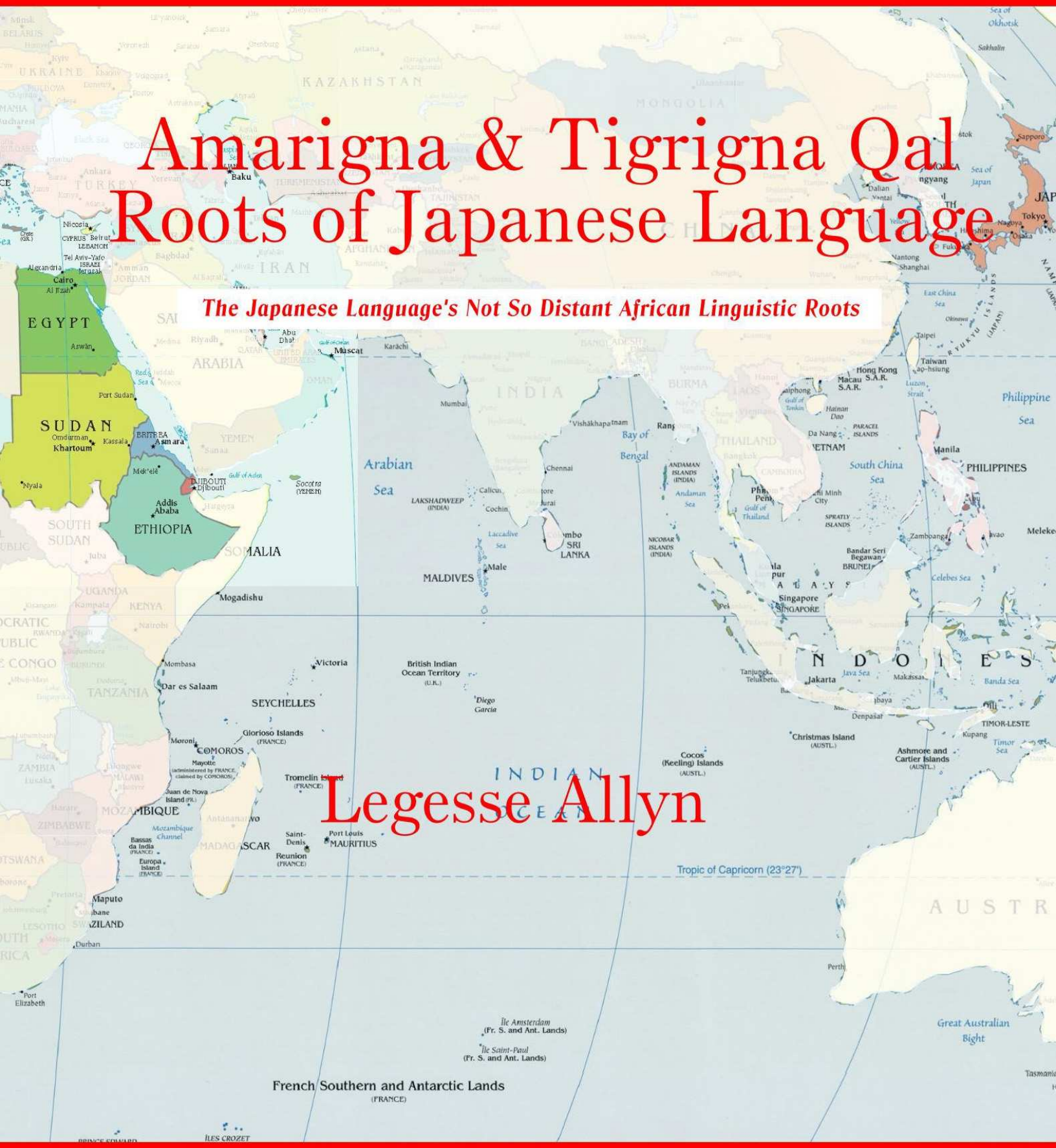

Amarigna & Tigrigna Qal
Roots of Japanese Language
The Japanese Language's Not So Distant African Linguistic Roots
Legesse Allyn

Amarigna and Tigrigna Qal
Roots of Japanese Language

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Cover image: Map of Japan's location relative to Ethiopia and Eritrea

Introduction

This book talks about the relationship between two of the world's ancient languages, Amarigna, Tigrigna and Japanese. According to Legesse Allyn's exhaustive 25-year research, he has determined Amarigna and Tigrigna to precede the ancient Egyptian civilization.

Legesse has made path breaking revelations by showing that the Egyptian hieroglyphs are written in the Amarigna and Tigrigna languages which are spoken to this day in Ethiopia and bordering Eritrea. The hieroglyphs which were deciphered with the aid of Rosetta Stone were further refined by the author much to the disbelief and astonishment of the scholars.

A pattern emerging out of his research is that, scholars have repeatedly ignored the history of the African region and its influence on the greatest civilizations of the world. The National Geographic Genographic Project's report on migration of humans from Africa and the claims of death of the Egyptian hieroglyphic language, when it was not, all point in the same direction.

With the discovery of Rosetta stone, in modern times we have been able to decipher the language of Ancient Egyptians, which was presumed long dead by Egyptologists. However, as Legesse has shown, the language has lived on intact outside of Egypt, among the people who inhabited the very lands that gave birth to the Egyptian civilization, the lands which are now known as Ethiopia and Eritrea. The hieroglyphic languages of Amarigna and Tigrigna are still widely used and spoken in Ethiopia and Eritrea today.

It is an accepted fact that Japanese words have roots in Turkish. However, the roots of Japanese words, along with those of most other languages in the world, can be traced to the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic language and the Ethiopian/Eritrean Amarigna and Tigrigna languages. Like all of Legesse Allyn's "Roots of" books, this book depends heavily upon standard etymologies of words and names as listed in Doug Harper's Online Etymology Dictionary (www.etymonline.com)

Etymologies can be simply defined as history of words, but Etymonline.com describes it best, "Etymologies are not definitions; they're explanations of what our words meant 600 or 2,000 years ago. Think of it as looking at pictures of your friends' parents when they were your age... These are histories of words only, not things or ideas. The modern word for something might have replaced old, forgotten words for the same object or concept... "

This book is a work in progress. It has endeavored to cover many basic words in Japanese, but with so many Japanese words it is by no means complete and it's anybody's guess as to what it takes to accomplish a task such as this. A book of this nature requires in-depth understanding of evolution ofchanges in sound between languages. Care and effort have been taken to ensure that this book is not too technical in terms of detail of information.

The book makes a case for a light reading and at the same time can be of use for a serious academic exercise, too. Related words have been taken from a wide variety of family languages. And two hieroglyphs representing each root word have been included, so that you can see real words from the root words that have been found in ancient Egyptian artifacts, in tombs and on monuments up to 5100 years ago. I sincerely hope that this book aids you in your pursuit of knowledge. Thank you!

Ramya Karlapudi, New Delhi, India

CONCEPT OF
THE PHYSICAL WORLD



“kyuryo”



ORIGINATED AS:

gara (ጋራ) mountain (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

丘陵

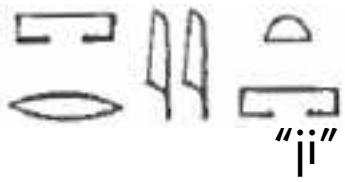
kyuryo - hill (n.) (Japanese)
also see: hare (はれ) swelling (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

hill (n.) (English)

kel - " to rise, be elevated " (see below)

hill (n.)
Old English hyll "hill," from Proto-Germanic *hulni- (cognates: Middle Dutch hille, Low German hull "hill," Old Norse hallr "stone," Gothic hallus "rock," Old Norse holmr "islet in a bay," Old English holm "rising land, island"), from Proto-Indo-European root *kel- (4) "to rise, be elevated, be prominent; hill" (cognates: Sanskrit kutam "top, skull;" Latin collis "hill," columna "projecting object," culmen "top, summit," cellere "raise," celsus "high;" Greek kolonos "hill," kolophon "summit;" Lithuanian kalnas "mountain," kalnelis "hill," kelti "raise").





ORIGINATED AS:

gey (ጌይ) place (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

地

ji - ground, earth (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

geo (n.) (English)

ge - "earth" (see below)

geo
word-forming element meaning "earth," ultimately from Greek geo-, comb. form of ge "earth" (see Gaia)

Gaia (n.)
Earth as a goddess, from Greek Gaia, spouse of Uranus, mother of the Titans, personification of gaia "earth" (as opposed to heaven), "land" (as opposed to sea), "a land, country, soil;" it is a collateral form of ge (Dorian ga) "earth," which is of unknown origin and perhaps from a pre-Indo-European language of Greece. The Roman equivalent goddess of the earth was Tellus (see tellurian), sometimes used in English poetically or rhetorically for "Earth personified" or "the Earth as a planet."



"shirota"



ORIGINATED AS:

qrAt (ቅርዓት) farm-yard, compound, courtyard, court (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

白田

shirota - field, rice paddy (snow covered) (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

court (n.) (English)

hortus - "garden, plot of ground" (see below)

court (n.)
late 12c., from Old French cort (11c., Modern French cour) "king's court, princely residence," from Latin cortem, accusative of cors (earlier cohors) "enclosed yard," and by extension (and perhaps by association with curia "sovereign's assembly"), "those assembled in the yard; company, cohort," from com- "together" (see com-) + stem hort- related to hortus "garden, plot of ground" (see yard (n.1)). Sporting sense is from 1510s, originally of tennis. Legal meaning is from late 13c. (early assemblies for justice were overseen by the sovereign personally).



