

Accentuations of the Etruscan language that are comparable to Indo-European declension patterns

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Summary of my work on the Etruscan language, published at [maravot.com/Etruscan Phrases a.html](http://maravot.com/Etruscan_Phrases_a.html) - since July 1998

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To confirm these findings download and open the Etruscan Glossary spreadsheet ([Etruscan GlossaryA.xls](#)) from "Etruscan Phrases" (about 100 printed pages) and open the appropriate web page that carries a particular word of interest. For instance, for words identified with a prefix "MS" the [Schøyen Mirror](#) MS 565/2 "Icarius.html" would be opened. For words identified with a prefix "Z" the Zagreb Mummy.html would be opened. The Etruscan Phrases Glossary spreadsheet is thus the key to examining and proving the meaning and use of Etruscan words in the various Etruscan texts. The Etruscan Glossary involves about 2,000 words from an overall 6,000 word count in the major extant Etruscan texts shown at "Etruscan Phrases."

Basic declension patterns in Etruscan mythology, used in Etruscan murals and mirrors, involve a suffix shift from a Latin vowel + consonant to a vowel, such as:

Hades = Aita
Heracles, Hercules = Hercle
Atlas = Atle
Icarius = Ikra
Theseus = These
Menelaus = Menle
Orestes = Orste & Orosthe
Tyndareüs, king of Sparta, father of Helen of Troy = Tuntle (Tontle), Tuntles
Amphiaraus = Amphiare, Hamphiare
Tydeus = Tvte (Tote)
Adrastus = Atrate
Atropos = Athrpa
Achilles = Achle
Alcestis = Alesti
Admetus = Atmite
Perseus = Pherse
Neoptolemus, son of Achilles = Neple (or

Argonaut, Nauplius)
Pegasus? Horse Peleus is riding = Pakste
Themis, goddess of order, mother of seasons = Theme

This shift in dropping the final consonant can be seen in many other words. The names of the mythological characters are identified through the illustrations engraved on mirrors as well as Etruscan murals. The most prominent declension for nouns and adjectives involves a final syllable shift common to Indo-European suffixes, such as:

Juno = Uni, Unia
Persephone = Phersipnei (note the "ei" suffix, also in Helen of Troy's name.)
Helen = Elinei and Elinai
Tarquin = Tarquinos and Tarkie

Compare:

VASE, VAS, VASEI (8ASE, etc.) (L. vas, vasis; It. vaso; Fr. vase; Polish, wazon; Albanian, guazo)
UMA, UME, UMAI, UM, UMEN, UMIS (VME etc.) (verb L. umeo [hu]-ere; humo-are; humus-is) (See OMEM)
VASTI, VASTIA (8ASTI, 8ASTIA) (L. fasti-orum; It. fasto, Fr. faste, pomp, display) (name, Fastia?)

Declension of the words for father, brother, sister, mother, daughter, son, people:

PATREVUM (PATRE8VM) PATRE,
PATIR (L. pater-tris; L. patria-ae)
FRATRUM, FRATER, FRATRO,
FRATROS (8RATER, 8RATRV,
8RATRVM, 8RATRVS) (L. frater-tris)
Note: pronunciation is probably closer to the Celtic-Germanic-Sanskrit: i.e. "brater." See other applications of the letter "8," as in (8OI) Boii.
SORvM (SVRM, SVRVM) SORO (SVRV)
SORI (SVRI) SOROU (SVRV8) (L. soror-oris, a sister). Note how the declension of "sister" follows a similar pattern to that for "mother" :
MATRA, MATER, MATRO (MATRV),
MATROV (MATRV8) (L. mater, matris)
FILE, FILAE, (L. filia-ae, daughter)
FILOS (FILUS) FILOI (FILVI) (L. filius-i,

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son)

POPOLUM (PVPVLVM) POPLA (PVPLA)
(L. populus-i, people)
VINUM (8INV) VINA (FINA, VIN (FIN)
(L. vinum-i, wine; It. vino, Fr. vin; Welsh,
gwin; Serb, vino; Polish, vino)

Contrast the declension of Mater,
Matrov, with:

SAKRA, SAKRE, SAKREO (SAKREV),
SAKREV (SAKRE8) (L. sacer-cra-crum;
sacrifice-are; sacro-are)
SACO (SACV), SAC, SACEV
(SACE8) (L. sacculus-i; Welsh, sach-au; It.
sacco; Fr. sac)

We may compare the above with Greek,
Latin and Sanskrit (See Appendix A,
“Etruscan Declension Patterns as they relate
to Greek, Latin & Sanskrit.” An abbreviated
glossary follows as Table A.) The major
accentuation of Etruscan names, nouns and
adjectives falls within the following
schemes:

“AI” Suffix

AECAI (Aesacus, son of Priam)
ARAI, ARA (L. ara-ae, f. altar)
ELINAI, ELINEI (Helen of Troy)
ARMAI (L. arma-orum)
MIDAI (Midas – from our Phrygian.html;
note that the spelling is exactly as written in
Assyrian documents)
RONAI, RON, RONA, RONE, RONI,
RONIS, RONO, RONS (RVNAI, etc.)
(Ronai, woman’s name in a mural; other
words may be related to (L. runa-ae, dart; It.
ronda, rounds, watch; Fr. rond)
SIFAI (name?)
TIRAI (name? Tyrsenus, son of Atys?)
UMAI, UM, UMA, UME, UMEN, UMIS
(VME etc.) (verb L. umeo [hu]-ere; humo-
are; humus-i) (See OMEM)

