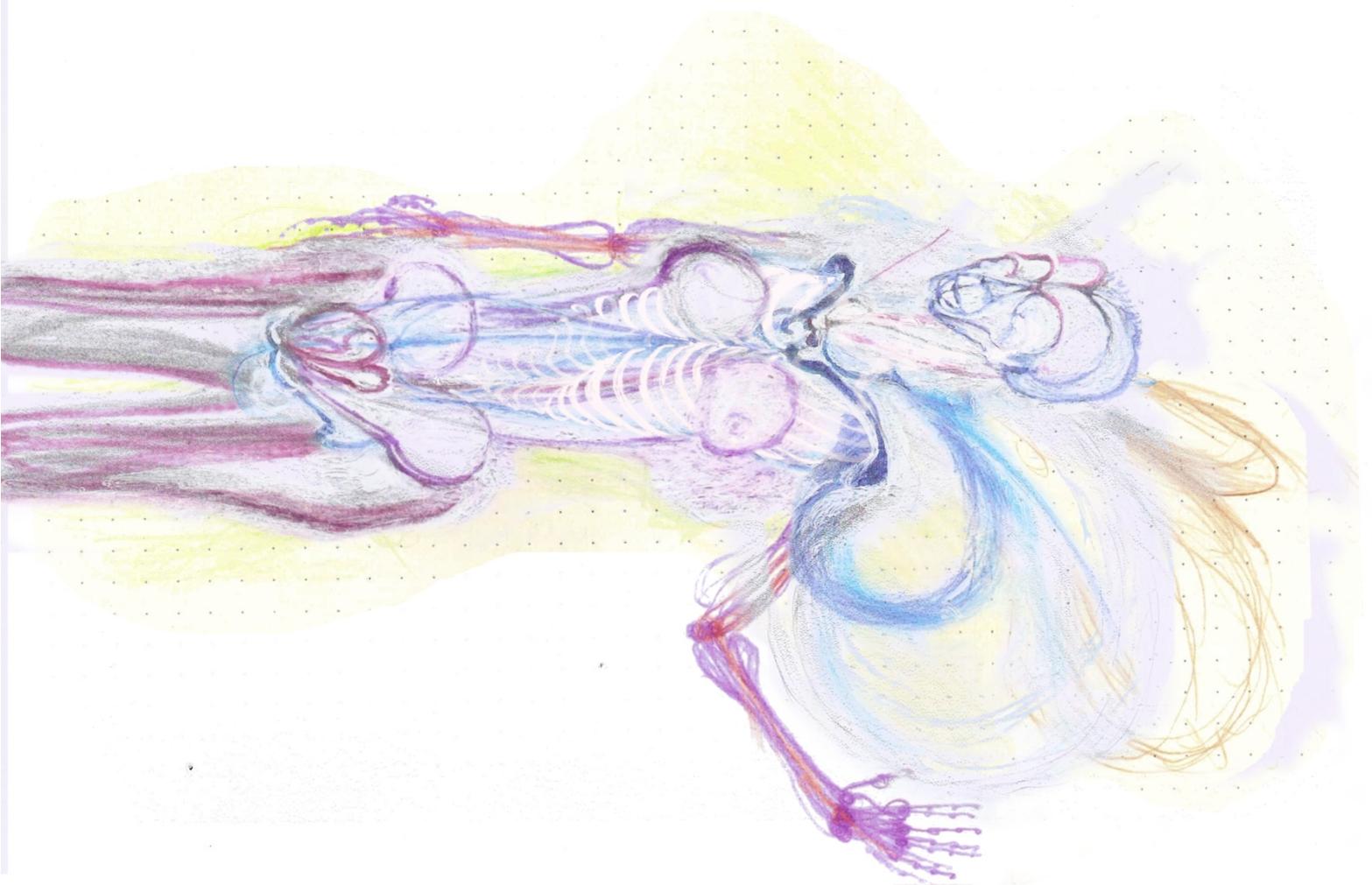
