

THE USKO-MEDITERRANEAN LANGUAGES

A. Arnaiz-Villena and J. Alonso-García*

Department of Immunology and Molecular Biology, Hospital 12 de Octubre, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain. *Fundación de Estudios Genéticos y Lingüísticos, Madrid, Spain.

1. INTRODUCTION

Basque language is the only old isolate language in western Europe that is currently spoken by 22,74% of the 2,828,947 inhabitants of the Basque area (Figure 1) (Intxansti 1992). Most of the Basque area is nowadays included in Spain and the several northern (French part) and southern (Spanish part) dialects were unified in what is now known as the *Batua* Basque. It has been shown that the Basque and the Aquitane (a language once spoken in most of western France, from Loire River towards the South) are related (Gorroategui 1984). On the other hand, the ancient language spoken in Iberia (Iberian-Tartesian) has been proposed to be the precursor to the Basque language by several authors since the XV century, including Wilhem von Humboldt (Intxansti 1992). However, the current scholarly trend is to deny any relationship between ancient Iberian and Basque languages. However, recently, evidence has been uncovered showing that Iberian-Tartesian, Etruscan and Minoan Linear A (Pouliamos 1969; Arnaiz-Villena and Alonso-García 1998, 1999) may be reasonably deciphered from the Basque-Spanish translation. Also, Sumerian similarities were found (Arnaiz-Villena and Alonso-García 1998). On the other hand, Basque has now been classified within the Dene-Caucasian group of languages (Ruhlen 1994, and this book), which include languages nowadays spoken in North Caucasus (Chechen, Ingush), North Pakistan (Burushaski), Yenisei River bank (Ket) in Siberia, a great Asian extension (Sino-Tibetan) and North America (Athabascan, Navajo, Apache). In the present paper, we give

evidence that links Basque language to several other Asian and African dead languages (Table 1, see at the end of this chapter).



Figure 1. Basque area between Spain and France

The places where these dead languages were spoken are shown in Figure 2. The list is not exhaustive and other dead languages (which were spoken in Eurasia, including India), should also be included into this group; it would probably represent one of the earliest spoken language used by *Homo sapiens*, because of its observed wide extension throughout Eurasia and Africa. It is also present in North America probably due to more recent Siberian migrations into America.

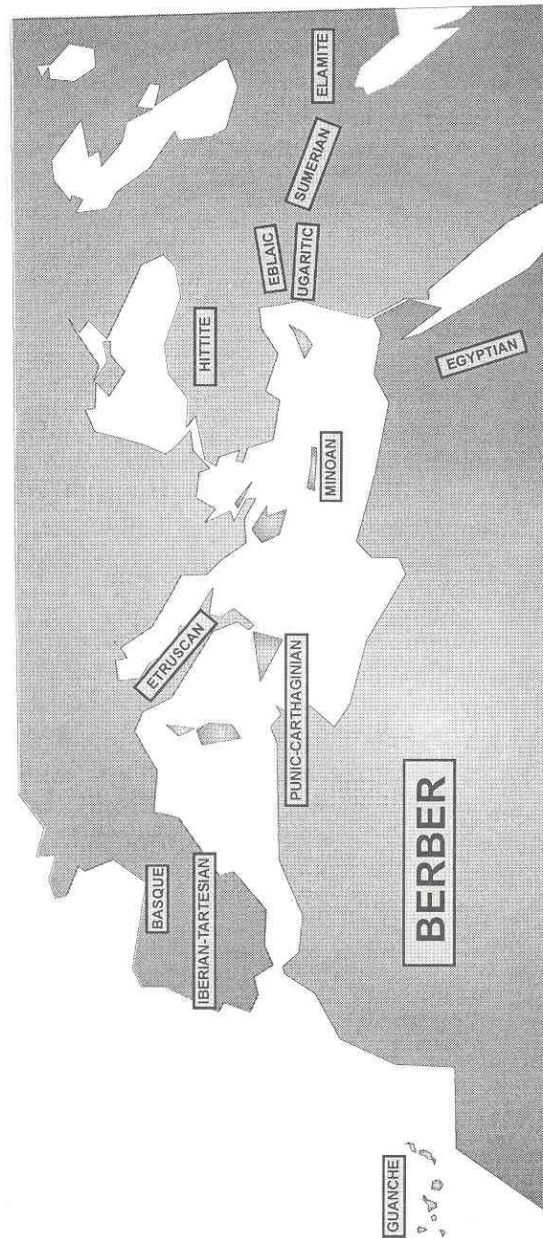


Figure 2. Usko-mediterranean languages. The only ones which are non-extinct are Basque (spoken in the area detailed in Fig. 1) and Berber (or *Tamazight*) spoken at present in Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, including the Sahara Desert. Basque and Berber were spoken in a much wider area.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

2.1 The “intuitive” methodology.

The authors agree with Alice Kober, who stated that it is impossible to decipher an unknown language written in an unknown writing. However, Linear B (Greek) was deciphered by the architect Michael Ventris. He was not a linguist, and approached the decipherment with a combinatorial methodology. Also, we agree that the methodology of sound comparison, type of sound comparisons and any other methodology, which does not include the study of similarities between words with the same meaning (cognates) is bound to fail (Ruhlen 1994). A purely analytic methodology might be useful for measuring the languages degree of relatedness (in certain cases), but not for deciphering them.

Thus, the multilateral comparison of Greenberg and Ruhlen, often accused of being an intuitive methodology (Ruhlen 1994), has been found suitable to solve the problems of decipherment that we have addressed. Most linguists have tried to reconstruct proto-languages and to analyze sound correspondences; they have ignored cognate comparisons at this first stage of their methodology. In a second stage, they have compared the common sounds in different languages and have assigned to arbitrarily chosen words the same meaning. The best evidence that this is an erroneous methodology is the lack of results in deciphering many extinct languages, including Mediterranean ones; the scholars have never been able to classify and relate languages in this way. However, Greenberg and Ruhlen with their “intuitive methodology” have classified languages and defined their genetic relationships in a clear and simple way. “Non-intuitive” linguists like Kaufman (Ruhlen 1994) postulate that it is necessary to obtain at least 500 words of basic vocabulary and 100 grammatical characteristics before making genetic comparisons among languages. Notwithstanding, self-proclaimed “non-intuitive” linguists have classified extinct Lydian within the Indo-European family, based only on a few words. Also, extinct Venetic and Messapic are classified within Indo-European based on very little evidence. “Non-intuitive” linguistics also have a taboo consisting of prohibiting comparisons between extinct and living languages; but, again, they are inconsistent, because they do not hesitate to compare current Albanian (documented as written only in the 15th century) with Hittite (extinct three thousand years before).

2.2 Methodology used for the present work

Having shown the current contradictory (and fruitless) dogma for approaching decipherment, we have followed a methodology which is similar to that proposed by Greenberg and Ruhlen (Ruhlen 1994).

Our premises are:

- 1) Languages may correctly be classified and decipherment approached with 10-20 “diagnostic” cognates (i.e. the personal pronouns and other frequently used cognates like plant names, family generics and tools and common life terms existing in Neolithic and pre-Neolithic societies).
- 2) Most of the written ancient Mediterranean languages studied previously by us (i.e. Iberian-Tartesian, Etruscan, Linear A) refer to an apparently common religion (Pouliamos 1969; Arnaiz-Villena and Alonso-García 1998, 1999). This decipherment has been possible to the Basque-Spanish translation of words found in the above mentioned extinct languages and showing a Basque correspondence. The topics found in this religion are: the Mother (*Ama*=mother, in Basque (B.)), the way of the *Zen* (dead, in B.) towards another life, going through The Door or *Atan* (B.). The flames (*Kar*, B.) which make the dead to be afraid, etc.
- 3) Most of these deciphered “Usko-Mediterranean” languages refer to the following matters:
 - a) Religion and afterdeath (90%).
 - b) Accountancy related to food-storage and other topics.

This skewed thematic writing may be due to that writings have been better preserved in sanctuaries and/or palaces, and not in normal living people housing (the latter being constructed with more perishable materials). Also, Neolithic and pre-Neolithic societies may have used written words as a magic or totemic sense related to permanent keeping of possessions and also to securing a proper and pleasant afterdeath life; casts of clerks (related or not to religion) could have further driven this tendency in order to keep up with privileges. In addition, it is obvious that primitive societies felt less secure that nowadays more complex ones; this could have led people to find religion and food register to be essential.
- 4) There are groups of words that are found together in the different languages (Table 1), i.e.: *atin as* (B.), the door of darkness. Other idiomatic expressions preserved in both ancient Iberian and Basque are shown in Chapter 7, section 2.6.
- 5) Beginning and ending of words are problematic and unless meaning is known, it is very difficult to define them (H may be used in Etruscan

to separate words). Only known and repeated meanings (in several languages) are taken as sound cognate identification (Table 1).