Other names of gods and heroes are as
follows:

Zeus = Seus
Apollo = Aolo, Aplo
Artemis = Artumes
Turan = Aphrodite
Racun (RACVN) = goddess, Lasa Racun, in

the Divine_Mirro.html; Fr. rancune, spite,
grudge)
Semele, goddess, mother of Dionysus =
Semle
Euipe = Euple (Eople)
Adonis = Atunis
Aethra = Urthea
Hermes = Turms
Ares = Maris
Menerva, goddess of war = Menrfa,
Manrifa, Menerfa, Menarfa,
Agamemnon = Achmemnvn (Achmemnon)
Clytemnestra = Clvthvmustha
(Clothomustha)
Alexander = Elachantre, Elchsvntre,
Elchintre
Meleager = Meliaphr
Atalanta = Atlenta
Ajax Telemonos = Eifas Telmvnvs
(Telmonos) or Aifas
Eres = Eris
Jason = Aeithevn (Aetheon)
Eos = Evs
Geryon = Cervn (Ceron)
Peleus, Pelion Greek hero, father of Achilles
= Pele, Pelion (PELIVN)
Euan (Bacchus) = Efan
Tarquin, Tarquinos = Tarkvnvs (Tarkonos)
Tanaquil = Tankuilvs (Tankoilos or
Tankuilos)
Senir = SeNENAR? (a seated goddess)

* The "o" or omega was not used; instead
the "V" equaled the "o," sometimes shifting
to "u."

The vowel "u" was represented as an "F" in
between vowels (as in EFAN = Euan) or
consonants. As a consonant "F" = "f." The
Etruscans also used the Greek phi, "ph," and
often where this consonant was used a
Greek word was written, as in Phabes. These
names are discussed at

http://www.maravot.com/Etruscan_Phrases_b.html

We can compare the accentuations on the
names of gods and heroes cited above with
common words in the Etruscan vocabulary:

RASNA, RASNE, RAS, RASNES, (name
of Etruscans)
SEGETA (SEbETA), SEGETES
(SEbETES) (L. seges-etis)
VAL, VALAS, VALES (L. valles-is; It.

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valle; Fr. val)
ROMNA, ROMNE, ROM, ROMA, ROMII (RVMNA, etc.) (L. Roma-ae, "Rome, Romans)

LINAS, LINI, LINII, CEPHES, CEPHII,
LOKI, LOKES (LVKI, LVKES) (L. locus-i)
ANA, ANAS, ANI (Ani, name? or year, L. annus, anni; It. anno; Fr. An, année)
VACA, VACI (L. vaccae-ae; It. vacca; Fr. vache)
VIKILA, VIKILAS (8IKILA, 8IKILAS) (L. viculus-i; It. villaggio; Fr. ville)
ROTA, ROTE, ROT, ROTAS, ROTEM, (RVT, etc.) (L. rota-ae)
PIATA, PIES, PITE, PITI (L. pius-a-um; pietas-atis)
POPLA (PVPLA), POPOLOM (PVPVLVM) (L. populus-i)
VINA (FINA), VIN (FIN), VINUM (8INVM) (L. vinum-i, wine; It. vino, Fr. vin; Welsh, gwin; Serb, vino; Polish, vino)
UNE, UN, UNAS, UNEM, UNIA, UNIAS, UNO (VNV), UNUM (VNVM) (UN, etc.) (L. unnus-a-um, unius, uni, una; It. un, uno, una; Fr. Un, une; Welsh, un-au)
TITE, TITEM (L. Tities-ium & Titenses-ium)
SINA, SINAM (L. place name, Siena?)
TONA, TONE, TON, TONI, TONAM (L. tono-are-ui-ium; It. tonare; Fr. tonnerre, thunder)
TERA, TER, TERI, TERIM (L. terra-ae; It. terra; Fr. terre, terrer, to earth up)
TIS, TISIM (L. Dis, Ditis, dis, diti [from dives], rich; Gr. Ploutos)
SPOR, SPORA, SPORE, SPORES, SPORERIM (verb? L. spuo, spuere; 1st pers. Imperfect, spuaem)
SANA, SAN, SANS, SANO (SANV)
SANIM, (L. sanus-a-um; sano-are)
SABELeS (SA8ELS) (L. Sabelli-orum)
SOL (SVL), SOLiS (SVLS) (L. sol, solis; It. sole; Fr. soleil)
SAC, SACEU (SACE8), SACO (SACV) (L. sacculus-i; Welsh, sach-au; It. sacco; Fr. sac)
SAKRA, SAKRE, SAKREO (SAKREV), SAKREU (SAKRE8) (L. sacer-cra-crum; sacrifice-are; sacro-are)
TUTA (TVTE) TUTE (TVTE) TUTAS (TVTAS) TUTHI (TVTHI) TUTHIO (TVTHIV) (L. tutus-a-um; totius, toti; It.