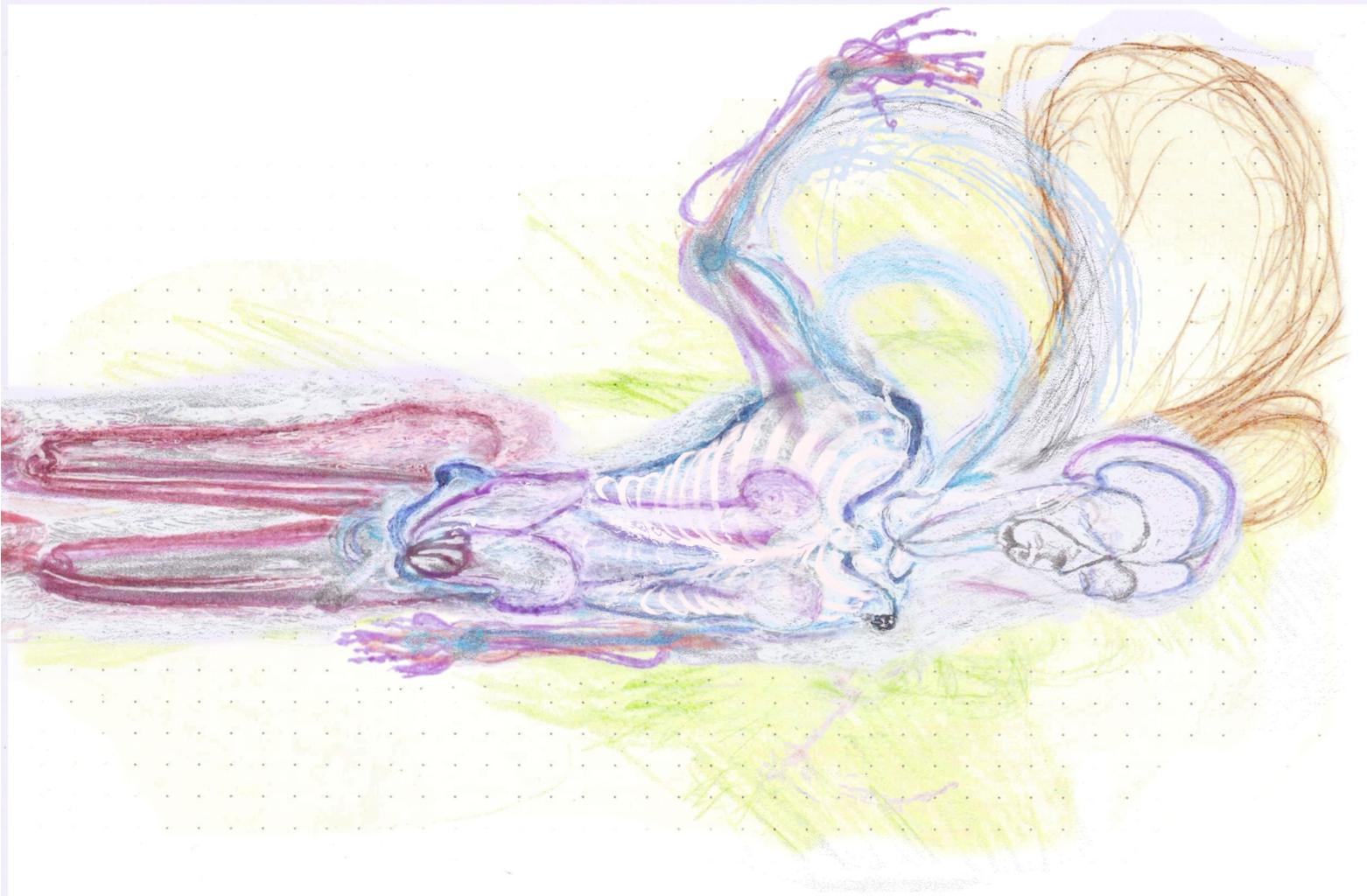


