

Lexicon, Version 1.

Maria Manuscript. MS408. Plant Series Papers, No. 1 – 10.

This lexicon comprises the words of the Plant Series Papers Nos. 1-10 of the Maria Manuscript. The language is a 15th century form of Vernacular Latin (Proto-Romance) from the Iberian Peninsula. It primarily comprises Latin, Portuguese, Galician and Catalan, with a few words from Occitan, Aragonese and Spanish. The connection between the Crown of Aragon and Ischia began in 1282, under the sovereignty of Peter III King of Aragon and Valencia & Count of Barcelona, over 160 years before the Maria Manuscript was written for Maria of Castile, Queen of the Crown of Aragon, c. 1444. This association made the island a cultural vestige of Iberian linguistics, so that early Vernacular Latin forms were preserved whilst the Romance languages continued to separate and evolve on mainland Iberia. Therefore, the Ischia language became an anachronistic repository of a Vernacular Latin vocabulary that survived fragmentally in the subsequent Iberian Romance languages.

Ultimately the Ischia language died out and was lost during the Renaissance, following the retreat of the Crown of Aragon, making the Maria Manuscript unintelligible when it was sold off in 1912 as Castello Aragonese came into private ownership. The idiosyncratic writing system only served further to render the text seemingly impossible to read, due to the Iberian vernacular phonetic spelling, the lack of punctuation, the fusing of phrases, Latin abbreviations and other peculiarities. As it stands, the Maria Manuscript is the only surviving comprehensive record of Iberian Vernacular Latin (Proto-Romance) as it was spoken and written before the Iberian languages further developed into the distinct regional variants we see today. The predominance in frequency of Portuguese, Galician and Catalan words demonstrates that these languages are relatively unaltered due to geographical and cultural isolation from the Mediterranean cultural hub. Conversely, Castilian Spanish has been subjected to higher levels of linguistic meme flow due to trade and cultural assimilation, so it contains relatively few words from the manuscript.

The lexicon includes the known definition variants of all words from the ten papers. By using the unambiguous words (those without definition variants) it is possible to make appropriate choices for the other words through a matter of logic. In assembling the lexicon, cross-referencing the ten papers revealed a number of errors in the early translations as expected scientifically as part of the process of discovering the language having already identified the alphabet. In effect, it is an algorithmic process of elimination that increases in accuracy as more data are inserted. The most likely definition of a given word is refined as the number of textual contexts increases: output error is attenuated by input amplification. Ultimately, thousands of mistakes and corrections are necessary to result in accuracy. One might think of the data as a cloud of vapour gradually coalescing into discernible droplets of meaning.

Thus, the more text we translate the more accurately we can hone the lexicon until a comprehensive Iberian Vernacular Latin Dictionary is made available. The plant pages will help a great deal when it comes to translating those pages of text that do not have illustrative content and associated research for cross-conference, because the requirement to identify new words will become less frequent and those new words will fall within known vocabulary. The provided lexicon includes all researched definition variables within the Iberian Latin-Romance linguistic group, no matter their degree of likelihood, so that other scholars can translate new excerpts of text from the Maria Manuscript and contribute to the lexicon by focusing on the entry of new words and their definitions.

The peculiarity of the Maria Manuscript is that it was written in Iberian Vernacular Latin but situated in the central Mediterranean region due to Ischia's being used as a base camp for Maria and Alfonso V whilst establishing a foothold for the Crown of Aragon on mainland Italy. Therefore, the Maria Manuscript has nothing to do with Italian linguistic heritage, despite its locality. Furthermore there is ample evidence, given the linguistic influence on the Latin and the mythological content of the manuscript, that the Tyrrhenian islands had significant Ancient Greek cultural input due to their proximity and association with Sicily and southern Italy, which were colonized by Greek diaspora during the post-Classical period. As a result, the belief system portrayed in the manuscript is an interesting hybrid of Graeco-Roman mythology and Christianity. There is also some Arabic influence due to proximity with the North Africa and Asia Minor.

Example: The first line of Plant Paper No. 1. as our model: *léta éo na'us or - ormé ea éas e que as asa*

We know that the plant is Mediterranean Nightshade (*Atropa baetica*), which is highly toxic, and the word *léta* has only one definition, as 'lethal' in Latin. We also know that the word *na'us* is a phonetic truncation of 'gnātus' with the definition of 'eating' in Greek. The word *éo* means 'is' in Latin, and the word *or* (*por*) means 'for the purpose of' in Portuguese. The word *ormé* (*hormé*) means 'rapid motion' in Latin-Greek. The word *ea* means 'it' in Latin and *éas* means these. The phrase *e que as* means 'is that the' in Portuguese. Finally, the word *asa* (*acá*) means 'to this' in Portuguese.

Thus, a reasonable transliteration would be '*lethal for the purpose of eating, the motion towards this is very rapid*'. In other words, it is a stark warning that eating the plant will result in death very quickly. The key words are *léta* (lethal), *na'us* (gnātus: eating), *ormé* (*hormé*: rapid motion), *asa* (*acá*: to there): lethal, eating, rapid motion, to there. The other words are merely sentence connectives.

It is worth noting that some of the manuscript words are used with different meanings. For example, the Portuguese word *lona* has a literal meaning (cloth, calico, canvas) and a metaphorical meaning (to age like an old sail). Both definitions are used; literally in the context of using a cloth to catch and absorb discharge from an abortion; metaphorically in the context of using a remedy for ageing. It becomes apparent just why the metaphorical term *lona* is used for ageing when we look at the alternatives: *miscueratque* (Latin), *envelhecimento* (Portuguese), *envelhecimento* (Galician), *envelliment* (Catalan), *envejecimiento* (Spanish). Clearly, the word *lona* was far easier to say and to write. In fact, the term *lona* is still used to mean ageing in Brazil, where the Old Portuguese language has remained relatively unaltered.

The most perplexing translations are found in the portmanteau excerpts, where a number of possible phrases result from different divisions of the symbols, such as *doleosa*, which might be *do leosa*, *dole osa*, *doleo sa*. In addition, the symbol for 'e' and 'i' is interchangeable, so that *doleosa* becomes *doliosa* with yet more variables. Therefore, it becomes necessary to pay attention to the context provided by the other words in the sentence. Abbreviated words can also present difficulty, such as the word *aus* which is an abbreviation for number of Latin and Romance words. Similarly, the initial abbreviations, such as *s* and *t* are used to represent various stock Latin terms. So, the process of translation and transliteration becomes a matter of common sense, context, logic, patience, perseverance, intuition and research. That said, the difficult bit has already been done, as the symbol key is available. It should also be noted that every word in the manuscript has at least one corresponding translation in Latin-Iberian, which serves as verification of the key and language.

