# On Cross-Comparison of Thraco-Pelasgian with Lycian

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Minoan civilization reached its peak during the Bronze Age (1800-1200 B.C.E)[2] and was considered one of the great civilizations of its time (along with the Egyptians, Hittites, Phoenicians and Assyrians).[3] It was Minoan Crete that inspired the myth of King Minos, the Minotaur, and the Labyrinths.

The language of the Minoans, Linear A, remains undeciphered.[6] In this project, we compare the cultural similarities of Linear A with Slavic in order to determine its classification, a key piece of information that can lead to its decipherment.

Given that Lycian is descended from Minoan Linear A, Lycian--being a cadet language of Linear A--should also possess linguistic, etymological, and cultural similarities to Thraco-Pelasgian (see **Figure 1.0**). If this is the case, then there is a high degree of certainty that the Minoans were of original Slavic descent and that Linear A is a Thraco-Pelasgian language.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES
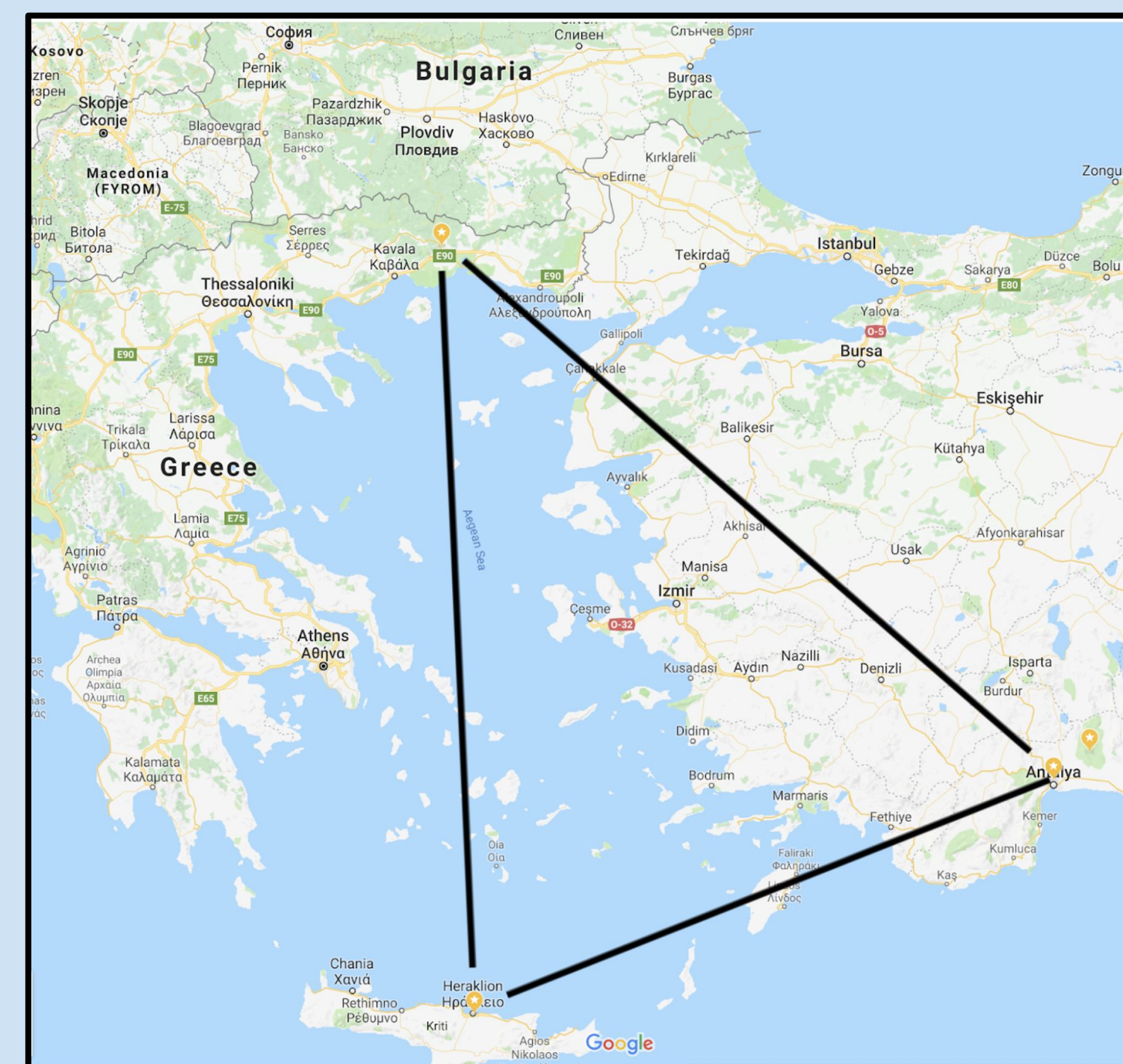
The etymological, religious, and cultural similarities between ancient Thrace and Lycia were compared in order to examine the hypothesis that Linear A has a Slavic origin.