totale, tutto; Fr. tout; Welsh, tuath)
TIGA, (TibA) TIGE (TibE) TIGI (TibI), TIKAM (stem, shoot, trunk, shaft, Fr. tige; Sanskrit, taka)
VER (8ER), VERI, (8ERI) (L. ver, veris; It. primavera)
VIR (8IR), VIRI, (8IRI) (L. vir, viri; It. verile, Fr. veril, veril; Welsh, gwr; Persian, viro, Sanskrit, vira)
FELARA, FELaRE, FELaR, FELaRI (name, Velarus?)
NURA (NVRA), NURE (NVRE), NUR, (NVR) (L. nurus-us?)
RARA, RAR (L. rarus-a-um)
RIVA (RI8A), RIV (RI8) (L. rivus-i; It. rio; Fr. rivière)
LATINA (L. Latinus-a-um; Latium-i)
TURONE (TVRONE) TURINES (TVRINES) (L. taurinus-a-um, of or like a bull; Taurinorum, Turin?)
SATENE (name of queen?)
SIKNE (signum-i?)
TRE, TREI, TRES, TRINUM (TRINVM) (L. tres, tria; trin-ae-a; It. tre; Fr. trois; Toch., tri, traiy; Gr. tria; Welsh, tri, tair)
PIRE, PIR, PIRI (L. pyra-ae)
RESiNE, RESIN, RESiNS (L. resina-ae; It. resina; Fr. résine)
LUNE (LVNE) (L. luna-ae)
PHOCE (PHVCE) PHOKI (PHVKI) (L. phoca-ae)
POST (PVST) (L. post [older poste] POSTI (PVSTI) (L. postea)
SAGE (SAbE), SAGI (SAbI) (L. saga-ae; It. saggio; Fr. sage)
PRESSE (L. presso-are; It. pressa, press)
NAVE (NA8E) (or NAFE) (L. navis-is)
NICE or NIKE (Nike, goddess victory?)
PROPE (PRVPE) (L. prope, propius, proxime)
PROSE (PRVSE), PROS (PRVS) (L. prorsus [prosus]-a-um)
SALE, SaLE, SAL (L. sal, salis, salsus-apum; It. sale; Fr. sel)
SELE, SeLA (L. sella-e)
TABLE (TA8LE) (L. tabella-ae; It. tabella, list, tavola, table; Fr. table)
REPHTE (name?)
POLOMeK (PVLVMeK), POLOMeKU (PVLVMeKF) (Gr. polemos; It. polemica; Fr. polémique)
SICAL (L. Sicilia-ae [Siculi]-orum; Siculus-a-um)
RIAL, RIALS (L. regalis; It. reale; Fr. royal)

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POMPOI (PVMPVI) (L. Pompeii-orum)
 SERO, SERI, SEREU (SERE8) SEROM
 (SERVM) (L. serum-i; verb L. sero-serere,
 serui?)
 SCELA, SCELES, SCeLUM (SCeLVM),
 (L. scelus-eris)
 SETI, SETIO (SETIV) SETIS, SETUM
 (SETVM) (L. sedes-is; sedeo, sedere, sedi)
 SOTRA (SVTRA) SOTER (SVTER)
 SOTRO (SVTRV) SOTRIS (SVTRIS) (L.
 soter-eris; It. salvatore; Fr. saveur); SVTER
 infinitive, “to save?”
 SUA (SFA) SUE (SFE) SUEM (SFEM)
 SUIS (SFIS) (L. verb, suo, suere, sui; sewn,
 joined, sutum)
 PORTA, PORTI, PORTO, PORTITO
 (PVRTO, etc.) (L. porta-ae)
 SALINI, SALINIS (gens; also area on coast
 near Rome of salt mines)
 TAPA, TAPIS (name or L. tapeta-ae; It.
 tappezzeria; Fr. tapis; Gr. tapetsaria)
 SANTI, SANTIS (L. sanctus-a-um; sancta)
 RICA, RIC (L. dives-vetis; It. ricco; Fr.
 riche)
 RINA, RINE, RINES, RINI (L. regina-ae;
 It. regina; Fr. reine)
 RINO (RINV) (L. regius-a-um; regnum-i;
 It. regno, kingdom; Fr. reign, reign,
 royaume) kingdom?
 MUR, MURS (MVR, MVRS) (L. murus-i)
 SeNATA, SeNATE, SeNATES (L. senatus-
 us)
 VELCES (8ELCES) VELCIA (VELCIA)
 (Velcha, town of Campania)
 VELES (8ELES) VELI (8ELI) (L. veles-itis,
 velites)
 VELIC (8ELIC) (L. bellicus-a-um)
 VILiK (8ILiK) (L. felix-icis; It. felice; Fr.
 feliciter, to congratulate)
 TALENA (L. talo-onis; Fr. talion; It. taluno,
 someone)
 TERSNA (name of king?)
 OSCA (VSCA) (L. oscen-inis?)
 SATAN, SATANE (name? or L. noun
 related to satio-are?)
 TURAN (TVRAN) (goddess of love, Gr.
 Aphrodite)
 SATENE (name of queen?)
 SIKNE (signum-i?)
 RESiNE, RESIN, RESiNS (L. resina-ae; It.
 resina; Fr. résine)

Etruscan nouns and adjectives have a
 shift in the suffix as follows:

“O” Suffix

ALTO (ALTV), ALTI (L. altus-a-um)
 MATRO, MATROV, MATRA (MATRV,
 MATRV8) (L. mater, matris)
 AGNASO (AGNASV) (L. agnatio-onis)
 LARO (L. arua [larua]-ae)
 LASIO (L. laesio-onis)
 LERO (LERV), LER, LERE, LERES, LERI
 (Laurus-i?)
 NILU (NILF) (L. Nilus-i?)
 NIMO (NIMV) (L. nimius-u-um)
 KASTRO (KASTRV) (L. castelum,
 castrum-i; It. castello; Fr. château) See also
 KATRO
 OCTITO (VCTITV) (L. octogina?)
 OISO (OISO) (L. avis, Fr. oiseau, It. ucello)
 OPETO (VPETV) (L. obitus-us?)
 OSO (VSV) (L. Mt. Ossa in N. Magnesia,
 connected to Peleus?)
 PEO (PEV) (L. pauci; It. pochi; Fr. peu)
 PERSIPHMO (PERSIPHMV), PERSNIMO
 (PERSNIMV), PeRSNIPHMO
 (PERSNIPHMV) name, perhaps referring to
 Apollo of the mice)
 PESNIMO (PESNIMV), PESNIM
 (PESNIM) (appellation)
 SeNIMO (SeNIMV) (L. senex, senectus-a-
 um; senecta-ae?)
 PESTO (PESTV) (It. pesto)
 PHATO (PHATV) (L. Phaethon-ontis, son
 of sun god)
 PHO (PHV) (goddess of light?)
 PHTO (PHTV), PHTAV) (PHATA8)
 (unknown name)
 PLANO (PLANV), PLANES (L. planus-a-
 um)
 POPOLO (PVPVLV) POPLA (PVPLA)
 POPOLOM (PVPVLVM) (L. populus-i)
 ROCO, ROCA, ROCIO (RVCV, RVCA,
 RVCIV) (L. rugus-I; It. rocca and roccia; Fr.
 roche)
 mural; other words may be related to L.
 runa-ae, dart; It. ronda, rounds, watch; Fr.
 rond)
 ROVATO (RVBATV) (L. rubeta-orum)
 SACO (SACV), SAC, SACEU
 (SACE8) (L. sacculus-i; Welsh, sach-au; It.
 sacco; Fr. sac)
 SAKREO (SAKREV), SAKRE, SAKRA,
 SAKREU (SAKRE8) (L. sacer-cra-crum;
 sacrifice-are; sacro-are)
 SALO (SALV) (L. atrium-i; It. sala; Fr.

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sale)
SALSO (SALSV) (L. salsus-a-um)
SESTO (SESTV) (L. sextus; It. sesto; Fr. siezième)
SANO (SANV), SANS, SANIM, SAN,
SANA (L. sanus-a-um; sano-are)
SARO (SARV), SAR, SARI, SaRAN,
SARIS, SARROM, SARROMVS; or SAR
ROMVS) (L. sarrio (sario)-ire-ui and -ivi)
SCRIATO (L. scriptio-onis)
SERO, SEREU (SERE8) SEROM
(SERVM) SERI (L. serum-i; verb L. sero-
serere, serui?)
SORO (SVRV) SORI (SVRI) SOROU
(SVRV8) SORvM (SVRM, SVRVM) (L.
soror-oris; verb L. risor-oris; It. sorridere;
Fr. souire)
STINTO (STINTV) (L. palleo-ere; It.
stingere; stinto, faded)
TERTO (TERTV) TERTIE, TERTI (L.
tertius-a-um, abl. tertio; It. terzo; Fr. trois,
troisième)
TETO, TET (L. tectum-i, roof, covering; It.
tetto; Fr. toit)
THIPO (THIPV) (L. Thebae-arum?)
THIO, THIU (THIV), TIU (TIV) THIE,
TIE, TIES (L. dies-ei, day; diu, by day;
diutius, longer; Welsh, dydd; Scot, di)
TIGLO (TibLO) (L. tili-ae; It. tigilo; Fr.
tilleul)
TIMO (Deimus, fear, brother of Phobos,
panic) See also TIMEM.
TIRO (TIRV), TIRI (L. tiro-onis)
TITO (TITV) (name; See also TITE,
TITEM)
TUTO (TVTIV) (L. tutus-a-um; totius, toti;
It. totale, tutto; Fr. tout; Welsh, tuath)
UNO, UNIAS, UNIA, UNUM (VNVM)
UNEM, UNE, UN, UNAS, (UN, etc.) (L.
unus-a-um, unius, uni, una; It. un, uno,
una; Fr. Un, une; Welsh, un-au) (See UNIA)
VEITO (8EITV) (L. beo-are, to bless;
beatus-a-um, blessed; It. beato; Fr. béni)
VICTO (8IKTV) (L. victus-us; It. viveri; Fr.
victuailles)
VOSO (8VSV) (L. fossa-ae; It. fosse; Fr.
fosse)

“IO” Suffix

SETIO (SETIV) SETIS, SETI, SETUM
(SETVM) (L. sedes-is; sedeo, sedere, sedi)
TALIO (TALIV) (L. talio-onis, f)
TUTHIO (TVTHIV) TUTE (TVTE) TUTA

(TVTA) TUTAS (TVTAS) TUTHI
(TVTHI) (L. tutus-a-um; totius, toti; It.
totale, tutto; Fr. tout; Welsh, tuath)
RIO, RIVS (L. rivus-i; It. rio; Fr. rivière)
SUPRO (SVPRV) SUPER (SVPER) (L.
supra; It. superare, to surpass; Fr. superbe)