djeleas

EN

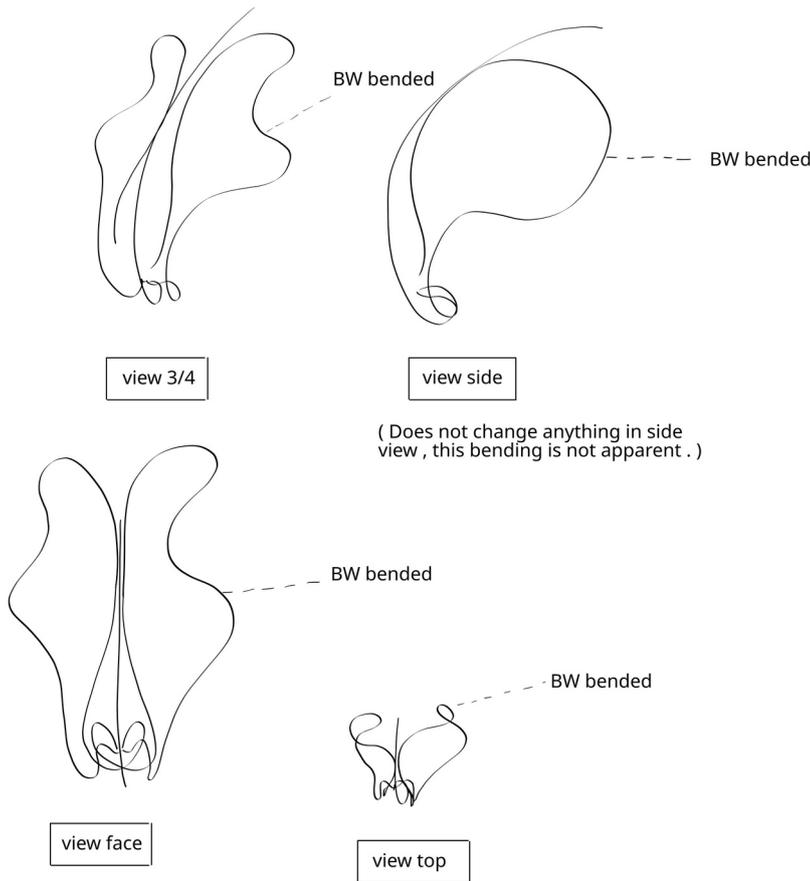
## CONTENT

- drawn 00_ren_9_01	p2
- drawn 01 levr inf	p3
- A Core BW bended	p4
- A Core ES	p4
- LG AO bird C ptesis scale puls hypo 04	p5
- LG AO H-S Flow male/female ...	p5
- LG AO C ptesis H-S shoulders, arms, neck, head	p6
- LG AO H-S skull Core 4 nose/forehead	p7
- LG AO H-S skull Core 5 eyes/parietal	p8
- LG AO H-S paw " rear " ( legs )	p9
- LG AO H-S paw " front " ( arms )	p10
- LSRL femme ( woman ) following gine	p10





A Core BW bended



A BW goes not everytime doing the Big Whirl toward the Exterior , then coming back toward the Interior for doing the Flame ; sometime ( frequently ) , between thes two steps , there is an other ; a bending toward the Interior . This bending toward the Interior , goes back toward the Exterior again , then finally comes back to the center for doing the Flame . This bending is due to the curve of the Flow A making the Core . This one is very curved , and the shape of the Core follow it , keeping its proportion relatively to it ( and not relatively to any cardinal point , horizontal perspectives , " euclidian " geometry or other system of space . )

E.G. ; a skull of a animal , like the H-S ( AO,HS,skull C4,BW bended ) , which makes almost half of the " ball " of the skull , and whose BW meet themselves to begin the Flame at the Top of the forehead ( point of the hair ) . Or else , between the " temples " which are the bended BW of the C3 skull , the Core whose BW surround the eyes ( AO,HS,skull C3,BW bended ) .