- 6) Common and proper names are almost impossible to distinguish. Many proper names come from a common name like in English “Rose” and mainly in Mediterranean languages like Basque (for males, *Bilebai*= Circumcision; *Gurutz*= Cross; *Eztegu*= Wedding; *Lor*= Flower; *Aintza*= Glory; *Sein*= Inocent; *Lin*= Linen; *Ama*=Maternity; *Edur*= Snow; *Gentza*= Peace; *Deunoro*= Saints; *Bakarr*= Loneliness) and Spanish (for females: *Azucena*= White Lily; *Gloria*= Glory; *Cruz*= Cross; *Flor*= Flower; *Inocencio*= Innocent; *Lino*= Linon; *Nieves*= Snows; *Paz*= Peace; *Santos*= Saints; *Soledad*= Loneliness). Ancient societies tended to name people with common names (Great Bear, Eagle, Sitting Bull), as it is well known with North American Indians.
- 7) Basque language has remained with little modifications throughout time, because invasions have not modified this and other Basque society characteristics (Collins 1989).
- 8) Basque language was much more widespread than its present day limits (Intxansti 1992).

2.3 Transliteration and translation

Iberian-Tartesian, Etruscan and Minoan Linear A have been transliterated and finally translated as referred in (Pouliamos 1969; Arnaiz-Villena and Alonso-García 1998, 1999). Basque-Spanish cognate meanings have provided the basis for the translation.

Berber has been distinguished from the Arab contamination by comparison with Basque (Sota et al. 1976; Kerfxeta 1990), Iberian-Tartesian (see Chapter 7, this book) and Arab (Corriente-Cordoba 1977).

The ancient Lybic scripts were studied from (Chabot 1940; Harden 1971); some of them were written in Phoenician or Punic characters. Directions of the scripts were generally vertical and only assessed by the sense of meaning (Alonso-García and Arnaiz-Villena 1999).

Punic-Carthaginian texts were taken from D’Aneusa (1997). Hittite, Sumerian, Eblaic and Elamite cuneiform texts were taken from the following transliterated references: Forrer 1922; Somer 1924; Neufeld 1951; L’Aroche 1960; and University of Illinois (1973); Ethler 1991; Thomsen 1991; Botero 1992, Finet 1998; and Segarra 1989; and Stolper 1984, respectively. Egyptian texts were taken from hieroglyphic texts transliterated in Wallis Budge (1934, 1978, and 1982) and Gardiner (1982). Ugaritic language cuneiform texts were taken from Chinchillo (1984). This study has not been included in Table 1 because it is not yet completely finished; however, the

thematic cognates no doubt correspond to the “Usko-Mediterranean” extinct languages. “Guanche” scripts have also been studied; it was the first native Canary Islands inhabitants’ language and is close to Berber and Basque (Krutwig 1978). In fact a Basque bishop was appointed for the Canary Islands after the Spanish conquest, because “he understood the aborigens language” (Krutwig 1978)

3. RESULTS

A list of cognates in the different languages is shown in Table 1. Cognates are found in the context of religion, afterdeath and (to a much lesser extent) commercial and accountant statements and phrases. Also Ugaritic scripts have been studied (Chinchillo 1984) and a translation proposed, as follows:

TEXT 006.6:1	
UGARITIC: RBK(H)NM	(A)R(A)-(U)R-B(E)-(A)K(A)-(H)-N(O)- (A)M(A)
EUSKARA	ARA-UR-BE-AKA-NO-AMA
SPANISH	TIERRA-O-AGUA-ABAJO-DIFUNTO-DONDE-MADRE
ENGLISH	EARTH OR WATER-DOWN-DECEASED-WHERE-THE MOTHER

Translation proposed by experts: **High Priest.**

TEXT 00-6.10.9	
UGARITIC: (H)RSNRBK(H)NM	(H)-(U)R-S(A)N-(like previous text)
EUSKARA	UR-ZAN-(like previous text)
SPANISH	AGUA-DIFUNTO-(like previous text)
ENGLISH	WATER-DEAD-(like previous text)

Translation by experts: **Hurosanu, High Priest.**

TEXT 00-6.23:1	
UGARITIC: MISMN	MI-S(U)-(A)M(A)-N(O)
EUSKARA	MEE-SU-AMA-NO
SPANISH	POBRE HOMBRE-FUEGO-MADRE-DONDE
ENGLISH	POOR CHAP-FIRE-THE MOTHER-WHERE
TEXT 10.6.23:2	
UGARITIC: MYDTMR	(A)M(A)-IT(A)-D(A)M(U)-(U)R
EUSKARA	AMA-ITA-DAMU-UR
SPANISH	MADRE-CORTADO-ARREPENTIDO-AGUAS
ENGLISH	THE MOTHER-CUT (DEAD)-REPENTED-WATER
TEXT 00.6.23:2	
UGARITIC: AMYDTMR	AM(A)-IT(A)-D(A)M(U)-(U)R-(like previous text)

TEXT 00.6.23:3	
UGARITIC: MCK UGRT	(A)M(A)-L(I)K(A)-U(R)-K(A)R-(A)T(E)
EUSKARA	AMA-LIKA-UR-KAR-ATE
SPANISH	MADRE-RESTOS-AGUA-LLAMAS-PUERTA
ENGLISH	THE MOTHER-REMAININGS-WATER-FLAMES-THE DOOR

Translation by experts of the latter four texts: **seal of Amydtamru, king of Ugarit.** However, the translation is full of funerary-religious words, which are repeated. It may be a praise.

Ugarit was one of the first Mediterranean free ports; *Ugertz* (B.) means sea (or river) side. Now, it is placed in Ras Shamra hill close to the port of Latakia (Siria). It was established between 3,000-2,000 BC and its people had close (genetic?) relationships with Cananeans and Egyptians. The most ancient and complete alphabet has been found in Ugarit. First texts were written in cuneiform, followed by a syllabary and finally an alphabet. H is not read and either spaces words or reveals a particular accent with a rythm (like in Etruscan, Pouliamos 1969). Vowels have been added (in brackets) taking into account the other “Usko-Mediterranean” languages cognates translation.

Old Canary Islands “Guanche” scripts have been also studied and they have many similarities with Berber and other “Usko-Mediterranean” languages. Some cognates are shown in Table 2 (at the end of this chapter).

4. DISCUSSION

Iberian-Tartesian, Etruscan and Minoan Linear A languages are extensively discussed in Pouliamos (1969); Arnaiz-Villena and Alonso-García (1998, 1999). Direction of writing is variable in each language and “boustrophedon” is sometimes found: one line written left to right followed by right to left in the next one is also observed. Iberian (Levant and northern) is frequently found written in a right to left fashion; Tartesian (southern Iberian language) is frequently found left to right or alternating directions. Etruscan is most of the times found as a right to left script. Minoan Linear A is mostly written left to right. Phaistos Disc is read starting from the centre (Arnaiz-Villena and Alonso-García 1999). Ancient Berber (Lybic scripts) is many times read in vertical lines. Cuneiform script (Sumerian, Hittite, Eblaic, Elamite) is generally written from left to right. Egyptian hieroglyphics are more cumbersome to read and combine vertical, horizontal and circular directionality, but following the (human, animal) faces directionality (like the Phaistos disc).

4.1 The beginning of language

Fossils show that the raw brain capacity for complex language, along with the necessary mouth and larynx anatomy made human beings anatomically ready to speak (as we do now) at least 150 000 years ago (Holden 1998). 40 000 years ago language was widespread throughout the Earth. Whether modern humans all came from Africa or appeared at more or less the same time in different World parts is not clear. Particularly detrimental to the African single human origin theory (based on mitochondrial DNA results, “mitochondrial Eve”) is the fact that mtDNA can recombine; which would invalidate all calculations (Strauss 1994). Regardless of whether the origin for modern humans was African or multiregional, this widespread group of languages would have spread after the last glaciation (about 10,000 BC). The Dene-Caucasian family was probably used in Africa and Eurasia (see Table 1 and Figure 2; Ruhlen, this book) and later substituted by Eurasian languages and by Aramaic and Arabic languages in the Middle East and Africa. For a more detailed account and discussion about early language, see Ruhlen (1994).

4.2 Religious names in the old (or Usko-Mediterranean) language

Adam (B. *Adan*=*Atan*=*Atean*=At the door) and Eve (B. *Eva*=Cut) were our “first parents” according to The Bible. They had two sons: Cain (B. *Kai-en*=From the river-bank) and Abel (B. *Abel*=Cattle). A possible generic meaning is the following: Eve was taken (cut) from the “other world” (*Atean*, The Door of the ancient Usko-Mediterranean religion). Really, the Bible uses Adam as a common name and *it seems* that only in *Genesis 5.1* refers to Adam, as a proper name (but this is not certain). Eve in *Genesis 4.1* says: “I have got from Yahve (B. *Jabe*=Master) a male child” (referring to Cain). It would seem that a female slave (Eve) would have born a child by her master.

The fight between advanced pre-Neolithic hunters-gatherers herding cattle (Abel) and the first agriculturalists settled down at river-banks (Cain) resulted in the triumph of the latter and agriculture and urbanism become widespread in Neolithic times.

The Bible (Old Testament) was written during different times, probably with traditions stemming from 4,000-3,000 years BC. It was probably and mostly written in “Usko-Mediterranean” language(s) (see Table 1). The language(s) would have also been written in cuneiform typeset. Cain was expelled by Yahve (B. *Jabe* =Master) after the murder and went to establish himself at Nod (B. *Mot(a)*=Field with wild grass but not with cultivated

grain). This suggests that the Master expelled Cain to a land that could not be cultivated (*Genesis 4.16*).

