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THE ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD JANTAR IN ALL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

Povzetek

Jantar je okamenela smola dreves. Vsebuje jantarno kislino, ki močno deluje na telo, zato je bil jantar v zgodovini, ki dokazano sega kar 13.000 let v preteklost, tako iskano blago. Zaradi svojih zdravilnih lastnosti in zaščitnega delovanja, je bil cenjen med ljudstvi vsega sveta. Od vseh vrst zaščitnega delovanja, pa je najbolj osupljiva jantarjeva sposobnost fizične zaščite, kot so to verjela ljudstva starega sveta. Raziskava obravnava 11 izrazov, ki so se, ali se še vedno uporabljajo za poimenovanje jantarja. Vsaka od teh besed je obravnavana v svoji, ločeni skupini, po vrstnem redu, glede na število jezikov, ki ta izraz uporabljajo. Te besede so: jantar, anbar, bernstein, kehribar, rav, succinum, elektron, glisis, merevaik, zakrij (sacrium) and swaliternik (sualiternicum).

Študija vključuje izraze v vseh evropskih jezikih, dodatno pa še v turščini in v arabščini. Iz slednje izhaja izraz amber, ki je danes v rabi med zahodno-evropskimi jeziki. Študija razkriva, da so si vse te besede med seboj sorodne po pomenu, z izjemo finske skupine, ne glede na to, da se v izgovorjavi ali v pisni obliki močno razlikujejo med seboj. Osnovni pomen jantarja se tiče zaščite, ki se povsem sklada z njegovo najpogostejšo rabo. Raziskava razkriva, da so si te besede sorodne prvenstveno po pomenu, medtem ko sta si le 2 od njih sorodni tudi po govornih obliki. Glede na to raziskavo, so se skoraj vse obravnavane besede razvile iz osnove jantar, katere izvor najverjetneje sega v same začetke stvarjenja jezika, verjetno celo več kot 20.000 let nazaj.

Preface

Etymology of the word jantar ‘amber’ is one of the most exacting and the most extensive I ever made. The first rough explanation of the word jantar has been made on the 25th of July 2014, which was expanded later in the present form. The work now involves many subordinate words, which make the word jantar of a special significance. The purpose of the study was to explain the meaning of the word jantar, but it happened to extended to the etymological explanation of all European words, which regard amber. The study also explains many other words, which came across, when the base words had been investigated.

Checking some etymological dictionaries, I was very surprised that no one really explains a word origin, but they just refer known or supposed links among written forms. They somehow try to explain the meaning with different distant languages, which result far from reality, by my opinion. Therefore, explanations of words are frequently strained or an origin is proclaimed being not known. On other hand, those etymological dictionaries are very useful, because they list interesting foreign, dialectal or obsolete words.

The most surprising is the fact that those dictionaries do not offer explanations based on the meaning, but just on written similarities, which can be misleading. Beside their written similarities among words, their meaning plays the key role, to understand them. In that manner, a cross links among different meanings should be made frequently. Besides the meaning and the written form, sometimes also the usage, purpose, appearance, and other characteristics of the investigated things or notion must be considered, to come closer to their meaning and origin.

A special attention should be destined to the expression Slovene language. It is the same to the Slovenian language, but the expression Slovenian is a newly composed invention. The expressions Slovenes, Slovene language are historical proved and therefore the only possible choice, researching the language matters older than 100 years! Also, the expression Slovene should not be confused with the expressions of Slavi, the Slavic language, for it is also a new invention, which did not existed before the mid-19th century. The word Slovani was introduced by the Czech Linguist Dobrovský. The statement does not deny an existence of the lat. word Sclaveni, or ger. word Slawen before 19th century. But those words correspond to the word Sloveni (Slovenes) not Slavs. After all, the Slavic language never existed really.

General Information about Amber

Fossilized resin can be found in geological layers, which dates back from the times of Devon (400 mio) and up to the Quaternary (2.5 mio) years back. The authentic amber is older than 30 millions of years, while younger fossilized resin is called Copal. The authentic amber mostly comes from the geological period of Cretaceous that goes back to 145 – 65 millions of years. The world most important deposits of amber lay on the bottom to the Baltic Sea and by its south seashores. Important deposits can also be found by the seashores of Sicily and England, in Lebanon, Jordan, Myanmar, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Siberia, China, Greenland and in some USA states.^[1, p.2] Baltic amber is a fossilized resin produced by coniferous trees of the Pinaceae family. A large number of conifers belonging to different genera are represented in the amber-flora, all given the collective name *Pinus succinifera*. These include Pines, as well as *Cedrus* (cedar from the Atlas Mountains) and *Larix* spp. (larch) which grew in Northern Europe, around the Baltic Sea, 200 to 40 million years ago.^[2]

The resin became hardened by the time, and because of deposit pressure eventually become stone-like. It is hard enough to be carved and yet soft enough to be burned or melted.^[3] Amber, however, is certainly a gum of trees, as you may see from the fact that creeping and even winged creatures are often seen shining through it. Caught in the sticky liquid, they were then imprisoned as it hardened. I imagine that in the islands and continents of the west, just as in the secret chambers of the east, where the trees exude frankincense and balm, there must be woods and groves of unusual productivity. Their gums, drawn out by the rays of their near neighbor the sun, flow in liquid state into the adjacent sea and are finally washed up by violent storms on the shores that lie opposite. If you test the properties of amber by applying fire to it, you will find that it lights like a torch and burns with a

smoky, pungent flame, soon becoming a semi-fluid mass like pitch or resin.^[4] Initially, it must have been used by plants as an antibiotic against viruses, substance healing cuts or a plaster for wound dressing. Its mysterious, not yet fully recognized unusual properties, have always aroused curiosity and exerted fascination on people.^[5]



Picture 1: Pieces of raw Baltic amber.^[6]

Baltic amber has high concentrations of a unique substance known as succinic acid, and with from 3 – 8 % succinic acid by weight, is one of the most important natural sources of succinic acid in the world.^[2] The highest content of the acid is found in the amber cortex, the external layer of the stone. Succinic acid is also found in many contemporary plants and is a common and indispensable food ingredient. However, deficiencies of Succinic acid are frequent, as it is rarely found in nature.^[5] Succinic acid is a powerful antioxidant, shown to stimulate neural system recovery, eliminate free radicals and modulate the immune system. It is also used to discourage disruptions of the cardiac rhythm and to ease stress. Succinic acid helps to restore strength and energy to the entire body, enhances brain function and so helps to improve awareness, concentration and reflexes.^[2] It has been touted in Russia and other European countries for its youth preserving and cell rejuvenating properties, and is commonly used in anti-aging formulations and to aid recovery of cancer patients, after undergoing conventional medical treatment. It has been shown to strengthen immunity to ionizing radiation, infections, alcohol and other toxins.^[2] It was considered antispasmodic and diaphoretic in a dose from five to twenty grains. It was commonly referred to as Electrum, Ambra, Ambre jaune and Yellow Amber, reported to be composed of resinous matter, essential oil and an acid, sui generis; inodorous, except when rubbed or heated, insoluble in water, and slightly acted upon by alcohol. The oil, oleum or Balsamum Succini, also known as Huile de Succin, was said to possess stimulating, antispasmodic, diuretic and rubefacient properties.^[2] The Nobel Prize winner, Robert Kock (1886), who confirmed its positive influence and discovered that there is no risk of the accumulation of surplus amounts of succinic acid in the human organism, even after the introduction of considerable amounts into the body.^[5]

The highest valued amber comes from the region around the Baltic Sea, this “Baltic Gold” amber is said to have the best color and hold the most power. Quality amber is also found in much of Europe, Greenland and even the United States. Though, originally most amber was found washed up on seashores, it is mostly obtained by mining now.^[3]

Baltic amber actually has a long and illustrious history of medicinal as well as magical and spiritual use. Throughout China, India, the Middle East and all of Europe, from the northern Boreal forests to the Mediterranean Sea, many people are not only well aware of, but also make regular use of, the vitality boosting and energetically protective qualities of these ancient golden fossil gems.^[2] The Greeks were the first who documented the amber's ability to hold static electricity when rubbed. This is reflected in the name electron they gave to it. The word 'electricity' is also deriving from this original term for amber.^[3]

History of Amber

Amber is said to be the oldest stone used for personal adornment.^[3] Amber has become associated with much lore and history over the many, many years that humans have used and admired it in very high esteem.^[3]

Baltic amber's continuous use has been documented to at least 13,000 years ago. Natural Baltic amber was highly prized among the ancient Nordic and Scandinavian peoples, as well as by the Celts, the ancient peoples of the Mediterranean: the Phoenicians, Greeks and Etruscans, the Arabs, Egyptians and the Chinese. All of them knew and used Baltic amber (succinite) many centuries before the Common Era.^[2] Magical and protective Baltic amber adornments have been found in Mycenaean tombs, on the island of Crete, in the Egyptian pharaoh tombs in Tethys and among the burial goods of Tutankhamun and also in excavated old grave sites throughout the Europe and the Middle East.^[2] Tacitus wrote: *"For a long time, indeed, it lay unheeded like any other refuse of the sea, until Venetian luxury made its reputation. They have of no use for it themselves (Aestii). They gather it crude, pass it on in unworked lumps, and are astounded at the price it fetches"*.^[4]

Amber had been extensively traded, since remote antiquity.^[2] Due to its high esteem, it was one of the most valuable trade items for most ancient European cultures.^[3] Though, no one really knows the exact routes, taken during the time of the Imperium Romanum, we do know that considerable amounts of raw Baltic amber were brought south from the Baltics to the Danube, through Eastern Europe and across the Julian Alps down to the Adriatic Sea, to the lands of the Veneti people, dwelling on the north-east coast of the Apennine Peninsula. The Veneti tribe, whose territory neighbored Pannonia, helped to popularize amber among the people of the Apennine Peninsula. In antiquity, Aquileia was the largest town in this part of Italy, an important transportation crossroads and practically overflowing with Baltic amber craft workshops.^[2] Towards the end of the 1st century BC, the artisans in Aquileia had mastered amber sculpting techniques. The smallest nuggets were made into assorted beaded necklaces and a great variety of other items were produced here as well, including rings, pins and pendants and coffers to hold them, knife, comb and mirror handles and boxes for cosmetics. Dionysian motifs and scenes were popular, as were miniature leaves, shells, fish and loaves of bread, pomegranates, figs, dates and grapes.^[2] Baltic amber gems were not only valued by these ancient peoples for their unique beauty, but also for their considerable medicinal and protective qualities.^[2]