Due to the presence and frequency of Latin abbreviations, phonetic truncations, portmanteau excerpts, interchangeable symbols and lack of punctuation, it would clearly be impracticable and therefore futile attempting to design a computerized system for translating the text, or indeed, to test and verify the key and writing system. The translation process requires human intuitive intelligence and creative intelligence in order for the nuances of the text to be detected and identified. The same applies to any other Medieval palaeographic exercise, as machine learning simply lacks sufficient adaptive strategy to deal with the subtlety of Medieval text. Modern writing systems use formal structure and punctuation with standardized spelling, which is why computer programs are able to read and translate modern text with reasonable levels of accuracy, as they are not required to consider or cope with deviation. So, when it comes to reading and translating Medieval text there is no substitute for using brainpower, nous and logic, along with a marked lack of indolence.

The Plant Series Papers Nos.1 -10 can be found at the following links: Lingbuzz: No. 1: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/004797>. No. 2: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/004845>. No. 3: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/004864>. No. 4: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/004880>. No. 5: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/004917>. No. 6: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/004971>. No. 7: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/005069>. No. 8: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/005139>. No. 9: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/005269> No. 10: <https://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz/005270>.

All related papers can be found at Academia.edu: <https://bristol.academia.edu/GerardCheshire>, or at ResearchGate.net: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Gerard_Cheshire.

Symbol key for Manuscript MS408. Gerard Edward Cheshire. University of Bristol. www.sciencesurvey.in

Symbol-Italic key for MS 408.			
Symbol	Italic	Symbol	Italic
	a (trapped)		a (free)
	ais		aus
	æ (ae, a, e, i)		d
	e (short)		ee e'e è ii ie ei
	é (long)		i e
	l (ll)		ele (elle)
	m (mm)		eme (emme)
	n (nn)		o
	p (pp)		epe (eppe)
	qu		eque
	r (rr)		s/z c ç (ss, zz) x
	s/z c ç (ss, zz) x		sa/za
	t (tt)		ta
	u		v, f, fv, ph, pv

Words	Definitions	Sources	Notes
a			
a	of, to, from	Latin, Old Portuguese	
a (v. la)	Her	Galician, Catalan	
Ad	from, out of	Latin	
aé (aétas)	an age, lifetime, generation, period	Latin	
aé (aético)	unethical, disapproved, immoral, unsuitable	Portuguese	
aé (aégis)	defence, guard, shield, protection	Latin	
aé (Aégis)	shield of Zeus (Greek), Jupiter (Roman)	Latin	God of Sky
alor	feed, nurture, foster	Latin	
alor	because, due to	Galician	
ana (analagus)	medicine in equal doses	Latin from Greek	ἀνάλογος
aéas (a'éas) (ad éas)	from these, out of these, for these	Latin	
aeré, aere	air, to air, aerate, an air of (mood)	Latin, Portuguese, Spanish	
aes	indebted to, owing to, thanks to	Latin	
aes (ais)	have say, assert, command	Latin	
airé	aura, vibe, feeling of airiness, light-hearted	Catalan, Galician	
airé	ire, anger, annoy, vex	Spanish	
aléa	chance, hazard, gamble, uncertain	Latin, Old French	
alio	alliance, partnership	Catalan	
aona	to halo, protect with holy aura	Latin	
alona (a lona)	to age, to wear out	Portuguese	
alous	allodium – own, gain land, territory	Catalan	
ama	nurse, housekeeper, carer, wet nurse	Portuguese, Galician	
ama (v. amar)	to love, to care for, to look after	Catalan, Galician	
amar	to love, show affection	Portuguese	
amaus, (amatus)	beloved, liked, desired, amorous	Latin from Hebrew.	
ame	love	Portuguese, Galician	
améu (a'méu)	to me, of my	Portuguese	
améa (v. améya)	battlement, defensive wall (figurative)	Portuguese	
améca (amé'ea)	she loved, she adored	Latin	
améoa (amé'o'a)	love of it	Latin	
ameona (ame ona)	good love (love good)	Portuguese, Galician	
amié	friend, friendship	Catalan, Galician	
amo	love, adore, cherish, like, thankful, pleased	Latin, Spanish	
amo	master, lord, boss, owner, tutor, steward	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
amoa (a'moado)	to grind: liquid dough, batter, filling	Galician	
amoius	enjoyable, pleasant, lovely	Latin	
amor: amos	love	Portuguese	
anaus, (a'naus)	the food, the eating	Portuguese, Vernacular Latin	
anas (anās)	undersized, too small	Portuguese	
anas (añas)	carer, babysitter	Spanish	
anas (añas)	lamb (euphemism for baby)	Galician	
aos	to the, towards the	Galician, Portuguese	
apéor (a péor) (a pior)	the worst, the worse	Galician, Catalan, Portuguese	
ar	also, additionally, too	Old Portuguese	
ara	now, the present	Catalan, Occitan	
ara	altar, altar stone, sanctuary, refuge	Latin, Portuguese, Galician	
ara (v. arar)	plough, cut through, divide	Portuguese	
as (umas)	some, a bit of	Portuguese	
as	the, like, with	Galician, Aragonese	
asa (acá)	as of, to this, to here, to there	Portuguese, Galician, Spanish	
asa	handle, hold, grip, embrace, cradle	Portuguese, Galician	
asa (v. ara)	refuge, sanctuary, safety, altar	Latin	
auna (auná)	one, join as one, merge as one	Galician, Spanish	
aur	gold (metal)	Latin, Occitan	
aur (aureus)	radiant, shining, glowing, beautiful	Latin	
aus (aux)	for, from, of the	Galician, Catalan	
aus (aux: à les)	to, down to, towards, into, to the	Galician, Catalan	
aus (ausente)	absent, missing	Portuguese, Galician, Spanish.	
aus (auspex)	auspicial protection, spiritual protection	Latin	
aus (auster)	south, bottom, below, beneath, under	Latin	
aus (austerus, austero)	harsh, bitter, sour, austere, plain	Latin, Portuguese, Spanish	
aus (austral)	southern, southerly	Portuguese, Spanish	
aus (aues, avez)	have, own, posses	Catalan, Galician	
aus (aues, a ves)	as seen, as witnessed, as comes	Portuguese, Galician	
æ			
æ (i)	so, thus, therefore, with, and, is	Latin	
æa	herbal magic, magic arts, spells, charms	Latin	/Ea, home of Circe
æa (ia, ir)	to go, going, will be, about to	Portuguese	
æais (æ'ais) (i ais)	so say, so said	Latin	
æas (eas)	proceed, advance, go for it, progress	Latin	
æas (æ'as)	so some	Latin	
æaus (æ'aus)	of auspices, of magic (see. æa)	Latin	
æe't (i.e. et)	that is though,	Latin	
æea (æ'ea)	so she	Latin	
æe (i e)	so from	Latin	
æia (eia)	come on!, to urge, to encourage	Latin, Portuguese	
æia (aia)	chambermaid, lady-in-waiting, teacher	Portuguese	
æios (æ'eos)	with them	Latin	
æélé (alé)	come on, up you get, to action	Latin	