Abraham (Abran=B. Aba-aran=father-valley=The father of the valley) was born in Ur (B. water) (Sumer, B. Su-mer=Fire-land=Land of fire) which was close to the Euphrates river mouth (Persian Gulf). He was going to arrive to Canaan with Sarai (B. *Sar-ai*=Old-relatives) and Lot (B. *Lot*=Companion), i.e.: with the older relatives and other companions (of this pilgrimage). *Ararat* (B. *Ara*=Land; *Arat*=There, the land which is there) was the place where Noah’s Ark finally stopped. *Balat* (B. *Balbe*=Death; *Ate*=Door, death’s Door) was the ancient religion of Canaan. Even New Testament words like “Apocalypse” reveal their real meaning when analyzed by using Basque language: *Apo*=The End; *Kali*=Death; *Txi*=Burning, “The End in burning death”.

Other Biblical names belonging to ancient “Usko-Mediterranean” languages will be published by us in the future. Basque priests already said that many Biblical names were Basque ones (Nabarte-Iraola 1989)

4.3 The origin of Usko-Mediterranean languages

It is well established that North Africans and southern Europeans are related and this may be due to a long lasting circum-Mediterranean cultural and genetic flow particularly during the last glacial peak (see Martínez-Laso et al., this book).

Both Sumerians and Egyptians are thought to have arrived at their respective homelands before written and archeological records about their activities were obtained. Old Canaan (nowadays Israel), including the coast, was populated by people of unknown origin but probably related to both Egyptians and Sumerians. On the basis of our present day genetic and linguistic studies, we have postulated that many people coming from what is nowadays the Sahara Desert started to move towards East, West and North, being an important part of the primitive people stock of Sumerians, Egyptians, Guanche (Canary Islands), Iberians, Etruscan, Minoans Anatolians (nowadays called Turks on only linguistic bases) and other islanders or northern Mediterraneans (see Martínez-Laso et al., this book). The Saharan dissection causes are now well established after 7,000 BC. and Columbia shuttle infra-red photographs show that the desert was a fertile land with many lakes and rivers.

Sardinians first people (speaking *Nuragh*) could also come in part from northern Africa. Whether the different ancient languages found in the northern Mediterranean (also belonging to the Usko-Mediterranean family) were carried by Africans or were the result of an homogenization in language due to long lasting circum-Mediterranean contacts is not known.

These contacts would have been possible both in glacial and inter-glacial or post-glacial periods. These languages may include those so far studied by us (see above and Table 1) and also: *Nuragh* (Sardinia), Ligurian (southern France), Oscan, Messapic and Venetic (Italy), Lydian and Lycian (Anatolia, Turkey) and others. Sumer (B. *Su*=Fire, *Mer*=Land, hot-land) toponyms occur in ancient Iraq, Israel (Samaria) and West Crete (Samaria gorge). Palestinian came to the West of Canaan (nowadays Israel) more or less at the same time as the Jews came to Canaan; they came from Crete, according to the Bible. Only a few words remain from their language, but they called their prince: *Seren* (B. *Ser* or *Zar*=Old person, *en*=The most important). Palestinians would have been displaced from the Aegean Islands and what is now continental Greece at the end of Bronze Age, when invaders carrying iron-technology came into the Balkan Peninsula and arrived at the Aegean Islands and Anatolia.

Therefore, many of the extinct languages classified as Indo-European could be revised and could belong to the “older” *Usko-Mediterranean* family. Hittite was classified by Hrožny (Hrožny 1915) as Indo-European with the study of only one phrase, which is now translated by us with the help of the Basque-Spanish equivalences:

HITTITE NU NINDA-AN EZZTENI VADAR-MA EKUTTENI
(Full Text)

Basque: NUN-INDA-N-EZ-Z(U)
Spanish: Donde-En el pantano-No-Fuego
English: Where-In the bog-Not-Fire

Basque: ATE-NI-BA-TAR-(A)MA-EKUTE-NI
Spanish: La puerta-Yo-Si-Procendente-La madre-Pertenezco-Yo
English: The door-I-Yes-Coming from-The mother-belong-I

Full English translation: “Where in the bog (is) not fire, yes I (am) coming from The Door, I belong to The Mother”. Hittite would be an “*Usko-Mediterranean*” language. Therefore, the relationship between Indo-European and “*Usko-Mediterranean*” languages may be very difficult to disentangle. In different periods, they must have been mixed up in the ordinary spoken language and depending on the time when the particular studied document comes from, different degrees of admixture may be found. However, the “*Usko-Mediterranean*” languages seem to be quite uniform (at least the written documents); this will be commented in another work but it may be due to the lack of a widespread writing among people. It was monopolized by clerks (probably priests and high government officers). Also,

the strict religious language formulation may have contributed to the observed monotony on topics.

Indo-European (or Eurasian) languages have been substituted by unknown, suspected (Greeks with Iron-technology invading Minoan empire) or known (Latin speakers substituting Etruscan speakers) reasons. However, all present day Eurasian languages have “*Usko-Mediterranean*” cognates and other language characteristics which have not been sufficiently studied. The case of the Berber language is a paradigm: many of its present day words come from an Arabic origin (Dallet 1982).

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 1) There are extant (Basque, Berber) and extinct or rarely used (see Table 1 and text) “*Usko-Mediterranean*” languages. They are related to the Dene-Caucasian family, and their presence is good evidence of the widespread cultural and genetic circum-Mediterranean flow that may have occurred in glacial and inter-glacial periods.
- 2) These ancient languages were replaced by Indo-European or Eurasian languages. This replacement probably started (in the Mediterranean) at the end of the Bronze Age, when Greeks and other people came into the Balkans, bringing an iron-technology. They destroyed Minoan civilization and assimilated part of this culture. Other later substitutions are more documented (Latin-Etruscan).
- 3) The topics observed in these languages are monotonous and quite homogenous and are mostly related to religion and afterdeath.
- 4) Homogeneity in the preserved scripts may have been enhanced by the monopoly exerted by clerks (high officers and/or priests) over a long period of time.
- 5) History must probably be revised in some of their core paradigms. The old Mediterranean heritage (before 2,000 years BC) is the root of western civilization and not the Greek culture. All populations speaking the “*Usko-Mediterranean*” languages (Table 1, Table 2) contributed to build up the Mediterranean cultural and genetic heritage: Iberian-Tartessians, Etruscans, Minoans, Berbers, Phoenicians, Hittites, Sumerians (Iraq), Eblaics (Canaan), Elamites (Iran) and Egyptians. Also, ancient Sardinians, Ligurs, Messapics, Oscean, Venetians, Ugarteans, Palestinians, Anatolians (including Lycians, Lydians, the first Albanians, Akkadian, Hurrian and even Dravidian), like Jews and Arabs contributed to the cultural and

genetic Mediterranean heritage, the latter probably speaking another type of language.

- 6) Parts of Egyptian, Sumerian and Hittite literature may also have to be revised including, The Gilgamesh Epics, The List of Egyptian Kings and some of the Hittite Laws seem to us funerary and religious texts.

FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 1

It should be remembered that Iberian-Tartesian, Etruscan and Linear A texts have been thoroughly revised (at this stage). Additional texts from other languages are currently being studied; which is probably why many words (belonging to these latter languages) have not been found yet.

1. Its is found a phrase in Egyptians texts BET-BET; it is similar to the Basque one, BET-BETEAN, (EATING) WITH FULL MOUTH.
2. EKA has been identified with Sanskrit ONE by Basque scholars. However, Sanskrit most probably took this word from Dravidian languages; they are related to the *Usko*-Mediterraneans.
3. MILA (Basque), MIL (Spanish), MILLE (Italian) probably comes from the old *Usko*-Mediterranean language, because it has been detected in Sumerian texts (MIL). Thus, it would not be a Latin word; this latter language could have taken it from Etruscan (MILA).
4. SIBA (Basque) means spinning-top. This spinning-top was a situation that occurred when the corpse of the believer was being burnt within a crematorium on the top of a platform. The corpse started spinning during the ceremony sometimes, probably because it was stiff and not fixed and cold and hot air in a secluded place (oven) could generate quick movements; when this occurred, The Mother priests interpreted that the believer was having a good reception in the Other World.

Note that SHIVA (the Indian god) is represented spinning (SIVA NATARAJ) and surrounded by flames. KALI (B. Death) and BRHAMA (B. *BARA AMA*=The Mother who closes or opens The Door) meaning in Basque is coincidental with their attributes: BRHAMA gives (or does not) privileges (opening or closing The Door). GANESH, also has a Basque meaning (B. *KAI ANA EZ*=NOT THE CEMETERY BROTHERHOOD), the meaning of Basque is also coincidental with his attributes: GANESH refuses to let Shiva (the burning-spinning dead) come through THE DOOR, not permitting him to go with the dead brotherhood. These hindu deities

are probably not Indo-European, but derived from more ancient Dravidian beliefs. Dravidian language(s) is related to *Usko*-Mediterranean.

5. It is a word sometimes written on the grave lid.
6. A very strong fire used in the cremation rites of The Door religion.
7. TABA (Basque=Wasp), also means to sting or "to drill". In Egypt, it may have been used as "tunnel" or "placed drilled into the rock".
8. *Usko*, *Uska*, *Oscos* appear frequently in *Usko*-Mediterranean languages. It may derive from the Basque *US* or *UTS* (pure, whitout admixture). *KO* (Basque) is *FROM*. *Usko* would be "from pure ancestors". It may also have had a religious meaning: "from the devotees" of the old religion. Also, *Uskurtz* (Basque) means "religion", and it could be written *Usku-Urzi* (the god of the Uskos).

