

## Appendix A

### Etruscan declension patterns as they relate to Greek, Latin & Sanskrit

(From ([http://www.maravot.com/Etruscan\\_Phrases\\_a.html](http://www.maravot.com/Etruscan_Phrases_a.html) since July 1998.)

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Use in conjunction with [Accentuations of the Etruscan language that are comparable to Indo-European declension patterns](#). The following Etruscan declension patterns are similar to Latin patterns. Peculiarities such as the suffix “V8” – possibly Latin “ob” and Sanskrit “bhyah” are noted. The locations of the words can be found in the [Etruscan GlossaryA.pdf](#), a glossary of 2,500+ Etruscan words. PATRE8VM may be PATRE8VS. The declension tables of the Etruscan language appear to involve a few cases that are different from Latin, i.e., as with the case of PINA, 8RATER et al. The function of the suffix “EI” and “AI” has yet to be discerned. These may be contrasted with “IA” which is used in proper names, such as the names of gods: TINIA, VNIA, PHABIA, THIA, 8EIA, 8VIA, Tarquinia, etc. “IE” is used in familiar nouns such as PHERIE, VLIE, PINIE, TERTIE, TIE and 8IE. These documents are intended as an appendix to our [Work note: Introduction to the Etruscan language](#).

‘father’	Etruscan	Greek	Latin	Sanskrit <sup>1</sup>
N. Sing.	PATIR	πατηρ	pater	Pita, <a href="#">pitR</a>
N. Plur.			patres	
Acc. Sing.		πατερα	patrem	pitáram
Acc. Plur.			patres	
Gen. Sing.		πατρος	patris	pitúh

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

Gen. Plur.			patrum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	PATRE		patre, -i	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	PATRE8UM		patribus	
‘brother’				
N. Sing.	8RATER	φρατηρ	frater	Bhrāta, <a href="#">bhrAtR</a>
N. Plur.			fratres	
Acc. Sing.			fratrem	bhrātaram
Acc. Plur.	8RATRVS		fratres	<a href="#">bhrAtra</a>
Gen. Sing.		φρατερος	fratris	bhrātuh
Gen. Plur.	8RATRVM		fratrum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	8RATRIV		fratre, -i	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			fratribus	
‘mother’				
N. Sing.	MATER <sup>1</sup>	μήτηρ	mater	Mātā, <a href="#">mAtR</a>
N. Plural			matres	
Acc. Sing.	MATRE	μητέρα	matrem	mātāram
Acc. Plur.			matres	
Gen. Sing.		μητρος	matris	matūh
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.			matre, matri	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	MATRIV8 <sup>2</sup>		matribus	
‘daughter’				
N. Sing.	FILE	thygatera	filia	duhitāh, <a href="#">putrI</a>
N. Plur.	FILAE		filiae	duhitāh
Acc. Sing.			filiam	duhitām
Acc. Plur.			filibus	
Gen. Sing.			filiae	duhitāh
Gen. Plur.			filiarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			filia, -ae	duhitāh, duhite
Abl./Dat. Plur.			filibus	duhitābhyah
‘son’				

<sup>2</sup> ) MATRIV8 – The “V8” “ob,” “ub” suffix appears to be a contraction of “obus, ubus” ; however, L. mater-tris, maternus-a-um fall into 2<sup>nd</sup> declension which does not have the “ebus” “ibus” plural suffix. The dropped final syllable is consistent in the Latin-Etruscan shift.

N. Sing.	FILVS	γιος	filius	<b>putra</b>
N. Plur.	FILVI		fili	
Acc. Sing.			filium	
Acc. Plur.			filios	
Gen. Sing.	FILVI		fili	
Gen. Plur.			filiorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	FILVI?		filio	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			filiis	
‘people’				
N. Sing.		ἄνθρωποι	populus	prajāḥ <b>janatA</b>
N. Plur.	PVPLA		populi-a	prajāḥ
Acc. Sing.	PVPVLVM		populum	prajāḥ
Acc. Plur.			populos	
Gen. Sing.			populi	prajāḥ
Gen. Plur.			populorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			populo	prajāḥ
Abl./Dat. Plur.			populis	prajābhyah
‘wine’				
N. Sing.	VIN	krasi	vinum	<b>madva</b>
N. Plur.	VINA		vini,-a	
Acc. Sing.	VINVM		vinum	
Acc. Plur.			vinos	
Gen. Sing.	VINEI		vini	
Gen. Plur.			vinorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			vino	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			vinis	
‘holy’				
N. Sing.	SAKRE	agios	sacer	bhagavānaḥ, <b>pAvana</b>
N. Plur.	SAKRA		sacra	bhagavānāḥ
Acc. Sing.			sacrum	bhagavānam
Acc. Plur.			sacros, -a	
Gen. Sing.			sacri	bhagavānasya
Gen. Plur.			sacrorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	SAKREV		sacro	bhagavānāya