The method of comparing etymological similarities between the two languages is the same method employed by Seraminov and Perdih for the Slav hypothesis: Cross-Comparison of Slavic root words.



Figure 3.0 Linear A tablet ZA 14



**Figure 4.0** Deciphered Lycian Phonetics Table

## 3. DATA AND FINDINGS



**Figure 1.0** Possible linguistic, etymological, and cultural links between Thracia, Crete, and Lycia during LBA II.



**Figure 2.0** Minoan labrys MBA II.

Table 1: Lycian-Slavic glossary

| Lycian | Slavic |
|---|---|
| 1. PERE - *forward* | PRO - *forward* (Common Slavic)[41] |
| 2. PRI - *over* | PRE - *over* (Common Slavic)[42] |
| 3. LADA – *wife* | LADA – *wife* (East Slavic)[43] |
| 4. PAGA - *god* | BOGU - *god*. (Common Slavic)[44] |
| 5. TEDI - *father* | TETIS, TĖVS, TATĂ – *father* (Blt., Lat., Rom.)[45] |
| 6. KERTTI – *a city* | KALA - *a man, warrior* (Rom., Alb.)[46] |
| 7. TRE - *three* | TRI, TRY, TRIS, TRĪS – *three* (Russ., Bel., Bal-Sud., Lat.)[47] |
| 8. KZZĀTA - *son* | SIN, SYN - *son* (Crt., Bel.)[48] |
| 9. LUGA – *to burn down* | LUCI, LUKTURIS – *to light up, light* (Rom., Lat.)[49] |
| 10. NI – *no* | NE, NĖ, NE, NIET – *no* (Crt., Lat., Rom.,[50] Russ.) |
| 11. PDDE – *a place* | PEDA (Bal-Sud.)[51] |
| 12. DA - *to give* | DAVAĆ, DATI, DATUNE, DOT, pentru a DA - *to give* (Bel., Crt., Bal-Sud., Lat., Rom.)[52] |

Table 2: Hittite-Slavic glossary

| Hittite | Slavic |
|---|---|
| 1. ARŠ - *to flow* | ARS - *to flow* (Thrc.)[53] |
| 2. PERUNA - *a rock* | PERINTHOS – *a mountain, rock, stone* (Thrc.)[54] |
| 3. KEŠŠAR – *a hand* | HERIS - *a hand*. (Thrc.)[55] |
| 4. ME - *me* | ME, MNIE, ME, MI – *me* (Grg., Bel., Russ., Crt., Lat.)[56] |
| 5. KUR - *land* | KRA - *land* (Bel.)[57] |
| 6. PATA - *foot* | PEDA - *foot* (Bal-Sud.)[58] |
| 7. TĒRIES - *three* | TRY, TRIS, TRĪS – *three* (Bel., Bal-Sud., Lat.)[59] |

Excluding Lycian, Hittite contains the largest number of Slavic root words among the remaining five Anatolian languages (a total of seven words) following by Lydian (a total of one).