A Core ES

The Exit of Sup. has three curves . They starts with the same curve than the curve of the Whirl of the Superposition , then , let's say halfway through , this curve changes of direction ; it " erects " . Then , towards the end of its course , when this Flow goes itself to create another Superposition , the curve changes direction again , it returns in the direction of the Whirl of the Superposition from which it exited .

This is like that for all Exits of Sup. . They are more or less long and more or less strong . These ES , the more active they are , the more it circulate , and the stronger they are .

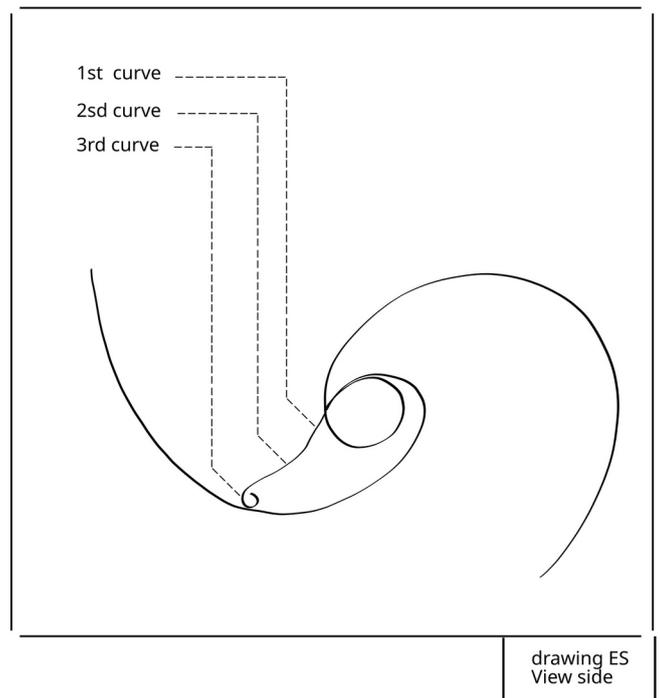
The more they are active , circulating and strong , and the more pronounced and significant the curve of the erection and of the final recurve are .

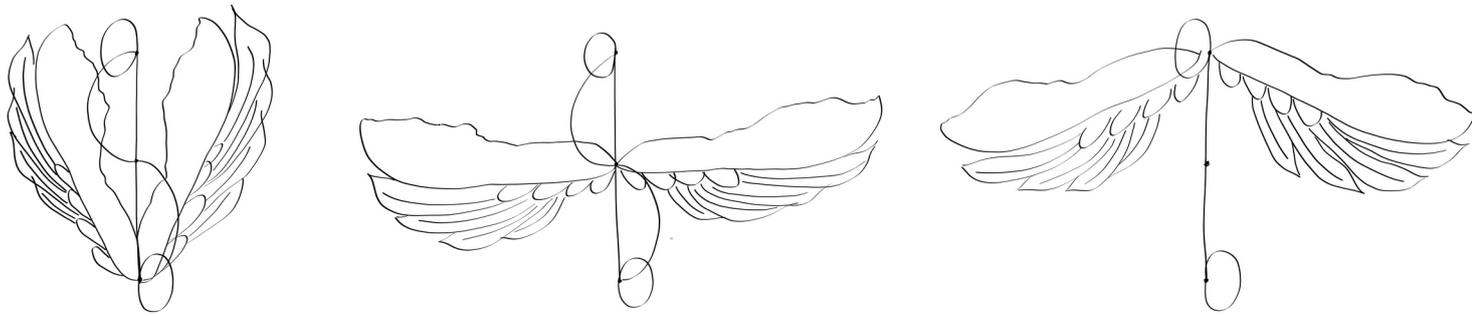
These ES , The less active they are , the less they circulate , and the weaker they are .

