A Note on the Origin of IE Numerals

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Motivation

Indo-European (IE) languages share a characteristic common set of words for numbers 0 and 1 - 10. What is the origin of these words? Language researchers do not propose a theory and do not investigate what is the meaning behind the sequence. This note puts forward the hypothesis that the number sequence is a charming mantra, a poemic sequence of words, a spell or simply a warning proverb.

I will use the Glagolica, where the words are better documented, to demonstrate the principle of mantra /proverb reconstruction before applying it to the numerals.

Appearance of Numbers

The following table shows a list of words used for numbers and their PIE reconstruction. As we will later see, the reconstructions performed for PIE are not helpful.

Table 1: PIE, Latin, Greek

Cipher	PIE psuedo-reconstruction	Latin	Greek
0	/	/	μηδέν (undef)
1	*Hoi-no- / *Hoi-wo- / *Hoi-k(ʷ)o- / *sem- / *óynos	*ūnus, ūna, ūnum*	ένας
2	*d(u)wo- / *dwóh₁	*duo, duae, duo*	δύο
3	*trei- / *tri- / *tréyes	*trēs, tria*	τρία
4	*kʷetwor- / *kʷetur- / *kʷetwóres	*quattuor*	τέσσερα
5	*penkʷe	*quīnque*	πέντε
6	*s(w)eḱs	*sex*	έξι
7	*septm̥	*septem*	εφτά
8	*oḱtō / *oḱtou / *h₃eḱtō / *h₃eḱtou / *(h)oḱtṓw	*octō*	οκτώ
9	*(h₁)newn̥	*novem*	εννέα
10	*deḱm̥(t)	*decem*	δέκα

The next table shows Germanic variants of the sequence. We will see that the obfuscation introduced by Germanic language is minor, yet sufficient to prevent reconstruction. As such, they cannot be orginal.

Table 2: Germanic

Cipher	Deutsch	English	Dane
0	null	*zero*	nul
1	eins	*one*	en
2	zwei	*two*	to
3	drei	*three*	tre
4	vier	*four*	fire
5	fünf	*five*	fem
6	sechs	*six*	seks
7	sieben	*seven*	syv
8	acht	*eight*	otte
9	neun	*nine*	ni
10	zehn	*ten*	ti

The following table will be considered as the best original hypothesis for the reconstruction of the meaning of the numerals:

Table 3: Slavic

Cipher	LEX	Polish	Russian
0	Z+R	zero (złoro)	нуль (=null) (preferred)
1	D+N	*jeden*	каждый (=każdy, every)
2	D+W	*dwa*	два
3	D+R	*trzy*	три
4	K+W+D+R	*cztery*	четыре
5	B+J+TSC	*pięć*	пять
6	S+E+TSC	*sześć*	шесть
7	S+D+M	*siedem*	Семь
8	O+C+M	*osiem*	восемь
9	N+V+V+R	*dziewięć*	девять
10	D+C+M	*dziesięć*	десять

Reconstruction based on Donkey Bridges

The antique knowledge contains some thoughtful secrets, small stories serving not only as donkey bridges for mnemonic purposes, but also preventing corruption from deliberate vandalism. It can be compared to a CRC or fingerprinting applied to digital data.

To fight the devil is to fight the debil: Political, criminal, military and economical acteurs constantly corrupt conventions to the point where written word becomes partially or fully incomprehensible.

The Glagolica is equipped with such protection as well and is shown here as reference. Presumably, indo-european numerals are protected by a similar mechanism.

Table 4: Slavic Glagolica - table where functionals were removed

Glagolica	Latinica	Keyword	Interpretation PL/EN
✝	a	az	jasny, -- bright, smart
Ⱄ	b	buku	bukwa, bogi, bohaterzy -- books, men of knowledge, gods, heroes
ⱇ	v (w)	vede	wiedza, widza -- knowledge, ability to see or show -- associated with: Witch/Bitch, Wicca, Wizzard, etc.
ⰼ	g	glagoli gala goli, gala dala ku la da la	ględzić, gładzić, -- to report, to chat about,
ⰴ	d	dobro	dobro, do pory, do dobrej pory - good, to happy end
Э	e	est	jest - is, exist
ⰶ	ż	živeti	żywe, życie -- live, alive
ⰵ	dz	d(z)elo softened	dzieło -- deed, completed activity -- associated with: delete, model
ⰸ	z	ziemla, gimla	ziemia -- earth