Abl./Dat. Plur.	SAKRE8 <sup>2</sup>		sacris	bhagavānebhyah
‘sack’				
N. Sing.	SAC	apolyo	sacculus	svUta
N. Plur.			sacculi	
Acc. Sing.			sacculum	
Acc. Plur.			sacculos	
Gen. Sing.			sacculi	
Gen. Plur.			sacculorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing	SACV sacco verb?		sacculo	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	SACE8 <sup>2</sup>		sacculis	
‘arrow’				
N. Sing.	PINA	βέλος	pina	bANa
N. Plur.	PINI		pinæ	
Acc. Sing.			pinam	
Acc. Plur.	PINAS		pinas	
Gen. Sing.	PINIE		pinæ	
Gen. Plur.	PINES		pinarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			pina, pinæ	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	PINA8		pinis	
‘ground’				
N. Sing.	VM	edafos, gi, basi	humus	avani
N. Plur.	VMA		humi	
Acc. Sing.			humum	
Acc. Plur.			humos	
Gen. Sing.			humi	
Gen. Plur.			humorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			humo	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	VMIS		humis	
‘Etruscan’				
N. Sing.	RAS			

<sup>2</sup> ) MATRV8 – The “V8” “ob,” “ub” suffix appears to be a contraction of “obus, ubus” ; however, L. mater-tris, maternus-a-um fall into 2<sup>nd</sup> declension which does not have the “ebus” “ibus” plural suffix. The dropped final syllable is consistent in the Latin-Etruscan shift.

<sup>3</sup> Suffix “NE” and “NA” appear to be augmentative suffixes, as Italian “-one” - a suffix to add impressiveness to a word.



‘Italia’				
N. Sing.		<b>Ιταλία</b>	Italia	
N. Plur.			Italiae	
Acc. Sing.	ITALA		Italiam	
Acc. Plur.			Italias	
Gen. Sing.	ITALE		Italiae	
Gen. Plur.			Italiorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			Italiae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			Italis	
‘Achilles’				
N. Sing.	AKL	αχιλλεύς		
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.	AKLE			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Tyndareus’				
N. Sing.				
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.	TVNTLE			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.	TVNTLES			
‘Rome’				
N. Sing.	RVM	<b>Ρώμη</b>	Roma	
N. Plur.	RVMII		Romae	
Acc. Sing.	ROMNA <sup>3</sup>		Romam	
Acc. Plur.			Romas	

<sup>3</sup> Suffix “NE” and “NA” appear to be augmentative suffixes, as Italian “-one” and a suffix to add impressiveness to a word.

Gen. Sing.	ROMNE		Romae	
Gen. Plur.			Romarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	RVMA		Roma, -ae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			Romis	
‘Avona’				
N. Sing.			Avernus?	
N. Plur.			Averni	
Acc. Sing.	A8VNA			
Acc. Plur.	A8VNAS			
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.	A8VNES			
‘wheel’				
N. Sing.	RVT	<b>trochos, gyrizo</b>	rota	<b>cakri</b>
N. Plur.			rotae	
Acc. Sing.	RVTEM		rotam	
Acc. Plur.			rotas	
Gen. Sing.	RVTE		rotae	
Gen. Plur.			rotarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	RVTA		rota-ae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	RVTAS		rotis	
‘thunder’ ‘tone’				
N. Sing.	TVN	<b>τόνος</b>	tonitrus	sphūrjah,
N. Plur.	TVNI		tonitrus	sphūrjāḥ
Acc. Sing.	TVNAM		tonitrum	sphūrjam
Acc. Plur.			tonitros-a	
Gen. Sing.	TVNE		tonitrus	sphūrjasya
Gen. Plur.			tonitrorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	TVNA		tonitru-ui	Sphūrjāt, sphūrjāya
Abl./Dat. Plur.			tonitribus	sphūrjebhyaḥ
‘Earth’				
N. Sing.	TER	<b>gi, choma</b>	terra	dharah, <b>pRthivI</b>
N. Plur.	TERI		terrae	dharāḥ