From Table 1 and Table 2, there are 12 Lycian words containing Slavic etymology, nearly double that of Hittite. Out of those six Hittite examples, only four match closely (see Table 2 in bold) and can claim close parentage to the Slavic root words (as opposed to Lycian's ten).

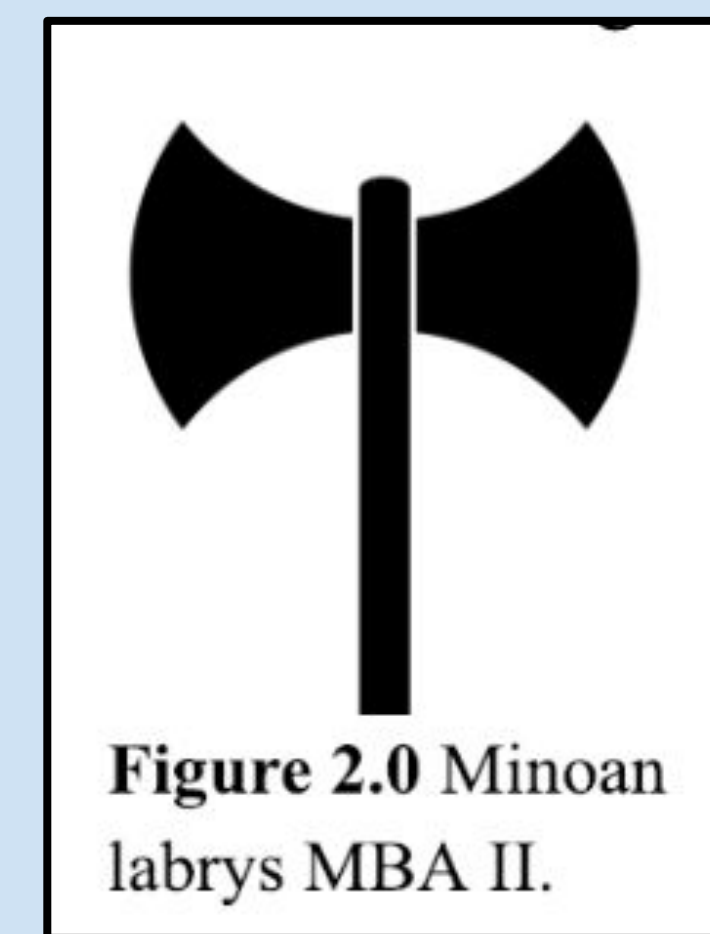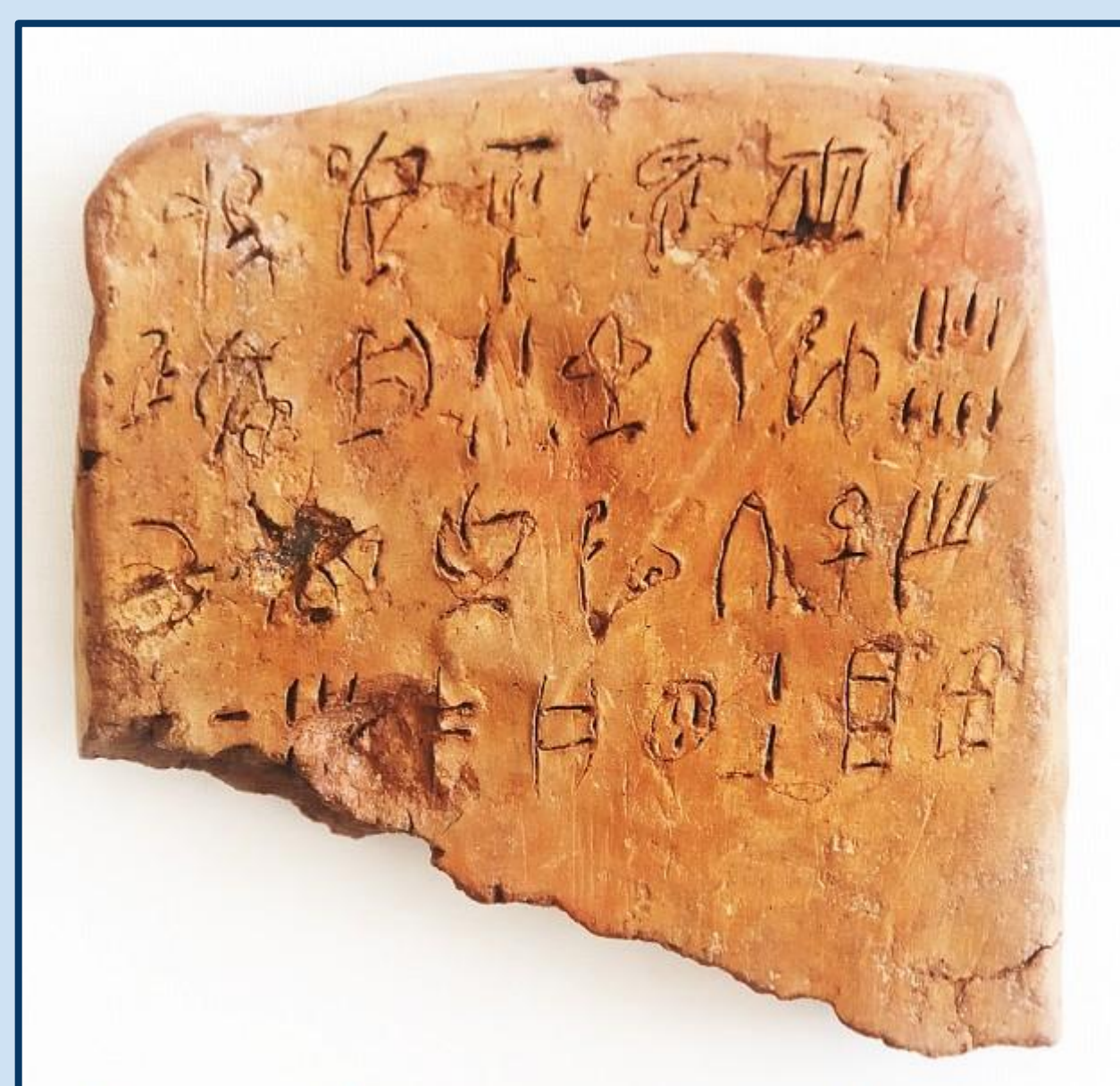This strengthens the conclusion that Lycian is not a Anatolian language (such as Hittite) but rather a Slavic one.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND ANALYSIS

Among Anatolian languages of the Bronze age, Lycian has been shown to display the strongest degree of connectedness with Slavic roots, even when compared with well-known Hittite.

When cross-comparing etymology, we notice 12 Lycian words containing Slavic etymology, nearly double that of Hittite, the second most-related Anatolian language to Slavic. The Lycian *Lada* and the Thracian goddess Bendis[95] are both goddesses of the moon and are linked to the Greek pantheon of gods, and they bear a stark difference from their counterpart in the Anatolian pantheon, Arma—the Hittite and Luwian goddess of the moon. As for cultural similarities, the Labrys was an important artifact in Ancient Thrace[96] and Lycia.[97]

This strongly suggests that, as the sole inheritor of Linear A, Lycian is distantly related to Slavic, therefore reinforcing the hypothesis that Linear A is a Slavic language.

## 5. IMPLICATIONS / NEXT STEPS

Understanding the proper classification of Linear A is important because only then can the phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary of known cousin languages be used to decipher the text. This is, in essence, the method that Michael Ventris employed to unlock Linear B, a cadet language of Linear B.

If the assumptions made in this paper hold true, then the classification hypothesis that Linear A is a Slavic language is strengthened.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS / REFERENCES

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