The less they are active , circulating and strong , the less pronounced and significant the curve of the erection and of the final recurve are .

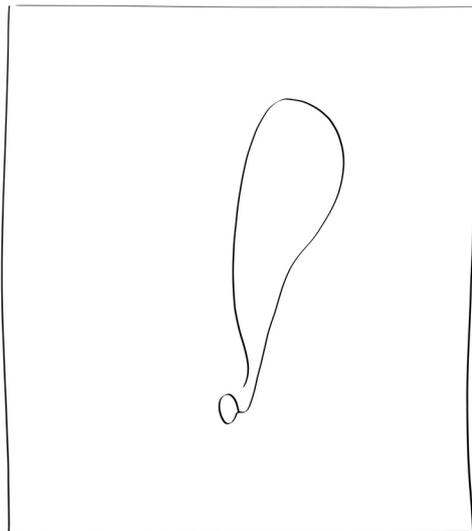
The average between the two determines the most frequent curvature .

For example , a leg has a bone that is this Flow of the ES , Exited from the previous Superposition . The average state , its most frequent state , forms a bone , with these three curves . These curves are more or less pronounced . But when the ES is done , there is " contraction " of the muscles of the leg ; but firstly , there is the " contraction " of this " central " Flow of the ES , which , starting from its average curvature of the bone , marks the erection and the final recurvature . Thus , a " biceps " is the ES of the precedant Sup. ( and is not a " muscle " like the others , because the others are the Wings of the Core formed by this Flow , this ES ( which is therefore the Flow A for this Core . ) . ) .



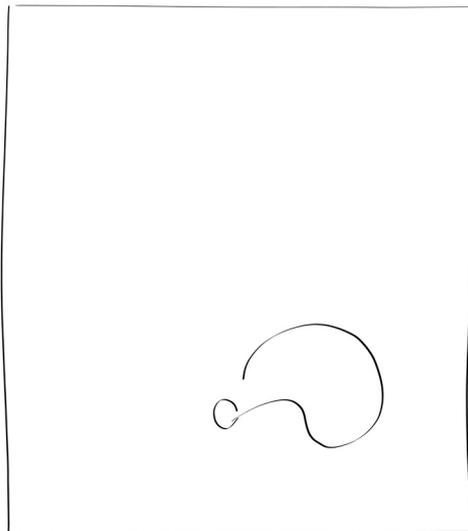


That's OK . But during a Discharge , the e. contained in the Wings is Discharged through the Nucleus . And therefore , what was accumulated in the BW . This has for effect than the BW change of shape . They " deflate " themselves in height/length , flatten , become wider horizontally , until there is no more e. in the BW . The Anaclose then forms a very marked/pronounced angle , its starting line is no longer in line with the EE , and the Wing of the bird forms a double curve , with angles , until reach the Relaxation ( " flabby " ... ) , and the long feathers are then directed toward the bottom of the bird , they no longer follow the BW toward the top of the bird but follow the BW toward the bottom of the bird .



Very Charged

In very Charged , this " bag " elongates itself along the axis , and the Anaclose is less marked/pronounced .



Little Charged

In little Charged , the BW still returns to the axis of the Arrival Flow ( A or B ) ( via the Flame ) .