"moya"



ORIGINATED AS:

may (ማይ) water (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

海

moya (靄) haze, fog, mist (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

mist (n.) (English)

megha - "cloud, mist" (see below)

mist (n.)
Old English mist "dimness (of eyesight), mist" (earliest in compounds, such as misthleoðu "misty cliffs," wælmist "mist of death"), from Proto-Germanic *mikhstaz (cognates: Middle Low German mist, Dutch mist, Icelandic mistur, Norwegian and Swedish mist), perhaps from PIE *meigh- "to urinate" (cognates: Greek omikhle, Old Church Slavonic migla, Sanskrit mih, megha "cloud, mist;" see micturition).

moist (adj.)
late 14c., "moist, wet; well-irrigated," from Old French moiste "damp, wet, soaked" (13c., Modern French moite), from Vulgar Latin *muscidus "moldy," also "wet," from Latin mucidus "slimy, moldy, musty," from mucus "slime" (see mucus). Alternative etymology [Diez] is from Latin musteus "fresh, green, new," literally "like new wine," from musteum "new wine" (see must (n.1)). If this wasn't the source, it influenced the form of the other word in Old French. Related: Moistly; moistness.



"taeru"



ORIGINATED AS:

dur (ዱር) wood, jungle, forest (noun) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)
dew (ደው) stand (verb) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

堪える

taeru - stand (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

tree (n.) (English)

deru - " to be firm, solid, steadfast " (see below)

tree (n.)
Old English treo, treow "tree" (also "timber, wood, beam, log, stake"), from Proto-Germanic *treuwaz- (cognates: Old Frisian tre, Old Saxon trio, Old Norse tre, Gothic triu "tree"), from Proto-Indo-European *drew-o-, from *deru- "oak" (cognates: Sanskrit dru "tree, wood," daru "wood, log;" Greek drys "oak," drymos "copse, thicket," doru "beam, shaft of a spear;" Old Church Slavonic drievo "tree, wood;" Serbian drvo "tree," drva "wood;" Russian drevo "tree, wood;" Czech drva; Polish drwa "wood;" Lithuanian derva "pine, wood;" Old Irish daur, Welsh derwen "oak," Albanian drusk "oak"). This is from Proto-Indo-European *drew-o-, a suffixed form of the root *deru- "to be firm, solid, steadfast" (see true), with specialized sense "wood, tree" and derivatives referring to objects made of wood.



“tsuya”



ORIGINATED AS:

TS'eheyama (ፀሐያማ) sunny (adj.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

潤:

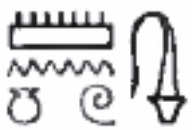
tsuya - shine, brilliancy (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

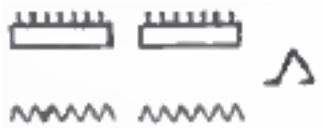
sun (n.) (English)

s(u)wen - "to shine; sun" (see below)

sun (n.)
Old English sunne "sun," from Proto-Germanic *sunnon (cognates: Old Norse, Old Saxon, Old High German sunna, Middle Dutch sonne, Dutch zon, German Sonne, Gothic sunno "the sun"), from Proto-Indo-European *s(u)wen- (cognates: Avestan xueng "sun," Old Irish fur-sunnud "lighting up"), alternative form of root *saewel- "to shine; sun" (see Sol).



“manman”



ORIGINATED AS:

mwanene (ሚነነ) be shrunk (v-perf.) (Amarigna)
menene (መነነ) go into seclusion (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

満々

manman - full, brimming teeming (adj.) (Japanese)
note: tsuki (月) "moon" is same Japanese word as *tsuchi* (土) "soil, earth"

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

moon (n.) (English)

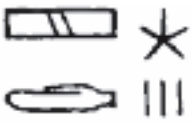
me - "to measure" (see below)

moon (n.)
Old English mona, from Proto-Germanic *menon- (cognates: Old Saxon and Old High German mano, Old Frisian mona, Old Norse mani, Danish maane, Dutch maan, German Mond, Gothic mena "moon"), from Proto-Indo-European *me(n)ses- "moon, month" (cognates: Sanskrit masah "moon, month;" Avestan ma, Persian mah, Armenian mis "month;" Greek mene "moon," men "month;" Latin mensis "month;" Old Church Slavonic meseci, Lithuanian menesis "moon, month;" Old Irish mi, Welsh mis, Breton miz "month"), probably from root *me- "to measure," in reference to the moon's phases as the measure of time.

A masculine noun in Old English. In Greek, Italic, Celtic, Armenian the cognate words now mean only "month." Greek selene (Lesbian selanna) is from selas "light, brightness (of heavenly bodies)." Old Norse also had tungl "moon," ("replacing mani in prose" - Buck), evidently an older Germanic word for "heavenly body," cognate with Gothic tuggl, Old English tungol "heavenly body, constellation," of unknown origin or connection. Hence Old Norse tunglfylling "lunation," tunglœrr "lunatic" (adj.).



"suteru"



ORIGINATED AS:

see also: asT'ale (**አስጣለ**) cause to quit (v-perf.) (Amarigna)
T'ale (**ጣለ**) discard, throw away, bring (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

捨てる

suteru - throw [cast, fling] away, resign (v.) (Japanese)
also see: sōda (操舵) streering (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

star (n.) (English)
ster - "star, to strew, scatter" (see below)

star (n.)
Old English steorra "star," from Proto-Germanic *sterron, *sternon (cognates: Old Saxon sterro, Old Frisian stera, Dutch ster, Old High German sterro, German Stern, Old Norse stjarna, Swedish stjerna, Danish stierne, Gothic stairno).

This is from Proto-Indo-European *ster- (2) "star" (cognates: Sanskrit star-, Hittite shittar, Greek aster, astron, Latin stella, Breton sterenn, Welsh seren "star"), of uncertain connection to other roots. Some suggest it is from a root meaning "to strew, scatter." Buck and others doubt the old suggestion that it is a borrowing from Akkadian istar "venus." The source of the common Balto-Slavic word for "star" (Lithuanian žvaigžde, Old Church Slavonic zvezda, Polish gwiazda, Russian zvezda) is not explained.



“akarui”



ORIGINATED AS:

CH'erer (ቐሐረር) light, radiation (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

明るい

akarui - bright, luminous (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

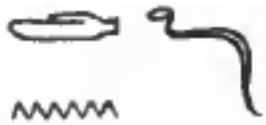
clear (v.) (English)

clear - "to fill with light" (see below)

clear (adj.)
late 13c., "bright," from Old French cler "clear" (of sight and hearing), "light, bright, shining; sparse" (12c., Modern French clair), from Latin clarus "clear, loud," of sounds; figuratively "manifest, plain, evident," in transferred use, of sights, "bright, distinct;" also "illustrious, famous, glorious" (source of Italian chiaro, Spanish claro), from PIE *kle-ro-, from root *kele- (2) "to shout" (see claim (v.)).



“dai onsei”



ORIGINATED AS:

DmTS’i (ድምጺ) tone, voice, sound (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

大音声

dai onsei - large sound, large voice (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

thunder (n.) (English)

tene - "to resound, thunder" (see below)

thunder (n.)
mid-13c., from Old English þunor "thunder, thunderclap; the god Thor," from Proto-Germanic *thunraz (cognates: Old Norse þorr, Old Frisian thuner, Middle Dutch donre, Dutch donder, Old High German donar, German Donner "thunder"), from Proto-Indo-European *(s)tene- "to resound, thunder" (cognates: Sanskrit tanayitnuh "thundering," Persian tundar "thunder," Latin tonare "to thunder"). Swedish tordön is literally "Thor's din." The intrusive -d- also is found in Dutch and Icelandic versions of the word. Thunder-stick, imagined word used by primitive peoples for "gun," attested from 1904.



“kuro”



ORIGINATED AS:

T'qur (𐎕𐎸𐎒) dark (adj.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

闇い

kuro - black, dark (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

conceal (v.) (English)

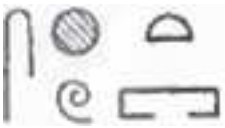
kel - "to cover, conceal" (see below)

conceal (v.)
early 14c., concelen, from Old French conceler "to hide, conceal, dissimulate," from Latin concelare "to hide," from com-, intensive prefix (see com-), + celare "to hide," from PIE root *kel- (2) "to cover, conceal" (see cell). Replaced Old English deagan. Related: Concealed; concealing.

dark (adj.)
Old English deorc "dark, obscure, gloomy; sad, cheerless; sinister, wicked," from Proto-Germanic *derkaz (cognates: Old High German tarchanjan "to hide, conceal"). "Absence of light" especially at night is the original meaning. Application to colors is 16c. Theater slang for "closed" is from 1916.