æeo (æ'eo), (i'eo)	so results, so comes, so happens	Latin	
æea [æia] (i'ea)	so it	Latin	
æior (æior, aior)	spurge	Latin from Greek	
æior (æ'eor)	so theirs, thus theirs	Latin	
ælaus (æ'laus)	with prayers, with praying	Latin	
æoléa (æ'oléa)	with olive oil	Latin	
æonauus (æo'naus)	watch food, watch eating	Latin	
æonauus (æon'aus) (eon austere)	bad time, grim time, unpleasant time	Portuguese, Latin	
æeos (æ'eos)	so they, so them	Latin	
æët, (æ'ët), (æ'est)	it is	Latin	
æior, (æi'or), (præitor) (prætor)	gone before, led on, preceded, priori	Latin	
æmauz (æ'mauz)	thus protection	Latin	
æméa (æ'méa) (i'méa)	and my, and me	Latin	
æo (vejo, veyo, viu, veo, veure)	see, look, watch, view, saw, I saw, eyed	Portuguese, Catalan, Galician	
æo (olho, ollo, ull, ojo)	eye	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan, Spanish	
æo (io)	thank goodness, hallelujah	Latin	
æola (aeola)	wind (feminine): fate or fart	Latin from Greek Aeolus	god of four winds
æon (eon)	eternity, time, ages	Latin	
æona, (æona, aiona)	keep on, persist	Latin from Greek	αἰónα
æor (æora) (æora)	oscillate, fluctuate, cycle, vary, alter condition	Latin	
æor (æora) (æora)	massage, manipulate, contort, physiotherapy	Latin	
æor (mæor), (maior)	bigger, potent, major, more	Portuguese	
æor (ir, ira)	anger,	Latin, Catalan, Galician	
æos (aos, a os)	towards the, to the, up to	Galician, Portuguese	
æos (æ'os)	with mouth	Latin	
d			
da	thing	Portuguese	
do	give, provide, donate, of, yield	Latin	
doa	hurting, pain, ache, soreness	Portuguese	
doa	present, show, give, offer	Portuguese	
doa	bead, piece	Galician	
doaus (do'aus) (do auspex)	of auspiciousness	Latin	
doeos (do'eos)	of them	Latin	
doëeos (do'ë'eos)	give of them, provide is they	Latin	
dola	shape, fashion, sculpt, chop into shape	Latin	
dolæor (doleor)	I'm sad, I'm unhappy	Latin	
dolar	to plane, to smooth	Spanish	
dolæia, dolæea, (dolæ ea)	she hurts, she grieves	Latin	
dolæor (dolor) (dolorum)	bowl, bucket, container	Latin	
dolea	lament, grieve	Latin	
dolea, dolja (s. dolium)	storage jars	Latin	
doléa	pain, suffering, hurting (labour)	Latin	
doleo	cuts, removes, quenches (fire)	Latin	
doléos (dolaōs)	chop with a knife	Latin	
doleosa (dole osa)	hurts the devil, cuts away badness	Latin	
doleosa (doleo sanus)	harms health, cuts wellbeing	Latin	
doleosa (doli osa)	tricks the devil, deceives badness	Latin	
dolja (dolea) (s. dolium)	clay storage jars	Latin	
dolona (Dolon)	man-wolf of Mythology (re: Wolf Spurge)	Latin from Greek	
dolona (do lona)	of the ageing	Portuguese, Catalan, Galician	
dolona	eat from a dolon dagger – skewer, spit	Latin	
dolona	traitor, back-stabber: from dolon dagger.	Latin from Greek.	
dolor	pain, painful, sorrow, grief, ache, soreness	Latin, Gal., Cat., Spa., Occ.	
dom	gift, offering,	Portuguese	
dom (d'om) (donum)	sacred offering	Latin	
doma	tame, control, attenuate,	Portuguese, Catalan, Spanish	
doma	roof, like a roof (protects from elements)	Latin	
domaus (domás)	subdue, dominate	Latin	
domaus (domus)	home	Latin	
dome	tame, domesticate, curb, control	Portuguese	
domé	tame, domestic	Spanish	
doméa (domia)	home, domestic	Latin	
doméa (domé'a) (hebdomida)	weekly, every seven days	Catalan, Galician	
doméasa (domia sanus)	healthy home	Latin	
domeia (domei'a)	rule, govern, preside	Portuguese	
doméio (do'méio)	of the middle, centre	Portuguese	
doméo (domé'o)	of taming, of controlling	Latin	
doméo (domio)	domain	Portuguese	
doméor	tamer, domesticator	Spanish	
doméous (doméous)	is tamed, is controlled	Latin	
domia	dominates	Portuguese	
domoa	of home, homemade	Latin	
domoia	succeed, dominate, conquer	Latin	
domor	subdue, conquer	Latin	
domos	to build a roof, cover over	Latin	
donas	give, bestow, grant, donate	Latin, Catalan, Galician, Spanish	
donas (s. dona)	mature ladies (Mrs.)	Portuguese,	
donais (donáis)	you grant, donate, allow	Spanish	
donais (do nais)	of mothers, for mothers	Catalan, Galician	
donaus (do'naus)	of food, as food	Vern. Latin	
donaus (dona'us) (donatus)	bestowed, gifted, granted	Latin	