“IS” Suffix-

ANCUIS (ANCFIS) (L. anguis-is)
KOPIS, KOPE, KOPI (KVPE) (L. copia-ae;
It. copia; Fr. copieux)
NOCIS (NVCIS) (L. nox, noctis)
CERIS (L. Ceres-eris, goddess agriculture)
THETHIS, THETI (Thetis, mother Achilles)
NOCIS (NVCIS) (L. nox, noctis)
PONTIS (PVNTIS) (L. pons, pontis)
LARIS, LAR, LARE, LARO (LARV),
LARI (L. lar, laris, lares)
CAPUTIS (CAPVTIS) CAPUTO
(CAPVTIV) (L. caput-itis)
PENEIS (place name?)
PHERIS, PHER, PHERI, PHERIE (L.
pharus-us-i)
PEIS, PEIO (L. peior-us, peius, pessime)
SALINIS, SALINI (name, possibly salt
works on coast near Rome)
SANTIS, SANTI (sanctus-a-um; sancte)
MALAFIS (Greek seer, Melampus?)
MARIS, MARTI, MARTIES (L. Mars,
Martis, [old form Mavors]?)
MELI or MIELE (L. mel, mellis)
MONIS or MUNIS (MVNIS) (L. munus
[moenus] –eris?)
NAVLIS (NAFLIS) (L. navalis-e)
NEPUIS (NEPFIS) (unknown name)
NERIS (Nereus, father of Thetis?)
PROKIS (L. procer-eris?)
ROVRIS, ROBRIS (RV8RIS) (L. rubor-
oris? See ROBARAS)
RONIS , RONAI, RON, RONA, RONE,
RONI, RONO, RONS (RVNAI, etc.)
(Ronai, woman’s name in a mural; other
words may be related to L. runa-ae, dart; It.
ronda, rounds, watch; Fr. rond)
SCIS, SCE, SKENEM, SCINIR (L. scitus-a-
um; sciens-entis; scio, scire, scivi or scli,
scitum)
SETIS, SETI, SETIO (SETIV) (L. sedes-is;
sedeo, sedere, sedi)
SUIS (SFIS) SUA (SFA) SUE (SFE) SUEM
(SFEM) (L. verb, suo, suere, sui; sewn,
joined, sutum)

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TAPIS, TAPA (name or L. tapeta-ae; It. tappezzeria; Fr. tapis; Gr. tapetsaria)
 TEIS, TEI, THEI, TEIA, TEU (TEF, TEV),
 TEIM, TEIVA (TEIFA) TEUS (TEFS) (L. deus, divus, di, divi, dea, diva; It. dio, dia; Fr. dieu, dieux, deese)
 TRIS (L. tristis-e; It. trute; Fr. triste; Welsh, trist; Albanian, trishtuar-i)
 UMIS, UME, UMA, UMAI, UM,
 UMEN (VME etc.) (verb L. umeo [hu]-ere; humo-are; humus-is) (See OMEM)

“IAS” Suffix

CLOVENIAS (name)
 POMPERIAS (name. L. pompa-ae)
 VAMERIAS (name)
 TEKEIAS (name)

“IA” Suffix

ARCIA, ARCIO (ARCIV), ARCAMEN
 (Gr. archo, to command, rule; archon, leader)
 FILAE, FILE, FILOS (FILUS) FILOI (FILVI) (L. filius)
 LAUCILIA (LAVCILIA) (Laucilia, name)
 TINIA, TIN, TINeS, TINI (god, Tinia [L.Jupiter])
 LEIA, LEI, LEIEM (L. lea-ae)
 FASIA (L. fas)? lictor's axe (L. fascēs)
 VELCIA (VELCIA) VELCES (8ELCES) (Velcha, town of Campania)
 VeRONIA (8RVNIA) (town, Verona?)
 PHABIA, PHABAS, PHABE, PHABETO (PHABETV) (L. Phoebus-i and / or Phoebe-is)
 ANIA (L. Anio-enis) probably gen. name Ana
 UNIA, UNIAS (VNIA, VNIAS) (goddess childbirth; Gr. Hera, Uni, Unia?)
 AVIA (AFIA) (L. avia-ae)
 PHABIA (PHA8IA) (L. Phoebe-is moon goddess, Diana)
 PHOBIA (PHVBIA) (Phobos, god of panic; It. fobia, phobia, fear)
 PHONTIA, PHONT, PHONTA, PHONTE, PHvNTH (PHVNT, etc.) (L. fontanus-apum, fons, fontis; It. fonte; Fr. fonte)
 VASTIA, VASTI (8ASTIA, 8ASTI) (L. fasti-orum; It. fasto, Fr. faste, pomp, display) (name, Fastia?)

ERAIA, ERA, ERAS (L. tempus-oris; It. era; Fr. ère)
 LARTHIA, LARTHI (name)
 LARVAIA (LARFAIA) (L. larva [larua]-ae)
 LISIAI (L. lixa-ae?)
 MIA (L. Maia-ae? Adj. Maius-a-um; Maius, May)
 NASIA (place, Nasia, Greece?)
 OSIA (L. town, Ostia?)
 NIA (L. novus-a-um; Gr. Nous, nea?)
 PASIA (L. pax, pacis?)
 PENaRIA (L. penarius-a-um; or a place, Penria?)
 PENIA (name of warrior Achilles is fighting)
 PERIAI, PERAE, PERAEM (Roman port, Perae)
 PETRONIA (name)
 POIA, PO (PV) (name? Po river?)
 PUIA (PFIA) (L. post, proximus, posterus; It. poi; Fr. puis)
 ROSITIA (RVSITIA) ROSE (RVSE), (Rositia, name; See L. rosa-ae; It. rosa; Fr. rose)
 RALIA (unknown name; related to RALNA, Gr. Nemesis)
 RASIA, RAS (L. tribus-us; It. razza; see RASNA)
 RECIA (name?)
 SIA, SIB (SIS) (L. sive, seu; It. sia)
 SPINIA, SPINA, SPINI, SPINAUM (SPINAVM), (Spina, a town, now ruins, north of Venice)
 TEIA, TEIS, TEI, THEI, TEU (TEF, TEV), TEIM, TEIVA (TEIFA) TEUS (TEFS) (L. deus, divus, di, divi, dea, diva; It. dio, dia; Fr. dieu, dieux, deese)
 TeMIA or TE MIA (goddess, Mía, mother of Mercury?)
 THIA (Thia, Titaness, mother of Eos?)
 TOIA (TOIA) (L. duo-ae) (Phrygian)
 TOIE (TOIE) (L. duo-ae) (Phrygian)
 UNIA, UNIAS, UNE, UN, UNAS, UNEM, UNO, UNUM (VNVM) (UN, etc.) (L. unnus-a-um, unius, uni, una; It. un, uno, una; Fr. Un, une; Welsh, un-au) (See UNIA)
 VEIA, VIAS VEI, VE, VEIO (8E, 8EI, 8EIA, 8IAS) 8EIV (Veii, town? way, path, road (L. via-ae; It. via; Fr. voi)
 UNIA (FNIA) (L. venia-ae?)
 VOI, VOIA (8VI, VVIA) (Boii, Celts of N. Italy, L. Boii-orum)