"kurai"



ORIGINATED AS:

garede (ጋረደ) eclipse, shade, screen (verb) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

闇い

kurai - be dark, be dim (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

shade (n.) (English)

skot - "dark, shade" (see below)

shade (n.)
Middle English schade, Kentish ssed, from late Old English scead "partial darkness; shelter, protection," also partly from sceadu "shade, shadow, darkness; shady place, arbor, protection from glare or heat," both from Proto-Germanic *skadwaz (cognates: Old Saxon skado, Middle Dutch scade, Dutch schaduw, Old High German scato, German Schatten, Gothic skadus), from Proto-Indo-European *skot-wo-, from root *skot- "dark, shade" (cognates: Greek skotos "darkness, gloom," Albanian kot "darkness," Old Irish scath, Old Welsh scod, Breton squeut "darkness," Gaelic sgath "shade, shadow, shelter").

Figurative use in reference to comparative obscurity is from 1640s. Meaning "a ghost" is from 1610s; dramatic (or mock-dramatic) expression "shades of _____" to invoke or acknowledge a memory is from 1818, from the "ghost" sense. Meaning "lamp cover" is from 1780. Sense of "window blind" first recorded 1845. Meaning "cover to protect the eyes" is from 1801. Meaning "grade of color" first recorded 1680s; that of "degree or gradiation of darkness in a color" is from 1680s (compare nuance, from French nue "cloud"). Meaning "small amount or degree" is from 1782



"kaze"



ORIGINATED AS:

agesa (**አገሣ**) roar, burp (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

風

kaze - wind (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

gust (n.) (English)

gustr - "a cold blast of wind" (see below)

gust (n.)
1580s, "sudden squall of wind," possibly a dialectal survival from Old Norse gustr "a cold blast of wind" (related to gusa "to gush, spurt") or Old High German gussa "flood," both from Proto-Germanic *gustiz, from PIE *gheus-, from root *gheu- "to pour" (see found (v.2)). Probably originally in English as a nautical word.

gas (n.)
1650s, from Dutch gas, probably from Greek khaos "empty space" (see chaos). The sound of Dutch "g" is roughly equivalent to that of Greek "kh." First used by Flemish chemist J.B. van Helmont (1577-1644), probably influenced by Paracelsus, who used khaos in an occult sense of "proper elements of spirits" or "ultra-rarified water," which was van Helmont's definition of gas.



"kiri"



ORIGINATED AS:

garede (ጋረደ) cover, darken (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

also see: kiri (霞 fog, haze, mist (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

cloud (n.) (English)

clud - "mass of rock, hill" (see below)

cloud (n.)
Old English clud "mass of rock, hill," related to clod. Metaphoric extension to "raincloud, mass of evaporated water in the sky" is attested by c.1200 based on similarity of cumulus clouds and rock masses. The usual Old English word for "cloud" was weolcan. In Middle English, skie also originally meant "cloud."



"nichi"



ORIGINATED AS:

Also: mshet (ምሸት) nightfall, evening (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

日没

nichibotsu - sundown, dusk, nightfall, evening (n.) (Japanese)

note: 日 = day, sun, sunshine + botsu (没) discard (v.) (Japanese) = *end of day*

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

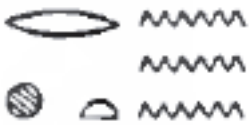
mist - mist (n.) (English)

mist - "dimness (of eyesight)" (see below)

mist (n.)
Old English mist "dimness (of eyesight), mist" (earliest in compounds, such as misthleoðu "misty cliffs," wælmist "mist of death"), from Proto-Germanic *mikhstaz (cognates: Middle Low German mist, Dutch mist, Icelandic mistur, Norwegian and Swedish mist), perhaps from Proto-Indo-European *meigh- "to urinate" (cognates: Greek omikhle, Old Church Slavonic migla, Sanskrit mih, megha "cloud, mist;" see micturition).



"ame"



ORIGINATED AS:

may (ማይ) water (n.) (Tigrigna)
may hareme (ማይ ሃረመ) (n.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

雨

ame - rain (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

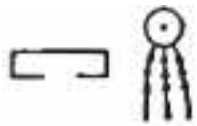
moist (adj.) (English)

(see below)

moist (adj.)
late 14c., "moist, wet; well-irrigated," from Old French moiste "damp, wet, soaked" (13c., Modern French moite), from Vulgar Latin *muscidus "moldy," also "wet," from Latin mucidus "slimy, moldy, musty," from mucus "slime" (see mucus). Alternative etymology [Diez] is from Latin musteus "fresh, green, new," literally "like new wine," from musteum "new wine" (see must (n.1)). If this wasn't the source, it influenced the form of the other word in Old French. Related: Moistly; moistness.



"yaku"



ORIGINATED AS:

agaye (አጋየ) burn up (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

火く

yaku - burn (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

fire (n.) (English)

paəwr - "fire, torch" (see below)

fire (n.)
Old English fyr "fire, a fire," from Proto-Germanic *fur-i- (cognates: Old Saxon fiur, Old Frisian fiur, Old Norse fürr, Middle Dutch and Dutch vuur, Old High German fiur, German Feuer "fire"), from Proto-Indo-European *perjos, from root *paəwr- (cognates: Armenian hur "fire, torch," Czech pyr "hot ashes," Greek pyr, Umbrian pir, Sanskrit pu, Hittite pahhur "fire").

Current spelling is attested as early as 1200, but did not fully displace Middle English fier (preserved in fiery) until c.1600.

Proto-Indo-European apparently had two roots for fire: *paewr- and *egni- (source of Latin ignis). The former was "inanimate," referring to fire as a substance, and the latter was "animate," referring to it as a living force (compare water (n.1)).



"akarui"



ORIGINATED AS:

agola (**አጎላ**) emphasize, make clear, magnify (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

明るい

akarui - bright, cheerful, luminous, enlightened (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

glow (v.) (English)

ghel - "to shine" (see below)

glow (v.)
Old English glowan "to glow, shine as if red-hot," from Proto-Germanic *glo- (source also of Old Saxon gloian, Old Frisian gled "glow, blaze," Old Norse gloa, Old High German gluoen, German glühen "to glow, glitter, shine"), from PIE *ghel- (2) "to shine," with derivatives referring to bright materials and gold (see glass (n.), also glint, glad, etc.). Figuratively from late 14c. Related: Glowed; glowing. Swedish dialectal and Danish glo also have the extended sense "stare, gaze upon," which is found in Middle English.

bleach (v.)
Old English blæcan "bleach, whiten," from Proto-Germanic *blaikjan "to make white" (cognates: Old Saxon blek, Old Norse bleikr, Dutch bleek, Old High German bleih, German bleich "pale;" Old Norse bleikja, Dutch bleken, German bleichen "to bleach"), from PIE root *bhel- (1) "to shine, flash, burn" (cognates: Sanskrit bhrajate "shines;" Greek phlegein "to burn;" Latin flamma "flame," fulmen "lightning," fulgere "to shine, flash," flagrare "to burn;" Old Church Slavonic belu "white;" Lithuanian



“hada”



ORIGINATED AS:

qoda (ቆዳ) skin, flesh (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

肌:

hada - skin, body (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

hide (n.) (English)

hed - “skin” (see below)

hide (n.)
"skin of a large animal," Old English hyd "a hide, a skin," from Proto-Germanic *hudiz (source also of Old Norse huð, Old Frisian hed, Middle Dutch huut, Dutch huid, Old High German hut, German Haut "skin").

From PIE root *(s)keu- "to cover, conceal" (source also of Sanskrit kostha "enclosing wall," skunati "covers;" Armenian ciw "roof;" Latin cutis "skin," scutum "shield," ob-scurus "dark;" Greek kytos "a hollow, vessel," keutho "to cover, to hide," skynia "eyebrows;" Russian kishka "gut," literally "sheath;" Lithuanian kiautas "husk," kutis "stall;" Old Norse sky "cloud;" Old English sceo "cloud;" Middle High German hode "scrotum;" Old High German scura, German Scheuer "barn;" Welsh cuddio "to hide").

coat (n.)
early 14c., "outer garment," from Old French cote "coat, robe, tunic, overgarment," from Frankish *kotta "coarse cloth" or some other Germanic source (compare Old Saxon kot "woolen mantle," Old High German chozza "cloak of coarse wool," German Kotze "a coarse coat"), of unknown origin.

CONCEPT OF MANKIND

"hito"



ORIGINATED AS:

hywet (ሕይወት) life, existence (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

人

hito - person (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

man (n.) (English)

chayuwth - living (see below)

Strong's Hebrew Lexicon
#2424 chayuwth khah-yooth' from 2421; life:--X living.
http://www.eliyah.com/cgi-bin/strongs.cgi?file=hebrewlexicon&isindex=2424



"yōji"



ORIGINATED AS:

lj (ልጅ) child (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

幼児

yōji - infant, child, baby, todler (n.) (Japanese)
compare to Spanish: hijo/hija - child (son/daughter) (n.) (Spanish)

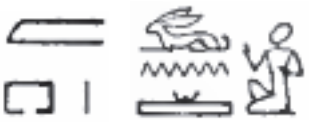
BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

child (n.) (English)

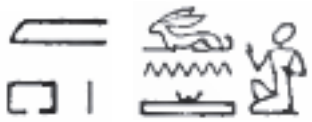
kuld - "children of the same marriage" (see below)

child (n.)
Old English cild "fetus, infant, unborn or newly born person," from Proto-Germanic *kiltham (cognates: Gothic kilþei "womb," inkilþo "pregnant;" Danish kuld "children of the same marriage;" Old Swedish kulder "litter;" Old English cildhama "womb," lit. "child-home"); no certain cognates outside Germanic. "App[arently] originally always used in relation to the mother as the 'fruit of the womb'" [Buck]. Also in late Old English, "a youth of gentle birth" (archaic, usually written childe). In 16c.-17c. especially "girl child."

wild (adj.)
Old English wilde "in the natural state, uncultivated, untamed, undomesticated, uncontrolled," from Proto-Germanic *wilthja- (source also of Old Saxon wildi, Old Norse villr, Old Frisian wilde, Dutch wild, Old High German wildi, German wild, Gothic wilþeis "wild," German Wild (n.) "game"), from PIE root *welt- "woodlands; wild" (see wold).