doolo (do'olo)	yields stink, it smells	Latin	
dopar	dope, to dope	Spanish	
dopéos (dopé'os)	doping, drugging, medicating by mouth	Spanish	
dorme	sleep, slumber	Portuguese, Galician	
dormeor (dorme'or) (dormi'or)	sleepiness, tiredness,	Latin, Portuguese, Galician, Catalan,	
dormi	sleep, slumber	Latin, Catalan	
dotaus	endowments, qualities, talents	Catalan, Galician	
e			
e	and, from, out of	Latin	
e	is that, and	Portuguese	
é (e)	it is, of it, from, on account of	Latin	
é (v. ser)	is	Galician	
e (v)	and	Portuguese	
ea	she, her, it	Latin	
éa	is, it is	Portuguese	
éa, (é'a)	it to, it of	Latin	
éar (é'ar)	is also, in addition	Portuguese	
éas	these, those, them, they	Latin	
éasa (é'asa) (v. é'ara)	it is sanctuary, refuge, safety (altar)	Latin	
éasa (éa'sa)	is of health, wellbeing	Latin	
éaus (é'aus)	is auspicious	Galician, Latin	
éaus (éaux)	water, waters	Catalan, Galician	
ée (é e)	and is	Portuguese	
éeleor (é'ele'orar) (é'elle'orar)	it is to pray, and she prayed	Galician	
éeo (é'eo)	it goes, proceeds	Latin	
éeor (é'eor)	it's theirs	Latin	
éeos (é'eos)	to them, of them	Latin	
éas	are, become	Latin	
éeia (Éeia) (Eëä)	island home of herbal goddess Circe	Portuguese	daughter Helios
éi (é i)	hey, pay attention,	Portuguese	
éia	to exclaim	Latin	
éia	change, turn, transform	Portuguese	
éias	annoying, frustrating	Portuguese	
éior (séniora) (señora) (señorita)	lady, woman, girl	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan, Spanish	
éios, (léios) (léjos)	gone away, distant, far	Latin	
èit (hèit)	make, form, create, generate	Occitan	
el	the, there	Latin, Catalan, Galician	
ela	she, her, it	Portuguese	
éla (v. élan)	enthusiasm, energy, zeal	Portuguese	
elæ (el'æ)	she is	Portuguese	
élla	she, her	Galician, Spanish	
ele (elle)	she, that, it, he, they	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
elea (ellea)	she, her	Galician, Catalan	
elea, eleo, elea (f. ele+a, m. ele+o)	girls, boys, babies (it+a, it+o, it+a)	Portuguese	babies feminine
elea (ele'a) (elementa)	elemental, fundamental	Latin	
eleasa (ele'asa)	that, it handled, held, served, offered	Old Portuguese	
eleo (elio) (helio)	the sun, sunlight	Latin from Greek	ἥλιος
eleo (heleo)	marsh, bog, heathland	Latin from Greek	έλος
eleoéa (ele'o'éá)	she of is	Portuguese	
eleor (ele'or) (ele'aur)	they gold, it gold (metaphor)	Galician, Catalan	
eleos	pity, mercy, elevation	Latin from Greek.	έλεος
éloa (Éloa)	God, Jesus, Higher Power	Latin	
eme (emo)	acquire, buy, get, procure, issue	Latin	see notes below
eme (émé)	me, I, myself, my (see notes)	Lat., Cat., Ara., Gal., Nea., Por., Spa.	Greek: έμέ: emé: me
emea (femea, femia)	female, lady, woman,	Portuguese, Galician	
emea (Emea)	the Midwife	Latin from Hebrew	Midwife of Jesus
emea (eme a)	to me	Latin from Greek	
emear (eme'ar)	get also, get too	Latin	
emear (semear)	to sow, disseminate	Portuguese	
emear (eme'ar)	me also, me too	Latin	
emeaus, (eme'aus)	get auspicial protection	Latin	
emecon, (eme'eon)	acquire time, buy time (eternity)	Latin	
emecon (eme eon)	my time	Latin	
emeia (e'meia)	and a half	Portuguese	
emeia (eme'ia) (eme v.ir)	go to get	Latin, Portuguese	
emeo (eme'o)	to acquire, to emit, measure out	Latin	
emeor (femeor)	woman	Catalan, Galician	
emeor (eme'or) (emendor)	amend, free from faults,	Latin	
emeos	acquiring, getting	Latin	
emeosa (e meo sanus)	from I'm healthy, out of my health	Latin	
emeosa (eme ósa) (emeósa)	with what, in between	Latin from Greek	εμε όσα
emeosa (eme'osa)	acquire dislike	Latin	
emia (premia)	reward, prize	Portuguese	
emio (premio)	premium, best	Portuguese	
emo	buy, purchase, procure, acquire	Latin	
émon (émundo)	clean, cleanse, prune, trim	Latin	
émon (ēmoneō)	urge, notify, warn, implore, encourage	Latin	
eo	go, proceed, advance	Latin	
eo (eu) (meu)	me	Galician	
eo	there, here, this reason, therefore, with, by	Latin	
éo	is, it's the, it is	Latin, Portuguese	