Tacit wrote in the 45th chapter of his work *Germania* about the area and about the people that collect the amber, in the words: “*Suebian sea. Turning, therefore, to the right hand shore of the Suebian sea, we find it washing the country of the Aestii, who have the same customs and fashions as the Suebi. They are the only people who collect amber - glaesum is their own word for it - in the shallows or even on the beach. Like true barbarians, they have never asked or discovered what it is or how it is made*”.[4] The Greek poet Homer, writing as early as the 10th century BC, made several references to amber in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Herodotus wrote about Baltic amber’s electrical properties in the 5th century BC, they were well known even then, though that particular word would not be coined for centuries. Theophrastus had discussed about Baltic amber in his work entitled *On Stones*, in the 4th century BC. Theophrastus classified rocks based on their behavior when heated, and grouped minerals by common properties, such as amber and magnetite, both of which have strong powers of attraction.[2] Pliny the Elder tells us in his *Naturalis Historia*, published circa 77-79 AD, that Baltic amber was called “northern gold” by both, the ancient Greeks and the Romans, and that by the time of the Emperor Nero (54-68 AD), a small amber statuette was worth more than a robust and healthy slave.[2]

Myths about Amber

Many diverse cultures carry primeval creation myths concerning the origins of amber.[2] For many years it was thought that amber was either the crystallized urine of various cats (lynx being the most popular), or hardened rays of the sun.[3]

Legends of the Kashubian tribe say that amber is the result of great lightning strikes upon the earth.[2]

Lithuanian tales recount the unhappy love between Jurate, goddess of the Baltics, and a fisherman named Kastytis. In a fit of anger, Jurate’s father threw down a great bolt of lightning that shattered the amber palace on the bottom of the sea and drowned Kastytis along with his fishing boat. Since that day, waves have been endlessly washing fragments from the amber palace ashore and littering the Baltic Sea coastline with small pieces of amber, which are the tears that the still grieving Jūratė continues to shed.[2]

In Greek and Roman mythology, it was said to be the hardened tears of the Heliades, who shed tears into the river Eridanus, while mourning their brother Phaeton.[3] The stories say that Phaethon was thrown into the river by Zeus, as punishment for taking his golden chariot, on a joyride across the sky and that the tears of the heart-sick sisters eventually hardened into drops of dazzling amber.[2]

Arabs named amber with the word *anbar*, which is linked to the *ambergris*, a substance from sperm whales used to make perfume and incense, probably due to the fact that the original amber was found on beaches after being washed in by the tide. Logically primitive people would think, it originated there and came from the same source as the valuable *ambergris*. Stone aged peoples are said to have believed that amber contained the resting place of the spirit.[3]

⦿ Ancient Chinese myths say that this warm and magical golden substance is the petrified soul of tigers. Primarily, a symbol of good fortune and protection, the tiger is also

associated with solar energy, summer and fire, and is linked to the powers of attraction, protection and illumination.^[2]

Amber in Medicine

In present day times, tens of effective medicines containing succinic acid have been manufactured and patented, especially in the USA and Russia. Of particular value are pharmaceuticals preventing the aging of human cells, which use succinic acid as an inhibitor (an agent slowing down or totally stopping the loss of) of potassium ions and an antioxidant. Dr. Veniamin Khazanov of the RAS Institute of Pharmacology at the Tomsk Scientific Center wrote: *“For aged people, succinic acid has proved to be indispensable. It is capable of restoring the energy balance at the cellular level, which is often upset as the years go by, and helps the patient regain his youthful energy”*.^[5]

Famous Hippocrates (460-377 BC), father of medicine, in his works described medicinal properties and methods of application of Baltic amber that were later used by scientists until the middle Ages. In ancient Rome, Baltic amber was used as medicine and as a protection against different diseases. Calistratus, famous physician of those times wrote, that amber protects from madness, powder of amber mixed with honey cures throat, ear and eye diseases and taken with water cures stomach illnesses.^[5]

Pliny the Younger noted that Roman peasant women wore amber medallions, not only as adornments, but also as a remedy for *“swollen glands and sore throat and palate”*. Persian scientist Ibn Sina (Avicenna) called amber remedy for many diseases.^[5]

The ancient women of the original Italic tribes were especially fond of wearing Baltic amber for both, its magical, as well as its health enhancing properties.^[2]

Baltic amber has been revered as a medicinal substance since time immemorial, and many healing elixirs have been made with it, down through the ages. The Persian scientist, philosopher and foremost physician of his time, Ali Ibn Sina, known as Avicenna, 980 – 1037, who’s Canon of Medicine provides a complete system of medicine according to the principles of Galen and Hippocrates, and was the standard textbook for Western doctors up until the 17th century, was well versed in the medicinal uses of Baltic amber. He wrote that it was astringent, used to staunch the flow of blood and recommended it as a therapeutic remedy against many diseases.^[2]

Albert the Great, also known as Albertus Magnus and Albert of Cologne, born in 1193, was a Dominican monk friar and bishop, who promoted the peaceful coexistence of science and religion. Granted the title Doctor Universalis by his peers, he is often referred to as the greatest German philosopher and theologian of the Middle Ages. Albertus Magnus believed that stones had spiritual and magical properties and he wrote about it in his work *De Mineralibus*. He categorized Baltic amber as one of the six most valuable medicines of his time,^[2] followed by other substances such as ocastoreum, mors, camphor, tartarus and aurum.^[5]

The Polish astronomer and mathematician Nicholaus Copernicus, (1473-1543), studied medicine at Krakow University and wrote his graduate thesis on Baltic amber’s potent

healing properties.^[2] He documented that his formulas for medicine included 22 specific ingredients and one of them was Baltic amber.^[5]

In the middle ages, Baltic amber beads were even worn for the treatment of jaundice. It was believed that the magic force of this yellow stone could absorb unhealthy yellowness of the skin and the weakness of the organism. Terms, *Oleum succini* (amber oil), *Balsamum succini* (amber balsam) and *Extractum succini* (amber extract) were often used in the recipes and records of the alchemists of those times.^[5] Amber oil is another universal medicine, recognized as very effective, especially for all rheumatic diseases. Giacomo Fantuzzi so reported from his 1652 journey: “...*A very valuable, strong, acrid and thick oil is made from Amber. The oil has a thousand beneficial properties, as specified in the formula I got in Gdansk, where the process has been developed to perfection, and the oil from white amber is believed to be the best and the most expensive...*”.^[5] The terms *Oleum succini* (amber oil), *Balsamum succini* (amber balsam), and *Extractum succini* (amber extract or tincture) appear often in the formulas of the alchemists of the Middle Ages, and these items were still listed as medicines in *A Dictionary of Medical Science; Medical Lexicon of Official and Empirical Preparations*, sixth edition, dated 1846, written by Robley Dunglison, at the Boston Medical Library of Medicine.^[2]

Succinic acid from Baltic amber was analyzed by Robert Koch (1886), the pioneer of modern bacteriology, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1905. Koch confirmed the positive health influences of this substance and discovered, that there is no risk of the accumulation of surplus amounts of succinic acid in the human organism.^[2]



Picture 2: Amber with mosquito fossil insect.[7]

The Use of Amber

In former times, Lithuanian tribes employed such incense to drive away evil spirits from the dead and help the soul travel to good spirits. The newly born babies were fumigated, so that they could grow faster, the newly-weds that they could live happily, and those going to war, so that they could return with spoils of victory. Before World War I amber was still used for treatment of various diseases, e.g. tincture made of pieces of amber and vodka was thought to increase sexual potency of men. In Lithuania and in tsarist Russia, nannies had to wear amber beads to protect themselves and babies from diseases. As late

as before World War II, especially in Germany, Baltic amber beads were put on babies, to make the eruption of teeth less painful and make the teeth grow stronger.^[5]

Middle European people have long believed that amber smoke strengthens the human spirit and imparts courage. Lithuanian tribal people use Baltic amber incense to dispel evil spirits and to bless and offer guidance to the souls of their dead. Newborn babes are traditionally blessed with a smudge of burning amber smoke, as they have been for centuries, and newly-weds are smudged this way as well. Soldiers going off to battle are also fumigated with smoldering amber, as a ceremony of protection accompanied by prayers, for a safe return.^[2]

In Asian countries “amber syrup”, a mixture of succinic acid and opium, was used as a tranquilizer and antispasmodic.^[5] Following the influence of Oriental Medicine, amber oil is used for massage. In this case, its considerable bactericidal and electrostatic properties play the most beneficial role.^[5] People of that time (12th c.) also made amber tinctures from beer, wine and water, and declared them effective against everything, from stomach aches to rheumatism. Recent scientific research has also proved that succinic acid has a very positive influence on the human organism.^[5]

Among the most intriguing archaeological finds in the area of Italy are spinning staffs, made of bronze rods with strings of amber beads wound around them. Spinning was the sacred work of women, and natural amber was a spinner’s ally, because its electrostatic properties attracted the raw fibers of wool, flax and hemp, and so helped to lighten the work.^[2] According to Pliny the Elder, a necklace of amber beads was well known to offer protection from several poisons, as well as from “sorcery and witchcraft”.^[2] Pliny the Younger recorded, that Roman women wore amber pendants as adornments and also to ease “swollen glands, sore throat and palate”. Indeed, the ancient women of the original Italic tribes were especially fond of wearing Baltic amber for both, its magical, as well as its health enhancing properties.^[2] Magicians used to use amber in the way to empower their rituals. The people who believed that they are a target of exhausting, pointed to them by some people or situations, or that they are a victims of the psychical attack, had been widely practiced amber rituals for their protection.^[8]

Baltic amber was, and still is, worn as a protective amulet for both the living and the dead.^[2] They (ancient Greeks, Romans, and Phoenicians) believed it to cure just about everything, as well as to protect the wearer from all sorts harm.^[3] Amber is used for all types of protection, protection from radiation and psychic protection (psychic shielding). Amber was used extensively for protection by the ancient Romans.^[9]

Additionally, Baltic amber is proven to act as a shield, providing protection from harmful radiation.^[2]

Baltic amber is a natural analgesic agent and possesses anti-inflammatory properties. So, it is often used to ease joint pain. It also acts as a natural antibiotic, and as we have seen, it has an ages-old history of use in preventing and treating disease and healing wounds.^[2] Current research shows that the micronization of amber improves its assimilation, by the stress-weakened organism of contemporary man.^[5]