“chūzai bainin”



ORIGINATED AS:

geza (ገዛ) house, home (noun) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)
+
wend (ወንድ) man (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

chūzai (駐在) residence (n.) (Japanese)
+
bainin (売人) dealers, merchants, sellers (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

husband (n.) (English)

house (see below)
+
buandi (see below)

husband (n.)
Old English husbonda "male head of a household," probably from Old Norse husbondi "master of the house," from "house" (see house (n.)) + bondi "householder, dweller, freeholder, peasant," from buandi, present participle of bua "to dwell" (see bower). Beginning late 13c., replaced Old English wer as "married man," companion of wif, a sad loss for English poetry. Slang shortening hubby first attested 1680s.r



"bi"



ORIGINATED AS:

wb (ወ·በ) beautiful (adj.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

美

bi - beauty (n.) (Japanese)
also see: fu (婦) women (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

wife (n.) (English)

weib/wif - wife (see below)

wife (n.)
Old English wif (neuter) "woman, female, lady," also, but not especially, "wife," from Proto-Germanic *wiban (cognates: Old Saxon, Old Frisian wif, Old Norse vif, Danish and Swedish viv, Middle Dutch, Dutch wijf, Old High German wib, German Weib), of uncertain origin, not found in Gothic.

Apparently felt as inadequate in its basic sense, leading to the more distinctive formation wifman (source of woman). Dutch wijf now means, in slang, "girl, babe," having softened somewhat from earlier sense of "bitch." German cognate Weib also tends to be slighting or derogatory and has been displaced by Frau.

The more usual Indo-European word is represented in English by queen/quean. Words for "woman" also double for "wife" in some languages. Some proposed Proto-Indo-European roots for wife include *weip- "to twist, turn, wrap," perhaps with sense of "veiled person" (see vibrate); and more recently *ghwibh-, a proposed root meaning "shame," also "pudenda," but the only examples of it would be the Germanic



"gun"



ORIGINATED AS:

wegen (ወገን) group, member of a group, kind, type (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

群

gun - group (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

genus (n.) (English)

gene - "race, stock, kind; family, birth, descent, origin" (see below)

genus (n.)
(plural genera), 1550s as a term of logic, "kind or class of things" (biological sense dates from c. 1600), from Latin genus (genitive generis) "race, stock, kind; family, birth, descent, origin," from PIE root *gene- "to produce, give birth, beget," with derivatives referring to family and tribal groups.

Cognates in this highly productive word group include Sanskrit janati "begets, bears," janah "race," janman- "birth, origin," jatah "born;" Avestan zizanenti "they bear;" Greek gignesthai "to become, happen," genos "race, kind," gonos "birth, offspring, stock;" Latin gignere "to beget," gnasci "to be born," genius "procreative divinity, inborn tutelary spirit, innate quality," ingenium "inborn character," possibly germen "shoot, bud, embryo, germ;" Lithuanian gentis "kinsmen;" Gothic kuni "race;" Old English cennan "beget, create," gecynd "kind, nature, race;" Old High German kind "child;" Old Irish ro-genar "I was born;" Welsh geni "to be born;" Armenian chanim "I bear, I am born").



"fude"



ORIGINATED AS:

fT'ur (ፍጡር) creature, being (n.) (Amarigna)
feT'ere (ፈጠረ) create, invent, devise (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

絵筆

fude - paintbrush (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

father (n.) (English)

fader - "father" (see below)

father (n.)
Old English fæder "he who begets a child, nearest male ancestor;" also "any lineal male ancestor; the Supreme Being," and by late Old English, "one who exercises parental care over another," from Proto-Germanic *fader (cognates: Old Saxon fadar, Old Frisian feder, Dutch vader, Old Norse faðir, Old High German fatar, German vater; in Gothic usually expressed by atta), from Proto-Indo-European *pəter- "father" (cognates: Sanskrit pitar-, Greek pater, Latin pater, Old Persian pita, Old Irish athir "father"), presumably from baby-speak sound "pa." The ending formerly was regarded as an agent-noun affix.



“emu”



ORIGINATED AS:

madel (ማደል) to dispense (v.) (Amarigna)
also see: emye (እምዬ) my mother (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

産む

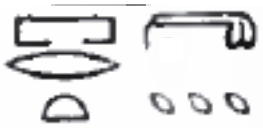
emu - give birth, deliver (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

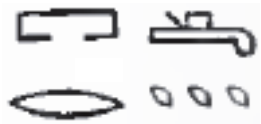
mother (n.) (English)

mā - "mother" (see below)

mother (n.)
Old English modor "female parent," from Proto-Germanic *mothær (cognates: Old Saxon modar, Old Frisian moder, Old Norse moðir, Danish moder, Dutch moeder, Old High German muoter, German Mutter), from Proto-Indo-European *mater- "mother" (cognates: Latin mater, Old Irish mathir, Lithuanian mote, Sanskrit matar-, Greek meter, Old Church Slavonic mati), "[b]ased ultimately on the baby-talk form *mā- (2); with the kinship term suffix *-ter-" [Watkins]. Spelling with -th- dates from early 16c., though that pronunciation is probably older (see father (n.)).



“fueru”



ORIGINATED AS:

fera (ፈራ) produce fruit (v-perf.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

殖える

fueru - increase, multiply, expand, enlarge, grow (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

parent (n.) (English)

pere - "to bring forth" (see below)

parent (n.)
early 15c. (late 12c. as a surname), from Old French parent "father, parent, relative, kin" (11c.), from Latin parentem (nominative parens) "father or mother, ancestor," noun use of present participle of parere "bring forth, give birth to, produce," from Proto-Indo-European root *pere- (1) "to bring forth" (see pare). Began to replace native elder after c.1500.



“shōnen”



ORIGINATED AS:

TS’eAne (ጸዓነ) harness, load, charge (verb) (Amarigna)
TS’Enet (ጽዕነት) shipment, weight, load (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

少年

shōnen - boy, juvenile (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

son (n.) (English)

sone - “son" (see below)

son (n.)
Old English sunu "son, descendant," from Proto-Germanic *sunuz (cognates: Old Saxon and Old Frisian sunu, Old Norse sonr, Danish søn, Swedish son, Middle Dutch sone, Dutch zoon, Old High German sunu, German Sohn, Gothic sunus "son"). The Germanic words are from Proto-Indo-European *su(e)-nu- "son" (cognates: Sanskrit sunus, Greek huios, Avestan hunush, Armenian ustr, Lithuanian sunus, Old Church Slavonic synu, Russian and Polish syn "son"), a derived noun from root *seue- (1) "to give birth" (cognates: Sanskrit sauti "gives birth," Old Irish suth "birth, offspring").



"dukete"



ORIGINATED AS:

teqoT'ere (ተቆጠረ) be counted, be accounted for (v-perf.) (Amarigna)
teqwaT'ere (ተቋጠረ) be connected (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

付けて

dukete - attached to (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

daughter (n.) (English)

tochter - "descendant, inhabitant" (see below)

daughter (n.)
Old English dohtor, from Proto-Germanic *dochter, earlier *dhukter (cognates: Old Saxon dohtar, Old Norse dottir, Old Frisian and Dutch dochter, German Tochter, Gothic dauhtar), from Proto-Indo-European *dhugheter (cognates: Sanskrit duhitar-, Avestan dugeda-, Armenian dustr, Old Church Slavonic dušti, Lithuanian dukte, Greek thygater). The common Indo-European word, lost in Celtic and Latin (Latin filia "daughter" is fem. of filius "son"). The modern spelling evolved 16c. in southern England. Daughter-in-law is attested from late 14c.

Strong's #2364. thugater thoo-gat"-air apparently a primary word (compare "daughter"); a female child, or (by Hebraism) descendant (or inhabitant):--daughter.



“kaobure”



ORIGINATED AS:

feleT’ti (ፈለጥቲ) relation, relationship (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

顔ぶれ

kaobure - member (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

brother (n.) (English)

brati - "member" (see below)

brother (n.)
Old English broþor, from Proto-Germanic *brothar (cognates: Old Norse broðir, Danish broder, Old Frisian brother, Dutch broeder, German Bruder, Gothic bróþar), from Proto-Indo-European root *bhrater (cognates: Sanskrit bhrátár-, Old Persian brata, Greek phratér, Latin frater, Old Irish brathir, Welsh brawd, Lithuanian broterelis, Old Prussian brati, Old Church Slavonic bratru, Czech bratr "brother").