Table 1. Cognates of the different languages that belong to the Usko-Mediterranean group (also related to Dene-Caucasian) and their translation into Spanish and English.

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
FATHER	PADRE	ABA	ABA	AVA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA	ABA
PANEL	PANELA											
HERNIA	HERNIA											
PREST	SACERDOTE	ABADE	ABADU						ABADO			ABEDE
ABBOT	ABAD								ABAL			
VALLEY	VALLE	ABAL	ABAL	AVAL								ABAL
DRY	SECO	ABAR	ABAR									ABER
FATE	DESTINO	ABE	ABE	AVE				ABE		ABE		
DESTINY	SUERTE											
WELCOME	BUENA ACOGIDA	ABEGLON	ABAGLON	ABAGO								
BEST	BESTIA	ABERE	ABARI	AVARI	ABERE							ABERE
ANIMAL	ANIMAL											
NEST	NIDO	ABI	ABI	AVI	ABI	ABI	ABI	ABI	ABI	ABI	ABI	ABI
HOLLOW	CONCAVIDAD											
(GRAVE)	(SEPULTURA)											
MOUTH	BOCA	ABO	ABO	AYU	ABO		ABO	ABO	ABO		ABU	ABU
(GRAVE)	(SEPULTURA)								ABULLU			
OPINION	OPINION	ABULI	ABILI									
PARCEER	PARECER	ABUN	ABUN	AFUN								ABUN
VOICE	EN UNA VOZ											
GOODBYE	ADIOS	ADI	ADI	ADI	API		ADI		ADI	ADI		ADI
GOODBYE	ADIOS	AGUR	EGUR		AGUNA			AGUR	AGUR			
MELTING	CORRIENTE DE	AI	AI	AI	AI		AI	AI	AI			AI
METAL	(FUEVER)											
SOLIDO (RIO DE												
DEGRREE	PAUSE	AIDE-URREN	ADORREN									
RELATIVE	CARNALES											
FATHER	PADRE	AITA	AITE						AITA			AITA
WELL	AGUERO	AIU	AIU		AIU							
BOTTOM HOLE	OJAL											
(GRAVE)	(TUMBA)											
RELATIVE	PARIENTE	AIZA	AIRE	AISE								
DEAD	MUERTO	AKA	AKA	AKA	AKA		AKA	AKA	AKA	AKA	AKA	AKA
FINISHED	ACABADO	(V. AKATU)										
KID	CABRITO	AKER	AKER		AKER				AKER			
BONAR	VERRACO	AKE										
LOOK	MIRADA	AKU	AKU	AKU	AKU							
	(V. KRUSI)											

Continued

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
POWER	PODER	AL	AL	AL	AL				AL	AL	AL	AL
STRENGTH	FUERZA											
AS MUCH	EN LO POSIBLE	ALA	ALA	ALA				ALA	ALA			
AS POSSIBLE	(Suffix)											
LAMENT	LAMENTACION	ALAKA		ALAKA								ALAKA
IN THIS WAY	DE ESTA MANERA	ALAZ	ALAS									
DEATH	MUERTE	ALBE	ALBE	ELPA	ELBA							
SOUL	ALMA	ALMA					ALMA					
MORTAR	MORTERO	ALMIZ										ALMIS
DAMMED	MALDITO	ALU	ALU	ALU				ALU	ALU	ALU	ALU	
THE MOTHER	MADRE	AMA	AMA	AMA	AMA	AMA	AMA	AMA	AMA	AMA	AMA	AMA
(GODDESS)	NOMBRE DE LA DIOSA DE LA											
IN THE MOTHER	EN LA MADRE	AMA-N		AMA-N				AMAN	AMAN			
THE ALL	MADRE DE	AME	AME	AME		AME	AME	AME	AME	AME	AME	AME
THINGS	TODAS LAS COSAS											
MOTHER	MOTHER	AME-AN						AMEN	AMEN	AMEN	AMEN	AMEN
IN THE ALL	EN LA MADRE							AMEAN				
THINGS	DE TODAS LAS											
MOTHER	MOTHER	AMI					AMI					AMI
FEMALE	HEMERA (MADRE)	AMIN			AMINA							
(MOTHER)												
GRAND-MOTHER	MOTHER	AMATU										
REBIRTH	VOLVER A NACER (REPRODUCCION)	AMU			AMETO							
(BREED)												
SEED	GERMEN	AMU					AMU					
BROTHERHOOD	HERMANDAD	ANA	ANA	ANA	ANA	ANA	ANA	ANA	ANA	ANA	ANA	ANA
BROTHER	HERMANO	ANEI	ANEI	ANEI								ANEVA
COFFIN	FERETRO	ANDA	ANDA					ANDA	ANDAS		ANDA	ANDA
PORTABLE PLATFORM	ANDAS											ENDA
WOMAN	SEÑORA	ANDARA	ANDARA	ENDERU								
GREAT NOBLE	GRANDE NOBLE	ANDI	ANDI	ANDI				ANDI				ENDI

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIEN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
AT THE DOOR	EN LA PUERTA	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN	ATAN
WEEK	SEMANA	ASTE	ASTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ASTE
DOOR	PUERTA	ATE	ATE	ATE	ATE	ATE	ATE	ATE	ATE	ATE	ATE	ATE
AT THE DOOR	EN LA PUERTA	ATEAN	ATIN	ATINA	ATANO	-	-	-	ATIN	-	-	ATIN
PUNISHMENT	CASTIGO	ATARRA	-	ATARRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALM DOWN	CALMAR	ATERTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ATERTI
MANY, CROWD	MULTITUD	ATO	ATO	-	ATO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PILE	MONTEÓN	ATU	ATU	-	-	-	ATU	-	-	ATU	-	ATU
FOLCK	REBANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOUTH	BOCA (SEPULTURA)	AU	AU	AU	-	-	-	-	AU	-	-	AU
WEAK	DEBIL	AULKI	-	AULESI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEFORE	DELANTE	AUR	AUR	AUR	-	-	-	-	AUR	-	-	-
CHILD	NINO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHOOSING	ELECCION	AUTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AUTU
LETTERS	DRUDOS	AZI	ACI	AZU	AZI	-	-	AZ	AZI	-	-	-
CARTAS	CARTAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEDUCE	SEDUCIR	AZIKA (V. AZIKATU)	-	AZUKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAVE	CUEVA (SEPULTURA)	AZPE	ASPE	ASPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(GRAVE)	(GRAVE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACID	ACIDO	AZIDO	-	-	ASEDI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YES	SI	BA	BA	VA	BA	-	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA
SPIRIT, SOUL	ESPIRITU	BABU	BABI	-	-	-	BABA	-	-	-	BABA	-
LACK OF	CARENTE	BAGE	BAGE	VAGE	BAGA	-	BAGA	-	BAGE	-	-	-
WITHOUT	SIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YES	SI	BAI	BAI	VAI	BAE	BAI	BAI	BAI	BAI	-	-	BAI
ASÍ COMO	ASI COMO	BATU	BATU	-	-	BATU	BATU	-	BATU	-	-	BATI
TOGETHER	REUNIDOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIEN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
PEACE	PAZ	BAKE	BAKE	PAKE	BAKE	BAKE	BAKA	-	BAKE	-	BEKA	BEKE
MEETING	REUNION	BAKU	BAKU	-	BAKU	-	-	-	BAKU	BAKU	-	-
MARKET	MERCADO	BALTZ	BALCE	VALS	-	BALT	BAL	BAL	BAL	BAL	BALI	-
DARKNESS	OSCURIDAD	BAN	BAN	YAN	BANA	BANA	BANA	BAN	BAN	BAN	BAN	BEN
EACH ONE	CADA UNO	BANAKE	BANKUR	-	BANAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADMINISTRATO	ADMINISTRADO	BARA	BARA	VARA	BARA	BARA	BARA	BARA	BARA	BARA	BARA	BARA
LONESOME	SOLITARIO	BARATU	BARATU	VARATU	-	BARATU	BARATU	-	BARATU	BARATU	BARATU	BERATU
FINISHED	VENIDO A PARAR CERROJO.	BARREN	BARRU	VARRI	-	BARREN	-	BARREN	-	BARRE	-	-
INSIDE	INTERIOR	BARRU	BARRU	VARRI	-	BARREN	-	BARREN	-	BARRE	-	BERRU
DENTRO	DENTRO	BASA	BASA	VASA	BASA	BASA	-	BASA	BAS	BASA	-	BESATU
SAVAGE	SALVAJE	BAT	BAT	VATA	-	BAT	BAT	BAT	BAT	BAT	-	BAT
MUD	BARRO	BATIEKHE	-	VATIEKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONE	UNO	BE	BE	VE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE	BE
WITH	RESIGNADAME	BEAN	BIN	VIN	-	-	-	BEAN	BE	BE	BE	BE
RESIGNATION	NTE	BELAR	BELAR	-	BELA	BALA	-	-	BIN	-	-	-
DOWN	ABAJO	BELIO	BELI	VELI	-	-	BALU	BELU	BELAN	-	-	-
UNDER	DEBAJO	BERE	BERE	VERE	BERE	-	-	-	BELA	BALA	BALI	-
GRASS	YERBA	BERRI	BERRI	-	-	-	-	-	BELAN	BALA	BALI	-
HENO	HENO	BASAKU	BERRI	-	-	-	-	-	BALA	BALI	BALI	-
DARK	OSCURO	BETA	BERRI	-	-	-	-	-	BALA	BALI	BALI	-
HIS	SU	BETATZE	BERRI	VERE	BERE	-	-	-	BALA	BALI	BALI	-
NEW	NUOVO	BETE	BERRI	-	-	-	-	-	BALI	BALI	BALI	-
SLEEP	DORMIR	BETA	BERRI	-	-	-	-	-	BALI	BALI	BALI	-
CELEBRATION	FIESTA	BETATZE	BERRI	-	-	-	-	-	BALI	BALI	BALI	-
DESCENT	BAJADA	BETE	BERRI	-	-	-	-	-	BALI	BALI	BALI	-
FULL, PLENTY	LLENO	BETE	BERRI	VEVE	BARASA	-	-	BITIM	BETE	BETE	BETE	BET (I)

