sapsar); 8. Τιτηνίς Αἶη (tiṭa – a river in Georgia); 9. κῶας (the Zan *tqov-); 10. μῶλυ (Com.-Kartv. *mol-). The Kartvelian-Mediterranean relations in the Late Bronze Age were predominantly associated exactly with Colchis. The latter must have been actively involved in the system of relations of the ancient world and must have been one of the earliest and most important foundations for the formation of the Kartvelian self-awareness.

Text of Summary translated by Helen Tatishvili

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AKS	Altkleinasiatische Sprachen. Keilschriftforschung und alte Geschichte Vorderasiens, Leiden/Köln 1969
AM	აგრამის მუმიის წარწერა
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SE	<i>Studi Etruschi</i>
SG	D. O. Edzard, <i>Summerian Grammar (Handbook of Oriental Studies)</i> , Leiden, Boston 2003
SHAE	V. Georgiev, <i>Späthethitisch-Altetruskisch</i> , <i>Linguistique Balknique</i> , VII, 2, Sophia 1963, 5 შმღ.
SL	J. A. Halloran, <i>Sumerian Lexicon</i> , Los Angeles 2006
SP = ZfS	R. Gordesiani, <i>Zur Frage der ägäish-Kartwelischen Sprachparallelen</i> , <i>Wiss. Ztschr. der Fr. Schiller-Univ. Jena</i> 18 (1969), Heft 5, 11-21
Strnad 1979	E. Strnad, <i>Hat die etruskische Sprache doch noch Verwandte? Das Altertum</i> , Bd 25, 2, 177 შმღ.
TCN	M. Pittau, <i>La Tabula Cortonensis. Nuove acquisizioni ermeneutiche</i> (<i>განთავსებულია ინტერნეტში</i>)
TCo	<i>Tabula Cortonensis</i>

- TCW La Tabula Cortonensis (ტექსტი განთავსებულია ინტერნეტში)
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I Indice lessicale, Roma 1978
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I Indice lessicale, Ordinamento inverso dei lemmi, Roma 1995
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- ZFS = SP

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

ნაშრომის სამი ტომის გამოსვლის შემდგომ გამოიყა არაერთი ნაშრომი, რომელთაც, ეფიქრობ, მომავალში შეუძლიათ დაამუშავონ თუ გაამყარონ წინა წიგნებში წარმოდგენილი მოსაზრებები თუ დაკვირვებები. უპირველეს ყოვლისა უნდა აღინიშნოს პ. ფენრიხის მიერ განხორციელებული ქართველურ ენათა ეტიმოლოგიური ლექსიკონის ახალი გამოცემა გერმანულ ენაზე,² რომელიც მ. სარჯველაძესთან ერთად მის მიერ ქართულ და გერმანულ ენაზე ადრე განხორციელებული გამოცემების მნიშვნელოვნად გაერცობილ და გადამუშავებულ ვარიანტს გეთავაზობს. თუკი გავითვალისწინებთ, რომ ამჯერად ქართველურ ენათა რამდენიმე ეტიმოლოგიური ლექსიკონი არსებობს (გ. კლიმოვის 2, პ. ფენრიხისა და მ. სარჯველაძის 3, მ. ჩუხუას 1, პ. ფენრიხის 1), შეიძლება ითქვას, რომ ქართველური ენებით დაინტერესებულ სპეციალისტებს საკმაოდ ფართო არჩევანი აქვთ. ქართველოლოგიისა და, საერთოდ, კავკასიოლოგიისათვის ძალზე მნიშვნელოვნად მიმაჩნია 2008 წელს გამოსული ორი ფუნდამენტური ნაშრომი: მ. ჩუხუას³ და მ. ქურდიანის.⁴ აკადემიკოს არნოლდ ჩიქობავას საიუბილეო წელს გამოსული ეს ორი წიგნი იბერიულ-კავკასიური ენათმეცნიერების ფუძემდებლის თეორიის გამყარების საქმეში უაღრესად მნიშვნელოვან წვლილს შეიტანს. ამ ნაშრომთა გაცნობის შემდეგ გამიჩნდა სურვილი ზოგიერთი ჩემთან წარმოდგენილი დაკავშირება გადამესინჯა, ხოლო კავკასიური და, კერძოდ, ქართველური ენების დიფუზიის შესახებ ჩემ მიერ გამო-

² H. Fähnrich, Kartwelisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Brill, Leiden. Boston 2007.

³ მერაბ ჩუხუა, იბერიულ-იჩქერიულ ენათა შედარებითი გრამატიკა, თბილისი 2008.

⁴ მიხეილ ქურდიანი, იბერიულ-კავკასიური ენათმეცნიერების საფუძვლები, თბილისი 2008.

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⁵ ირინე მელიქიშვილი, ქართველურ-ინდოევროპული გენეტიკური ურთიერთმიმართების საკითხისათვის, ენათმეცნიერების საკითხები, I, 2002, 34 შმდ.

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		უნდა იყოს	ფენრიხი
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		უნდა იყოს	Thomsen
გვ. 45	2 სტრ.	არის	შუმეროლოგის

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გვ. 45	შენ. 3	არის უნდა იყოს	
გვ. 47	სტრ. 10	არის უნდა იყოს	ფეინრიხის ფენრიხის
გვ. 92	შენ. 1	არის უნდა იყოს	გვ. III ტ. III
გვ. 110	№ 69	არის	dadli
		უნდა იყოს	dedli
გვ. 112	№ 81	არის	dur
		უნდა იყოს	duru
გვ. 120	№ 153	არის	gur
		უნდა იყოს	guru
გვ. 124	№ 175	არის	ġiri
		უნდა იყოს	ġir
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		უნდა იყოს	ქეელ
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		უნდა	lah

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