Acc. Sing.	TERIM		teram	dharam
Acc. Plur.			terras	
Gen. Sing.			terrae	dharasya
Gen. Plur.			terrarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			terra-ae	dharāt, dharāya
Abl./Dat. Plur.			terris	dharebhyaḥ
‘three’				
N. Sing.			x	
N. Plur.	TRES, m.f. TREI, <sup>11</sup> n.	<b>τρία</b>	tres, m,f, tria, n	trih
Acc. Sing.			x	
Acc. Plur.			trium	trim
Gen. Sing.			x	
Gen. Plur..	TRE		tres, tria	treḥ
Abl./Dat. Sing.			x	treḥ, traye?
Abl./Dat. Plur.			tribus	tribhyaḥ
‘three at a time’			trini	<a href="#">tris</a>
			trinae	
			trina	
Instrumental	TRINUM		trinum	triṇā, tribhyām, tribhiḥ,
‘seat’				
N. Sing.	SETIS	<b>κάθισμα, έδρα,</b>	sedes	āsanah, <a href="#">Asanda</a>
N. Plur.			sedis	āsanāḥ
Acc. Sing.	SETVM		sedem	āsanam
Acc. Plur.			sedes	
Gen. Sing.	SETI		sedei	āsanasya
Gen. Plur.	SETVM		sedum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			sede-ei	āsanāt, āsanāya
Abl./Dat. Plur.	SETIV		sedebus	āsanebhyaḥ
‘lord’ ?			‘triumph’	
N. Sing.	LER	<b>archontas</b>	laurus	<b>adhipati</b>
N. Plur.	LERI		laurui	
Acc. Sing.			laurum	
Acc. Plur.			lauros, -a	
Gen. Sing.	LERE		lauri	
Gen. Plur.			laurorum	

Abl./Dat. Sing.	LERV		lauro	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	LERES		lauris	
‘goat’				
N. Sing.	CAPER	τράγος, γίδα	caper	aiA
N. Plur.	CAPERI		capri	
Acc. Sing.			caprum	
Acc. Plur.			capros	
Gen. Sing.	CAPERE		capri	
Gen. Plur.			caporum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			capro	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			capris	
‘savior’				
N. Sing.	SVTER	σωτήρ	soter	<u>uddhAraka, trAtR</u>
N. Plur.	SVTRIS		soteris	
Acc. Sing.	SVTRA		sotera	
Acc. Plur.			sotros-a	
Gen. Sing.			sotri	
Gen. Plur.			sotorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	SVTRV		sotro	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			sotros-a	
‘port, door’				
N. Sing.	PVRTA	πόρτο	porta	dvārah, <u>dvAra</u>
N. Plur.	PVRTI		portae	dvārāḥ
Acc. Sing.			portam	dvāram
Acc. Plur.			portos	
Gen. Sing.			portae	dvārasya
Gen. Plur.			portorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			porta-ae	dvārāt, dvārāya
Abl./Dat. Plur.			portis	dvārebhyaḥ
‘leader, archon’				
N. Sing.	ARCIA	αρχηγός		<u>nAvaka</u>
N. Plur.		αρχηγοί		
Acc. Sing.	ARCAMEN			

Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.	ARCIV			
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Anio river?’				
N. Sing.	ANIA			
N. Plur.	ANI			
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.	ANE			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Arno’ river				
N. Sing.	ARNV			
N. Plur.	ARNA			
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.	ARNVI			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.	ARNVIS			
‘reign’				
N. Sing.		βασίλισσα	regnum	ῤΑἰἸ, pratipatti
N. Plur.		βασίλεια,	regni	
Acc. Sing.			regnum	
Acc. Plur.	RINVS		regnos	
Gen. Sing.	RINE		regni	
Gen. Plur.			regnorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	RINV		regno	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	RINES		regnis	

‘Velcha’				
N. Sing.	8ELCIA			
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.	8ELCES			
‘flesh’		σάρκα	caro-carnis	pizita
N. Sing.	CARNA <sup>6</sup>		caro	
N. Plur.	KARNE		carnes	
Acc. Sing.			carnem	
Acc. Plur.	KARNVS		carnes	
Gen. Sing.	CARNIS		carnis	
Gen. Plur.			carnum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	KARNE		carni, -e	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			carnibus	
‘Artemis’				
N. Sing.	ARTVME	αρτέμη		
N. Plur.	ARTVMES			
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.	ARTVMES			
Gen. Sing.	ARTVMIS			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Atis’				
N. Sing.	ATIA			
N. Plur.	ATI			
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.	ATVS			
Gen. Sing.	ATIE			

<sup>6</sup> “K” and “C” are sometimes interchanged.

Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.	ATE			
Abl./Dat. Plur.	ATES			
‘Atijeria’				
N. Sing.	ATIIR			
N. Plur.	ATTIIRI			
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.	ATTIIRIE			
Gen. Sing.	ATTIIRIA			
Gen. Plur.	ATTIIRIER?			
Abl./Dat. Sing.	ATTIIRIV			
Abl./Dat. Plur.	ATTIIRIES			
‘light, lighthouse’			‘lighthouse’	
N. Sing.	PHER	<a href="#">φως, φάρος</a>	pharus	<a href="#">ivAlaka, dIpagRha</a>
N. Plur.	PHERI		phari	
Acc. Sing.			pharum	
Acc. Plur.			pharos-a	
Gen. Sing.	PHER		phari	
Gen. Plur.			pharorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			pharo	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	PHERIS		pharis	
‘Ionians’				
N. Sing.		<a href="#">ἰωνία</a>	Ionia	
N. Plur.			Ionae	
Acc. Sing.			Ionam	
Acc. Plur.			Ionas	
Gen. Sing.	IVNE		Ionae	
Gen. Plur.			Ionarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	IVNIV		Iona, -ae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	IVNAS		Ionis	
‘funeral pile’				
N. Sing.	RVK		rugus	<a href="#">cityA</a>
N. Plur.	RVCA		rugī, -a	
Acc. Sing.	RVCIV		rugum	

Acc. Plur.	RVCA		rugos, -a	
Gen. Sing.			rugī	
Gen. Plur.			rugorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	RVCV		ru <sup>o</sup>	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			rugis	
‘Janus,’ doorway				
N. Sing.	IAN		ianua	
N. Plur.			ianuae	
Acc. Sing.			ianuam	
Acc. Plur.			ianuas	
Gen. Sing.			ianui	
Gen. Plur.			ianuarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	IANNA		ianuae, -a	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	IANAS		ianuis	
‘Tini = Jupiter’				
N. Sing.	TIN			
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.	TINIA <sup>4</sup>			
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.	TINI			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.	TINeS			
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘opponent, enemy’			hostis-is	
N. Sing.	VST	Θυσιάζω, Θυσία	hostis	<a href="#">amitra</a> , <a href="#">tvAga</a>
N. Plur.	VSTIS		hostisis	
Acc. Sing.	VSTE		hostem	
Acc. Plur.			hostes	
Gen. Sing.	VSTIS		hostis	
Gen. Plur.			hostum	

<sup>4</sup> ) The “IA” suffix appears to be a Gen. Sing. Case; however, in the name of Tin, Tini, we also have Tinia and Tins. Fitting this declension into a Latin declension is problematic. For instance, TINeS suggests a plural case or Gen. Sing. 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension. However, the god would not be addressed in a plural sense, unless the address referred to his state in a plural case.

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Abl./Dat. Sing.	VSTI		hosti, -e	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			hostibus	
‘valley’				
N. Sing.	8AL	<a href="#">κοιλάδα</a>	vall	<a href="#">upatvakA</a>
N. Plur.	8ALES		valles	
Acc. Sing.			vallem	
Acc. Plur.	8ALES		valles	
Gen. Sing.	8ALAS		vallis	
Gen. Plur.			vallum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			valle,-i	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			vallibus	
‘lioness’				
N. Sing.	LEIA	<a href="#">λέαινα</a>	lea	<a href="#">siMhI</a>
N. Plur.			leae	
Acc. Sing.	LEIEM		leam	
Acc. Plur.			leas	
Gen. Sing.	LEI		leae	
Gen. Plur.			learum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	LEI		lea, -ae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			leis	
‘Phoebus,’ god				
N. Sing.	PHABIA	<a href="#">φοίβος</a>	Phoebus	
N. Plur.			Phoebi	
Acc. Sing.			Phoebum	
Acc. Plural	PHABAS		Phoebos	
Gen. Sing.	PHABE		Phoebi	
Gen. Plur.			Phoeborum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	PHABETO		Phoebo	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			Phoebis	
‘era’				
N. Sing.	ERAIA	<a href="#">εποχή</a>	It. Era; Fr. ère	<a href="#">Rtu</a>
N. Plur.	ERA			
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.	ERAS			

Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Po river?’				
N. Sing.	PV, PVIA			
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘god,’ ‘goddess’*				
N. Sing.	THIA, TEIA <sup>5</sup>	θεός	deus	<u>deva</u> , <u>devatA</u>
N. Sing. F. *	TEIVA (TEIFA)		diva	
N. Plur.	TEI, THEI		dei	
Acc. Sing.	TEIM		deum	
Acc. Plur.	TEUS (TEFS)		deos	
Gen. Sing.	TEI, THEI		dei	
Gen. Plur.			deorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	TEU (TEF), THIV, TIV		deo	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			deis	
‘one’				
N. Sing.	VN, VNE, VNAS	ένας	unus, m, una, f, unum, n.	<u>ekam</u>
N. Plur.	x		x	
Acc. Sing.	VNEM, VNVM		unum	
Acc. Plur.	x		x	
Gen. Sing.	VNIA, VNIAS		unius	
Gen. Plur.	x		x	

<sup>5</sup> Sorting out the Latin declensions for god, goddess, divine etc. involves more consultation with the usage in texts. As a reference we have deus, divus, di, divi, dea, diva; It. dio, dia; Fr. dieu, dieux, deese.

Abl.. Sing.	VNV		uno, m, una,f, uno, n.	
Dat. Sing..			uni	
‘way?’				
N. Sing.	8E	<b>dromos</b>	via	<a href="#">vIthI, patha</a>
N. Plur.	8EI		viae	
Acc. Sing.			vium	
Acc. Plur.	8IAS		vios	
Gen. Sing.	8EIA		vei	
Gen. Plur.			veorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	8EIV		vio	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			viis	
‘lar, laris, ’a god				
N. Sing.	LAR		lar	
N. Plur.	LARI		lares	
Acc. Sing.			larem	
Acc. Plur.			lares	
Gen. Sing.	LARES		laris	
Gen. Plur.			larum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	LARV		lare, lari	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	LARIS		laribus	
‘font,’ fountain				
N. Sing.	PHVNT, PHVNTIA	<b>βρύση</b>	fontanus	<a href="#">utsa</a>
N. Plur.			fontana	
Acc. Sing.			fontanum	
Acc. Plur.	PHVNTIA?		fontanos	
Gen. Sing.	PHVNTE		fontani	
Gen. Plur.			fantanorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			fontano	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			fontanis	
‘stem’				
N. Sing.	TIGA	<b>σταματώ</b>	stirps, truncus	<a href="#">skandhadeza</a>
N. Plur.	TIGI			
Acc. Sing.	TIKAM			
Acc. Plur.				

Gen. Sing.	TIGE			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Perae,’ town				
N. Sing.	PERIAI <sup>m</sup>		Pera	
N. Plur.	PERAE		Perae	
Acc. Sing.	PERAEM		Peram	
Acc. Plur.			Peras	
Gen. Sing.			Perae	
Gen. Plur.			Perarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			Pera	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			Peris	
‘grating’?			clatri-orum	
N. Sing.		<a href="#">ενοχλητικός</a>	clatrus	<a href="#">AstAraka</a>
N. Plur.	KLETRA	<a href="#">(enochlitikos)</a>	clatri, -a	
Acc. Sing.	KLETRAM		clatrum	
Acc. Plur.			clatros	
Gen. Sing.	KLETRE		clatri	
Gen. Plur.			clatrorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			clatro	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			clatris	
‘fate’				
N. Sing.	FAS	<a href="#">μοίρα</a>	fas (indecl.)	<a href="#">vidhi</a>
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.	FASIE			
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘daughter-in-law’				
N. Sing.	NVR	<a href="#">Νύφη (nyfi)</a>	nurus-us	<a href="#">putravadhUH</a>
N. Plur.			nurus	

Acc. Sing.			nurum	
Acc. Plur.			nurus	
Gen. Sing.	NVRA		nurus	
Gen. Plur.			nuruum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	NVRE		nuru, nurui	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			Nuru, nuribus	
‘Spina,’ town				
N. Sing.	SPINIA			
N. Plur.	SPINI			
Acc. Sing.	SPINAVM <sup>IV</sup>			
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.	SPINA			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Veleri,’ gens				
N. Sing.	8eLER			
N. Plur.	8eLERI			
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.	8eLERES			
Gen. Sing.	8eLEREI			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.	8eLERE			
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘light’				
N. Sing.		φως, φάρος	pharus	jvAlaka
N. Plur.	PHERI, PHERIE		phari	
Acc. Sing.			pharum	
Acc. Plur.			pharos	
Gen. Sing.	PHERIE		phari	
Gen. Plur.			pharorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			pharo	
Abl./Dat. Plur.	PHERIS		pharis	