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
ALWAYS FOREVER	SIEMPRE ETERNO	BETI	BETI	VEZI	BETI	-	-	-	-	-	-	BETHI
HUMILIATE	HUMILLAR REBAJAR	BETU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BETU	-	-
PATH WAY	CAMINO VIA	BIDE	BIDE	-	-	BIDE	-	-	BIDE	-	-	BIDA
BITUMEN	PEZ BETON	BIKE	BIKI	-	BIKE	-	BIKE	-	BIKE	-	-	-
TWO BY TWO	DE DOS EN DOS	BINA BITI	BINA	-	BIEN	-	-	-	-	-	BINA	BITI
HEART	CORAZON	BIOTZ	BIOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODWORM	CARCOMA	BIPI	-	VIPI	-	-	BIPI	-	-	-	BIPI	-
GATHER TOGETHER	REUNIR	BITU	BITU	-	BITU	-	BATU	-	BITU	-	-	BITU
LIFE EXIST	VIDA EXISTIR	BIZI	BESI	VIZI	BESI	BIZI	BISI	-	BIZI	-	-	-
GRASS GERMEN	GRAMO GERMEN	BIZIKA	-	-	-	BIZIKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPIN	GIRAR	BIRA	-	-	-	-	BIRA	BIRA	BIRA	BIRA	BIRA	-
RESURRECTION	RESURRECCION	BIZTE	-	-	BISA	-	-	-	BISA	-	-	-
SLEEP	DORMIR	BOO	BO	VO	BO	BU	BO	BU	BU	BO	BU	BU
SLEEP	SUEÑO	BOBO	BOBO	-	-	BOBO	-	-	BUBU	-	BUBU	BUBU
FIVE	CINCO	BORTZ	BORS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOICE	VOZ	BOZ	BOS	-	BOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GERMINATE (RESUCITAR)	GERMINAR (RESUCITAR)	BUNATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BUNATU
FIRE	FUEGO	BUA	BUA BALU	VUA	BAE	-	-	-	BAU	-	-	BAU
HEAD MAIN	CABEZA PRINCIPAL	BURU	BURI	PURA	BURA	-	-	-	BURU	BURU	-	BURU
HEIS (VERBO SER)	ES (VERBO SER)	DA	DA	DA	DA	-	-	-	DA	DA	DA	-
SCTYTHE (DEAD)	GUZTANNA (MUERTE)	DALU	DALA	DALE	DALU	DALU	DALU	-	DALLA	DULA	DEELA	-

Continued

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
REPENT	ARREPENTIRSE	DAMATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DEMATU
REPENTING	ARREPENTIMIE NTO	DAMU	DAMU	DAMU	DAME	DAMU	DAMU	DAMU	DAMU	DAMU	-	DAMA
ALL SOMETHING FORBIDDEN	TODO REALIZADO DE PROHIBIDO	DANA	DANE	DANE	DENO	-	DANA	-	DANE	-	DANA	DENE
ILLEGAL FORBIDDEN	ILICITO PROHIBIDO	DEBETA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DAUN
INVOCATION	INVOCACION	DEI	DEI	DEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DEBATA
GRACE PRAYER	GRACIA ORACION	DEO	DEO	DEO	DEA	-	-	-	DEU	-	DEI	-
JUST	JUSTO	DIN	DIN	-	DIM	-	-	DIN	DIM	DIN	-	DAU
MONEY	DINERO	DIRU	DIRU	DURU DURA	DIRA	-	-	DIRU	DIRU	DIN	-	DIN
SUITABLE	ADECUADO	DINAKO	-	-	DINAKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAVOUR GIFT	MERCEDE DON	DOA	DOA	DIU	DOA	-	-	-	DOA	-	-	DUA
EXACT	MERCEDE EXACTO	DUI	DUI	DUI	-	-	-	-	DUI	-	-	DUI
OWNER INHABITANT	PROPIETARIO OCLPANTE	DUN	DUN	-	-	-	-	-	DUM	DUM	DUM	DUN
MONEY FINE	CANTIDAD DE DINERO FINA	DIRUTZE	DURUCE	DURUCE	-	-	-	-	DIRUSE	-	-	-
FAVOUR	MERCEDE	DUGA	-	-	-	DUGA	DUGA	-	-	-	DUGA	-
MASTER WOMAN (TRATAMIENTO)	SEÑORA (TRATAMIENTO)	DUKA	-	-	DUKA	-	-	DUKA	-	-	DUKA	-
CUT (DEAD)	CORTADO (MUERTO)	EBA (V. EBAGI)	EBA	EVA	EBA	-	EBA	EBA	EBA	EBA	-	EBA
FUNERAL	FUNERAL	EBATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EBATU
DRUNK	BORRACHO	EDALE	EDALA	-	-	-	-	-	EDALU	-	-	-
HELL	INFERNO	EBURNE	-	-	-	-	EBURIM	-	EBURAN	-	-	-
CONDITION	ESTADO	EDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	EDU	-	-	EDU

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
DO	HACER	EGIN	EGIN	-	-	-	AGIN	-	-	-	-	-
DAY	DIA	EGUN	EGUN	ELUN (CONTRACC. EGUN)	AGUNA	-	-	AUN	-	-	-	-
RAIN SEASON	TEMPORADA DE LLOVIAS	EBITI	-	-	-	-	-	EBITI	-	-	-	-
ONE	UNO	EKA(2)	EKA	EKA	-	-	EKA	-	-	-	-	EKA
BRING	TRAER	EKARRI	EKARRIU	EKAN (V. EKARRI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	AKAR (V. EKARRI) EKAT
FAULT	FALTA	EKATS	-	EKAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EKET
GET AWAY	HUIDA	EKET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONE HUNDRED	CIENTO	EIN	EIUN	-	-	-	-	-	-	EIN	-	-
LET US SEE IF	A VER SI	EA	-	EA	-	-	EA	EA	EA	-	-	-
TALES HISTORIES	CUENTOS HISTORIAS	ELA	ELA	ELA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIER	EXBLISTERO HABLADOR	ELAZU	ELAZU	ELAZU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEMALE (SOMETIMES GODDESS)	IBERIAN- TARTESIAN GODDESS ABATARRIENSA CALLEDOWN	EME	AME	EMI	EME	-	EMA	EME	EMA	-	-	EME
CUT	CORTADO	EMATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EMATU
IN	EN	ENNA	ENNA	ENNA	IPASE	-	-	-	EBUSU	ENNA	ENE	ENNA
IMMORAL DIRTINESS	INMORAL SUCIEDAD	ENASA	ENASI	ENASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUICKLY	AL PUNTO	ENEAM	-	ENAHEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ENEN
LEAVE	DEJAR	ENTZI	ENSI	ENSI	-	-	-	-	ENSI	-	-	-
WITHOUT DOUBT	SIN DUDA	EO	EO	EO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EO
ENTRAILS	ENTRANA	ERRAI	-	ERRAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOWED DISPERSED	SEMBRADO DISPERSO	EREN	EREN	-	-	-	-	-	-	EREN	-	-