Amber in Different Languages

There are 11 base variants used to name a matter of fossilized tree resin, from which different words in European languages, Turkic and Arabic derive.^[10] Some languages use two different expressions. The noted words are arranged in the lingual alphabetical order as follows:

alb.	qelibar	lit.	geñtaras, gintāras or jentaras ^[11]
arb.	anbar	mkd.	kilibar, kelibar or jantar
blg.	kehlibar or jantar	nfr.	rääf
blr.	burštín or jantar	nl.	barnsteen
bsk.	anbar	nrv.	rav
ctl.	ambre	oprs.	gentarn ^[11]
cz.	jantar	pol.	bursztyn, jantar or amber
dan.	rav	prs.	jentars or gentars ^[11]
eng.	amber	ptg.	âmbar
est.	merevaik	rom.	chihlimbar
fin.	meripihka	rus.	jantar
fr.	ambre	sct.	òmar
ger.	bernstein	slv.	jantar
glc.	ámbar	spn.	ámbar, árabe or succino
gr.	kehrimpari or elektron (hist.)	srb.	ćilibar or jantar
hun.	gyantar ^[11] or borostyán	svk.	jantár
irl.	ómra	swd.	bärnsten or rav
isl.	raf	trk.	kehribar
itl.	ambra	ukr.	burštín or jantar
krs.	dzintars, zitars, ziteris or ziters ^[11]	wfr.	barnstien
lat.	succinum, ambar, electrum or glaesum	wls.	ambr
let.	dzintars, dzitars ^[11] or glisis ^[11]		

We can notice that base words are not related among each other, except the Turkic word kehribar, which most probably derives from the Arabic word anbar. Base words and languages that use it are grouped into columns. Language written in the 1st row represents the language that the base word proven or suppositionary derives from. All other languages which use the word are written below it in ascending order. It is clearly seen, that some words that denote amber, are used among languages that are much apart from each other. Spreading of those words to different languages, can be explained with

historical occurrences and trading routs among kingdoms. The Latin used 4 expressions. The Polish language is the most interesting, because it resides in the territories by the Baltic Sea, where the amber had been originally collected. Irrespectively to that fact, the Polish language accepted a new word from French (Romance) language and the word that seems to be the German origin, while its original word is withering away.

Table 1: The European languages, Turkic and Arabic, grouped by words used to denote fossilized tree resin.

	jantar	anbar	bernstein	kehribar	rav	succinum	elektron	glisis	merevaik	zakrij	swaltermik
1	prs.	arb.	ger.	trk.	dan.	lat.	gr.	let.	est.	scy.	scy.
2	blg.	bsk.	blr.	alb.	isl.	spn.	lat.	lat.	fin.		
3	blr.	ctl.	hun.	blg.	nrw.						
4	cz.	eng.	nl.	gr.	nfr.						
5	hun.	fr.	pol.	mkd.	swd.						
6	krs.	glc.	swd.	rom.							
7	let.	ir.	ukr.								
8	lit.	itl.	wfr.								
9	mkd.	lat.									
10	oprs.	pol.									
11	pol.	ptg.									
12	rus.	sct.									
13	slv.	spn.									
14	srb.	wls.									
15	svk.										
16	ukr.										

Annotation

The Literal Slovene is frequently used, instead of the Slovene in the study, to express meanings, because it is easier for investigators to compare it with other languages. The Literal Slovene using presently was formed in the 19th century. It replaced the previously used literal script named Bohoričica, which was much closer to the Slovene language. The main difference between the Slovene and the Literal Slovene can be determined in script. Based on awakening of the linguistic awareness in the late 18th and the early 19th

centuries, and on the later Spring of Nations and the Pan-Slavism movements, the Slovene linguists and politicians were searching collective lingual characteristics, which brought up an adjustment of the Slovene language to other Slavic languages, in vocabulary, as well as in script.

Thus, the main difference between the Slovene and the Literal Slovene can be found in the Literal Slovene vocabulary, which is full of un-Slovene words that were adopted from other Slavic languages. Contrarily, many Slovene archaic words, like *jager*, *štenge*, *knedl*, *štiglic*, *turn*, *glajt*, *ja*, etc. had been purged from the Slovene vocabulary, proclaimed them of being a German origin, without scientific base. The other cardinal characteristic of the Literal Slovene is introducing some writing rules, which do not fit the Slovene pronounce. In that manner, the sound of /u/ is frequently written with the letters of ⟨v⟩ or ⟨d⟩; stressed semi-vowel is omitting like: /tʏrg/ > ⟨trg⟩, /kʏrt/ > ⟨krt⟩, /rʏgst/ > ⟨prst⟩, etc. Many semi-vowels, which represent the original articulation in the Slovene language, were omitted or transformed to vocals, like: /rʏgʏsezʏm/ > ⟨prisežem⟩, /mʏgla/ or /mʏgwa/ > ⟨megla⟩, /kʏmpʏl/ > ⟨krepelj⟩, etc.

The prolonged sounds of /n:/ and /l:/ were proclaiming to be palatalized. The story about the palatalized (ger. mouillirte) /l/ or /n/ in the Slovene language is a result of an artificial theorizing in linguistics. Unlike to Poles, Czechs and Slovaks, letters ⟨lj⟩ and ⟨nj⟩ were introduced instead of ⟨lʹ⟩ and ⟨nʹ⟩ to express the prolonged sound variety. That way, the Slovene, which is basically the Western Slavic language, was pushed closely to the South Slavic languages in writing. The Slovene language actually does not use the palatalized (ger. mouillirte) /l/ or /n/. Thus, the use of letter pairs ⟨ll⟩ and ⟨nn⟩ (*krall*, *konn*, *polle*, *moll*, etc.) if not ⟨lʹ⟩ and ⟨nʹ⟩, is more accurate than ⟨lj⟩ and ⟨nj⟩ (*kralj*, *konj*, *polje*, *molj*, etc.), because in reality the sound of /l/ or /n/ in words: *kral*, *kon*, *pole*, *mol*, etc., is spoken in a doubled or prolonged way. Mind the English words: *ball*, *fall*, *call*, *cull*, etc. Therefore, the use of doubled letters like /ll/ or /nn/ is correct from the lingual point of view.

A great inconvenience with using inappropriate symbols in writing is that, in the course of time, ordinary people equalize pronounce with letter symbol. Consequently, the so-called palatalized sound of /lʹ/, written in ⟨lj⟩, is pronouncing more and more often in the sounds of /lj/, which is utterly wrong. So, the old Slovene word *nedela* is presently pronouncing in the sounds of /nede:lja/ even among some ordinary people; irrespectively to the clear fact that ancestors never in the history pronounced it that way, and that etymologically the noun *nedelja* is impossible formation.

The ending -i was generally introduced in the Literal Slovene for unstressed semi-vowel /ʏ/ that can be found in the Slovene verbs: *delatʹ* > *delati*, *gledatʹ* > *gledati*, *tʏgovatʹ* > *trgovati*, etc.

Words that developed from the same root, also change pronounce of the specific sound frequently, which is caused by inflexion or development of the meaning. Some instances that, besides in the Literal Slovene, appear also in the Slovene language are listed as follows:

t / d: ⟨gladko⟩ /glatko/, ⟨gladitʹ⟩ /gladʏtʹ/ or /gwadʏtʹ/, ⟨sladko⟩ /slatko/, ⟨slad⟩ /slad/
u / w / l: ⟨šel⟩ /šʏu/, ⟨šla⟩ /šʏla/ or /šʏwa/

š / ž: ⟨gož⟩ /gof/, ⟨goža⟩ /goʒa/
 h / g: ⟨bog⟩ /boh/, ⟨boga⟩ /boga/
 c / č / k: ⟨pecivo⟩, ⟨peč⟩, ⟨peka⟩
 h / g / ž: ⟨sneg⟩ /sneh/, ⟨snežit⟩ /snežitʲ/, ⟨krog⟩ /kroh/, ⟨krožit⟩ /krozʲtʲ/
 h / š: ⟨strah⟩ /strah/, ⟨strašiti⟩ /strašitʲ/, ⟨prah⟩ /prah/, ⟨prašen⟩ /preʃɲɲ/
 k / č: ⟨tlak⟩ /tlak/, ⟨tlačiti⟩ /tlaʃtʲtʲ/
 b / p: ⟨rob⟩ /rop/, ⟨robit⟩ /robʲtʲtʲ; ⟨graben⟩ /grabɲɲ/, ⟨grapa⟩ /gɲrapa/
 zd / šč /st: ⟨gozd⟩ /gostʲ/, ⟨gozda⟩ /gozda/, ⟨gošča⟩ /gošča/ or /gošɲa/, ⟨gostó⟩ /gusto:/
 etc.

At the beginning, the Literal Slovene had been articulating very close to the Slovene language, irrespectively to deviated writing, because some newly invented writing rules were adjusted with the contemporary spoken language. However, later, folks and even intellectual classes, started to pronounce words as they were written, no matter to the fact that linguists had constantly warn them about the correct pronounce. Compare slv. /nedela/ > /nedelja/, /lukna/ > /luknja/, /krall/ > /kralj/; eng. ⟨adjust⟩ /dʒa:st/ > /ʌdju:st/, ⟨knight⟩ /nait/ > /kni:ght/, etc.

Warnings, about incorrect pronounce were useless, also, because some scientists and politics, enthusiastic for the Serbian language, even forced the wrong pronouncing, especially the pairs of /lj/ and /nj/, which pushed the Slovene language closer to the Serbian. All inappropriate deeds, use and intentional measures, differentiate the Literal Slovene much from the Slovene language.

Balkanization of the Slovene language is still implementing by the Slovene ex-communists and their younger followers, found on the left political wing. They can especially be found all over among professional and civil society key roles, including institutions and educational system. So, for instance, the word bulšb was changed to bolše and boljše in the past. Nevertheless, in the last 20 years, the Serbian word bolje, which is nonexistent form in the Slovene language, was forcing to use among the Slovenes.

It is interesting, how even reasonable people became victims of radio, TV and other media's propaganda, for they succumb to their performances thoroughly, so they do not even realize the intentional swindle. The fact how can one "forget" which was his / hers language just a few years ago, should be investigated, as a psychiatric phenomenon.

Lingual changes go completely in line with intentional introduction of other social layers, like Balkan music, mentality, trading and cultural ties with Balkan, etc. Warnings, that Slovenes were always naturally connected to the Middle Europe and with Czechs and Poles most of the time in history, more than to Serbs and Croats, is ignored and oppressed.

Consequently, the Literal Slovene is artificial language and therefore not appropriate for use in etymology. Only the Slovene language, namely the Slovene dialects, should be used in science. Well, scholars can also use the Literal Slovene, but only in manner to consider all upper described peculiarities to overcome non-existent forms in the Slovene language, which would lead investigators to the genuine trace.