‘day’			dies-ei,	
N. Sing.	TIES	<b>μέρα</b>	dies	<b>divasa</b>
N. Plur.			dies	
Acc. Sing.			diem	
Acc. Plur.			dies	
Gen. Sing.	THIE, TIE		diei	
Gen. Plur.			dierum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			die, m, diei, f.	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			diebus	
‘rock’				
N. Sing.	PETR	<b>πέτρα</b>		<u>parvati</u>
N. Plur.		πέτρες		
Acc. Sing.		πέτρά		
Acc. Plur.	PETRVS	πέτρες		
Gen. Sing.		πέτράς		
Gen. Plur.		πέτρών		
Abl./Dat. Sing.	PETRV	πέτρώ		
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Cato’			Cato-onis	
N. Sing.	CATV			
N. Plur.	KATI			
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.	CATVS			
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.	CATE, KATE			
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Catellus’				
N. Sing.	KATLV			
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.	KATLE			

Abl./Dat. Plur.	KATLES			
‘house, casa’			casa-ae	
N. Sing.	CASA	<b>οπίτι</b>	casa	<b>bhuvana</b>
N. Plur.	CASI		casae	bhuvanāḥ
Acc. Sing.			casam	bhuvanam
Acc. Plur.	CASVS		casas	bhuvanān
Gen. Sing.	CASE		casae	bhuvanasya
Gen. Plur.			casarum	bhuvanānām
Abl./Dat. Sing.	CASI		casa, -ae	bhuvanāt
Abl./Dat. Plur.			casis	bhuvanebhyaḥ
‘sea’				
N. Sing.	MAR	<b>θάλασσα</b>	mare	<b>samudra</b>
N. Plur.			maris	samudrāḥ
Acc. Sing.	MARAM		mare	samudram
Acc. Plur.			maria	samudrān
Gen. Sing.	MARAS		maris	samudrasya
Gen. Plur.	MAREM		marium	samudrānām
Abl./Dat. Sing.			mari	samudrāya
Abl./Dat. Plur.			maribus	samudrbhyaḥ
‘lamb’			agna-ae	
N. Sing.	AKNE	<b>αρνί</b>	agna	<b>avika, ajazizu</b>
N. Plur.	AKNI		agnae	
Acc. Sing.	AKNESVM		agnam	
Acc. Plur.			agnas	
Gen. Sing.			agnae	
Gen. Plur.			agnarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	AKNEV		agna, -ae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			agnis	
‘dead, black’				
N. Sing.	ATER	<b>Νεκρός, μαύρος</b>	ater	<b>preta</b> kRSNa, black
N. Plur.			atra	
Acc. Sing.	ATRVM		atrum	
Acc. Plur.			atros	
Gen. Sing.			atri	

Gen. Plur.			atriorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	ATRV		atro	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			artris	
‘two’				
N. Plur.	TOIA, TOIE (Phrygian)	δυο	duo, m, duae, f, duo, n.	<a href="#">dvi</a> m. <a href="#">dve</a> n.
Acc. Plur.			duos, m, duas, f, duo,n.	
Gen. Plur.			duorum	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			duobus	
‘total’				
N. Sing.	TVTAS	ολικό	totus	<a href="#">sakala samasta</a> adj.
N. Plur.	TVTHI, TVTA		toti, tota	<a href="#">yoga</a> m. <a href="#">yukti</a> f.
Acc. Sing.			totum	
Acc. Plur.	TVTA		totos, tota	
Gen. Sing.	TVTHIV		totius	
Gen. Plur.			totorum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	TVTHI		toti	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			totis	
‘often, so many times’			toties (-iens)	
‘queen’				
N. Sing.	RIN, RINA	βασίλισσα	regina	<a href="#">rAjlI</a>
N. Plur.	RINI		reginae	
Acc. Sing.	RINAM		reginam	
Acc. Plur.	RINES		reginas	
Gen. Sing.	RINE		reginae	
Gen. Plur.			reginarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	RINA		regina, reginae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			reginis	
‘third’				
N. Sing.		τρίτος	tertius	<a href="#">tRtIya</a>
N. Plur.	TERTI, TERTIE		terti-ae-a	
Acc. Sing.			tertium-am	
Acc. Plur.			tertios-as-a	