Ⰳ	dż	dzriva, drziva dri+va	drzewo, dżerwo -- universe -- en:tree, en:loyalty /de:Treue
Ⰽ	k	kako	jako, ku co .. -- as with, leading to
Ⰾ	l	ludi	ludzi -- people
Ⰿ	m	myslite	mysleć -- think
Ⱀ	n	nas/nac	nasz -- our
Ⱁ	o	on	on, ą -- he, grammatical ending
Ⱂ	p	pokoj	pokój, pokajanie -- peace
Ⰱ	r	rci	ryczy, raczy, rzuci, ręczy -- drop, emit, give
Ⱄ	s	slovo	słowo, sława -- word, fame
Ⱅ	t	tverdo do ver da	twardo, twierdzenie, towar, otwarte -- firm in truth, confirmation of truth, disclosure, truth seeking -- associated with: tower
Ⱆ	u	uk, oko/uko	łuk, oko, nauka -- enlightenment

AZ BUKU VEDE GLAGOLI:

Mądre książki wiedzę rozpowszechniły,

Jaśni panowie wiedzę ogłosili,

Jasny Bóg wiedzę ogłosił,

DOBRO EST ZIVETI DELO ZEMLI DRIVA

(że) dobro istnieje w postaci żywego wykonania (dziele) wszechświata (driva)

KAKO LUDI MYSLITE NAS POKOJ RCI SLOVO TVERDO UK

KU CO LUDI MYSLITE NA SPOKOJ RCI SLOVO TVERDO UK

ku czemu wyręczyli nakaz trwałych nauk ludziom spokojnego umysłu.

Glagolica hence means:

Jaśni panowie ogłosili przekonanie, że dobro istnieje we wszechstworze, ku czemu wyręczyli nakaz trwałych jego nauk ludziom spokojnego umysłu.

Jaśni panowie ogłosili przekonanie, że dobro może zaistnieć przez działanie wszechświata. Nakazali więc oni ludziom spokojnego umysłu nieustannie dociekać jego prawd.

English:

Bright lords have praclaimed that all goodness exists in form of the living universe, whereafter they requested people of calm minds to study it incessantly.

Bright lords have proclaimed that the universe is good but must be studied by people of calm minds for it to come true.

German:

Die hohen Herrschaften haben verkündet, dass uns Güte in Form des sichtbaren Universums erscheint. Sie haben Leuten ruhigen Gemüts befohlen es zu untersuchen.

As you see, this is defintively not a Christian motive.

English Magic - Days of the Week

The application of riddles was not restrained to Slavic territories. The following example from the English language show, that such practice was common. Please note, that this is Czara, and Czara always resolves to Slavic, Proto-Slavic or Lex. Czara is also the reason, why English or French orthography is so poorly correlating with pronunciation.

The first step is to separate the word *day* from the body of the names:

MON DAY

TUES DAY

WEDNES DAY

THURS DAY

FRI DAY

SATUR DAY

SUN DAY

Please note that: DAY=DAJ (to give) and WEEK=ŁYK -> SWALLOW

Seven days of the week simply means non-stop alcoholism. The reason for this is disclosed by aligning the day names in sequence:

MON TU ES WEDNE S THUR FRISATU SUN

MON TU ES BEDNE S T'UR PRI SATU SAN

TU MON ES BEDNE, S TUR PRISATI SĄ

Modern Polish: Tu męża są biedni, tyranem przysadzeni są.

Meaning:

English:
People (MON) are poor here (TU ES BEDNE), they are oppressed by a king (S TUR PRISATI SAN).

German:

Man is hier arm, von einem Tyrannen besetzt.

Despite similarity, reconstruction from German week names is not possible. Indeed, this is the regular observation when studying Czara, that German words are younger than English words and that English=Plattdeutsch is clearly predating Hochdeutsch. In some weird sense, Plattdeutsch is far more correct in terms of the logic of Lex than Hochdeutsch. Over time, the original meaning was lost and opened doors to two new things: Words became beautified and the perceived lack of system in grammar and orthography (because the true content was not understood) caused the European languages to undergo systematization, yielding modern grammars and orthography. However, the original starting point for this evolution was a common language, very proximate of Slavic. Hence the proverb that Slavic=Vendic=Antic is the mother of all languages.

Lexification of Slavic Numerals

In the following, the Polish numerals are used as a start to reconstruct the mantra or proverb. The reason for this is that I follow the hypothesis in my work that Lex/Lech is the main stem language (=PIE)[1].

In the IE languages, various symbols are used as softeners (or hardeners). For example z, i, h or b. In order to bring up a more archaic form of the numerals, removing them is an essential first step.