Jantar – the 1st Group

The largest group belongs to the base word *jantar*. It most certainly derives from a language spoken on the Baltic territory, where the amber was collected or extracted. The local word had been spread out to the world by the amber trade routes and beyond, from the earliest times. The original language of those territories was probably proto-Prussian language, much before the German language corrupted its vocabulary. Words that derive from the base word *jantar* are:^[10]

<i>jantar</i> = янтар (blr.)	<i>gyantar</i> ^[11] (hun.)	<i>jentars, gentars</i> ^[11] (prs.)
<i>jantar</i> = янтаp (blg.)	<i>dzintars, zitars, ziteris,</i>	<i>jantar</i> = янтаpъ (rus.)
<i>jantar</i> (cz.)	<i>zitors</i> ^[11] (krs.)	<i>jantár</i> (svk.)
<i>dzintars, dzitars</i> ^[11] (let.)	<i>jantar</i> = янтаp (mkd.)	<i>jantar</i> (slv.)
<i>geñtaras, gintāras</i> ^[11] (lit.)	<i>gentarn</i> ^[11] (oprs.)	<i>jantar</i> = янтаp (srb.)
<i>jentaras</i> ^[11] (lit.)	<i>jantar</i> (pol.)	<i>jantar</i> = янтаpъ (ukr.)

By the first sight, this group seems to be divided in two parts. The numerous one is the Slavic part, which uses the word *jantar*, and the smaller one is the Baltic part that uses words: *dzintars, geñtaras, etc.* But, inspecting the “Baltic” words more precisely, it is clear, that they are just derivatives of the word *jantar*. The Prussian language used two varieties: *jentars* and *gentars*, which only differs in the first sound of /j/ and /g/. The Lithuanian language still uses two forms: *geñtaras* and *jentaras*, which also distinguish in the leading consonant only. It is hard to assert that the word *gentars* is a result of the change of the leading sound /j/ in the word *jentars* or reverse, because it is just a pronouncing variety of the same word, which can be used at the same time by neighbor dialects, or even in the same language. The sounds of /j/ and /g/ are most likely remnants of the proto-pair /gj/, which is not preserved in any word listed above. The Lithuanian and Kursk language pair /dz/ in the word *dzintars* shows another deviation. The oldest remnants of the pair /gj/ can be found in some archaic languages like the Slovene and the Lower Lusatian.

Looking generally, it can be seen that leading *g-* had been dropped out in the Slovene language, while in east Slovene dialects it remains in a few words such as:^[12, pp.92–5]

<i>gjèdrni</i> slv. <i>jadrni</i> ‘swiftly’	<i>gjemàti</i> slv. <i>jemat</i> ‘to take’
<i>gjèdrno</i> slv. <i>jadrno</i> ‘diligent, quick, agile’	<i>gjèsi</i> slv. <i>jesih</i> ‘vinegar’
<i>gjìbanje</i> slv. <i>gìbanje</i> ‘moving’	etc.

Similar words, in which the sound of /g/ is sometimes omitted, are widely used in the Slovene language. Some examples are listed as follows: *glej* > *lej* ‘look’, *glih* > *lih* ‘just’, etc. Alike to them, but not widely used words are: *gladko* > *ladko* ‘smoothly’, etymologically explained from *led* < *gled* ‘ice’; *globanja* ‘dell’ > *lobanja* ‘skull’, etc. There are some other east Slovene words where the sound of /g/ switched to /j/ like:^[12, pp.92–5]

gěčati	slv. ječat ‘to groan’	gězdni	slv. jezdni ‘riding’
gěčmen	slv. ječmen ‘barley’	gjíndav	slv. gñidav ‘weak, feeble, faint’
Gědr̥t	slv. Jedrt ‘f. name’	gjemant	slv. dijamant ‘diamond’, (newly formed word)
Gèrica	slv. Jerica ‘f. name’		
gětra	slv. jetra ‘liver’	etc.	

Those words cannot be considered as a result of the Hungarian writing style where letter <g> sometimes stands for the sound of /j/[¹³, p.26], but in fact it derives from the consonant pair of <gj>, which was more used in the past than it is nowadays. Some words with the leading <gj> that can also be found in the Lower Lusatian language are listed as follows:[¹⁴, pp.137–8]

gjarđosć	slv. jarnost, ponos, pokončnost ‘pride’
gjaržić se	slv. jarit se, postavlat se, bahat se, ‘to swagger, to boast’
gjaržiwiy	slv. jarliv, domišlav, nečimern, ohol ‘conceited, vain, haughty’; mind also slv. jara gospoda ‘parvenu (gentlemen)’
etc.	

Word remnant of the pair <gj> can be found also in other related languages, for instance the Lower Lusatian, which has been using the following words with initial pair <gj>, where /j/ had been dropped out in Slovene language.[¹⁴, pp.137–8]

gjarđlo	slv. g̃rdlo, g̃rlo ‘throat’	gjarbiś	slv. grbit ‘to bend, to hump, to crook’
gjagaś	lv. gagaš, kvakaš ‘you talk endlessly’	gjargaś	slv. grgrat ‘to gargling’
gjarb	slv. g̃rba ‘hump, hunch’	etc.	

From the upper examples it can be seen that words with the leading <gj>, <g> and <j> could exist in different dialects of the same language, as well as in some distant areas. But the word comparison leads us to conclusion, that the consonant pair /gj/ is older than the sound of /j/. Thus, an anticipated extinct word *gjantar* has to be older than words: *jantar*, *jentaras*, *dzitars*, *geñtaras*, etc., which are in use in the present time. Surprisingly, the Hungarian preserved the word form *gyantar*, which is closest to the original word. The Hungarian word *gyantar* could be explained as a loanword from the Slovene language, which is not surprisingly in any way, because the Hungarian language intruded in the middle of the Slovene language basin (Pannonia) in the 10th century. The Slovene influence to the Hungarian language is attested by hundreds of the Slovene loanwords, which can be found in the Hungarian vocabulary. Just one of those words, obviously, is also the word *gyantar* ‘amber’, which starting letters <gj> shows an archaic Slovene form, that was shown previously. The lower example shows the anticipated development of the original word **gĵantar**, which developed also to the words: *jantar* and *geñtaras*:

jantar < (g)*jantar* < **gĵantar** > g(j)*entar* > *entar*- + -as > *entaras*

Word Jantar in Etymological Dictionaries

Slovene – Snoj

jāntar: is a loanword from Russian word *jantárъ* ‘amber’, which had been loaned from Lithuanian *gintāras* ‘amber’. The Lithuanian word is not explained etymologically.^[15, p.234]

Slovene – Bezljaj

jāntar: ‘glesum, succinum’, adj. *jāntarjev, jantarski, jantarjast*. Corresponds to srb. *jāntār, mak. jantar, blg. jantār, ukr. and blr. jantár, cz. and pol. jantar, svk. jantár, dlž. jantař*, which had been loaned from rus. *jantarъ*; in the 16th century *jantarъ* had been most likely loaned from lit. dial. *jentaras, geñtaras, gintāras* ‘amber’. Baltic word, let. *dzintars, dzitars* and o’prs. *gentarn* are not understood. There is possible relation to the Ugro-Finnic expressions for resin; compare hun. *gyanta* ‘resin, glaze’, *gyantár* ‘amber’, see also Petersson, *Heteroklise* 62, to whom dispute Vasmer, III 491. The Slovene form in the 18th century is *fmolfki kamen* ‘Bernstein’ (Gutsmann), eng. ‘resin stone’; *okshtàn* ‘succinum’ (Pohlin), compare srb. *okstan* (Belostenec, Stulič) from mhger. *Agstein, Augstein*, from lat. *achates*. About let. *glīsis* ‘amber’, lat. *glēsum, mlger. glar* ‘resin’.^[16, p.220]

Czech

jantar: likewise the ukr., slv., srb.; svk. *jantar*. All loaned from rus. *jantar**. Lit. *giñtaras*, according to statement of Bügy *gintāras*. Let. *dziñtars*. By the detailed explanation of B. A. Larina, the word derives from some Ugro-Finnic language, which distant members had been collecting amber by the shores of the Baltic Sea, once upon a time. The origin of that kind is alluding an expression resin, which can be found in Ugro-Finnic language; for instance: hun. *gyanta* means: 1st-ly ‘amber’, 2nd-ly ‘a pine resin’ and 3rd-ly ‘glaze’. The name *jantar* had been spread out from the Baltic languages (lit., let.) with the amber trading routes to different tribes.^[17, p.216]

English

amber: mid-14th century ‘ambergris, perfume made from ambergris’, from Old French *ambre*, from Medieval Latin *ambar* ‘ambergris’, from Arabic ‘*anbar* ‘ambergris’. In Europe, the sense was extended, inexplicably, to fossil resins from the Baltic (late 13th century in Anglo-Latin; c. 1400 in English), which has become the main sense as the use of *ambergris* has waned. This formerly was known as white or yellow amber to distinguish it from *ambergris*, which word entered English in the early 15th century from French, which distinguished the two substances as *ambre gris* and *amber jaune*. The classical word for Baltic amber was *electrum*.^[18]

Words Possibly Related to Jantar and Geñtaras

The first thing which has to be done among words that are similar to the word *jantar*, in their written forms and by their meanings, is to find out their connections. In that

manner, many related words that deriving from the root *гън-/*ън- had been inspected, in different languages. The words exist that look similar by written form, but they have different meanings; while other have common meaning, but they differ in the written form a lot. Some of noted words, grouped by languages, are listed below as follows:

Lithuanian:^[19]

gainioti	‘to chase, to drive, to pursue’; slk. ‘loviti, zasledovati, pregnjati, gnati, goniti’, p.90
genėti	‘to lop, to trim, to prune’; slk. ‘oklestiti, odstraniti, očistiti’, p.96
ginčas	‘controversy, conflict, debate, dispute, quarrel’; slk. ‘prerekanja, oporekanje, nasprotovati, proti, braniti, nasproten, nasprotnik’, p.98
ginčyti	‘to deny, to controvert, to dispute, to controvert, to quarrel’; slk. ‘zanikati, odbiti, oporekati, ugovarjati, proti, braniti’, p.98
ginčius	‘quarrelor, adversary’; slk. ‘prepirljivec, nasprotnik, sovražnik’, p.98
ginklas	‘weapon, arms’; slk. ‘orožje, obramba, oborožiti se’, p.98
ginklinyčia	‘arsenal, armory’; slk. ‘orožarna, ščitarija’, p.98
ginklininkas	‘armor-bearer’, slk. ‘ščitonoša’, p.98
ginkluotas	‘armed’, slk. ‘zaščiten’, p.98
ginkluoti	‘to arm, to provide with arms, to armone’s self, to take arms’; slk. ‘oborožiti se, zaščititi se’, p.98
gintaras	‘amber’, slk. ‘jantar’, p.98
gintarinis	‘of amber, made of amber, amber like’; slk. ‘jantarski, narejeno iz jantarja, jantarast’, p.98
ginti	‘to defend, to protect, to forbid, prohibit, to defend one’s self’; slk. ‘braniti, ščititi, gnati, poganjati, pregnjati’, p.98
gintuvė	‘fortress, fortification’; slk. ‘utrdba, trdnjava, utrjevati, ojačati’, p.98
gyventi	‘to live, to exist, to dwell, to abide, to reside’; slk. ‘živeti, bivati, prebivati’, p.100
gyvybė	‘vital power, vitality, life’; slk. ‘življenska energija, življenska sila, krepost, živahnost’, p.100
gyvis	‘living being, animal’; slk. ‘Živo bitje, žival’, p.100
gyvuoti	‘to live, to be alive, to continue living’; slk. ‘živeti, biti živ’, p.100
gončas	‘hound, harrier’; slk. ‘goniti, ščuvati, uničevalec’, p.102
gonioti	‘to chase, to hunt, to pursue’; slk. ‘preganjanje, loviti, pregnjati, gnati se za kom, izgnati, lovjenje, hajka, gonja, goniti, hajkati, pregnjati’, p.102
žengti	‘to pace, to step, to stride’; slk. ‘teči, gnati se, hitro hoditi, z dolgimi koraki’, p.431