“EI” Suffix

Accentuations of the Etruscan language that are comparable to Indo-European declension patterns

MVSEI (Muse?) (L. musa-ae)
 LICEI (name, Lycians?)
 ELINEI, ELINAI (Helen of Troy)
 PHERSIPNEI (Persephone)
 VEI, VEIA (L. via-ae; town, Veii?)
 LEI, LEIA, LEIEM (L. lea-ae)
 POLTUCEI (Polydeukes, Pollus, brother of Helen of Troy; one of the Dioscori)
 THRUNEI (THRUVNEI, Troiani?)
 VeLEREI, VeLERES, VeLER, VeLERE, VeLERI, (8eLER, etc.) (Popular name, Veler?) See also FeLER, FeLERI, etc.
 PHASEI (L. fascia-ae?)
 TAEI, TAEIA (name?)
 TEI, THEI, TEIA, TEU (TEF, TEV), TEIM, TEIS, TEIVA (TEIFA) TEUS (TEFS) (L. deus, divus, di, divi, dea, diva; It. dio, dia; Fr. dieu, dieux, deese)
 TREI, TRE, TRES, TRINUM (TRINVM) (L. tres, tria; trin-ae-a; It. tre; Fr. trois; Toch., tri, traiy; Gr. tria; Welsh, tri, tair)
 VASEI, VASE, VAS, (8AS, etc.) (L. vas, vasis; It. vaso; Fr. Vase; Polish, wazon; Albanian, guazo)

“IE” suffix

OSAIE (particle of L. uro, urer?)
 ACHIE (AKIE) (L. Achaia or Achaia-ae)
 ACIE (L. aqua-ae)
 ATIE, ATIES, ATI, ATIA
 ACIL (L. aquila-ae)
 NANIE, NANA (L. naenia [nenia-ae]? nana, grandmother?)
 PINAS, PINAV (PINA8), PINIE (L. pina-ae and pineus-a-um)
 NEKIE, NEKAS (unknown)
 OLIE (VLIE) (L. oleum-i; It. olio; Fr. huile)
 PHERIE, PHERIS, PHERI (L. pharus-us-i)
 PHORIE, PHOR (L. furia-ae?)
 RIE, RAE, RII? (L. Rhea-ae; Cybele?)
 SEMENIES (L. semen-inis)
 TAIE (name? possibly Ataie, Hades?)
 TERTIE, TERTI, TERTO (TERTV) (L. tertius-a-um, abl. tertio; It. terzo; Fr. trois, troisième)
 TARKIE, TARKONOS (TARKVNVS) (name, Tarquins, Tarquin)
 THIE, TIE, TIES, THIU (THIV), TIU (TIV) (L. dies-ei, day; diu, by day; diutius,

longer; Welsh, dydd; Scot, di)
 VIE (8IE) (L. vita; It. vita; Fr. vie)

“AE” Suffix

NISAE, NISA (L. nissus-a-um)
 PERAE, PERAEM, PERIAI (Roman port, Perae)
 FILAE, FILOS, FILE, FILOI (FILVS, FILVI) (L. filius)

“ER” suffix

POSTER, POST, POSTE, POSTI, (PVST, etc.)
 TRIIUPER (TRI IVPER, Jupiter? Trijuber?)
 TREVIPER (TRE8IPER, aka Tuchulcha, god with snakes?)
 AKER, AKRO (AKRV) (L. ager, agri)
 HINeR, HINeRA, HINeRO (HINeRV) (name of a queen?)
 SOTER (SVTER) SOTRA (SVTRA)
 SOTRO (SVTRV) SOTRIS (SVTRIS) (L. soter-eris; It. salvatore; Fr. saveur)
 CAPER, CAPERE, CAPERI (L. caper-ri)
 CHIMeR, CHIMeRS (L. chimaera-ae; Fr. chimère)
 MATER, MATRA, MATRO (MATRV), MATROV (MATRV8) (L. mater, matris)
 NAPER (name of queen?)
 NUPER (NVPER) (L. nuper)
 RAMOER (branch, possibly copper: (Fr. ramure; It. ramo, branch; rame, copper)
 TAITeR (TAITR) (L. taeter-tra-trum)