Gen. Sing.	TERTI, TERTIE		terti-ae	
Gen. Plur.			tertorum-arum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	TERTV		terto-ae-o	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			tertis	
‘Tarquin’				
N. Sing.				
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.				
Acc. Plur.	TARKVNVS <sup>v</sup>			
Gen. Sing.	TARKIE			
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Parthian’				
N. Sing.				
N. Plur.				
Acc. Sing.	PARTHIAM <sup>vi</sup>	πάρθιος		
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘Perae’				
N. Sing.	PERAE			
N. Plur.	PERIAI			
Acc. Sing.	PERAEM <sup>vii</sup>			
Acc. Plur.				
Gen. Sing.				
Gen. Plur.				
Abl./Dat. Sing.				
Abl./Dat. Plur.				
‘bird of omen’				<a href="#">pakSiNI</a> ‘bird’
N. Sing.	AFIS	πουλί, bird	avis	<a href="#">pakSizAIA</a> ‘aviary’

N. Plur.			aves	
Acc. Sing.	A8IM (AVIM) <sup>viii</sup>		avem	
Acc. Plur.			aves	
Gen. Sing.			avis	
Gen. Plur.			avium	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			ave, -i	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			avibus	
‘earth’			terra-ae	<a href="#">pRthvI</a>
N. Sing.	TERA	Χώρα, γη	terra	
N. Plur.	TERI		terrae	
Acc. Sing.	TERIM		terram	
Acc. Plur.			terras	
Gen. Sing.			terrae	
Gen. Plur.			terrarium	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	TERI		terra, -ae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			terris	
‘king’				
N. Sing.	RVI	βασίλειος, ρήγας	rex	<a href="#">raja</a>
N. Plur.		(basilias, rigas)	reges	rajanah
Acc. Sing.	RVIM		regem	rajanam
Acc. Plur.			reges	rajanah
Gen. Sing.	RVIS		regis	
Gen. Plur.			regum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			rege, regi	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			regibus	
<b>Adjective</b>	<b>RVIAL</b>		regius, regis	rājyá
‘sound, healthy’				
N. Sing.	SAN, SANA	υγιεινός, υγιής, adj.	sanus-er-a	svasthaḥ, <a href="#">agada</a>
N. Plur.			sani-ae-a	svasthāḥ
Acc. Sing.	SANIM		sanum, -am	svastham
Acc. Plur.			sanos-as-a	
Gen. Sing.			sani, -ae	svasthasya
Gen. Plur.			sanorum, -arum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.	SANV		sano, -ae	svasthāt, svasthāya
Abl./Dat. Plur.			sanis	svasthebhyaḥ

‘web, texture’	(possibly verb texo)			
N. Sing.		ύφανση	textura	<a href="#">kulAya</a>
N. Plur.	TESARE		texturae	
Acc. Sing.	TESIM		texturam	
Acc. Plur.			texturas	
Gen. Sing.	TESI		texturae	
Gen. Plur.			texturarum	
Abl./Dat. Sing.			textura, -ae	
Abl./Dat. Plur.			texturis	

## NOTES

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

(2) MATRV8 – The “V8” “ob,” “ub” suffix appears to be a contraction of “obus, ubus” ; however, L. mater-tris, maternus-a-um fall into 2<sup>nd</sup> declension which does not have the “ebus” “ibus” plural suffix. The dropped final syllable is consistent in the Latin-Etruscan shift.

(3) Suffix “NE” and “NA” appear to be augmentative suffixes, as Italian “-one” and a suffix to add impressiveness to a word.

(4) The “IA” suffix appears to be a Gen. Sing. Case; however, in the name of Tin, Tini, we also have Tinia and Tins. Fitting this declension into a Latin declension is problematic. For instance, TINeS suggests a plural case or Gen. Sing. 3<sup>rd</sup> Declension. However, the god would not be addressed in a plural sense, unless the address referred to his state in a plural case.

(5) Sorting out the Latin declensions for god, goddess, divine etc. involves more consultation with the usage in texts. As a reference we have deus, divus, di, divi, dea, diva; It. dio, dia; Fr. dieu, dieux, deese.

(6) General Comment: The words in our “Accentuations of the Etruscan language that are comparable to Indo-European declension patterns,” 6.21.11 that are not listed herein should fall into the above declensions. This document will be updated to fill in the blanks and make corrections.