Slovene – Snoj:^[15]

jánež	loaned from old dial. German aneis, which is through mediative lat. anīsum a loanword from gr. ánēson, ánēthon ‘koprc and janež’, eng. ‘fennel and anise’. The Greek word is the most possibly loaned from a certain eastern language, irrespectively, the origin is not known.’, p.234
gnáti	žénem, izgnáti, izgānjati, nagnáti, nagānjati, odgānjati, pregānjati, razgnáti, vignati ‘izgnati’, eng. ‘to exile, to banish’ (10 th c.); stcs. gñnati, pr. ženō ‘gnati’, eng. ‘to drive, to move’; srb. gnāti, pr. žēnēm, rus. gnátʹ (pr. gonjú), češ. hnát, pr. ženu ‘gnati’, eng. ‘to drive, to move’. psl. *gñnāti, pr. *žēnō; onwards it is related to lit. giñti, pr. genū ‘gnati (živino)’, eng. ‘to graze (cattle)’; old prs. guntwei ‘gnati’, eng. ‘to drive’. This meaning had been developed from elder form *ʹtepsti, tolči’, eng. *ʹto beat, to thrash’, which can be seen from the related words like: ssk. hánati, hánti ‘on tolče, ubije’, eng. ‘he beats, kills’; arm. ganem ‘tolčem, tepem’, eng. ‘I beat, thrash’; gr. theinō ‘tolčem’, eng. ‘I beat’; het. kuenzi ‘on ubije’, eng. ‘he kills’; all deriving from ie. root *gñ ^h en- ‘tolči, tepsti, ubiti’, eng. ‘to beat, to thrash, to kill’. p.176
gnésti	‘stiskati, mehčati, pritiskati, tlačiti, mučiti, mečkati, lit. gniūsti = stiskati’, eng. ‘to press, to soften, to weigh down, to oppress, to torture, to squash, lit. gniūsti = to press’, p.176
gnev	‘jeza’, eng. ‘anger’, p.177
gnaviti	‘daviti, mučiti, dolgočasiti, obremenevati, lit. gniáužti’; eng. ‘to strangle, to torch, to bore, to worry, lit. gniáužti’, p.177
gnida	‘jajčece uši’; eng. ‘nit, egg of a louse’, p.177
gnus	‘umazanija, sramoten, ogaben’; eng. ‘dirt, shameful, disgusting’, p.178
gonoba	‘uničenje, poguba’; eng. ‘destruction, ruin; damnation’, p.182
ugonobiti	‘uničiti, pogubiti, ukr. nadlega’; eng. ‘to destruct, to ruin’, ukr. ‘annoyance’, p.797

Slovene – Bezljaj:^[16]

janež	‘pimpinella anisum’, also oneš, ojnež; lat. anisum, anēsum < gr. ἀνίσσον loaned over many European languages; compare nom. Anis, mhger. anīs, enīs, fr. anis, itl. àniso, etc.; slv. ónež, ojnež similarly to srb. onajz, onajs, onliz and svk. onajs, is loaned from bav. / aut. aneis; srb. januš alike to slv. janež bases in the anthroponym Janež, Januš; otherwise srb. anež, aniž, aniz like cz. anyž, old cz. anéz, pol. anyž, ukr. anyž, rus. anis is a loanword, taken either directly from the pharmaceutical Latin or by mediation from the German language. p.219
gániti	used only in comparative pogániti, pogānim ‘opsovati, oskruniti’, eng. ‘to scold, to violate’; linked to prkm. and eastern štj. pogān ‘nečist, odvraten’,

- eng. 'impure, disgusting', rus. pogányj 'nečist, ostuden, slab', eng. 'impure, disgusting, evil'; ukr. pohányj 'slab, grd', eng. 'evil, nasty' developed from *ganiti, rus. gánitъ 'psovati, zasramovati', eng. 'to abuse, to revile'; ukr. hanýty 'grajati, psovati', eng. 'to rebuke, to abuse'; blr. hánicъ 'sramotiti', eng. 'to shame'; pol. ganić 'grajati', eng. 'to rebuke'; cz. haněti, haniti 'grajati, sramotiti', eng. 'to rebuke, to shame'; the same glž. hanić. Mind also blg. gana, ganav 'bes, besen', eng. 'rage, furious', p.138
- gániti 'ogolufati, izigrati', eng. 'to cheat, to outwit' < slv. gabnōti, blg. gābna 'golufam, izigravam, imam za norca', eng. 'I am cheating, outwitting, regarding as a fool'; mdk. dial. gava 'vara, prevara', eng. 'cheat, swindle'; rus. nagabátъ 'biti nasilen', eng. 'being violent'; ukr. habaty 'nadlegovati', eng. 'to bother', p.138
- gániti 'opsovati, oskruniti', eng. 'to scold, to violate'; pogan 'nečist, odvraten', eng. 'impure, disgusting'; in other languages 'sramota, graja, slabo, grdo, psovka, bes', eng. 'shame, blame, badly, nastily, curse, rage', p.138
- gānjati 'goniti' (Rezija), eng. 'to chase', old. cz. haněti, cz. dial. hanět, p.138
- gingav 'slaboten, bolehen, mlahav, nadležen'; eng. 'weak, sickly, flabby, bothering', p.143
- giniti 'slabiti, hirati, ponehavati, izgublati se'; eng. 'to weak, to languish, to cease, to go astray', p.143
- izgibati 'poginiti, crkniti', eng. 'to perish, to die', p.143
- gnāti 'poditi, tirati, voditi', eng. 'to chase, to drive, to lead'; gnāti se 'prizadevati si', eng. 'to strive; to endeavour'; dial. also pr. rénem, grénem (see greniti). The Slovene language preserved distinguishing in correlation of gnati : goniti; see also góniti, gānjati, (po)gániti). Psl. *gъnati compared to *gen- > ženq; because of lit. giñti, let. dzit 'gnati', eng. 'to chase' the psl. *žъn- would be expected; still lit. is also gunyti 'razgnati, razpoditi', eng. 'to disperse, to drive away'; gūndinti 'zapeljati', eng. 'to mislead'; let. gundit 'razdražiti', eng. 'to irritate'; old prs. guntwei 'gnati', eng. 'to chase'. Besides stcs. gъnati, ženq is preserved also srb. gnāti, žēnēm (iždenēm); ukr. hnáty, ženú; cz. hnāti, ženu; svk. hnať, ženu; dlž. gnaś, ženu. In some other languages different equalizations occurred, like: mak. goní, blg. gōnja, rus. gnátъ, gonjú, blr. hnacъ, hanjú; pol. gnać, gnam; old prs. žone; glž. hnać, ćerju, all in the meaning of 'I am chasing, driving', etc., p.152
- gnēd 'vrsta trte z rjavkastordečimi jagodami'; eng. 'a sort of vine with brown-reddish grapes', p.152
- gjèda 'vrsta krave, ime vola'; eng. 'a sort of cow, an ox name', p.152
- gnédeta see gjèda, p.152
- gnélec 'vrsta rdečega škrilavca'; eng. 'a sort of reddish schist', p.152
- gnésti 'tlačiti, mečkati'; eng. 'to press, to crush', p.152

gjev	‘jeza, kujavost, nevola’; eng. ‘anger, pouting, reluctance’, p.152
gnézd	‘gnézd’, eng. ‘nest’, p.152
gnida	‘jajčece uši’, eng. ‘nit, egg of a louse’, p.152
gnida	‘malenkost, košček, grižlaj, majhen človek; kaš. majhen človek droban krompir, nrw.dial. gnita ‘majhen odtrgan košček, dan. gnit slv. ‘košček’, eng. ‘a trifle, bit, morsel, small person’, ksh. ‘small person, small potatoes’; nrw. gnita ‘a small teared bit’; dan. gnit ‘a bit’, p.153
gniti	‘gniti, gnilec = november’; eng. ‘to rot, gnilec = November’, p.153
gnjât	‘prekajeno svinsko stegno, bedro, svinsko pleče’; eng. ‘smoked pork ham, leg, shoulder of pork’, p.153
gnáviti	‘tlačiti, mučiti, obteževati, nadlegovati’; eng. ‘to press, to torture, to aggravate, to annoy’, p.153
gneždžiti	‘mečkati, tlačiti’; eng. ‘to press, to oppress’, p.153
gnôcati	‘mečkati pri delu, počasnež, mečkač, počasi se premikati, suvati, drezati’; eng. ‘to linger with work, sluggard, laggard, move slowly, to push, to nudge’, p.153
gnôj	‘gnoj’, eng. ‘dung’, p.154
gnūs	‘nekaj ogabnega, ostudnega, golazen, mrčes, nečistoča, gnoj’; eng. ‘something disgusting, detestable, vermin, pest, dirtiness, dung’, p.154
goniti	‘poditi, tirati, voditi’; eng. ‘to chase, to drive, to lead’; góniti se ‘poditi se, pojeti se’, eng. ‘chasing, to rush’, dial. bkr. also góniti ‘zagnati’, eng. ‘to throw, to fling’. An old relation between *gen- (ženem ‘I am moving’) and *gon- can also be found in the Baltic languages, lit. genù ‘ženem’, eng. ‘I am moving’; ganýti, ganaũ ‘pasti’, eng. ‘to fall’; let. dzēnu ‘ganīt’, eng. ‘to move’; the same srb. gòniti, gònim ‘pretvarjati se’ poleg ‘pregánjati’, eng. ‘to pretend’ besides ‘to pursue’; ukr. honýty, pol. gonić, cz. honit, svk. honit’, glž. gonić, dlž. goniš, all corresponds to the slv. goniti. p.161
gonóba	‘uničevanje, poškodovanje’, eng. ‘demolishing, hurting’ also ugonqba; eastern (u)gonobiti, ‘uničiti, poškodovati’, eng. ‘to destroy, to demolish’; northern gonobílec ‘uničevalec’, eng. ‘destroyer’. Compare ukr. honoba ‘nadlega, varčnost’, eng. ‘annoyance, thriftiness’, honobýty, hnobýty ‘pritiskati, nadlegovati’, eng. ‘to pressure, to molest’; further it is related to: rus. dial. gonóbity ‘varčevati, zbirati, skrbeti za kaj’, eng. ‘to save, to collect, to care (for, about)’; pol. dial. ganobić ‘prizadevati si, zbirati’, eng. ‘to strive, to collect’ besides gnębić, from older form gnąbić ‘tlačiti, dražiti, pestiti koga’, eng. ‘to press, to stir up, to urge someone’; Slovenian gnąbjíc ‘tlačiti’, eng. ‘to squeeze’; and cz. hanobiti, old cz. hanubiti ‘slabo ravnati s kom’, eng. ‘to treat someone badly’; svk honobit’, cz. dial. also harobiti, harabiti ‘varčevati, hraniti’, eng. ‘to save, to spare’. Mind also lit. ganābyti, galābyti, galābinti, galdāpyti ‘do smrti mučiti, uničiti, grdo ravnati s kom’, eng. ‘to martyr, to treat someone badly’, p.161