Table 5: Lexification for analysis

Cipher	Po-Lex	Pre-Lex	Explanation
1	jeden	EDEN	prothethic j removed
2	dwa	DAWA	removal of vocal removed to reconstruct open syllables of Ursprache
3	trzy	TRI	removal of z-softener, tri is a stable root among IE, no further revolution to TARI/DARI required
4	cztery	H/N/C/K TARA CHATA RA or **NA TARA** (chosen interpretation)	two effects: make use of coding confusion ch-cz and the fact that H is regularly read or accompanied as N. Use of the hypothesis that C and H did not belong to the same word.
5	pięć	PIENTH -> PENT' -> **POJANT** (chosen interpretation) Punjabi: paja Tamil: Aintu	make use of the fact that nasals were coded as VOCAL+N and that vocals usually appeared with prothesis. Comparison with very old version of the word reveals that one more vocal of type "a" or "o" has disappeared.
6	sześć	SEST	remove softening
7	siedem	SEDEM	remove softening
8	osiem	OSEM	remove softening
9	dziewięć (anomaly)	NOVEM (BER)	Among IE it is a slavic pecularity to use "devat" or "divat" for nine, which is best understood as "wondersome" or "strange". As we will later see, it is a semantic equivalent of NOVEMVER.
10	dziesięć	DESENT / DECENT (DECEM or DECAT)	remove softening

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1   Aleksander Lodwich, Treatise of the Lechitic Language, 2021

The Reconstruction of the Mantra

Antique texts were lacking whitespace. This fact is responsible for different fragmentations into words among IE languages. To investigate potential true meaning of the numerals, we must consider a different original emphasis (and hence fragmentation).

I begin the reconstruction by removing the whitesopace:

NILEDENDWATRIHATERIPAJATSESTSEDEMOSEMNOVEMVERDECENT

proposed reemphasis:

NILEDEN D WATRI HA TERI PAJAT SE EST SE DEMO SEM NOVEM VER DECENT

re-modernize:

Nillodon (=Niłodon=Nijodon) da wiatru na terre[2] (ziemię) (aby) pojąć że jest darmo ziem nowych wiary (i.e. truth) DOCENT (uczyć, source for docent: do-oczę, p[3]ouczę)

semantic of the reemphasized text:

(quite many people have harvested storm) He will send storm/water/wind to earth, so that we come to understand that it is futile to teach other lands truth.

To come even closer to the actual semantic, I will rephrase again:

Who attempts to teach other lands of his truth, will harvest storm.

or if the null/nil is respected upfront:

Quite many have harvested storm for the attempt to teach other lands of their truths.

Now we can see how *dziewięć* could fit into place of the word *truth*. The word root *nov* stands for *new* and is a direct neighbor of *ver*. A new truth (in the sense of one's own newest conviction) is easily downgraded to a weirdo pecularity, a *pl:dziwactwo*. If devat (but read dieviat), devant (read dieviant) is taken as original and then is taken to reapply modern day softening methods, then you get *dziewiąć* - pretty close to the modern version.

When *deviation* is applied instead of *truth*:

Who attempts to teach new/other lands of his strange deviations/convictions, will harvest storm.

On the meaning of the word Zero

The word zero is also used in IE numerals. Its lexical semantic is zo+ro (evil doer, fox). Zero is still being used in in modern Polish in a condescending manner referencing a person who you need not to respect. It is put in place of null/nil. This yields us a variant of the above proverb:

Evil ones attempt to teach new/other lands of their strange deviations, and will harvest storm.

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2   na+terra is in moden Polish "nacierać", hence translation can also apply "he will scrape storms"
3   please note that p-d-b form a confusion group among languages, not only in Latin script

Conclusions

I was able to reconstruct the actual meaning of IE numerals. It is a proverb/mantra in ten/eleven tacts, which has become very popular and later deformed in many ways. In English it has become the following statement:

"zero one two three four five six seven eight nine ten".

It basically means, that **revenge is taken on people who impose their ways on you**.

Please note that English *nine* is the same as the German de:*neun*, which is de:*neuen*, which is en:*new*, which is pl:*nowy* in Polish, which is also en:*now* in English.

We can also conlude that the terms "waether", "wonder", "Wetter", "water" etc. relates or could be confused with stormy wind (pl:*wiatr*). The word root is probably the same but the associations separated between different speaker groups. This confusion is responsible for the appearance of ***water*** and ***wonders*** in religious translations, where wind, storm or <u>revenge</u> would be more appropriate. The confusion could be introduced deliberately to break the spells.

As a side effect, the meaning of the month names "November" (new truth) and "December" (do oczem ver = plain truth) is clarified. Potentially, the *ver* has moved: "novem ver decem" to "novem decem ver". The mobility of words/syllable-words is a recurring feature of the Lex language. Analogically, September and October can be explained, as a result of "beautification through systemization".