Continued

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
BUT SIT DOWN	COLOCADO SENTADO	ESER	-	-	-	-	-	ESER	ESER	-	-	-
CORRECT	ADECUADO	ERARAKO	-	-	ERAREKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DESERTED	DESERTO YERMO	ERMU	-	ERMUJ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURNT	QUEMADO	ERRE	ERRE	ERRE	ERRE	-	ERRE	-	ERRA	ERRE	-	ERRE
PEOPLE	PUEBLO GENTE	ERRI	ERRI	ERRI	ERRI	-	-	-	ERRI	-	ERRI	ERRI
FUNERAL CHANT	CANTO FUNEBRE	ERISI	-	ERISI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ERESI
SAYING PROVERB	DECIR SENTENCIA	ESA (V. ESAN)	ESA	ESA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAY	DECIR	ESAN	ESAN	ESAN	-	-	-	-	ESAN	-	-	-
BITESS (PRAYERS)	SITUALES (ORACIONES)	ESARI	ESARI	ESARI	-	-	-	-	ESARU	-	-	-
FENCE	CERCADO VALLA	ESI	ESI	ESI	-	-	-	-	ESI	-	-	-
PETITION	PETICION	ESKE	ESKE	ASKE	ASKE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LINEAGE FOOT	ESTRPE RAIZ	ERRO	ERRO	ERRO	ERRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUILTY	CULPABLE	ERRU	ERRULO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ERRU
DOUBT	DUDA	ETE	ETE	-	ETE	-	-	-	-	-	-	ETE
COME FROM	VENIDO LLEGADO DE	ETHOR	-	ETUR	-	-	-	-	-	ETUUR ETURU	-	-
HOUSE	CASA	ETXA	CA CA CA	CE CA CA	CE SE SE	SA SA SA	-	SA SE	SA	SA SE SA	ZA SA	CE SA
LAY DOWN	YACER	ETZAN	ETESAN TACE	ETSAN TAZE	-	TAZE	ETSAN TAZE	-	TACE	ETSAN	-	TACE
NO	NO	EZ	ES	EZ	IS	IZ	IS	IS	IZ	IS	IS	ES
BONE	HUESO	EZUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	ESIR	-	-	-
BLOW INSTANT	SOPLO INSTANTE	FUSTZ	-	FUSST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BUT
BOIL	BULLIR	GAL-GAL	-	-	-	-	-	GAL-GAL	-	-	-	-

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
EXCUSE	PRETEXTO	KULISA	KULESA	KULISA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRADLE SLEEP	CUNA (SUENO (NICHO))	KUMA	-	KUME	KUMA	-	KUMA	KAMU	KIMA	KUMA	KAMA	KUME
CRADLE (NICHO)	CUNA	KUNA	KUNA	KUNA	-	-	-	-	KUNA	-	-	-
GREETING (ADORADOR)	SALUDO	KUR	KUR	KUR	KUR	-	-	KUR	KUR	KURA	KUR	-
COFFIN	ATAUD	KUSA	KUSE	KESU	-	KUSA	KUSA	-	KUSA	KUSA	-	KESU
SOW (DIRTINESS)	CERDA (SUCIEDAD)	KUTA	KUTE	-	KUTA	-	-	-	-	KUTU	-	-
TIREDFNESS	CANSANCIO	LAA	-	LA	-	-	LA	LA	LA	LA	LAA	-
SMALL	PEQUENO	IPO	IPO	-	-	-	IPO	-	-	-	-	-
CHANNEL THINKING OF	CANAL EN LA IDEA DE	LAKO	LEKO	-	-	LAKU	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLACE	SITIO LUGAR	LEKU	LAKU	LEKU	-	LAKA	LEKU	-	-	-	-	-
LANDSLIDE	PIEDRAS Y TIERRA DESPRENDIDOS	LITA	LITA	LUTA	-	LITA	LITA	-	LITA	-	-	-
OVEN	HORNO	LABE	LABE	LEVE	LEBE	LABA	LABE	LABA	LABI	LABE	-	-
COMPANION FRIEND	COMPANERO AMIGO	LAGUN	LAGUN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOE	AZABÓN	LAI	LAI	-	-	-	-	LAI	LEI	-	-	-
COUNTRY	TIERRA PAIS	LUR	LAR	LAR	-	-	LUR	-	LUR	-	-	-
FRIGHTENED	ASUSTADO	LARRI	LARRI	LARRI	-	LARRI	-	-	LARRI	LARRIU	-	-
STONE BLOCK	LASTRA BLOQUE DE PIEDRA	LASTRA	-	LASTRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRaise	ALABANZA	LAUDAN	-	LAUDAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOUR	CUATRO (NUMERO)	LAU	Laur	LAU	Laur	-	-	-	Laur LAU	-	-	-
LAW	LEY	LEGE	LEGE LEGI	LEGE	-	-	-	-	LEGE	-	-	-
SIMPLE MAN	HOMBRE SIMPLE	LELE	-	LELE	-	-	LELE	LALI	LULA	-	LULA	-

Continued

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
CAVE ABYSS	SIMA CAVERNA	LEZA	LESA	LESA	-	LUSE	LESE	-	LISA	-	-	-
SLIME	HEZ LEGAMO	LIKA	LIKI	LIKA	-	-	LIKA	-	LIKA	LIKA	LIKA	-
YOUTH	JUVENTUD	LILI	LILA	-	-	-	LILA	-	LILI	LILI	LILI	-
SLEEP	SUENO	LO	LO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUD DIRTY	BARRO SUCIO	LOI	LOU	LU	LU	LU	-	LU	LU	LU	-	-
LINE	LINO	LJ	-	LJ	-	-	LJ	LI	-	LI	LI	-
FLAME	LLAMA	LAMA	-	-	-	-	LLAMA	LAMA LAMU	LAMA	-	-	-
FAIN	PENALIDAD	LAN	-	-	-	-	LAN	-	LAN	-	-	-
OVEN	HORNO	LABETXE	LABACE	-	-	-	-	LABECE	-	-	-	-
FROM OVEN	HORNADA	LABESU	-	LAPISU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FULL MAN	HOMBRE TONTO	LULU	-	-	-	-	LULU	LALI	LULU	LULU	LALU	-
CAVE (GRAVE)	CUEVA (SEPOLTURA)	LUPU	LUPU	LUPU	-	-	-	-	LUPU	-	-	-
KISS	BESO	MA	MA	MA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPOT (SIN) (PUNTO) (PUNTO)	MANGHA (PUNTO) (PUNTO)	MAKA	MAKA	-	MAKA	MAKA	MAKA	-	MAKU	-	-	MAKA
STAIN	MANGHAR	MAKATU	-	-	MAKATU	MAKATU	MAKATU	-	-	-	-	MAKETU
LITTLE MOTHER (GODDESS)	MADRECHITA (AQUINO DE LA DIOSA)	MAMA	MAMA	MAMA	MAMA	MAMA	MAMA	-	MAMA	-	-	MAMA
LOVE	AMOR	MAITE	-	-	-	-	-	-	MAITE	-	-	-
AUTHORITY GRANT	AUTORIDAD OTORGAR	MAN	MAN	MAN	MAN	NAM	MAN	MAN	MANA	MANA	-	MEN
POWER AUTHORITY	PODER AUTHORITY	MANU	MANO	MANI	MANU	-	-	-	MANU	-	-	MANU
EVIL HYPOCRITICAL	PEYBERSO HIPOCRITA	MARRI	-	MARRU	MARRU	-	-	-	MARRU	-	-	MARRU
TABLE PIECE OF LAND	MESA BANCAL	MAI	-	-	-	-	MAI	MAI	MAJ	-	-	-

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
BORDER LINE	LIMITE RAYA	MARRA	-	MARRA	-	MARRA	-	-	MARRA	MARRA	-	MERRA
CHEAT MALICE	ENGANO MALICIA	MARRUKA	MARRUKA	MARRUKA	-	-	-	-	MARRUKA	-	-	-
PUNISHMENT	CASTIGO	MATU (V. MATUTU)	-	MATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	METE
PUNISH	CASTIGAR	MATUTU	MATATU	-	-	-	-	-	MATATU	-	-	METATU
RAVINE (CEMENTERY)	BARRANCO (CEMENTERIO)	NAZA	MASA	MAXA	-	-	MASA	-	MASA	MASA	MASA	MASA
WEAK SUPERFICIAL	DEBIL MAL PROFUNDO	MEE	MEE	MEE	ME	-	-	ME	ME	MEE	ME	ME
FORD (FIRE RIVER)	VADO (RIO DE FUEGO)	MEGINE	MEGANIE	-	MEGENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEACE	PAZ	MENI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MENI
ROTTEN	POBRIDO	MARATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MERETU
DRYING UP	SECANDOSE	MERDA	MERDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MERDE
MEETING	REUNION	MESTA	MESTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MESTU
PLACE	SITIO LUGAR	METXA	-	-	-	-	-	MESA	MESE	MESA	MESA	MESE
BUNCH	MONTON	META	META	METE	-	-	-	-	-	MESA	-	META
SEED	SEMILLA	METU	-	METU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MEHTI
TONGUE (PRAYER)	LENGUA (ORACION)	MI	MI	MI	MI	-	MI	MI	MI	MI	-	MI
THOUSAND	MIL	MILA (3)	MILA	MILA	-	-	MILA	-	MIL	-	-	-
PAIN AFFLICTION	DOLOR PENA	MIN	MIN	MIN	-	-	MIN	MIN	MIN	-	MIN	MIN
GHOST SPIRIT	FANTASMA ESPIRITU	MOMO	MOMO	-	MOMO	-	-	-	MAMU	-	-	-
WORD PRAYER	PALABRA (ORACION)	MU	MU	MU	MU	MU	MU	MU	MU	MU	MU	MU
NOTICE	AVISO	MEZU	MESU	MESA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GENTLE	APACIBLE	MAZAL	-	-	-	MAZALI	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
RESURRECTION	RESURRECCION	MIKA	-	-	-	MIKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIRACLE	MILAGRO	MIRA	-	-	-	-	MIRA	-	-	-	-	-
WITHOUT WORDS	SIN PALABRA	MUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	MUT	-	-	MUT
HILL	COLINA	MULO MALLO	MALO	MULLA	-	-	MALLA MALO	MELA	MULA	MULO	MULO	-
BORDER	LIMITE JURISDICCION	MUGA	MUGA	-	-	-	-	-	MUGA	-	-	-
HILL	COLINA	MUN	MUN	MUN	-	-	NUN	-	MUN	MUN	-	-
ENBANKMENT HILL	RIBAZO CERRO	MUNI	MUNI	MUNI	-	-	-	-	MUNI	MUNI	-	-
GREAT PLAIN	GRAN LLANURA	NABA	NABA	NAVA	-	NABA	NABA	-	NABA	-	-	NABA
BROTHER	HERMANO	NEBA	NEBA	-	NEBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYPOCRITICAL LIAR DIRTY	HIPOCRITA ENGANADOR SUCIO	NABAR	NABAR	NAPAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEBAR
SPOT (SIN)	MANCHA (PECADO)	NAKA	NAKU	NAKA	NAKA	NAKA	NAKA	NAKI	NAKA	NAKU	NAKA	NEKA
WILL ORDER	VOLUNTAD MANDATO	NAI	NAI	NEI	NAI	-	-	-	NAI	NAI	-	NAI
SPOT SIN	MANCHA (PECADO)	NARA	NARA	NARA	NARA	NARA	NARA	NARA	NARA	-	-	NARA
RAVINE (CEMENTERY)	BARRANCO (CEMENTERIO)	NAZA	NASA	NASA	NAZA	NASA	-	NASU	NAZE	-	-	NASA
SPOT (SIN)	MANCHA (PECADO)	NATA	NATO	NATA	NUTI	NATA	NATA	-	NATI	-	-	NATA
DIFFICULT WORK HELL	TRABAOS DIFICILES (INFIERNO)	NEKE	NEKUE	NEKE	NAKE	-	NEKE	-	NAKE	NEKI	-	NEKE
MINE MI	MIDO MI	NERE	NERE	NARE	NARE	-	-	NARA	NERE	-	-	-
GIRL	MUCHACHA	NESKA	NESKA	NISKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOSS MASTER	JEFE AMO	NAGUSE	NEGU	NEGU	NUSI	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEBU
SINNER	PECADOR	NARRIA	-	-	-	NARRU	-	NARRU	-	-	-	-
ME TO ME	YO A MI	NI NIK	NI NIK	NI	NI	NI	NIK	NI NIKA	NI NIKA	NI	NI	-