gõnta	,skodla, razsekan kos debela, žleb, old cz. tram, stropni tram', eng. 'shingle, hacked piece of timber, roof valley, old cz. beam, roof beam', p.162
gorje	'nesreča, bridkost, bol, beda'; eng. 'accident, bitterness, pain, misery', p. 163
gõrji	'hujši, zli, slabši'; eng. 'worse, evil', p.163
gúrati	'naprezati se, truditi se, mučiti se, napenjati se preko moči, kriviti, grbiti'; eng. 'to strain, to strive, to torture, to make every effort beyond, to crook, to wrinkle', p.187

Slovene – Pleteršnik:^[20]

jân:	vzh.štj. 'prepir, spor', eng. 'quarrel, dispute'; 'proga, predel (travnika, nive, vinograda), eng. 'stripe, narrow tract of (meadow, field, vineyard)', p.354
gnáti	1 st pr. sg. žénem 'živino na pašo, na vodo; gnati zver, morje valove žene, pravdo gnati, gnati si k srcu, čistilakomnost ga žene, kašel me žene, gnati popke, gnati se za kom, preveč se žene', eng. 'to pasture, to water (cattle); to chase beast, sea is rolling waves, to carry on a lawsuit, to take to heart, ambitiousness is driving him, cough is catching me, to burst buds, longing to someone, he scrambles to much', p.220
gnétati	1 st pr. sg. gnêtam 'pritiskati, porivati, tiščati, stisniti'; eng. 'pressing, pushing, oppressing, squeezing', p.220
gnésti	'gnesti, pritiskati, stiskati, mečkati'; eng. 'to knead, to press, to squeeze, to squash', p.220
gonóba	'škoda, kvar, poguba, pogubljenje'; eng. 'damage, harm, ruin, doom', p.231
gonobíti	'uničevati', eng. 'destroying, demolishing, ruining, etc', p.231
ugonóbíti	'uničiti', eng. 'to destroy (utterly), to demolish, to ruin, etc.' ^[21, p.705]

Slovene – Old Prekmurje dialect:^[12]

gát	'jez, pregrada'; eng. 'dam, barrier', p.91
jál	'zavisten, zloben'; eng. 'envious, malicious', p.151
jálnost	'krivičnost, zlobnost'; eng. 'unjustness, wickedness', p.152
jànkati se	'prepirati se', eng. 'to quarrel', p.152
gjànkati se	see jànkati se Words starting in gj-, g-, j-: p.92-5
géčati	'ječati', eng. 'to groan'
gèčmen	'ječmen', eng. 'barley'
gédurni	'priden', eng. 'diligent'; compare slv. jedrni
Gédrt	'Jedrt (f. name)'
Gèrica	'Jerica (f. name)'

géttra	‘jetra’, eng. ‘liver’
gézđiti	‘jezditi’, eng. ‘to ride’
gjemàti	‘jemati’, eng. ‘to take’
gjàsi	slv. ‘jesih’, slk. ‘kis’, eng. ‘vinegar’
	Word ending in -ar = -avec:
glòđar	‘glodavec’, eng. ‘rodent animal’, p.100

Old Slovene:^[22]

gnati	‘gnati, porivati, potiskati, pehati, goniti, siliti’; eng. ‘to impel, to push, to shove, to thrust, to chase, to force’, p.131
gonažati	‘osvoboditi’, eng. ‘to liberate’, p.136
goneziatije	‘pobeg, ogibanje, osvoboditev’; eng. ‘escape, avoiding, liberation’, p.136
gonitva	‘gonitev, lovljenje, preganjanje, poditev, pogon’; eng. ‘to chase, to hunt, persecution, driving, battue’, p.136
gonitelj	‘gonitelj, pregnajalec’; eng. ‘chaser, persecutor’, p.136
goniti	‘goniti, loviti, slediti, pregnati, poditi, odgnati’; eng. ‘to chase, to hunt, to follow, to persecute, to drive, to drive away’, p.136
gonoziti	‘varovati, zaščititi, braniti, rešiti’; eng. ‘to safeguard, to protect, to defend, to save’, p.136
gъnati	‘gnati, premikati’; eng. ‘to drive, to move’, p.149

Russian:^[23]

gnatъ:	‘gnati, goniti, poditi, pregnati’; eng. ‘to drive, to chase, to drive away, to pursue’, p.125
gon:	‘dir, pregnanje, zasledovanje’; eng. ‘gallop, persecution, pursuing’, p.129
gónka:	‘pregnanje, gonja, dirka’; eng. ‘persecution, drive, race’, p.129
гонѣба:	‘gonja, pregnanje’; eng. ‘drive, persecution’, p.129
гонятъ:	‘goniti, pošilati’; eng. ‘to chase, to forward’, p.129
gantarъ:	‘jantar’, eng. ‘amber’, p.974

Lower Lusatian:^[14]

jangliś	‘kvasiti, čvekati, opravlati’; eng. ‘talking nonsense, to babble, to slander’, p.165
jano	‘prost, gol’; eng. ‘bare, naked’, p.165
gón	‘steza, hodnik, del poti’; eng. ‘trail, passage, part of path’, p.144
gón(is)	‘gnati, naganjati, goniti, poditi’; eng. ‘to drive, to urge, to persecute, to chase, to drive away’, p.144
gónitba	‘lov, zasledovati, pogon, direndaj, zmešnavá’; eng. ‘hunt, to follow, battue, uproar, disorder’, obsolete form is góntwa, p.144

gnojnica	is an obsolete form of gnošica; 'gnoj, gnojnica, gnojna jama'; eng. 'dung, liquid manure, cesspool', p.142
ganik	also ganjak 'tekač', eng. 'runner', p.135
ganjaty	'goneč, pohoten, trpeč za drisko'; eng. 'mating, lustful, to suffer from diarrhea', p.135
gano	'nedavno', eng. 'recently', p.138
ganoski	'najmlajši, najnovejši'; eng. 'the youngest, the latest', p.138
hańba	'sramota', eng. 'shame', p.135

Slovak:^[24]

hana	also hán 'sramotenje, graja, napaka'; eng. 'insult, blame, fault', p.65
hanba	'sramota, slab sloves, slab glas, sramovanje, sram'; eng. 'shame, low repute, ill repute, to (feel) ashamed, shameless', p.65
handára	'cuna, krpa, capa'; eng. 'cloth, tatter, rag', p.65
hanebný	'sramoten, gnusen, odbijajoč, nizkoten, podel'; eng. 'shameful, nauseating, repulsive, vileness, mean', p.65
hanit'	'grajati, očitati, žaliti, zasramovati, sramotiti'; eng. 'to rebuke, to reproach, to insult, to revile, to shame', p.65

Polish:^[25]

ginać	'propadati, poginjati, umirati, iti po zlu, ginevati'; eng. 'to decay, to perish, to die, to go to rack and ruin, to perish', p.194
gonić	'goniti, priganjati, hiteti, zasledovati, gnati se za čim'; eng. 'chase, to impel, to hasten, to follow, to scramble for something', p.202
goniony	'lovljenje, galop'; eng. 'chase, gallop', p.203
gonitwa	'dirka, tek'; eng. 'race, course', p.203
gontyna	'pogansko svetišče'; eng. 'pagan sanctuary', p.203

Czech 1:^[17]

gáňat' sa	and also svk. 'z muko iti', eng. 'to go in torments'; vlh. gáňava 'odtisi od goveda v vlažni zemli', eng. 'cattle footsteps in the moisture ground'. Unclear. The secondary form is nagáňat' 'veliko padavin (by Kyjov)', eng. 'high rainfall'; nagáňat' si 'nadrobit si (kruh v kavo ipd.)', eng. 'to crumble (bread into coffee, etc.)' is also unclear. p.149
gánit'	mor. and svk. gáňat'; 'neumno ali postrani, neprijazno gledati', eng. to look stupid or askant, unfriendly'. Because of srb. dial. galiti 'treti oči', eng. 'to rub eyes', it could be explained from galiti, but it would verges to the public etymology connected to word kane. p.149
hana	also haniti 'sram, sramota, graja, omalovaževati, obrekovati'; eng. 'shame,

disgrace, to disregard, to slander' supposedly derives from an expression *gönä, p.159
 hunt also old cz., svk. and pol., all in the meaning of 'nizek voziček v rudnikih za odvažanje rud ali premoga'; eng. 'low mine wagon used to carting ore or coil off', p.191

Czech 2:^[26]

hana 'sramotitev, graja, grdenje, obrekovanje'; eng. 'insult, blame, abuse, slander', p.99
 hanba 'sramota, sram, sramotno dejanje'; eng. 'infamy, shame, shameful deed', p.100
 hanebný 'nesramen, podel, ogaben, gnusen, zanikrn'; eng. 'shameless, mean, disgusting, nauseating, negligent', p.100
 hanět 'grajati, karati, grditi, črniti, obrekovati'; eng. 'to rebuke, to blame, to abuse, to backbite, to backbite', p.100
 hanit see hanět.
 hon 'lov, zalezovanje, naglica, gonja'; eng. 'chase, pursuit, rush, battue', p.110
 honba 'lov, zasledovanje, naglica, hitenje'; eng. 'chase, pursuing, rush, hurry', p.110
 honěný 'izveden, izurjen, izkušen, vešč, prebrisan, pretkan, nabrit, navihan'; eng. 'proficient, skilled, experienced, skillful, clever, cunning, tricky, roguish', p.110
 honit 'loviti, zalezovati, preganjati, zasledovati, poditi, goniti'; eng. 'to chase, to pursuit', p.110