“OR” Suffix

NATOR (NATVR) (L. natura-ae)
 EPIOR (EPIVR) (Town, Epior, Ephyra, conquered by Heracles?)
 CESTOR (CESTVR) (L. quaestor)
 CASTOR (CASTVR) (Castor, one of the Disocuri)
 RAMOER, RAMOR (RAMVER, RAMVR) (Fr. ramure; It. ramo, branch; rame, copper)?
 ARBERTORE (AR8ERTVRE) (L. arbiter)

Accentuations of the Etruscan language that are comparable to Indo-European declension patterns

“OS” Suffix

PILOS (PILVS) (L. pilus-i)
 PETROS, PETRO (PETRVS, PETRV) (L. lapis-ids; It. pietra, Gr. Petra; Fr. pierre)
 OROS (VRVS)
 EROS (ERVVS) (god of love, eros)
 NEPOS (NEPVS) (L. nepos)
 FETOS (FETVS) (L. fetus)
 CATOS, CATO, CATE (name, Cato)
 FELOS (L. vellus)
 IAPOS, (IAPVS) IAPES (L. Iapys-pygis)
 KAPIROS (KAPIRVVS) (It. capire?)
 TELMONOS (TELMVNVS) (surname of Ajax: son of Telemon)
 THANCHUILOS (THANCHVILVS) (Tanaqil, wife of King Tarquin the Elder)
 SERELOS (SeRELVS) (name of warrior on tombstone, AFLE SeRELVS, Lord Serelos)
 METOS (METVS) (Medusa)
 TARKONOS (TARKVNVS) (Tarquin, name of 1st kings of Rome)
 AULE SeRELOS
 CNOS (CNVS) (L. Cnaeus-i, old Latin, enos = nos)
 KARNOS, KARNE (L. caro, carnis)
 POROS (PVRVS) (purus-a-um)
 TELOS (TELVS) (L. tellus-oris; It. terra; Fr. terre)
 SITOS (SITVS) (L. situs-us)
 FIDOS (FITVS) (L. fidus-a-um)
 FILOS, FILAE, FILE, FILOI (FILVS, FILVI) (L. filius)
 PETROS, PETRO, PETR (PETRVS, PETRV) (It. pietra, Gr. petra)
 TIOS, TIO (TIVS, TIV), TIE, TIVI (TIFI), TIES, TEUS (TEFS) (L. deus, divus, di, divi, dea, diva; dius-a-um)
 METOS or METUS (METVS) (Medusa, Greek sorceress)
 NEPERTOS (NEPERTVS) (unknown name)
 PASTOS (PASTVS) (L. pastus-us)
 PAVOS (PAFOS) (L. Paphos, Cypriote city?Aphrodite’s sanctuary)
 PORIMOS (PVRIMVS) (VERB) (L. purgo-are; 1st. pers. pl. conj. purgemos)
 RINOS (RINVS) (Rhine river?)
 ROROS (RVRVS) (L. verb ruro-are?) or RODOS?
 RODOS (RVDVS) (L. rudis-e)
 SEUS (SEVS) (Greek supreme god, Zeus)
 SITOS (SITVS) (L. situs-us)

SUEITOS (SFEITVS) (name of haruspex; (Fr. Souhait, m. wish desire)
 TAFOS (TAFVS) (name? Taphos?)
 TALOS (L. talus-i)
 TELATOS, TELETA (name? Gr. telieotis, finisher)
 TELOS (L. tellus-oris)
 VENOS (8ENVVS) (L. venus-iris, charm; Venus)
 VOROS, VORE (8VRE, 8VRVS) voracious, to eat greedily (L. voro-are; vorax-acis; It. divorare, Fr. dévorer; Welsh, difa)

“AM” Suffix

PARTHIAM (L. Parthi-orum)
 KLETRAM, CLETRAM, KLETRA, KLETRE
 HERAM (L. Heraea-orum)
 PANATAM (L. Penates-ium)
 TESCAM (L. tesqua [tesca]-orum)
 TIKAM, TIGE (TibE), TIGA, (TibA) TIGI (TibI) (stem, shoot, trunk, shaft, Fr. tige; Sanskrit, taka)
 PARVAM (PAR8AM) PARV (PARF) (L. parvus-a-um)
 TONAM, TONA, TON, TONE, TONI (L. tono-are-ui-itum; It. tonare; Fr. tonnerre, thunder)
 MARAM, MAR, MARAS, MAREM (L. mare-is; It. mare; Fr. mar, pond; mer, sea)
 SINAM, SINA (L. place name, Siena?)
 TIMAM, TIMEM (L. timeo-ere, timens-entis; It. timore, fear; Fr. timide, fearful) See also TIMO (TIMV)

“EM” suffix

MAREM, MAR, MARAS, MARAM, MARIS? (L. mare-is)
 PERAEM, PERIAI, PERAE (Roman port, Perae)
 ROTEM, ROT, ROTA, ROTAS, ROTE (RVT, etc.) (L. rota-ae)
 LEIEM, LEIA, LEI (L. lea-ae)
 NOMEM (NVMEM) (L. nomem-inis)
 OCEM (L. augurium-i)
 PANIEM (L. paeian-anis) surname of Apollo; or Pania, region near Chiuso)
 PERASCEM (place, Perugia, Persusia?)
 POLEM (PVLEM) (name?)