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
HOW	CÓMO	NOLA NOLA	NOLA	NULA	-	NULA	NULA	-	NULA	-	-	-
CLOSE TO ME	CERCA DE MI	NITAZ	-	-	-	NITA	NITA	-	-	NITA	NITA	-
OBSERVED	OBSERVADO	NAABARRITU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEBERRITU
SOMEWHERE	EN PARTE ALGUNA	NEUN	NEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NEN
WHERE	DONDE	NON NUN	NIN	NUN	NUN	NUM	-	NIN	NUN	NIN	NIN	NUN
MIXED	MEZCLADO	NAISTI	-	NAISTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NESTI
WHERE	DÓNDE	NO	NU	NU	NU	NO	NU	NU	NU	NO	NU	NU
BED (GRAVE)	LECHO (SEPOLCRA)	OBA	OBA	-	OBE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BED (GRAVE)	CAMA (SEPOLCRA)	OHE	OI	OE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	OE
BREAD WHEAT	PAN TRIGO	OGI	OGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VOMIT FLOOD	VOMITO INUNDACION	OKA	OKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OLIVE	OLIVO	OLIBO	OLI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OAT	AVENA	OLO	OLO	-	OLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HILL	COLINA	OMA	-	-	OMA	-	-	-	OMA	-	-	-
GOOD	BUENO	ON	ON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RITES (FUNERAL)	HONORES (FUNERES)	OHORE	ORAO	-	OREM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KNEAD JOIN	AMASAR UNIR	ORETU	-	-	ORETO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRAYER PLEA	RUEGO SUPLICA	OTOI (V. OTOITU)	OTOI	-	OTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRAY ASK	ROGAR PEDIR	OTOITU	ITUTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BANQUET	BANQUETE	OTURUNTZA	-	-	OTORUNTZA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADULATION	ADULACION	PALAKU	-	PALEKU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continued

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
PIGEON	FALOMA	PAGUSO	-	-	PAYUSO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOTHING	NADA	PAPEK	-	PAPAE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARADISE	PARAISO	PADISI	-	PADISI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAIN PUNISHMENT	PENA CASTIGO	PENA	-	PENA	-	-	-	PUNA	-	-	-	PENA
FISH BITUMEN	PEZ BETUN	PIKA	-	-	PIKE	-	PIKE	-	PIKA	-	-	-
UNDER	DEBAJO	PIN	BIN	VIN	PIN	-	-	BEAN	BIN	-	-	-
RESCUED/TATED	RESUCITADO	PIZTU BIZITU	BISETU	-	PISA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEIR	HEREDERO	PRIMU	-	PRUM	PRIM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHOOT REBIRTH	REBOTE RENACER	PUIA	PAIA	PAIA	PAIA	-	-	PAIA	PAE	-	-	PUJA
PILE UP	AMONTONARSE	PULA (V. PULATU)	-	PULE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PILE	MONTON	PULLU	-	PULA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUNGHILL	ESTERCOLERO	PESA	-	PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PESE
STINKING BLOW	HEDIONDO SOPLO	PUTZ BUTZ	-	PUTZ	-	-	-	-	BUTZ	-	-	BUT
INSIDE	INTERIOR DE ALGO	SABAI SABI	SABA	SAVA	SABAI	SABI	-	-	SABAI	SABA SABI	-	SABA
CARELESS NEGLIGENT	DESCUIDADO NEGLIGENTE	SABAR	SABAR	SAFARI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XEBER
VULTURES AVARICIOUS	BUITRES AVAROS	SAI	SAI	SAI	-	-	-	-	SEI	-	-	-
RAVINE (CEMENTERY)	BARRANCO (CEMENTERIO)	SAKA	SAKO	SAKA	SAKE	SAKA	SAKA	-	SAKU	SAKA	-	SEKA
SOLD	VENDIDO	SAL (V. SALDU)	SAL	-	-	-	-	-	SAL	-	-	-
PRaises (PRAYER)	ALABANZAS (PRAYER)	ZALA	SALE	SALE	-	SALA	-	SAALE	SALA	SALA	ZAAL	-
ENTRANCE	ENTRADA	SAR (V. SARTU)	SAR	XAR	SAR	-	SAR	SAR	SAR	-	SAR	SER
SALARY	SALARIO	SARU	SARI	SERI	SERA	-	-	SARI	SARI	-	-	-