Sanskrit 1:^[27]

hinoti 'goniti', eng. 'to chase', p.73
 hi see hinoti
 ghuṇ 'goniti se', eng. 'to be in heat', p.73
 ghuṇati 'goniti se', eng. 'to be in heat', p.73
 vjunoti 'gnati', eng. 'to impel', p.71

Sanskrit 2:^[28]

gandhayate 'to injure, hurt'; slk. 'ranit, poškodovati, premaknit ali iti', p.344
 gántu 'way, course'; slk. 'pot, proga', p.347
 gántri 'one who or anything that goes or moves, going, coming, approaching, arriving'; slk. 'nekaj kar se premika ali gre, prihaja, se bliža', p.347
 guṇṭh 'to enclose, to envelop, surround, cover'; slk. 'obdajati, ogradit, zavarovati, pokrit, skriti', p.358
 guṇṭhana 'concealing, cowering with'; slk. 'skrivati, prikrivati, pokrit, zaščititi', p.358

gunṭhita	‘enveloped, covered with’; slk. ‘zavit, obdati, pokrit, zavarovati, skriti’, p.358
guṇḍ	‘to cover, conceal, protect’; slk. ‘zavarovati, zaščitit, skriti’, p.358
gaurá	‘white, yellowish, reddish, pale red, shining, brilliant, clean, beautiful’; slk. ‘bel, rumenkast, rdečkast, bledo rdeč, bleščoč, sijoč, čist, lep’, p.369
gluñc	‘to go, move’; slk. ‘it, premaknit se, ganit se’, p.374
ghūrṇa	‘moving to and fro, shaking, turning round, whirling, rolling’; slk. ‘premikati tja in nazaj, tresenje, obračanje, vrtnčenje, kotalenje’, p.378
ghūrṇana	‘moving to and fro, shaking’; slk. ‘premikati tja in nazaj, tresenje’, p.378
ghna	‘killing, killer, murder, destroying, removing’; slk. ‘ubijati, morilec, uničevati, odstraniti’, p.379
ghnát	pr.prf. of han, p.379
han	‘to strike, beat (also a drum), to smite, slay, hit, kill, mar, destroy, etc.; to go, to move, etc.’; slk. ‘udarit, tepst, tolč, pobit, ubit, uničit, itn.’; p.1287
hanti	see han
hanati	see han
ahanat	see han
jaghnat	see han
hanana	‘killing, a killer, slayer, the act of striking or hitting, destroying, removing, dispelling’; slk. ‘ubijati, morilec, udarjati, tolči, uničevati, odstranjevati, preganjati, razganjati’, p.1287
hánman	‘a stroke, blow, thrust’; slk. ‘udarec, sunek, naval, pritisk’, p.1288

The Use of Amber for Protection

Words classified together by their meaning, can be easily compared to the meanings of the word *jantar*. The word *jantar* does not really involve different meanings, but there are many different purposes the amber had been used for. Those usages can be treated as a base, which can be connected to the meanings of the upper groups. That way, the primary meaning of the amber can be restored. In that manner, the usage of amber should be also examined. The usage of amber, from the ancient times up to the modern times, did not change, as far as it can be gathered from sources. From sources we can find out that amber was used for the following purposes:

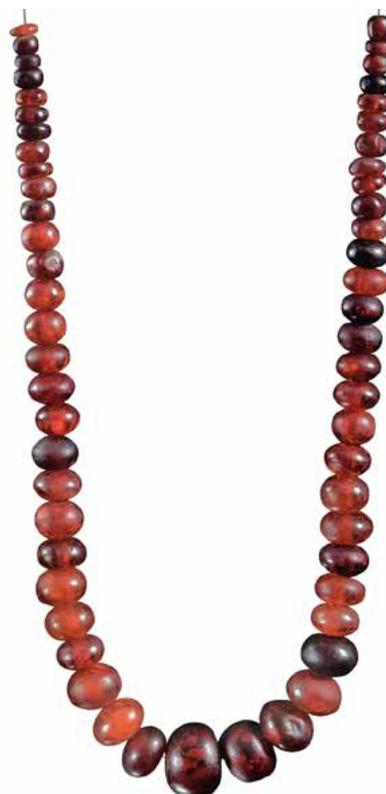
- protection for the living and the dead (amulet)
- used extensively for protection (ancient Romans)
- protect the wearer from all sorts of harm (ancient Greeks, Romans and Phoenicians)
- drive away evil spirits (proto-Lithuanians)
- all types of protection (radiation, psychic shielding)
- for protection (victims of psychical attack)
- protection from (sorcery and witchcraft)

- protection for a safe return (soldiers from battle)
- cure just about everything (ancient Greeks, Romans and Phoenicians)
- used for treatment (various diseases)
- protection from (several poisons)
- protect nannies and babies from diseases
- cure against everything (stomach aches to rheumatism)
- to empower rituals (magicians)

As it can be seen from the examples listed, the amber has been mainly used for protection. Therefore, amber was used to prevent any sort of attack, let it be psychical (witchcraft) or physical attack. Viruses and microbes, in modern understanding, could also be considered as a physical attack, because they attack body and threat its health. The far most used application of the amber regard protection against something, like: attack, all sorts of harm, evil, witchcraft, safe return, several poisons and from diseases. After all, amber affects all types of protection, as it is said. If body is already enervated by viruses or microbes, protection cannot help, because the body is already attacked. Consequently, the body has to be cured, which means that attacker has to be driven away, to reinstate a normal condition of the body.

Comparing ambers different usages to the meanings of the 8 groups reveal amber is related the closest to the words of the 1st and the 3rd group. The characteristic of amber, which drive away evil spirits, can be classified into the 3rd group, because amber averts the force of evil spirits actively. The characteristic of amber that is expressed in the words “cure just about everything”, can be linked to the 4th group, because the one who need to be reinstated already fall ill. The amber’s characteristic that empower rituals can be put into the 2nd group, irrespectively to the fact that rituals could be understand as a psychical force, but, after all, they effect physically to the treated thing.

As it can be seen, amber had been used the most frequently for protection, which could be classified in 2 groups. The 1st type of protection is a passive protection, that involve preventive measures against force and it corresponds to the 1st meanings group. The 2nd type of protection regards active deeds, to chase or to drive away force from the



Picture 3: Necklace of various amber and some glass beads (7th c. BC).^[6]

subject, which corresponds to the 3rd meanings group. Both groups regard attackers force. The 1st one just take measures to protect from the force expected, while the 2nd one is directed actively to fight against the force. Those facts should be considered in the process of revelation the etymology of the word jantar. In that manner, the Lithuanian and the Slovene languages should be investigated for the words that have meanings ‘force’ and ‘protect’, together with their derivatives, and comparing them with the words of the 1st and the 3rd meanings group.

The Lithuanian compound does not involve both meanings force and protect, but only protect. Therefore, a debatable question could be raised up, what kind of protection the hypothetical word gъntar involves? Is it protection of hands, protection from coldness or hot weather, protection against starvation, or something else? Irrespectively to the undetermined kind of protection, the form gъntar in the meaning of ‘protector’ is quite acceptable. Furthermore, the Latin word succinum, the Greek word electron, the Turkic word kehribar and the Scythian word swaliternik, which are used to denote amber, all include both meanings force and protect. On the other hand, the Scythian word zakrij has meaning of ‘shield’ or ‘protective amulet’, and the word bernstein has meaning of ‘protecting wall’. Therefore, the possibility that the Lithuanian word gentaras derives from word gъntar, in the meaning of ‘**protector**’, must be regarded. But, before making any conclusions, also the Slovene origin has to be considered.

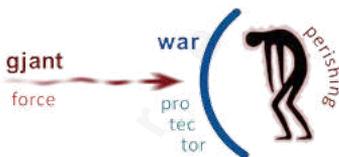


Figure 1: Anticipated meanings that form the word gъntar.

The possibility is a compound that is set up from the Slovene words, which derive from the root *gъnt- and *var-. Those words would form a compound gъntwar, gъntwar or gъntvar. This possibility involves both meanings, force and protect. The variant gъntwar is the most likely an original form, while the anticipated word gъntwar would be its derivative, which would have been developed in the times followed. The intrusive sound of /j/ most likely appeared as an effect of yatization of the 1st semi-vowel of ъ, which resulted in the pair <јъ>. Also consider the transformation of the vowels /a/ > /ja/ and /e/ > /je/, which is pretty frequent phenomenon in the Slovene language. The anticipated word gъntwar is preserved the best in hun. word gyantar ‘amber’, which has to be considered as a Slovene domestic word of pre-Hungarian intrusion in the Pannonian basin. Besides yatization also have in mind existence of the pair of <gj> and switching the sound of /g/ to /j/ or reverse. The development of the origin Slovene word g(j)ъntwar ‘amber’ can be seen from the following instance:

gъnt- + -war > gъntwar > g(j)ъntwar > **gъntar** > jantar

▼
gentar- + -as > gentaras

The word g(j)ъntwar corresponds well to the present Slovene (g)jantar ‘amber’ in the written form, as well as by its meaning: ‘decease protector’, ‘force protector’, ‘destruction protector’, ‘protection against force’, and other possible variants deriving from meanings protection and force, in the wider sense. The meaning **destruction protector** goes in a line with amber roll, described in the ancient writings completely.

Etymology

The sound of /w/ that can be found in the compound g(j)ъntwar should be explained in details. The modern word g(j)ъntar is completely the same to the compound g(j)ъntwar, which has been restored with the help of the etymological study. The only difference is in the sound of /w/ that had been dropped off once upon a distant time. The former existence of the sound /w/ can be found in the Arabic word anbar, in which the sound of /w/ switched to the sound of /b/, influenced by betacism. This change most likely caused also the dropping of the previous sound /t/ or /ʃ/. Another change that occurred was abbreviation of the leading sound /g/ or even of the sound pair /gj/. The development of the Arabic word anbar ‘amber’ can be seen from the lower instance:

g(j)ъntwar > ъntwar > ъn(t)bar > ъnbar > anbar (arb.) > amber (lat. fr., eng.)