A highly stable word across the Indo-European languages. In the few cases where other words provide the sense, it is where the cognate of brother had been applied widely to "member of a fraternity," or where there was need to distinguish "son of the same mother" and "son of the same father." E.g. Greek adelphos, probably originally an adjective with frater and meaning, specifically, "brother of the womb" or "brother by blood;" and Spanish hermano "brother," from Latin germanus "full brother."



“zairyū”



ORIGINATED AS:

zer (ዘር) seed, race (n.) (n.) (Amarigna)
zeri (ዘርኢ) offspring, origin, seed, clan, descendants (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

在留

zairyū - residents (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

sister (n.) (English)

ser - "woman" (see below)

sister (n.)
mid-13c., from Old English sweostor, swuster "sister," or a Scandinavian cognate (Old Norse systir, Swedish syster, Danish søster), in either case from Proto-Germanic *swestr- (cognates: Old Saxon swestar, Old Frisian swester, Middle Dutch suster, Dutch zuster, Old High German swester, German Schwester, Gothic swistar).

These are from Proto-Indo-European *swesor, one of the most persistent and unchanging Proto-Indo-European root words, recognizable in almost every modern Indo-European language (Sanskrit svasar-, Avestan shanhar-, Latin soror, Old Church Slavonic, Russian sestra, Lithuanian sesuo, Old Irish siur, Welsh chwaer, Greek eor). French soeur "a sister" (11c., instead of *sereur) is directly from Latin soror, a rare case of a borrowing from the nominative case.

According to Klein's sources, probably from Proto-Indo-European roots *swe- "one's own" + *ser- "woman." For vowel evolution, see bury. Used of nuns in Old English; of a woman in general from 1906; of a black woman from 1926; and in the sense of "fellow feminist" from 1912.

CONCEPT OF THE HOME



"tarasu"



ORIGINATED AS:

talele (ታለለ) be deceived (v-perf.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

誑す

tarasu - deceive, cheat, seduce (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

dwell (v.) (English)

dwelan - "to mislead, deceive" (see below)

dwell (v.)
Old English dwellan "to mislead, deceive," originally "to make a fool of, lead astray," from Proto-Germanic *dwelan "to go or lead astray" (cognates: Old Norse dvöl "delay," dvali "sleep;" Middle Dutch dwellen "to stun, make giddy, perplex;" Old High German twellen "to hinder, delay;" Danish dvale "trance, stupor," dvaelbær "narcotic berry," source of Middle English dwale "nightshade"), from Proto-Indo-European *dhwel-, extended form of root *dheu- (1) "dust, cloud, vapor, smoke" (and related notions of "defective perception or wits").

Related to Old English gedweola "error, heresy, madness." Sense shifted in Middle English through "hinder, delay," to "linger" (c.1200, as still in phrase to dwell upon), to "make a home" (mid-13c.). Related: Dwelled; dwelt; dwells.



“chūzai”



ORIGINATED AS:

geza (ገዛ) house (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

地面

jisho - estate (n.) (Japanese)
also see: chūzai (駐在) residence (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

house (n.) (English)

hus - "dwelling, shelter, house" (see below)

house (n.)
Old English hus "dwelling, shelter, house," from Proto-Germanic *husan (cognates: Old Norse, Old Frisian hus, Dutch huis, German Haus), of unknown origin, perhaps connected to the root of hide (v.) [OED]. In Gothic only in gudhus "temple," literally "god-house;" the usual word for "house" in Gothic being razn.



“kūdō”



ORIGINATED AS:

gwdgwad (ጉድጓድ) hole, burrow, cave, ditch (n.) (Tigrigna)
kweAte (ኰዓተ) drill, dig (verb) (Tigrigna)
kwaAte (ኳዓተ) hollow out, dig (verb) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

空洞

kūdō - cavity, hollow, cave (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

hut (n.) (English)

keudh - "hide" (see below)

hut (n.)
1650s, from French hutte "cottage" (16c.), from Middle High German hütte "cottage, hut," probably from Proto-Germanic *hudjon-, related to the root of Old English hydan "to hide," from Proto-Indo-European *keudh-, from root (s)keu- (see hide (n.1)). Apparently first in English as a military word. Old Saxon hutta, Danish hytte, Swedish hytta, Frisian and Middle Dutch hutte, Dutch hut are from High German.

CONCEPT OF PHYSICAL ACTS



“tsumini”



ORIGINATED AS:

TS’eAne (ጸዓነ) harness, load, charge (v.) (Tigrigna)
TS’Enet (ጸዕነት) shipment, weight, load (n.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

積荷

tsumini - burden, cargo, freight, load (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

do (v.) (English)

don/ duan - "to put, place, do, make" (see below)

do (v.)
Middle English do, first person singular of Old English don "make, act, perform, cause; to put, to place," from West Germanic *don (cognates: Old Saxon duan, Old Frisian dua, Dutch doen, Old High German tuon, German tun), from Proto-Indo-European root *dhe- "to put, place, do, make" (see factitious).



“rō”



ORIGINATED AS:

Erhe (ዕርሐ) make (verb) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

労

rō - labor, toil, striving, putting to work (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

work (n.) (English)

werg - "to do" (see below)

work (n.)
Old English weorc, worc "something done, discreet act performed by someone, action (whether voluntary or required), proceeding, business; that which is made or manufactured, products of labor," also "physical labor, toil; skilled trade, craft, or occupation; opportunity of expending labor in some useful or remunerative way;" also "military fortification," from Proto-Germanic *werkan (cognates: Old Saxon, Old Frisian, Dutch werk, Old Norse verk, Middle Dutch warc, Old High German werah, German Werk, Gothic gawaurki), from Proto-Indo-European *werg-o-, from root *werg- "to do" (see organ).





"suru"



ORIGINATED AS:

sera (ሠራ)/serhe (ሰርሐ) work, do, make, build (v.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

する

suru - make (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

serve (v.) (English)

servir - "to do duty toward" (see below)

serve (v.)
late 12c., "to render habitual obedience to," also "minister, give aid, give help," from Old French servir "to do duty toward, show devotion to; set table, serve at table; offer, provide with," from Latin servire "be a servant, be in service, be enslaved;" figuratively "be devoted; be governed by; comply with; conform; flatter," originally "be a slave," related to servus "slave," perhaps from Etruscan (compare Etruscan proper names Servi, Serve, Latinized as Servius).

CONCEPT OF EMOTION & MORALITY



“odayaka”



ORIGINATED AS:

teregaga (ተረጋጋ) be peaceful, be calm (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

穏やか

odayaka - calm, composed, gentle, mild, pacific, quiet (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

dear (adj.) (English)

deurjaz (see below)

dear (adj.)
Old English deore "precious, valuable, costly, loved, beloved," from Proto-Germanic *deurjaz (cognates: Old Saxon diuri, Old Norse dyrr, Old Frisian diore, Middle Dutch dure, Dutch duur, Old High German tiuri, German teuer), ultimate origin unknown. Used interjectorily since 1690s. As a polite introductory word to letters, it is attested from mid-15c. As a noun, from late 14c., perhaps short for dear one, etc.



“wáng”



ORIGINATED AS:

aneqe (አነቀ) asphyxiate, smother (v-perf.) (Amarigna)
haneQ’e (ሓነቐ) choke (verb) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

亡

wáng - perish (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

anxious (adj.) (English)

anguere - "choke, squeeze" (see below)

anxious (adj.)
1620s, from Latin anxius "solicitous, uneasy, troubled in mind" (also "causing anxiety, troublesome"), from angere, anguere "choke, squeeze," figuratively "torment, cause distress" (see anger (v.)). The same image is in Serbo-Croatian tjeskoba "anxiety," literally "tightness, narrowness." Related: Anxiously; anxiousness.



"fatsu"



ORIGINATED AS:

feta (ፈታ) release, solve, untie (v-perf.) (Amarigna)
fetehe (ፈተሐ) untie (v.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

発

fatsu - departure (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

pity (n.) (English)

pite - "pity, mercy, compassion" (see below)

pity (n.)
early 13c., from Old French pite, pitet "pity, mercy, compassion, care, tenderness; pitiful state, wretched condition" (11c., Modern French pitié), from Latin pietatem (nominative pietas) "piety, loyalty, duty" (see piety). Replaced Old English mildheortness, literally "mild-heartness," itself a loan-translation of Latin misericordia. English pity and piety were not fully distinguished until 17c. Transferred sense of "grounds or cause for pity" is from late 14c.



“ageru”



ORIGINATED AS:

akele (**ኦከለ**) be equal, add, increase (v-perf.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

あげる

ageru - to give, to increase (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

equal (adj.) (English)

egal - "uniform, identical, equal" (see below)

equal (adj.)
late 14c., "identical in amount, extent, or portion;" early 15c., "even or smooth of surface," from Latin aequalis "uniform, identical, equal," from aequus "level, even, flat; as tall as, on a level with; friendly, kind, just, fair, equitable, impartial; proportionate; calm, tranquil," which is of unknown origin. Parallel formation egal (from Old French egal) was in use late 14c.-17c. Equal rights is from 1752; by 1854, American English, in relation to men and women. Equal opportunity (adj.) in terms of hiring, etc. is recorded by 1925.