eo (e'o)	and of, and by, to result	Latin	
é o	it's the	Portuguese	
éoleo (éolio, eólio)	pertaining to Aeolus: god of the winds	Latin from Greek, Portuguese	
éonau (éon'au)	it's the food	Vernacular Latin	
éola, (aréola)	flower, bloom	Portuguese	
éolona (éol'ona)	is the aging, to the aging	Portuguese	
éom (é'o.m.)	of every morning	Latin	
éomt (é'o'mt) (é'o'motivar)	it's to cause	Latin	
Eon	time, duration	Portuguese	
Éon	gnostic spirit, period of time, eternity	Portuguese	
éona (éonaviego, éonaviejo)	Eonavian: from Galicia-Asturia	Spanish, Italian	'old-country folk'
éonasa (éon'a'sa)	healthy Eonavian.	Galician	
éonasa (éon'asa)	it's the trap	Galician	
éonasa (éon'asa)	time trap (of ageing)	Galician	
éonau (éon'au)	it's food	Vernacular Latin	
eor	their, theirs	Latin	
éor	sister, female relative, companion	Latin from Greek	
éor (monéor) (moneor)	warn, advise, remind	Latin	
éorna (é'orna)	is provided, furnished,	Galician, Latin	
éoros (é'oros)	of it prayers, worship	Portuguese	
eos	them, they	Latin	
éos (Éos)	Éos goddess of dawn.	Latin from Greek.	Ancient Mythology.
éosa (Éos'a)	to Éos		
éosa (éo'sa)	it is healthy, is the healthy	Galician, Catalan, Portuguese	
éosara (Éos'ara)	altar, temple of Éos	Latin	
ep (episcopus)	guardian, overseer	Latin	
épana (épanalepsis)	so they say, it is repeated	Latin	
epe (epa)	belly, stomach, abdomen	Latin	
epe (epegoe, epagoge)	bring induction (miscarriage, birth, medicine)	Latin from Greek	ἐπαγωγή
epea (e pea) (e peidar)	and fart, and pass wind	Portuguese, Spanish	
epea (epe a)	the belly, the stomach, the abdomen		
epeaus (epe'aus)	belly ache, stomach pains, labour pains	Latin	
epoor (ep'oor)	episcopus eor: their guardian, overseer	Latin	
epeos (epe'os)	belly mouth (vagina)	Latin	
epeorna (epe'orna)	furnish the belly, provide the belly	Latin	
equasa (e'qua'sanus)	from which it is healthy	Latin, Galician, Catalan	
es (e-ser, e-se)	it is, it be, am	Catalan, Galician, Latin	
es (esse)	to eat	Latin	
es	them	Aragonese	
i			
iet (fiet)	do, make, create, become, happen	Latin	
iet (hiet)	yawn, gape, open mouthed, sing, gasp	Latin	
iit (v. eo)	proceed, go to	Latin	
ile (ille)	that, this	Portuguese	
ília, ilio	intestines, guts, alimentary canal, bowel	Latin, Galician	
I			
la (v. a)	her	Galician, Catalan	
la (l')	the, an, a	Latin	
laços	bonds, ties	Latin, Portuguese	
lar	home, homely, Lar: Pagan spirit of household	Latin, Galician, Portuguese, Spanish	
las	as the	Portuguese	
lasa (la'sanus)	it's healthy	Latin	
laio (v. lego)	collect, gather, select, pick	Latin from Greek	have say, λέγω
laeona (la'aeo'na)	the eye here, the eye in	Vernacular Latin, Portuguese	
laeos (lios) (helios)	the sun, Helios the sun god	Latin from Greek	ἥλιος
lau (laudo)	comment, recommend, approve	Latin	
laus	praise, prayers	Latin	
lausa	stone (metaphorical)	Portuguese	
lea	to read	Galician	
lea (le'a) (leona)	lioness	Latin	
léa	apply	Latin	
leasa (líasa)	loosen, reduce, lessen, smooth	Latin	
léasa (léa'sa)	Read it, monitor it, understand it	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
leèa	notice, detect, be aware	Portuguese	
leia	read, interpret, gauge	Portuguese	
léio	smooth	Latin	
léior	smoothness, calm	Latin	
leo	to read	Galician, Spanish	
leo	lion	Latin	
léo	lion	Latin	
léo léa (léopardo léoparda)	boy or girl (leopard or leopardess)	Portuguese	
léoa (líoa)	lioness (referring to Leonora)	Portuguese	
leona	Leonora (princess)	Latin, Galician, Catalan	
lèor, (lègor)	to watch, witness	Latin	
léos (piléos, pileus)	freedom, release, liberty	Latin	
léos (filius)	son	Latin	
léosa (l'eo'sa)	it is healthy	Portuguese, Galician	
léta (v. leta, leto)	lethal, deadly, fatal	Latin	
lia (rosalia)	beautiful girl (like a rose)	Latin	
lio, lío	swaddle, bind, wrap, bundle, hug, (a baby)	Spanish	
lio	calm, quiet, sooth	Latin	

lio	trouble, hassle, problem, mess	Spanish	
lior	make sooth, smooth over, relax, calm	Latin	
lo	it, the	Portuguese	
l o (l.o.) (Latin abb.)	libertas orta: freedom arisen, arises	Latin	
loaus (l.o.'aus)	freedom arisen below	Latin	
loaus (lo'aus)	the south, the below	Galician, Portuguese	
loiaē (loia)	soiled cloth, dirty nappy (diaper), filth, waste	Latin	
loiaē (loia)	a lie, untruth, fib	Galician	
lona	calico, sailcloth, canvas,	Portuguese, Spanish	
lona	to age, ageing (like an old sail cloth)	Portuguese	
lonaréa (lona'reá)	age reversal, anti-ageing	Portuguese	
loous (lo'ous) (lotous) (lotos, lótos)	lotus: edible aquatic tuber	Latin, Portuguese	from 'lotus' – to wash
lor	their	Catalan, Galician	
lor (illorum)	those things, those ones	Latin	
los (v. os)	them, those, the, them all	Portuguese, Catalan, Spanish	
lotus	to wash, to bathe	Latin	
loza	clay, earthenware crockery	Spanish	Portuguese louça
m			
m (Latin abb.)	memoriae: remember, in the memory	Latin	
ma (má) (mau, mao)	bad, evil, wicked, harmful, dangerous	Portuguese	
ma (má)	hand	Catalan	
ma (mama)	mum, mom, mother	Catalan	
ma (mama, mamma)	breast, breast feeding	Latin, Portuguese, Catalan, Spanish	
ma	my	Catalan	
ma	disapproval, annoyance, irritation, intolerance	Spanish	
mais	most	Portuguese	
mãos (s. mão)	hands, hand, throttle, strangle	Portuguese	
maos	men	Galician	
maus (s. mau)	evils, evil, bad, badness	Portuguese	
mauz	protection, fortress, stronghold	Latin from Hebrew	Root of mausoleum.
mæa	nanny, nurse	Latin from Greek	μαία
mæio (meio)	urinate, urine, piss	Latin	
mæio (meio)	half, halfway, between	Portuguese	
mæio (maio)	month of May, springtime	Portuguese, Galician	
mæioasosa (meio'as'osa)	urinate like devil, urinate as displeasure	Latin	
mæiot (meiot)	to urinate	Latin	
mæiot (meiot, meios)	reducing, reductions, dividing	Latin from Greek	μείωσ
mé	me, my	Latin	
méa	evenness, moderation, medium, half	Portuguese	
méar (mear)	half, halve	Portuguese	
méaus	misunderstood, misinterpreted, made worse	Galician	
méja (mé'ja) (méjia)	Average	Portuguese	
meia	a little bit, half-measure, small amount	Portuguese	
méja, méio (f. m.)	middle, centre	Portuguese	
méjo (mé'jo) (médio)	medium	Portuguese	
méios (médios)	means, way, technique, method	Galician	
meo (meu)	me, mine, my	Latin, Portuguese	
meo	go, proceed, advance	Latin	
meo, méo	Urine	Spanish	
méona (meóna)	baby girl (slang: urinator, bed-wetter)	Spanish	baby boy: méono
meor (mior, melhor)	best, better	Portuguese	
méona (mão na)	hand, touch, hand on, to handle	Portuguese	
méor (meor)	to pass, go along, (pass water: urinate)	Latin	
méos	urines, waters	Spanish	
méos (mé'os) (métodos)	method, methods, technique, means	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
mo (m.o)	modus operandi: method of working	Latin	
mona	upset, bother, stress	Portuguese	
mor	love, affection	Portuguese	
mos	bite, chew, mouthful	Catalan	
mos	custom, habit, method	Latin	
moséa (mo'sé'a) (monsénora)	Aragonese noble lady.	Aragonese	
mous	to thief, collect, gather, steal, take	Latin	
mous	soft, foamy, spongey	Catalan, Galician	
mt (m't: motivar)	motivate, encourage, push, cause	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
n			
na	no	Portuguese	
na	here, there, in the, at	Latin, Portuguese	
na	swim, float, dive, sail, move through water	Latin	
na (nada)	anything	Portuguese	
na (nada) (nado)	swim, born (alluding to birth fluid)	Catalan	
na (nada)	nothing, zero, no thing	Portuguese, Galician, Spanish	
na (nata)	baby, baby girl, born, new-born	Latin, Portuguese	
na (nato) (nado)	born, new-born	Portuguese, Catalan, Galician	
na (na verdade)	actually, indeed, so it is, really, truly	Portuguese	'in truth'
na (na realidade)	in reality, in fact	Portuguese	
naeus (naevus)	birthmark, mole, blemish	Latin	
nais	mother, mothers	Galician	
nais	Nais the water spirit: baby, foetus	Latin from Greek	
nais nausor	mother sickness, morning sickness	Galician, Latin	
naisa (nasça, nazca)	birthing, birth, pregnancy, labour	Portuguese, Galician, Spanish	
naionsa (naissença, naixença)	birth, birthing	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	