As it can be seen from the upper example, the original sound of /w/ is preserved in its betacised variety only in the Arabic word anbar, and in variants that derive in Arabic. The reason for change could also be found in the fact, that Arabic differed a lot from the ancient Slovene language, and therefore, the original Slovene word g(j)ъntwar was adopted to the specifics of the Arabic language. The existing sound of /w/ also indicates an early adoption of the word g(j)ъntwar into the Arabic language, which had been dropped off in the Slovene language at least by the 10th century AD. Adoption of the ancient Slovene word into the Arabic language should not amaze no one, because the word g(j)ъntwar had been spreading along the amber trading routs, from Baltic region all over the Europe, to North Africa and Middle East, and beyond to India and China.

The Slovene word reflects higher accordance to the role that amber has, which is fully expressed in the meanings of ‘force’ and ‘protection’, while the Lithuanian variant only involves the meaning of ‘protection’. The leading group of /gj/ had been abbreviated into a single sound of /g/ in the Lithuanian language, while in the Slovene language the sound group /gj/ stayed in use quite long, until it had been abbreviated into a single sound of /j/. But the sounds of /gj/ preserved in some other slv. words.

The Lithuanian Suffix -as

There is another language idiom, the suffix, which can be tried out to estimate relations between the Slovene and the Lithuanian language more precisely. It is the question, does the primary word g(j)ъntwar originate in the Lithuanian or in the Slovene language? If the word g(j)ъntwar, which the oldest known form gantar is preserved in the Hungarian, would arose from the Slovene, than in the Lithuanian language, the slv. word g(j)ъntwar

would be appended with the suffix -as. The suffixes typical for the Lithuanian are not a matter of the past, but they have still been using to adjust words, to look more Lithuanian, either it is necessity or not.

I was surprised when I read the Lithuanian book in the process of investigation, which refers the great Slovene and European linguist Franc Miklošič (1813 - 1891). His surname was appended with the lit. suffix -ius, which resulted in the name form Miklošičius, in the Latvian language.^[29] In that manner, also other surnames like: Brown, Wilson, Bell, Howard, Ross, etc. would be appended with lit. suffix -ius, which would result in the last names: Brownius, Wilsonius, Bellius, Howardius, Rossius, etc. Because all those formations correspond to the modern times, it is a question, could the lit. word gentaras be considered as an ancient or a modern Lithuanian form. Consequently, it is not sure, that the word gentaras existed yet before millennium. Have in mind that maybe the form gentar existed in the elder times of the Lithuanian language.

Irrespectively, if the Lithuanian accepted the Slovene word gĵntar, it was appended with the lit. suffix -as, which forms the word gĵntaras > gentaras. Contrarily, if the Slovene would accepted the Lithuanian word gentaras, it is not likely at all, that the Slovene form would be abbreviated to the gentar > jentar, because the suffix -aš or -až is frequently used in the Slovene language. Therefore, if the Lithuanian word gentaras would be adopted into the Slovene, it is anticipated that it would be changed to form: gentaraš or gentaraž and jentraš or jentraž. The vowel of the 1st /a/ in the sound group of /ntara/ would be abbreviated to /ntra/ in the Slovene language. The anticipated development of the lit. word gentaras, if the Slovene would adopt it from the Lithuanian language can be seen from the next instance:

gentaras > gentaraš > gentraš / jentraš / jentraž

No traces prove an existence of the fictitious word jentraž in the Slovene language. It should have been expected in the Slovene language, if it would be loaned from the Lithuanian word gentaras. Pondering both possibilities, the Lithuanian and the Slovene origin of the word g(j)ntar and its later derivatives, it is clearly seen that all indications show a great Slovene advantage.

The next Slovene words that derive from the root *gĵn-, which exact meaning is explained in details within the chapter “Words related to the word jantar and geĵtaras”, are connected to the meaning of force in one way or another:

gnat	gonitva	gnesti	gnavit	ugonobit
gonit	gānjat	gņtat	gonoba	gĵnat
gonitel̂	jān	gneždžit	gonobit	etc.

Those words and their derivatives, which all have meaning of ‘force’ in a wider sense, clearly show a firm connection between slv. words to the root *gĵnt-. Those words are much numbered in the Slovene than in the Lithuanian language, and they are also branched out much more.

Talking about the Slovene language as the language of the ancient Europe, is probably weird to many scholars, because of its present day population (2 mio), in contrast to the present Russian language (260 mio) speakers. But as some linguists already revealed, the present Slovene language is just a pity remnant of the great ancient language, one spoken in the major part of Europe. Based on many indications, the ancient language had been covered by foreign languages migrated in Europe, while in areas where the present Slavic languages are spoken; an ancient (Slovene) language had been adopted more or less. The typical example is the Polish or Bulgarian, where nomadic intruders did not prevail over the Slovene language. Contrarily, in the case of the German, Hungarian, Rumanian, Albanian or Greek, the foreign language prevailed. It is not only the matter of science, but first of all the matter of the human mind, which rejects everything that do not want to accept, irrespectively to the truth.

Could the Scythian language be considered being proto-Russian or proto-Slovene language, the detailed study would possibly reveal? The fact is, that the Russian had been influenced by the nomadic tribes of the Turkic and other origin. Therefore, the question should be asked; how the proto-Russian language sounded like before the foreign languages influenced to it?

Svaritelnik (Sualiternicum) – the 11th Group

The word *sualiternicum* is said to refer to the amber of the reddish color,^[30, p.183] which can be read in the report of Pliny the Elder from the 1st century AD: “*Philemon, that it is a fossil substance, and that it is found in two different localities in Scythia, in one of which it is of a white and waxen color, and is known as ‘electrum’; while in the other it is red, and is called ‘sualiternicum’*”.^[31, p.84] There is no other word in the Latin that would start in the letters of *sual-*. Therefore, it is expected that lat. word *sualiternicum* originates from the Scythian, which was one of the words used to denote amber among Scythians.

The Original Meaning of Swalitǣrnik

The compound *swalitǣrnik* is set up of the words *swar* and *lotǣr* and is also appended with the suffix of *-nik*. The suffix *-nik* denotes a person of action or thing with a specific function, like in the next cases:

<i>hišnik</i>	‘housekeeper’
<i>oddušnik</i>	‘vent’
<i>grešnik</i>	‘sinner’
etc.	

It has the same role as the suffix of *-ar* does. See the next examples:

<i>mesar</i>	‘butcher’
<i>kipar</i>	‘sculptor’
<i>vrtnar</i>	‘gardener’
etc.	

After all, the word *swalitǣrnik* literally means: ‘**evil diverter**’, ‘**bad decliner**’, ‘**malice pursuer**’ or some other related combination.

As it can be evidently seen, the Scythian word *swalitǣrnik*, written in the Latin form *swalitenicum*, has completely the same meaning as majority of other words, which were used in different languages, to denote amber. All those words investigated within this study are completely different in their written form, while all of them agree by the meaning. The word *swalitǣrnik*, which had been used to denote amber among the Scythians, goes along with this assertion and therefore confirms an upper etymological explanation completely.

List of Abbreviations

acc	Accusative	inst	Instrumental
act	Active	i.prn	Interrogative Pronoun
adj	Adjective	loc	Locative
adv	Adverb	m	Masculine
conj	Conjunction	nom	Nominative
dat	Dative	n	Neuter
du	Dual	prtc	Participle
f	Feminine	pl	Plural
gen	Genitive	pr	Present
imp	Imperative	prn	Pronoun
ind	Indicative	prps	Proposal
indecl	Indeclinable	p.prn	Personal Pronoun
inf	Infinitive	sg	Singular
alb	Albanian	est	Estonian
arb	Arabic	fin	Finnic
ags	Anglo-Saxon	fr	French
aut	Austrian	ger	German
bav	Bavarian	glž	Upper Lusatian
bkr	Bela krajina slv. dialect	got	Gothic
blg	Bulgarian	gr	Greek
blr	Belarusian	grg	Georgian
brt	Breton	het	Hittite
bsk	Basque	hun	Hungarian
cmr	Cimmerian	ie	Indo-European
ctl	Catalan	ion	Ionian
cz	Czech	ir	Irish
čak	Chakavian	isl	Islandic
dial	Dialect	ir	Irish
dlž	Lower Lusatian	itl	Italian
eng	English	kgz	Kyrgyz

kjk	Kajkavian	rom	Romanian
krš	Kursk dialect	rus	Russian
ksh	Kashubian	sav	Savoy dialect
lat	Latin	sax	Saxon
let	Latvian	sct	Scottish
lit	Lithuanian	scy	Scythian
lpt	Lepontic	slk	Literal Slovene
mhger	Middle High German	slv	Slovene
mkd	Macedonian	spn	Spanish
mlger	Middle Low German	srb	Serbian
mor	Moravian	srh	Serbo-Croatian
nfr	northern Frisian	ssk	Sanskrit
nhger	New High German	stcs	Old Church Slovene
nl	Dutch	svk	Slovak
nrd	Nordic	swd	Swedish
nrw	Norwegian	štj	Štajerska slv. dialect
ohger	Old High German	trk	Turkic
oprs	Old Prussian	ukr	Ukrainian
osc	Oscan	uyg	Uyghur
plb	Polabian	vlh	Wallachian (Moravia, Slovakia)
pol	Polish	vzh	Eastern slv. dialects
prkm	Prekmurje slv. dialect	vzh.štj	Eastern Štajerska slv. dialect
prs	Prussian	wfr	western Frisian
psl	Proto-Slovene	wls	Welsh
ptg	Portuguese		

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Abstract

Jantar 'amber' is fossilized tree resin, which has a succinic acid, powerful substance that makes amber so desired in the history. The use of amber goes more than 13,000 years back in the time. It had been valued amongst all people of the ancient world, due to its healing and protective quality. Among all kind of protection, an amber ability of physical protection of the wearer is the most astonishing, as people believed in ancient times. The study includes etymological explanation of 11 expressions that has been used or was used in the history, to denote amber. Each of those words is presented in a separate group, sorted by number of languages involved. Those words are: jantar, anbar, bernstein, kehribar, rav, succinum, elektron, glisis, merevaik, zakrij (sacrium) and swaliternik (sualiternicum).

The study involves all European language groups, and additionally Turkic and Arabic, from which the word amber derives, that is presently used in many western languages. The study reveals that those words, except Finnish merevaik, are all related to each other by their meaning, irrespectively of their diverse spoken form. The base meaning said is protection, which completely agrees with the main usage of amber. It is revealed that the words investigated are related primarily by their meaning, while only 2 of them are related also by their spoken form. Based on the study, almost all words investigated developed from the word jantar, which origin, the most believable, goes back to the very beginning, maybe over 20,000 years back.