“ikatta”



ORIGINATED AS:

quT’a (ቁጣ) anger, fury, wrath, spite (n.) (Amarigna)
kwT’A (ቍጥዓ) wrath, rage, vexation, fury, anger (n.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

怒った

ikatta - angry, mad, pained (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

hate (v.) (English)

kad - "sorrow, hatred" (see below)

hate (v.)
Old English hatian "to hate," from Proto-Germanic *haton (cognates: Old Saxon haton, Old Norse hata, German hassen, Gothic hatan "to hate"), from Proto-Indo-European root *kad- "sorrow, hatred" (cognates: Avestan sadra- "grief, sorrow, calamity," Greek kedos "care, trouble, sorrow," Welsh cas "pain, anger"). Related: Hated; hating. French haine (n.), hair (v.) are Germanic. Hate crime attested from 1988.



“ikaru”



ORIGINATED AS:

kura (ኩራ) anger (noun) (Tigrigna)
kwra (ኹራ) rage, fury, anger (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

怒る

ikaru - angry, mad (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

anger (n.) (English)

angr - "distress, grief" (see below)

anger (n.)
mid-13c., "distress, suffering; anguish, agony," also "hostile attitude, ill will, surliness," from Old Norse angr "distress, grief. sorrow, affliction," from the same root as anger (v.). Sense of "rage, wrath" is early 14c. Old Norse also had angr-gapi "rash, foolish person;" angr-lauss "free from care;" angr-lyndi "sadness, low spirits."



“abare”



ORIGINATED AS:

nefere (ነፈረ) to rage (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

暴れ

abare - rampage (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

fury (n.) (English)

furere - "to rage, be mad" (see below)

fury (n.)
ate 14c., "fierce passion," from Old French furie (14c.), from Latin furia "violent passion, rage, madness," related to furere "to rage, be mad." Romans used Furiæ to translate Greek Erinyes, the collective name for the avenging deities sent from Tartarus to punish criminals (in later accounts three in number and female). Hence, figuratively, "an angry woman" (late 14c.).



"senbou"



ORIGINATED AS:

aneba (**አነባ**) cry (v-perf.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

羨望

senbou - envy (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

envy (n.) (English)

invidia - "envy, jealousy" (see below)

envy (n.)
late 13c., from Old French envie "envy, jealousy, rivalry" (10c.), from Latin invidia "envy, jealousy" (source also of Spanish envidia, Portuguese inveja), from invidus "envious, having hatred or ill-will," from invidere "to envy, hate," earlier "look at (with malice), cast an evil eye upon," from in- "upon" (see in- (2)) + videre "to see" (see vision).



“seru”



ORIGINATED AS:

TS’ele (ጸልኦ) resent, abhor, hate, detest, dislike (verb) (Tigrigna)
TS’elai (ጸላኢ) foe, enemy (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

偸する

suru - to steal (v.) (Japanese)
also see: seru (競争します) bid. compete (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

jealous (adj.) (English)
zelos - "emulation, rivalry, zeal" (see below)

jealous (adj.)
c.1200, gelus, later jelus (early 14c.), "possessive and suspicious," originally in the context of sexuality or romance; in general use late 14c.; also in a more positive sense, "fond, amorous, ardent," from c.1300, from Old French jalos "keen, zealous; avaricious; jealous" (12c., Modern French jaloux), from Late Latin zelosus, from zelus "zeal," from Greek zelos, sometimes "jealousy," but more often in a good sense ("emulation, rivalry, zeal"). See zeal. In biblical language (early 13c.) "tolerating no unfaithfulness."

CONCEPT OF SOCIAL & POLITICAL RELATIONS



“gyōshō”



ORIGINATED AS:

gezai (ገዛኢ) ruler, governor (n.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

驍将

gyōshō - leader, veteran general (n) (Japanese)
also see: kisoku (規則) rule (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

king (n.) (English)

kuninggaz - "king, ruler" (see below)

king (n.)
Old English cyning "king, ruler," from Proto-Germanic *kuninggaz (cognates: Dutch koning, Old Norse konungr, Danish konge, Old Saxon and Old High German kuning, Middle High German künic, German König). Possibly related to Old English cynn "family, race" (see kin), making a king originally a "leader of the people;" or from a related root suggesting "noble birth," making a king originally "one who descended from noble birth." The sociological and ideological implications render this a topic of much debate.



"koumeina"



ORIGINATED AS:

gnun (ግኑን) famous (adj.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

高名な

koumeina - famous (adj.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

queen (n.) (English)

gwen - "honored woman" (see below)

queen (n.)
Old English cwen "queen, female ruler of a state, woman, wife," from Proto-Germanic *kwoeniz (cognates: Old Saxon quan "wife," Old Norse kvaen, Gothic quens), ablaut variant of *kwenon (source of quean), from Proto-Indo-European *gwen- "woman, wife" supposedly originally "honored woman" (cognates: Greek gyné "a woman, a wife;" Gaelic bean "woman;" Sanskrit janis "a woman," gná "wife of a god, a goddess;" Avestan jainish "wife;" Armenian kin "woman;" Old Church Slavonic zena, Old Prussian genna "woman;" Gothic qino "a woman, wife; qéns "a queen").

CONCEPT OF
THE MIND & THOUGHT



“nen”



ORIGINATED AS:

mnyot (ምኞት) desire (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

念

nen - sense, feeling, attention, care, concern, thought, desire (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

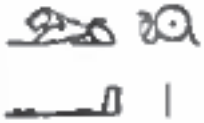
mind (n.) (English)

mentio/mineti - "yearn/have one's mind aroused" (see below)

mind (n.)
late 12c., from Old English gemynd "memory, remembrance, state of being remembered; thought, purpose; conscious mind, intellect, intention," Proto-Germanic *ga-mundiz (cognates: Gothic muns "thought," munan "to think;" Old Norse minni "mind;" German Minne (archaic) "love," originally "memory, loving memory"), from Proto-Indo-European root *men- (1) "think, remember, have one's mind aroused," with derivatives referring to qualities of mind or states of thought (cognates: Sanskrit matih "thought," munih "sage, seer;" Greek memona "I yearn," mania "madness," mantis "one who divines, prophet, seer;" Latin mens "mind, understanding, reason," memini "I remember," mentio "remembrance;" Lithuanian mintis "thought, idea," Old Church Slavonic mineti "to believe, think," Russian pamjat "memory").



“riyū”



ORIGINATED AS:

raey (ራእይ) revelation, vision (A/T)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

理由

riyū - reason, pretext, motive (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

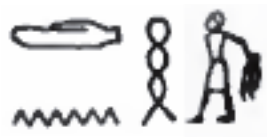
reason (n.) (English)

re(i) - "to reason, count" (see below)

reason (n.)
c.1200, "intellectual faculty that adopts actions to ends," also "statement in an argument, statement of explanation or justification," from Anglo-French resoun, Old French raison "course; matter; subject; language, speech; thought, opinion," from Latin rationem (nominative ratio) "reckoning, understanding, motive, cause," from ratus, past participle of reri "to reckon, think," from Proto-Indo-European root *re(i)- "to reason, count" (source of Old English rædan "to advise;" see read (v.)).

Meaning "sanity; degree of intelligence that distinguishes men from brutes" is recorded from late 13c. Sense of "grounds for action, motive, cause of an event" is from c.1300. Middle English sense of "meaning, signification" (early 14c.) is in the phrase rhyme or reason. Phrase it stands to reason is from 1630s. Age of Reason "the Enlightenment" is first recorded 1794, as the title of Tom Paine's book.

sane (adj.)
1721, back-formation from sanity or else from Latin sanus "sound, healthy," in figurative or transferred use, "of sound mind, rational, sane," also, of style, "correct;" of uncertain origin. Used earlier, of the body, with the sense of "healthy" (1620s).



“tenkei”



ORIGINATED AS:

aT'änaqere (**ኣጠናቀረ**) gather (information) (v-perf.) (Amarigna)
root: T'nquq (**ጥንቁቅ**) careful (adj.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

天啓

tenkei - revelation, divine oracle (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

think (v.) (English)

tong - "to think" (see below)

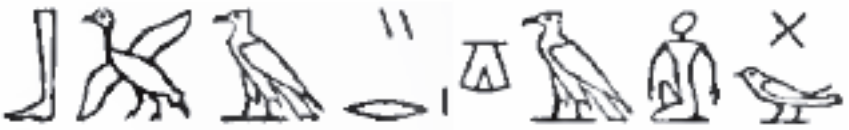
think (v.)
Old English þencan "imagine, conceive in the mind; consider, meditate, remember; intend, wish, desire" (past tense þohte, past participle geþoht), probably originally "cause to appear to oneself," from Proto-Germanic *thankjan (cognates: Old Frisian thinka, Old Saxon thenkian, Old High German denchen, German denken, Old Norse þekkja, Gothic þagkjan).

Old English þencan is the causative form of the distinct Old English verb þyncan "to seem, to appear" (past tense þuhte, past participle geþuht), from Proto-Germanic *thunkjan (cognates: German dünken, däuchte). Both are from Proto-Indo-European *tong- "to think, feel" which also is the root of thought and thank.

The two Old English words converged in Middle English and þyncan "to seem" was absorbed, except for its preservation in archaic methinks "it seems to me." As a noun, "act of prolonged thinking," from 1834. The figurative thinking cap is attested from 1839.