naionsa (naison'sa)	heathy birth	Old Portuguese, Catalan, Galician	
naïus (natus) (naïus sum)	born, made, produced, to emerge, appear	Latin	
nar	fire, glow, holy light, sun radiation	Latin from Arabic	نار
nar	fire of hell, flames, burning, torch	Latin from Arabic	نار
nar (naraka)	death, hell, purgatory, underworld	Latin from Sanskrit	
naros (gnaros)	informed, learned, skilled, adept, expert	Latin	
naros (p. narro)	tells, says, relates, narrates, reports	Latin	
naros	nose	Portuguese	
naros (naruz)	narrow	Latin from Arabic	ناروز
naros (Nārūz, nawroz)	feast on Spring (Vernal) Equinox (20 th March)	Latin from Persian	نوروز
naros (narcose, narcosi)	drug, drugged, narcosis	Portuguese, Catalan, Galicia	
naros (nar os)	tell the, to tell	Portuguese	
nas	in, on, at	Portuguese	
nas (nascem)	birth, to be born	Portuguese	
nasa (naça, naza)	born	Galician, Catalan,	
nasa (nassa)	trap, snare, basket net, weir, pot,	Latin, Galician, Spanish	
nasao (nação)	nation, country (people, culture, lands)	Portuguese	
nau	ship, boat	Portuguese, Catalan, Occ., Ara.	
nauna (nau'na)	in ship, by ship, by boat	Portuguese, Catalan, Occ., Ara.	
naus (na'us)	feed, eat, sup, dine	Vernacular Latin	see notes below
naus (<i>em' nós, en' nós</i>)	'inside we' 'inside us' (slang: food, eat)	Portuguese, Galician	
naus (gnātus, gna'us, na'us)	jaw, jawbone, mandible (slang: chew, eat)	Latin from Greek	γνάθος - γνά'ος
naus (naves)	ship, boat, carrack, vessel	Latin, Portuguese, Spanish	
naus (naves)	naves, aisles	Portuguese	
naus (navas, navus)	busy, active, diligent, proactive	Latin	
nausa	nauseous, feeling sick (from ship sickness)	Latin, Portuguese	
nausor	sickness, illness, nausea	Latin	
nausor (nautor)	height, depth	Occitan	
naza (naça)	birth, to be born	Galician, Catalan	
næos (naos) (næoc)	inner temple, small room, cellar (granary)	Latin from Greek	
né (não é)	isn't it?	Portuguese	
néa (véa)	new	Latin from Greek	
néa (Néapolis)	Naples	Latin	means 'new city'
néo	new, young, modern	Latin from Greek	véος
néo	weave, spin, entwine	Latin	
néor (neor)	weave, conjure, integrate, interweave, spin	Latin	
néor (nior) (sénior)	senior, governor, dignitary, elder, official	Portuguese	
néor (nèor)	to conjure, materialize, invent, catalyse	Latin	
néos	fresh, rejuvenated	Latin	
n l (Latin abb.)	non licet: not allowed, not permitted	Latin	
nlaa (n'l'æa) (Latin abb.)	nobilissimæa: noblest, most noble	Latin	
n n (Latin abb.)	nomen nescio: name unknown, not known	Latin	
no	in it, in the	Portuguese, Galician	
no (nó)	knot, knotted (stems)	Galician	
noara (no'ara) (notara)	to take note, to notice	Portuguese	
noara (no'ara) (novara)	to replace	Latin, Spanish	
nor (normal)	normal, usually, typical, regular, standard	Portuguese, Catalan, Galician, Spanish	
nor (não, não)	no, not, don't, haven't	Portuguese	
nor nas (não nascem)	not born, unborn (foetus)	Portuguese	
norms (Norns)	goddesses of fate: past, present, future	Latin from Greek mythology	Parcae, Moirai
noro (ignoro)	to ignore, to deny, to not know, disregard	Latin, Portuguese, Catalan, Spanish	
noro (v. novo)	good as new, refreshed, repaired, recovered	Latin, Portuguese, Galician	Islote Noro; Isla Novo
noro (v. novo)	newly made, brand new, newborn, young	Portuguese	
noro (anoro) (enyoro)	yearn for, to miss, to pine for	Spanish, Galician, Catalan	
noro (nuro)	daughter-in-law	Latin	
noro (naro)	report, narrate, tell	Latin	
noro (moro)	to live, survive	Portuguese	
noro (moro)	to die, expire	Catalan	
nos	we, us, ourselves	Latin, Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
nos	in the	Portuguese, Galician	
nosa	nuisance, encumbrance, hassle, inconvenience	Catalan	
nosa (nossa)	ours	Galician, Portuguese	
nous	mind, instinct, opinion	Latin from Greek	
nron (honron, honren)	honoured	Old Portuguese, Catalan, Galician	
nrt (numerat)	pay for, count money,	Latin	
nrt (Nrtya)	dancing mother spirit	Latin from Sanskrit	
o			
o	of, the, for, by, or, him, it	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
ö	oh, alas	Latin	
oé (oe, ouir)	hear, listen	Galician, Portuguese	
oéia (o'éia)	of exclaim, of amazement	Latin	
oio	hear, listen, pay attention	Galician	
o l (o.l) (Latin abb.)	oculus laevus: evil eye	Latin	
ola (o'la)	for her, of her	Galician, Catalan	
ola (olla)	cooking pot, saucepan	Latin	
olaços (o'laços)	of bonds, the bonds	Latin, Portuguese	
olar (ollar)	look, watch, observe	Galician, Catalan	
olas	waves (figurative and literal)	Portuguese	
olas (ollas)	pots, pans, cups, liquid, vessels	Latin	
olau, (o'laus)	the praise, of praise	Portuguese, Latin	
ole	smell, emit a bad odour	Latin	