(7) Greek lexicon from <http://www.kypros.org/cgi-bin/lexicon>

(8) Sanskrit lexicon from <http://spokensanskrit.de> (linked entries)

<sup>i</sup> Other –“ER” suffixes: PVSTER, PVST, PVSTE, PVSTI, TRIIVPER, TE8IPER, AKER, AKRV, HINeR, HINeRA, HINeRV, SVTER, SVTRA,SVTRV, SVTRIS, CAPER, CAPERE, CAPERI, CHIMeR, CHIMeRS, MATER, MATRA, MATRV, MATRV8, NAPER, NVPER, RAMVER, TAITeR

<sup>ii</sup> Other words ending in “EI” are: MVSEI, LICEI, ELINEI, ELINAI, PHERSIPNEI, VEI, VEIA, LEI, LEIA, LEIEM, PVLTVCEI, THRVNEI, VeLEREI, VeLERES, VeLER, VeLERE, VeLERI, PHASEI, TAEI, TAEIA, TEI, THEI, TEIA, TEF, TEIM,TEIS, TEIFA, TEFS (TEUS), TREI, TRE, TRES, TRINVM, VINEI, VASEI, VASE, VAS

<sup>iii</sup> Other words ending in “AI” are: ARA, ARAS, ARAI, CRVTHAI, ELINAI, AECAI, APRONAI, SIFAI, CRAI, TFA, TFE, TFAI (dua, etc.) ARMAI, MIDAI, ATAI, STV, STA, STE, STI, STAI, PERAEM, PERIAI, TIR, TIRV, TIRI, TIRAI, RVN, RVNS, RVNV, RVNEM, RVNA, RVNE, RVNI, RVNIS, APRVNAI

<sup>iv</sup> Other –“VM” endings: AKNESVM, AKNE, AKNEV, AKNI, A8ERV, A8ERA, A8RAS, PVPVLVM, PVPVLV, PVPLA, KATRVM, KATRV, PATRE8VM, PATRE, PATIR, 8RATRVM, 8RATER, 8RATRV, 8RATRV8

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<sup>v</sup> Other –“VS” ending in names/nouns: SFEITVS (Sueitos, name of haruspex) TAFVS, TELATOS, TELETA, TELOS, FELVS, CATVS, CATV, CATE, ERVS, VRVS, PETRVS, PETRV, PILVS, IAPVS, KAPIRVS, TELMVNVS (Ajax, son of Telemon), SERELVS, THANCHVILVS (of Tanaquil), KARNVS, KARNE, PVRVS, SITVS, FITVS, FILVS, FILAE, FILE, FILVI, FILVS, TIVS, TIV, TIE, TIFI (TIVI) TIES, TEFS (TEUS), METVS (Medusa), NEPERTVS, PASTVS, PAFVS, PVRIMVS, RINVS, RVRVS or RVDVS, SEVS (Zeus), 8VRVS, 8VRE.

<sup>vi</sup> Other words ending in –“AM” : KLETRAM, KLETRA, CLETRAM, HERAM (L. Heraea-orum) PANATAM (L. Penates-ium), TESCAM (L. tesqua [tesca]-orum, TIKAM, TIGE (TibE) TibA, TibI, PAR8AM, PARF, TVNAM, TVNA, TVN, TVNI, MARAM, MAR, MARAS, MAREM, SINAM, SINA, TIMAM, TIMEM (L. timens-entis)

<sup>vii</sup> Other words ending in ‘EM’ include: MAREM, MAR, MARAS, MARAM, MARIS, RVTEM, RVT, RVTA, RVTAS, RVTE, LEIEM, LEIA, LEI (L. ea-ae), NVMEM (L. nomem-inis), VCEM, PANIEM (L. paean-anis, surname of Apollo or Pania, region near Chiuso, PERASCEM, PVLEM., SKENEM, SFEM (SUEM), SFIS, SFA, SFE, TITEM, TITE, TITV, VNEM, VNIA, VNIAS, VNE, VN, VNAS, VNO, VNUM.

<sup>viii</sup> Other words with “IM” suffix : TISIM, TIS (L. Dis, Ditis), TERIM, TERA, TER, TERI, TESIM, TESI, TESARE, PINCIM, PINCA, SPVRERIM, SPVR, SPVRA, SPVRE, RVIM, RVIS, RVIS, RVIAL, NACIM, NATIM, VCHVLEIM, VCHSIEM, VRIM, SANIM, SAN, SANS, SANA, SANV, SPANeRIM, SPANSA, SPANTEA, SPANTI, TEIM, TEIFA, TEI, THEI, TEIA, TEF, TEIS

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