“fukki”



ORIGINATED AS:

flagot (ፍላጎት) want, desire urge, interest (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

復帰

fukki - return, comeback (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

reflect (v.) (English)

reflectere - "bend back, turn back" (see below)

reflect (v.)
late 14c., "turn or bend back;" early 15c., "to divert, to turn aside, deflect," from Old French reflecter (14c.), from Latin reflectere "bend back, turn back" (see reflection). Of mirrors or polished surfaces, to shine back light rays or images, early 15c.; meaning "to turn one's thoughts back on" is c.1600. Related: Reflected; reflecting.



“kana”



ORIGINATED AS:

qanye (ቃኘ) look around, investigate (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

かな

kana - wonder (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

know (v.) (English)

gno - "to know" (see below)

know (v.)
Old English cnawan (class VII strong verb; past tense cneow, past participle cnawen), "to know, perceive; acknowledge, declare," from Proto-Germanic *knew- (cognates: Old High German bi-chnaan, ir-chnaan "to know"), from Proto-Indo-European root *gno- "to know" (cognates: Old Persian xšnasatiy "he shall know;" Old Church Slavonic znati, Russian znat "to know;" Latin gnoscere; Greek *gno-, as in gignoskein; Sanskrit jna- "know"). Once widespread in Germanic, this form is now retained only in English, where however it has widespread application, covering meanings that require two or more verbs in other languages (such as German wissen, kennen, erkennen and in part können; French connaître, savoir; Latin novisse, cognoscere; Old Church Slavonic znaja, vemi). The Anglo-Saxons used two distinct words for this, witan (see wit) and cnawan.



“riyū”



ORIGINATED AS:

reyet (ርእየት) sight, view (noun) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

理由

riyū - reason, pretext, motive (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

wise (adj.) (English)

weid - "to see" (see below)

wise (adj.)
Old English wis "learned, sagacious, cunning; sane; prudent, discreet; experienced; having the power of discerning and judging rightly," from Proto-Germanic *wissaz (cognates: Old Saxon, Old Frisian wis, Old Norse viss, Dutch wijs, German weise "wise"), from past participle adjective *wittos of Proto-Indo-European root *weid- "to see," hence "to know" (see vision). Modern slang meaning "aware, cunning" first attested 1896. Related to the source of Old English witan "to know, wit."

vision (n.) Look up vision at Dictionary.com
c.1300, "something seen in the imagination or in the supernatural," from Anglo-French visioun, Old French vision "presence, sight; view, look, appearance; dream, supernatural sight" (12c.), from Latin visionem (nominative visio) "act of seeing, sight, thing seen," noun of action from past participle stem of videre "to see."



“kowasu”



ORIGINATED AS:

qorese (ቆረሰ) break off (v-perf.) (Amarigna)
also see: weqere (ወቀረ) carve (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

壊す

kowasu - break, break down (v.) (Japanese)
also see: kireru (切れる) break, snap, break off (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

crazy (adj.) (English)
craze - "full of cracks or flaws" (see below)

crazy (adj.)
1570s, "diseased, sickly," from craze + -y (2). Meaning "full of cracks or flaws" is from 1580s; that of "of unsound mind, or behaving as so" is from 1610s. Jazz slang sense "cool, exciting" attested by 1927. To drive (someone) crazy is attested by 1873. Phrase crazy like a fox recorded from 1935. Crazy Horse, Teton Lakhota (Siouan) war leader (d.1877) translates thašuka witko, literally "his horse is crazy."



“yaru”



ORIGINATED AS:

araye (ኣርኣየ) train, instruct, display, demonstrate, show (verb) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

やる

yaru - do (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

learn (v.) (English)

leornian - "to get knowledge, be cultivated, study, read, think about" (see below)

learn (v.)
Old English leornian "to get knowledge, be cultivated, study, read, think about," from Proto-Germanic *liznojan (cognates: Old Frisian lernia, Middle Dutch leeren, Dutch leren, Old High German lernen, German lernen "to learn," Gothic lais "I know"), with a base sense of "to follow or find the track," from Proto-Indo-European *leis- (1) "track, furrow." Related to German Gleis "track," and to Old English læst "sole of the foot" (see last (n.)).

The transitive sense (He learned me how to read), now vulgar, was acceptable from c.1200 until early 19c., from Old English læran "to teach" (cognates: Dutch leren, German lehren "to teach," literally "to make known;" see lore), and is preserved in past participle adjective learned "having knowledge gained by study." Related: Learning.



“taikai”



ORIGINATED AS:

twwq (ትውውቅ) familiarity (n.) (Amarigna)
as in (with as- prefix): astewaweqe (አስተዋወቀ) introduce (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

大会

taikai - mass meeting (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

teach (v.) (English)
taikijan/deik- "to show, point out" (see below)

teach (v.)
Old English tæcan (past tense tæhte, past participle tæht) "to show, point out, declare, demonstrate," also "to give instruction, train, assign, direct; warn; persuade," from Proto-Germanic *taikijan "to show" (cognates: Old High German zihan, German zeihen "to accuse," Gothic ga-teihan "to announce"), from Proto-Indo-European *deik- "to show, point out" (see diction). Related to Old English tacen, tacn "sign, mark" (see token). Related: Taught; teaching.

The usual sense of Old English tæcan was "show, declare, warn, persuade" (compare German zeigen "to show," from the same root); while the Old English word for "to teach, instruct, guide" was more commonly læran, source of modern learn and lore.



"tasukeru"



ORIGINATED AS:

aschale (**አሰቻለ**) enable, facilitate, teach, to help one to endure (v.) (Amarigna)
without the as- prefix: akheale (**ኣኸኣለ**) enable (v.) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

助ける

tasukeru - help, save, promote, give relief, reinforce (v.) (Japanese)
also see: suke (助) assistant, help, assistance, rescue (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

school (n.) (English)

schule - school (see below)

school (n.)
"place of instruction," Old English scol, from Latin schola "intermission of work, leisure for learning; learned conversation, debate; lecture; meeting place for teachers and students, place of instruction; disciples of a teacher, body of followers, sect," from Greek skhole "spare time, leisure, rest ease; idleness; that in which leisure is employed; learned discussion;" also "a place for lectures, school;" originally "a holding back, a keeping clear," from skhein "to get" (from Proto-Indo-European root *segh- "to hold, hold in one's power, to have;" see scheme (n.)) + -ole by analogy with bole "a throw," stole "outfit," etc.

The original notion is "leisure," which passed to "otiose discussion" (in Athens or Rome the favorite or proper use for free time), then "place for such discussion." The Latin word was widely borrowed (Old French escole, French école, Spanish escuela, Italian scuola, Old High German scuola, German Schule, Swedish skola, Gaelic sgiol, Welsh ysgol, Russian shkola). Translated in Old English as larhus, literally



"namari"



ORIGINATED AS:

memhr (መምህር) teacher, professor (n.) (Amarigna/Tigrigna)
from: meri (መሪ) leader, guide (n.) (Amarigna)
mera (መራ) lead, guide (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

鉛

namari - lead, leadership, guide (n) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

memory (n.) (English)

mer - "to remember" (see below)
Also: Mimir, name of the giant who guards the Well of Wisdom (see below)

memory (n.)
mid-13c., "recollection (of someone or something); awareness, consciousness," also "fame, renown, reputation," from Anglo-French memorie (Old French memoire, 11c., "mind, memory, remembrance; memorial, record") and directly from Latin memoria "memory, remembrance, faculty of remembering," noun of quality from memor "mindful, remembering," from Proto-Indo-European root *(s)mer- (1) "to remember" (Sanskrit smarati "remembers," Avestan mimara "mindful;" Greek merimna "care, thought," mermeros "causing anxiety, mischievous, baneful;" Serbo-Croatian mariti "to care for;" Welsh marth "sadness, anxiety;" Old Norse Mimir, name of the giant who guards the Well of Wisdom; Old English gemimor "known," murnan "mourn, remember sorrowfully;" Dutch mijmeren "to ponder"). Meaning "faculty of remembering" is late 14c. in English.



“warui gatten”



ORIGINATED AS:

bara (ባራ) stop, cease (v-perf.); fara (ፋራ) dumb (adj.) (Amarigna)
+
kedene (ከደነ) close (a book), put a lid on (v-perf.) (Amarigna/ Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

warui (悪しい) bad, wrong, inferior, abominable, hateful (adj.) (Japanese)
+
gatten (合点) grasp (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

forget (v.) (English)

for - "away, amiss, opposite" (see below)
+
gietan - "to grasp" (see below)

forget (v.)
Old English forgietan, from for-, used here with negative force, "away, amiss, opposite" + gietan "to grasp" (see get). To "un-get," hence "to lose" from the mind. A common Germanic construction (compare Old Saxon fargetan, Old Frisian forjeta, Dutch vergeten, Old High German firgezzan, German vergessen "to forget"). The literal sense would be "to lose (one's) grip on," but that is not recorded in any Germanic language. Related: Forgetting; forgot; forgotten.