ole	to be betrayed, noticed (by smell)	Latin	
olé	expression of triumph, success, so there	Portuguese	
olea	oil, ointment	Latin	
oléa	olive oil	Latin	
oleo	smell, odour	Latin	
oleor (o'leor) (o'ler, o'leer)	to read, interpret	Portuguese, Spanish	
oléasa (olé'asa)	triumphant, successful sanctuary	Portuguese, Latin	
oléos (v. olios)	oils	Galician, Catalan, Spanish	
olo	to stink, smell (verb)	Latin	
olor	a stink, smell, aroma (noun)	Latin, Catalan, Spanish	
olos	whole, entire, complete (plant)	Latin from Greek	όλος
olos (ollos)	eyes	Galician	æo (used here)
olous (holus)	leaves, greens, salad	Latin	
oloza, (o'loza)	of clay, earthenware dishes, plates	Spanish	Portuguese louça
o m (o.m) (Latin abb.)	omni mane: every morning	Latin	
omar (o'mar)	the Med sea, (a sea: large amount, area)	Portuguese, Catalan, Gal., Ara.,	
omas (o'mas)	the more, of more	Portuguese	
omais (o'mais)	the most, of most	Portuguese	
omauz (o'mauz)	of protection	Latin from Hebrew	
oméa (o'méa)	of evenness, of moderation	Portuguese	
oméasa (o'méa'sa)	of moderating health	Galician, Catalan	
oméasa (o.m.'é'asa)	every morning it's the sanctuary	Latin	
oméis (o'méis)	of month, the month	Portuguese, Galician	
oméor (o'méor) (o'mior)	v. o' melhor: the better, the best	Portuguese	
oméos (o'méos)	the urine, of urine	Spanish	
oméos (o métodos)	the, of methods, techniques, approach	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
oméosa (o'méo'sanus)	of healthy urine, urinating	Latin, Spanish	
o m o (Latin abb.)	omni mane oro: every morning pray	Latin	
omor (o'mor)	of love, the love	Portuguese	
omorosa (o'morosa)	is difficult, hard going, slow progress, morose	Latin, Spanish	
omos (o'mos)	to chew, the chewing	Catalan	
o n (o.n) (Latin abb.)	omne noctem: every night	Latin	
o n (o.n) (Latin abb.)	omnis noctem: all night	Latin	
ona	good, benevolent	Catalan, Galician	
onar (Latin abb.)	antiphonar: a liturgical chant	Latin	
onar (o'nar)	on fire of fire, hot	Portuguese, Galician	
onas, (o'nas)	of in, the in	Portuguese	
onaus (o'naus)	of food, of eating	Vernacular Latin	
onaza (o'naza)	of birth	Galician	
op (Latin abb.)	optimus: excellent, very good, the best	Latin	
opéor (o'péor)	or worse, the worst, fearful situation	Galician, Catalan, Spanish	
oposas (opos'as)	to oppose, is the opponent, is opposed to	Portuguese, Galician	
or (por)	for, applies to, in the case of	Portuguese	
or (aur)	golden, gold, yellow, orange colour	Catalan, Galician	
-or	suffix: of the, I am	Latin	
-or	suffix: -ness	Latin, Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
or (or.) (Latin abb.)	ordinarius: regular, ordinary	Latin	
o r (o.r.) (Latin abb.)	operandi regit: the way it is	Latin	
ora (hora)	now, the present hour	Portuguese, Catalan, Galician	
orais	praying, prayer	Portuguese	
oramor (v. oramos)	to summon with prayer	Portuguese, Galician, Spanish	orar-amor: pray-love
orar	pray, orate (voice a prayer)	Portuguese	
oréta (o'réta) (o'réta)	to rectify, to straighten out, to sort out	Latin, Portuguese	
oréta (orét'a)	to plead, to beg, to entreat	Latin	
ormé (hormé)	stimulate, begin, start, rapid motion	Latin from Greek	ὀρμή
ormé (ormi)	drive, energy, impetus, enthusiasm	Latin from Greek	ὀρμή
ormé (orné)	ornate, adorn	Catalan, Galician, Spanish	
orna	furnish, provide, satisfy, equip	Latin	
orora (o'ror)	of wetness, of dripping, (crying, weeping)	Latin	
oro	pray	Portuguese	
oro	gold	Catalan, Galician	
oro	appease, supplicate, entreat, pray	Latin	
oros	worship	Portuguese	
ors (orsus)	begin, begins, is begun	Latin	
ort (hortatus)	encouraged, urged	Latin	
ort (hortus)	vegetable and herb garden	Latin	
ort (abortus)	abort, terminate,	Latin	
orta	arisen	Latin	
os	flowerhead, head, face, mouth	Latin	
os	the	Old Portuguese, Galician	
o s (o.s.) (Latin abb.)	opus sit: work is needed, required	Latin	
osa	hates, disliked, the Devil	Latin, Vernacular Latin	Variant of odi.
o t (o't) (Latin abb.)	ostendit: on show, on display	Latin	
ot (ut)	how?, why?, what?	Latin	
ot (ut)	although, however, so that	Latin	
p			
p (Latin, abb.)	petere: ask, beseech, urge	Latin	
panaus (panavs) (panavas)	bread, to bread	Portuguese	
pæon	Pæon, Paion – physician to the gods	Latin from Greek	παιών
péas (pé'as) (pégas), (pexas)	pains, hindrance, fetters	Old Galician, Old Spanish	
péaus (peaus) (peles, pels) (péaux)	skin, undress, naked, peel	Galician, Catalan, Latin	