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
LID	TAPADERA	TAPA (V. TAPATU)	-	-	TEPU	-	-	-	TAPA	-	-	TEPA
PLACE	LUGAR SITO	TEI	TEI	-	TEI	-	-	-	TEI	-	-	-
COMMON	EN ABUNDANCIA	TEKA	TEKE	TEKE	TEKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BETWEEN INTERVALS	ENTRE INTERVALO	TARTE	TARTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SET BACK	TROPIEZO	TEBURU (V. TEBURUKATU)	-	TEFURU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABOUT TO	A PUNTO	TER	TER	-	TER	-	-	-	TER	-	-	TER
GROUP	GRUPO	TANDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TENDE
WASP DRILL	AVISA TALADRO (7)	TABA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TEBA
GET DIRTY	ENSUCIAR	TEIUTU	-	TEIUTU	-	-	-	TEIUTU	-	-	-	TEHUTI
SMALL	PEQUEÑO	TIKI TIPI	TIKI TIPI	-	TIKI TIPI	-	-	-	-	ZIKI	TIPI	-
DOT (SIN)	PEGA (PECADO)	TITA	TITA	TITA TETA	TETI TETE	TATI	TATA	TITA TUTU	TITU	TUTU	TUTU	TITA TATA
HAVING A SIN (EN PECADO)	TITAN	TITA-N	-	-	-	TITAN	-	-	TITUN	-	-	TETAN
HAPPINESS	FELICIDAD	TITXA	-	TISA	TIZA	TISA	TISA	-	TISE	-	-	-
PLACE	LUGAR	TOKI	TOKI	-	TOKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOWER	TORRE	TORRE	-	TOR(IE)	TOR(IE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRUST	RECELO DESCONFIANZA	TUKU	TUKU	-	TIKA	TIKA	TIKA	TUKA	TUKA	TUKU	-	TUKU
SPOT (SIN)	MANCHA (PECADO)	TUNA	-	-	TUMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARRY OUT	LLEVAR A CABO	TURA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TURA
MITRE	MITRA	TUR	TUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	TUR	TUR	-
HEAD COVER	PANUELO DE LA CABEZA	TUR-TUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TUR-TUR	-	-
ONLY WORDS	PALABREÑA	TUR-TUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DEVIL	DIABLO	TUSURI	TUISERI	TUSURI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
DEVIL	DIABLO	TXERRENA	-	CERRINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLACE OF...	LUGAR DE (SUFJO)	TI	TI	-	-	TI	TI	TI	TI	TI	TI	-
BURNT	QUEMADO	TXI	TXI	XII	-	-	-	ZI	SI	SI	SI	SII ZI
ROTTEN	POBRIDO	TUS (V. TUSTATU)	-	TUS	-	-	-	-	TUS	-	TUS TUSTA	-
WATER	AGUA	U	-	-	-	U	-	U	U	U	U	U
USE (NICHE)	COSTUMBRE (NICHO)	UA	UA	UA	-	UE	-	UE	-	UE	-	UA
DIFFICULTIES	DIFICULTADES	UGU	IGU	-	-	IGU	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORD (RIVER OF DEATH)	VAIPO (RIO DEL MAS ALLA)	UBE UBI	UBE UBI	UBA	UBE	UBI	IBE	UBA	UBA	UBE	UBA	UBA UBU
COAL (FIRE)	CARBÓN (FUEGO)	UDIRE	-	-	UDORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATER	AGUA	UDA UDU	UDA UDE	UDA	UDA	UDA	UDA	UDE UDA	UDA UDU	UDI	UDA	UDA UDU
USUAL	HABITUAL COTIDIANO	UI	UI	UI	UI	-	UI	UI	UI	-	-	UI
REJECT (NICHE)	RECHAZO NEGACIÓN (NICHO)	UKA (V. UKATU)	UKO	UKA	UKO	-	-	-	UKA	-	UKA	-
LACKING	ALTO DESPROVISTO	UL	UL	UL	-	UL	-	UL	UL	-	UL	-
WHO HAS DELIVERED	LA QUE HA PARIDO	UMA (V. UMATU)	UMA	-	UMA	-	-	UMA	UMA	UMA	UMA	-
PRUDENT MATURE MAN	PRUDENTE HOMBRE MADURO	UMO	UMO	-	UMO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPIENT	MATURE MAN VASIA	UNZI	UNSI	-	-	-	-	-	UNZI	-	-	-
LINE BORDER	RAYA LIMITE	UNAKU	-	-	-	-	-	-	UNUKA	-	-	INAKU
MARROW INSIDE	MARROW INTERIOR	UN	UN	UN	-	UM	UN	UN	UN	-	UN	-
WATER	AGUA	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR	UR
BROTHER	HERMANO CARNAL (8)	UR-ANAI	UR-ANA	UR-ANA	-	-	-	-	UR-ANA	UR-ANA	UR-ANA	UR-ANA
RAIN	LLUVIA	URI	URI	URI	URI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
DECEASED	DIFUNTO	URRU	URRU	-	-	-	-	URRU	URRU	URRU	URRU	URRU
VIGILANT	VIGILANTE	UBEAN	UBEAN	UVEAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UBEN
REJECTED	RECHAZADO	UKA (V. UKATU)	UKO	UKA	UKO	-	-	-	UKA	-	UKA	-
STABLE RUBBISH DUMP	CUADRA PUDRIDERO	UKULLU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UKULA	-	-
GOD	DIOS	URZI	URSE	URZI	-	-	-	-	URSI	-	-	-
STEP CEREMONY	PASO CEREMONIA	URRATS	-	URRAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EMPTY (SPOT)	VAKIO (MANCHA)	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US	US
COMMON PROPERTIES	TIERRAS COMUNES	USA	USA	USA	USA	-	-	-	USA	-	-	-
EMPTY SPOT	VAKIO MANCHA	UTS	-	-	-	-	-	UTS	UTS	-	-	-
WOOD	BOSQUE	USE	USE	UXE	UXE	-	-	-	USE	-	-	USE
GOLD CLOSE	ORO PROXIMO	URE	URE	URE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOOD	BOSQUE	USI	USI	USI	USI	-	-	-	USI	-	-	-
WITH SACRIFICE	A FUERZA DE	UTSEZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USEXT
SILENTLY	EN SILENCIO	IXIL	USIL	USIL	-	-	-	URRU	-	-	-	-
DESCEND FROM PURE	DE LOS PUROS (8)	USKA	IUSKA USKA	USKOS	-	USKO	-	-	USKO	-	UZKA	-
WAIT	ESPERAR	USTATU	USTATU	ASTATI	-	-	-	-	USTATU	-	-	-
OLFACTION SAGACIOUS	OLFATO SAGACIDAD	USNA	USNO	USNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIRTINESS	BERBO SUCIEDAD	UTA UTO	-	UTE UTO	-	-	-	-	UTU	UTU	UTE	UTU
BELIEVE OPINION	CREENCIA OPINION	USTE	USTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	USTE
HEMP (HEMPEN CLOTH)	CAÑAMO (VESTIDURA)	XAR	-	XAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XER
BURNT	QUEMADO	XIXU	SASE	XAXE	-	-	SESE	-	SAXI	-	-	-

Continued

Table 1. Continued

ENGLISH	SPANISH	BASQUE	IBERIAN-TARTESIAN	ETRUSCAN	MINOAN	BERBER	PUNIC-CARTHAGINIA	HITTITE	SUMERIAN	EBLAIC	ELAMITE	EGYPTIAN
DECEASED	DIFUNTO	ZAN ZEN	SAN SEN SEI	SAN SEN ZAI	ZEN	ZAN	SEN	SAN	ZEM SEM	SEN	ZAN	SAN SEN
VIGILANT	VIGILANTE	ZAI	SEI	ZAI	-	-	-	-	ZEI	-	-	-
OLD AGE	VEJEZ	ZARTZE	SERTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODWORK WORN	CARGOMA GUSANO	ZEREM	SEREM	ZEREM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HEAVEN	CIELO	ZERU	SERU	SERU	ZERU	-	-	-	ZERU	-	-	XERU
BURNT	QUEMADO	XIXI	SICE	XIXI	-	-	-	-	SISU	SISI ZIZI	-	-
CLEAN	LIMPIO	XAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	XAU	-	-	XAU
CRUMBLED	DESMENUZADO	XEXE ZETU	SASE SETA	XAXE	-	-	-	-	XEXE	-	-	SESE
VERY THIN	MUY MENDUDO	XEZ-MEZ XEXE-TE	-	SEX	-	-	SEX	-	-	-	-	SEX-MEZ SESE-TE
PENETRATE UNCOVER	BENEFARAS DESCUBRIR	ZILATU	-	ZILET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOLE (PIT)	AGUJERO (PIT)	XILU	SILU	ZILA	-	SILU	SILU	-	SILU	SILA	-	-
WHITE	BLANCO	ZIRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	SIRI	-	-	-
WAXED	ENGERADO	ZIRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	SIRA	SIRA	SIRA	XIRE
COIN	MONEDA	ZIZ	SIS	ZIZ	-	-	SIS	-	-	-	-	-
OLD	VIEJO ANCIANO	ZAR	SER	-	-	ZAR	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOT WATER	AGUA CALIENTE	ZUKU	ZUKO	-	SUKI	SUKI	SUKA	-	SUKU	SUKA	-	-
TEMPTATION	TENTACION	ZIKA (V. ZIRIKATU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	ZIKA	-	ZIKA	-
GATHERED ACCUMULATE	RECOGIDO ACCUMULADO	BIL (V. BILDU)	BIL	VIL	BIL	-	-	-	-	-	BIL	-
CHIMNEY	CHIMENEA	SUBURU	SUBUR	-	-	-	-	-	SUBURI	-	-	-
JOYFUL	ALEGRE	ABIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	ARIM	-	-	-
CALM	TRANQUILIDAD	LASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	LASO	-	-	-

Table 2. Words in ancient Canary Islands language (Guanche) and their equivalences in Basque, Spanish and English.

GUANCHE	BASQUE	SPANISH	ENGLISH
BATU	BATU	REUNIDOS	TOGETHER
(A)RREN	ARREN	ORACION	PRAYER
SISI	XIXI	QUEMADO	BURNT
UR	UR	AGUA	WATER
LASA	LEZA	ABISMO, FOSA	ABYSS, GRAVE
BE	BE	ABAJO	DOWN
MASA	NAZA	BARRANCO (CEMENTERIO)	CEMETERY
KAKA	KAKA	RESTOS HUMANOS	HUMAN REMAINS
IL	IL	MUERTO	DEAD
NAKA	NAKA	PECADOR	SINNER
SAN	ZAN	DIFUNTO	DEAD
TAR	TAR	PROCEDENTE, QUE VIENE DE	COMING FROM
UN	NO	DONDE	WHERE
SU	SU	FUEGO	FIRE
AKA	AKA	FALLECIDO	DECEASED
ATA	ATA	PUERTA	DOOR
USKA	USKA	PURO, CREYENTE, DEL PAIS	PURE, BELIEVER
BARA	BARA	VENIDO A PARAR	BROUGHT ABOUT
BALL	BALTZ	OSCURIDAD	DARKNESS
SAT	SATS	RESTOS HUMANOS, CADAVER	CORPSE
TATA	TITA	PECADO, PECADOR, FALTA	SIN
GANE	GUNE	LUGAR, SITIO	PLACE
UBA	UBE	VADO	FORD
SAKA	BAKA	HONDONADA (CEMENTERIO)	HOLLOW (CEMETERY)
ITA	ITA	CORTADO (DIFUNTO)	CUT (DEAD)
GOGO	GOGO	ESPIRITU, ANIMA	SPIRIT, SOUL
NUN	NUN	DONDE	WHERE
AS	AS	OSCURIDAD	DARKNESS
LU	LU	TIERRA	COUNTRY
ARA	ARA	TIERRA, PAIS	COUNTRY
NATAN	NATAN	EN FALTA (EN PECADO)	LACKING, SINNER

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