"wakeru"



ORIGINATED AS:

gelele (**ገለለ**) to separate, put separate, leave (a task/group) (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

分ける

wakeru - divide, separate (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

clear (adj.) (English)

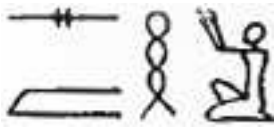
kle-ro-/clarus - "illustrious, famous, glorious" (see below)

clear (adj.)
late 13c., "bright," from Old French cler "clear" (of sight and hearing), "light, bright, shining; sparse" (12c., Modern French clair), from Latin clarus "clear, loud," of sounds; figuratively "manifest, plain, evident," in transferred use, of sights, "bright, distinct;" also "illustrious, famous, glorious" (source of Italian chiaro, Spanish claro), from Proto-Indo-European *kle-ro-, from root *kele- (2) "to shout" (see claim (v.)).

The sense evolution involves an identification of the spreading of sound and the spreading of light (compare English loud, used of colors; German hell "clear, bright, shining," of pitch, "distinct, ringing, high"). Of complexion, from c.1300; of the weather, from late 14c.; of meanings or explanations, "manifest to the mind, comprehensible," c.1300. (An Old English word for this was sweotol "distinct, clear, evident.") Sense of "free from encumbrance," apparently nautical, developed c.1500. Phrase in the clear attested from 1715. Clear-sighted is from 1580s (clear-eyed is from 1529s); clear-headed is from 1709.



"genka"



ORIGINATED AS:

azenageA (**ኣዘናገዐ**) amuse, entertain, cheer up (verb) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

弦歌

genka - singing (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

sing (v.) (English)

zingen/sengwh - "celebrate, or tell in song" (see below)

sing (v.)
Old English singan "to chant, sing, celebrate, or tell in song," also used of birds (class III strong verb; past tense sang, past participle sungen), from Proto-Germanic *sengwan (cognates: Old Saxon singan, Old Frisian sionga, Middle Dutch singhen, Dutch zingen, Old High German singan, German singen, Gothic siggwan, Old Norse syngva, Swedish sjunga), from Proto-Indo-European root *sengwh- "to sing, make an incantation." The criminal slang sense of "to confess to authorities" is attested from 1610s.

No related forms in other languages, unless perhaps it is connected to Greek omphe "voice" (especially of a god), "oracle;" and Welsh dehongli "explain, interpret." The typical Indo-European root is represented by Latin canere (see chant (v.)). Other words meaning "sing" derive from roots meaning "cry, shout," but Irish gaibim is literally "take, seize," with sense evolution via "take up" a song or melody.



“shita”



ORIGINATED AS:

CH'ewata (ጨዋታ) conversation, badinage, banter (n.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

舌

shita - tongue (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

shout (v.) (English)

schowten - "to call or cry out loudly" (see below)

shout (v.)
c.1300, schowten "to call or cry out loudly," of unknown origin; perhaps from the root of shoot (v.) on the notion of "throw the voice out loudly," or related to Old Norse skuta "a taunt" (compare scout (v.2)). Related: Shouted; shouting.



“sasayaku”



ORIGINATED AS:

asaweqe (**ኣሳወቀ**) inform (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

囁く

sasayaku - whisper, murmer (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

speak (v.) (English)

spreg - "report" (see below)

speak (v.)
Old English specan, variant of sprecan "to speak, utter words; make a speech; hold discourse (with others)" (class V strong verb; past tense spræc, past participle sprecen), from Proto-Germanic *sprek-, *spek- (cognates: Old Saxon sprecan, Old Frisian spreka, Middle Dutch spreken, Old High German sprehhan, German sprechen "to speak," Old Norse spraki "rumor, report"), from Proto-Indo-European root *spreg- (1) "to speak," perhaps identical with Proto-Indo-European root *spreg- (2) "to strew," on notion of speech as a "scattering" of words.

The -r- began to drop out in Late West Saxon and was gone by mid-12c., perhaps from influence of Danish spage "crackle," also used in a slang sense of "speak" (compare crack (v.) in slang senses having to do with speech, such as wisecrack, cracker, all it's cracked up to be). Elsewhere, rare variant forms without -r- are found in Middle Dutch (speken), Old High German (spehhan), dialectal German (spächten "speak").



“genko”



ORIGINATED AS:

tenagere (**ተናገረ**) speak (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

言語

genko - language (n.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

tongue (n.) (English)

tunge - "speech, a people's language" (see below)

tongue (n.)
Old English tunge "tongue, organ of speech; speech, a people's language," from Proto-Germanic *tungon (cognates: Old Saxon and Old Norse tunga, Old Frisian tunge, Middle Dutch tonghe, Dutch tong, Old High German zunga, German Zunge, Gothic tuggo), from Proto-Indo-European *dnghwa- (cognates: Latin lingua "tongue, speech, language," from Old Latin dingua; Old Irish tenge, Welsh tafod, Lithuanian liezuvis, Old Church Slavonic jezyku).

For substitution of -o- for -u-, see come. The spelling of the ending of the word apparently is a 14c. attempt to indicate proper pronunciation, but the result is "neither etymological nor phonetic, and is only in a very small degree historical" [OED]. In the "knowledge of a foreign language" sense in the Pentecostal miracle, from 1520s. Tongue-tied is first recorded 1520s. To hold (one's) tongue "refrain from speaking" was in Old English. Johnson has tonguepad "A great talker."



"uru"



ORIGINATED AS:

were (ወረ) tidings, report, news, information, inquiry (noun) (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

売る

uru - sell, betray, offer (a thing) for sale (v.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

word (n.) (English)

were - "news, report" (see below)

word (n.)
Old English word "speech, talk, utterance, sentence, statement, news, report, word," from Proto-Germanic *wurdan (cognates: Old Saxon, Old Frisian word, Dutch woord, Old High German, German wort, Old Norse orð, Gothic waurd), from Proto-Indo-European *were- (3) "speak, say" (see verb).

The meaning "promise" was in Old English, as was the theological sense. In the plural, the meaning "verbal altercation" (as in to have words with someone) dates from mid-15c. Word processor first recorded 1971; word processing is from 1972; word wrap is from 1977. A word to the wise is from Latin phrase verbum sapienti satis est "a word to the wise is enough." Word-for-word is late 14c. Word of mouth is recorded from 1550s.



“nanimono”



ORIGINATED AS:

nmen (ንመን) whom (Tigrigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

何者

nanimono (何者) who (pron.) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

name (n.) (English)

nomen/namon - "name, reputation" (see below)

name (n.)
Old English nama, noma "name, reputation," from Proto-Germanic *namon (cognates: Old Saxon namo, Old Frisian nama, Old High German namo, German Name, Middle Dutch name, Dutch naam, Old Norse nafn, Gothic namo "name"), from Proto-Indo-European *nomn- (cognates: Sanskrit nama; Avestan nama; Greek onoma, onyma; Latin nomen; Old Church Slavonic ime, genitive imene; Russian imya; Old Irish ainm; Old Welsh anu "name").

Meaning "famous person" is from 1610s. Meaning "one's reputation" is from c.1300. As a modifier meaning "well-known," first attested 1938. Name brand is from 1944; name-calling attested from 1846; name-dropper first recorded 1947. name-tag is from 1903; name-child attested from 1845. The name of the game "the essential thing or quality" is from 1966; to have one's name in lights "be a famous performer" is from 1929.



"hoshī"



ORIGINATED AS:

asha (አሻ) seek, want, need (v-perf.) (Amarigna)

BECAME IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE:

欲しい

hoshī - want, wanted, desired, in need of, wished (adj..) (Japanese)

BECAME IN ENGLISH & EUROPEAN LANGUAGES:

ask (v.) (English)

ais - "to wish, desire" (see below)

ask (v.)
Old English ascian "ask, call for an answer; make a request," from earlier ahsian, from Proto-Germanic *aiskon (cognates: Old Saxon escon, Old Frisian askia "request, demand, ask," Middle Dutch eiscen, Dutch eisen "to ask, demand," Old High German eiscon "to ask (a question)," German heischen "to ask, demand"), from Proto-Indo-European *ais- "to wish, desire" (cognates: Sanskrit icchati "seeks, desires," Armenian aic "investigation," Old Church Slavonic iskati "to seek," Lithuanian ieškau "to seek").

Form in English influenced by a Scandinavian cognate (such as Danish æske; the Old English would have evolved by normal sound changes into ash, esh, which was a Midlands and southwestern England dialect form). Modern dialectal ax is as old as Old English acsian and was an accepted literary variant until c.1600. Related: Asked; asking. Old English also had fregnan/frignan which carried more directly the sense of "question, inquire," and is from Proto-Indo-European root *prek-, the common source of words for "ask" in most Indo-European languages (see pray). If you ask me "in my opinion" is attested from 1910. Asking price is attested from 1755.

"The Japanese language is rooted in the east African, ancient Egyptian dual languages of Amarigna and Tigrigna. This book provides a small sampling of Japanese's not so distant African linguistic roots."



The remains of our earliest human ancestor, Dinkinesh ("you are marvelous"), was found in Hadar, Ethiopia in the Awash Valley. Also known as Lucy, her fossil remains provided a glimpse into our genetic past. Recent research may now provide a glimpse into our linguistic past.

According to modern science, including archaealogy and DNA research, National Geographic's Genographic Project has used advanced DNA analysis to determine when Africans left east Africa to populate the world. According to their study involving nearly one million participants, approximately only 50,000 years ago Africans left to populate what is now Japan.

When they did, they took the languages of Amarigna and Tigrigna from east Africa with them. This book provides a small glimpse of the Japanese language's connection to its African liguistic past.

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