péaus (pêlos)	hair, hairy, hirsute, bristly, feathery	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
péaus (pêlus)	barber, hairdresser	Spanish	
péaus (pilhas, pilas)	piles, hemorrhoids	Portuguese, Galician	
péior (pēior, peior, peior)	worse, worsen	Latin, Galician, Catalan	
pomoa (pomo'a)	the fruit, the berry,	Latin, Portuguese	
péouos (péo'o'us) (péon lotus)	pawn tuber (root vegetable)	Portuguese, Vernacular Latin	
péor	worst	Galician, Catalan	
péos (peus, pés)	feet, at the feet	Latin, Portuguese, Catalan, Galician	
pior	worst	Portuguese	
por	fear, worry	Catalan	
por (porus)	pore in skin	Catalan	
por	put, place, set, position, put on, wear	Portuguese	
por	for, about, around, through, throughout	Portuguese, Galician	
posnta (aposenta)	to contain, to lodge, to adhere	Portuguese	
q			
qua	which, what, where	Latin	
que	that, which, who, whom, what	Portuguese, Catalan, Galician, Occitan	
que (qui)	whomever, whoever, who, whom	Catalan	
que (qui)	anyone, anything, any	Latin	
qué	that, this	Latin	
quéoa (qué'o'a)	that is to, that is of	Latin, Portuguese	
quo	where, whereto, whence, as is	Latin	
quoas (quo'as) (quotas, cuotas)	portions, doses, quotas, shares	Portuguese	
r			
r (Latin abb.)	recta: rectify, cure, guide, steer	Latin	
rêa (réanima)	rebirth, reanimate, revive, reverse	Portuguese, Spanish	
roei	gnawing at food, incising food	Portuguese	
ror (roris, ros)	dew, dewfall, dewy, moisture	Latin	
ror (rora, roro)	leak, trickle, drip, drop, exude, discharge	Latin	
ror (ro'r: ros ruber)	red dew: blood, miscarriage	Latin	
s			
s (Latin abb.)	sanctum: sacred	Latin	
s (Latin abb.)	summus: highest	Latin	
sa (Latin abb.)	sanus: healthiness, healing, wellbeing	Latin	
-sa	sanus: healthy, good for you	Latin, Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
-sa	suffix: it	Galician, Catalan	
só	only, sole, lone, single, alone	Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
so (sonus)	sound, noise, sigh	Latin, Catalan	
so	under, below, beneath	Galician, Spanish	
t			
t (Latin abb.)	terminus: full-stop, period, end	Latin	
t (Latin abb.)	tibi: to you (I speak)	Latin	
t (Latin abb.)	tribunus: Holy Lord, God, Jesus	Latin	
t (Latin abb.)	triumphalis: triumph, overcome, win	Latin	
tá (está)	to be, shall be, is, are	Portuguese	
tar (estar)	remain, is, to be, as found, standing, establish	Portuguese, Catalan, Galician	
tasa (está sanus)	to be healthy	Portuguese, Latin	
tasa (taca)	stain, spot, blemish	Catalan	
tasa (taça, taza)	cup, cupful, trophy	Portuguese, Galician, Spanish	
tasa (tasá, taxa)	appraise, consider, judge, evaluate, to rate	Catalan, Galician, Spanish	
tasa (taxa)	to strike, hit, blow	Latin	
taus (thaus, theus, theos) (deus, déu)	god, deity, higher power	Latin, Portuguese, Galician, Catalan	
té (tenir)	possess, have	Catalan	
té (até)	until, by then, up to, towards	Portuguese	
téia (teia)	web, weave, network, interwoven	Portuguese	
téia (Theia)	Titan	Latin from Greek	
téon (pantéon)	Pagan temple of all gods: pantheon	Portuguese, Spanish	
tuit (tuíta)	defended, guarded, protected	Latin	
to	tone, shade, hue	Catalan	
to (tonus)	strain, twist, muscle contractions (labour)	Latin from Greek, Catalan	
toreta	small bull	Catalan, Spanish	
torita (toreta) (toro-ita)	small bull, she-bull (metaphor for snorting)	Catalan, Spanish	
tos amor (sentimentos amorosos)	loving feelings, loving sentiments	Portuguese, Spanish	
tos (tosar)	snip, cut, shear, crop, trim	Portuguese	
tos (tosa)	girl, young woman	Occitan	
tos	you, yourself	Aragonese	
tos	cough	Catalan, Spanish	
tos (toç)	the	Latin from Greek	
tous	all, every	Catalan, Galician	
u			
uis	strong, pungent, off-putting	Latin	

Notes on two examples of Greek influence on the Ischia language.

The word 'naus' (na'us) was originally thought to derive from the notion of food delivered by cargo ships – naus – or eaten from a wooden bowl similar to a ship hull. It was then thought to derive from 'en nós' or 'em nós' (within us, inside us) in Galician-Portuguese slang, as the 'nós' is pronounced 'naus' and the 'en' or 'em' is clipped. It is now thought to derive from the Greek for jawbone or mandible (gnātus: gnā'us: nā'us: naus) with a silent 'g' and junctural 't'. Thus 'to mandible' or 'to jaw' meant 'to chew' as a euphemism for feeding or eating. The Latin word "mando" derives from mandible (mandibula) and also means "to chew" "to eat", so 'naus' is logically the Greek equivalent by the same linguistic rule.

The word 'eme' was originally thought to be a variant of the Latin 'emo' (to buy, acquire, purchase), but it is now thought to derive from the Greek ἐμέ: eme (me, I, my, myself), not least because it is used so frequently, both as a standalone word or as a prefix, and therefore logically refers to the manuscript author's actions and involvement with the patient as a midwife and practitioner.