Accentuations of the Etruscan language that are comparable to Indo-European declension patterns

SKENEM, SCE, SCIS, SCINIR (L. scitus-a-um; sciens-entis; scio, scire, scivi or scli, scitum)
 SUEM (SFEM) SUIS (SFIS) SUA (SFA)
 SUE (SFE) (L. verb, suo, suere, sui; sewn, joined, sutum)
 TITEM, TITE (L. Tities-ium & Titenses-ium) See also TITO (TITV)
 UNEM, UNIA, UNIAS, UNE, UN,
 UNAS, UNO, UNUM (VNVM) (UN, etc.)
 (L. unnus-a-um, unius, uni, una; It. un, uno, una; Fr. Un, une; Welsh, un-au)

“IM” suffix

AVIM, AVIS (L. avis-is) ?
 TISIM, TIS (L. Dis, Ditis, dis, diti [from dives], rich; Gr. Ploutos)
 TERIM, TERA, TERI (L. terra-ae)
 PINCIM, PINCA (L. pingo, pingere)?
 SPORERIM, SPOR, SPORA, SPORE (SPVRERIM, etc.)
 ROIM, ROI, ROIS, ROIAL (L. rex, regis; It. re; Fr. roi)
 ATHINEM, ATHEN (L. Athenae-arum; Athenaeus-a-um; Atheniensis-e)?
 NACIM (L. nascor-i)
 NATIM (L. natus-a-um)
 OCHULEIM (VCHVLEIM) (L. oculus-i; -im, Acc. case)
 OCHSIEM (VCHSIEM) (name, Oxiem?)
 ORIM (VRIM) (L. oro-are, orem 1st pers. Conj.?)
 ROIM, ROIS, ROIAL, ROI (L. Rex, Regis; It. re; Fr. roi; L. regalis, regius-a-um; It. reale; Fr. royal)
 SANIM, SAN, SANS, SANA, SANO (SANV) (L. sanus-a-um; sano-are)
 SPANERIM, SPANSA, SPANTEA, SPANTI (L. sparsus-a-um; verb spargo, sparger, sparsi; It. spandare, to spread out, scatter)
 SPORERIM, SPOR, SPORA, SPORE, SPORES (verb? L. spuo, spuere; 1st pers. Imperfect, spuaem)
 TEIM, TEIVA (TEIFA)TEI, THEI, TEIA, TEU (TEF), TEIS (L. deus, divus, di, divi, dea, diva; It. dio, dia; Fr. dieu, dieux, deese)
 TERIM, TERA, TER, TERI (L. terra-ae; It. terra; Fr. terre, terrer, to earth up)
 TESIM, TESI, TESARE (L. texo-texere,

texui, textum; It. tesere; Fr. tisser)

“VM” (OM, UM) suffix

AKNESUM, AKNE, AKNEO, AKNI (L. agnae)
 AVERUM, AVERA, AVRAS (A8ERVUM, A8ERA, A8RAS) (L. avaras-a-um)
 POPOLOM (PVPVLVM), POPOLO (PVPVLV) POPLA (PVPLA) (L. populus-i)
 KATRUM, KATRO, (KATRVM, KATRV) (L. quattuore; It. quattro; Fr. quatre; Gr. tessara)? See also KASTRO.
 PATREUUM (PATRE8VM) PATRE, PATIR (L. pater-tris; L. patria-ae)
 FRATRUM, FRATER, FRATRO, FRATROS (8RATER, 8RATRV, 8RATRVM, 8RATRVVS) (L. frater-tris)

Note: Pronunciation of 8RATER is probably closer to the Celtic-Germanic-Sanskrit: i.e. "brater."

SCeLUM (SCeLVM), SCELA, SCELES (L. scelus-eris)
 ATRVM, ATER, ATRO, (L. ater, atra, atrum)
 MERLUM (MERLVM) (L. merula-ae)
 TRINUM (TRINVM) TREI, TRE, TRES (L. tres, tria; trin-ae-a; It. tre; Fr. trois; Toch., tri, traiy; Gr. tria; Welsh, tri, tair)
 SPINAUM (SPINAVM), SPINIA, SPINI, SPINA (Spina, a town, now ruins, north of Venice)
 LEKTUM (LEKTVM) (L. lectus-a-um)
 MOTINUM or MUTINUM (L. Mutina-ae, now Modena)
 NATHOM (NATHVM) (L. nauticus-a-um)
 ONOM (VNVM) (L. honos and honor-oris?)
 ORSUM (VRSVM) ORS (VRS) (L. orsa-orum)
 PESUNTROM (PESVNTRVM) (unknown word)
 PHOTOM (PHVTVM) (L. foveo, fovere, fovi, fotum)
 RATOM (RATVM) and RATvM (RATM) (L. ratus-a-um)
 RESTuM (RESTM) (l. resto-are?)
 SEROM (SERVM) SERI, SERO, SEREU (SERE8) (L. serum-i; verb L. sero-serere, serui?)
 SETUM (SETVM) SETI, SETIO (SETIV)

Accentuations of the Etruscan language that are comparable to Indo-European declension patterns

SETIS (L. sedes-is; sedeo, sedere, sedi)
UNUM (VNVM) UNEM, UNIA, UNIAS,
UNE, UN, UNAS, UNO, (UN, etc.) (L.
unnus-a-um, unius, uni, una; It. un, uno,
una; Fr. Un, une; Welsh, un-au)
VINUM (8INVVM) VINA (FINA), VIN
(FIN) (L. vinum-i, wine; It. vino, Fr. vin;
Welsh, gwin; Serb, vino; Polish, vino)
VOLUM (8VLVM) (L. volumen-inis, a
scroll, book, wreath, fold; It. volume; Fr.
volume)

NOTES

(1) Sanskrit grammar from
<http://sanskrit.inria.fr>

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