This is exactly the wing-folding movement of the C ptesis of a bird , when this bird folds its wings , in stopping to fly , when the landing was done . ( The BW increases in width , while the height of the Wing of the Core decreases . )

LG AO H-S Flow male/female male/female , chest , pelvis , CS , epi

The Flow male and the Flow female are both present in the male , and in the females ; together . But in female , the Flow female predominates , is there more often , and stronger . It is bigger than the Flow male , and particularly/especially , it curves itself much more . It arrives from the front , at the praecordia/atrium/arrival etc. , just below the Base of the C ptesis ( which forms the head and shoulders etc. ) , descends along the back into the chest , along the vertebral column , then Arrive at the female pelvis Core 2 ( illium ) , between its 2 BW , then continues through the Flame , and goes to do the rest etc. . The clitoris , just before the ES , is very developed . But the Flow male of the female is straighter , more taut , weaker , and less often active . It Arrives at the same place in the chest , but comes from behind , along the rear of the skull , the nape , the spine , under the C ptesis , in praecordia/Arrival etc. , and descends by the front of the body to the male pelvis C2 ( Ischium ) ( which is not much developed ) , to its BW , between , then continues until the pubic symphysis . The entire body ( chest/trunk ) thus presents a curve of the vertebral column in the back and a straight line in the front , taut . Female pelvis C3 ( chest ) is indeed the Core which forms the breasts/udders/pies , these are the BW of this Core , and the nipples are indeed the ES of these BW . The Anaclose of the Wing of this Core is the underside of the breasts , and even a breast that appears drooping is in fact probably a well-formed BW ( it was necessary to draw the whole thing to understand it ) . The complete opposite of the male . Its Flow male is ample in the front and bulges the chest/torso forward , while its Flow female is straight and weak , making its back straight and rigid . Since its Flow is straight , its female pelvis C2 ( illium ) is also straight ( it was necessary to draw the whole thing to understand it ) . The wings of this Core , have their BW which form a marked/pronounced bending .

The whole is a monumental Consouplation .

LG AO Flow e.g. H-S

- 3 Flows ( to manage )
- Flow of C ptesis ( head/arms )
- Flow male
- Flow female

These 3 are all some Flow A . There is still their Flow B ( to manage ) ( with what they Sup. themselves . ) These are general Flows , which feed all the Cores of the body ( their Flow A , etc. ) Flow C ptesis is the same for the male and for the female .

Flow male and Flow female differ for the male and for the female ( in strength etc. ) , but they always come from the same direction ( from the front for the Flow female and from the rear for the Flow male ) ( H-S has both at the same time , otherwise , the Cores corresponding to the other sex would not have been able to grow . ) The male has two arrivals , one above the other in the back , parallel and of comparable strength .

LG epi dj. lower lip pelv

first human to know that we have a lower lip in front of the penis . ( ~ exactly like the skull C4,Nucleus,lip lower , except that the tongue here is the penis . It was no coincidence that the gesture of " sticking out one's tongue " is classified as extremely vulgar , indecent , forbidden , etc. ) .

LG skull e.g. H-S " neck pillars "

The " neck pillars " , on either side , which start from the solar plexus and rise up on the side of the neck to the skull just behind the ears , are possibly the Wings of the Nucleus of our Core ptesis . That is to say , in the same way that the head of a bird is formed , by the ES of its C ptesis which pushes the Nucleus toward the front . The AS of the C chest would be , in the H-S , the place of the crossing of the 2 Wings of this Nucleus of these Wings of this Core .

The Core ptesis exists in the H-S .  
It is on this it that the forelimbs developed themselves .

Base ; The Base is under the head , under the neck , in the chest .

A ; The Flow A comes from behind/above , through the neck or beside it, on the dorsal spine .

B ; The Flow B arrives from the front/below.

AS ; The Arrival of Superposition ( Arrival/Atrium/Entrance .. ) is the spine at the bottom of the neck in the back . ( the " dorsal spine " )

EE ; The Edges External are the stalks that extend from the neck to the shoulders ( on the front of the chest ) ( the " clavicles " ) .

EEE ; The Edges External External are the big plates of the shoulder in the back ( vertical ) . Following the BW , this creates a scale decreasing from the BW towards the Base . ( the " shoulder blades " ) .

Anaclase ; The Anaclase is the shoulder . ( Hard , thick , like all Anaclases , with a marked/pronounced angle , like all Anaclases . ) ( the " Acromion " ) .

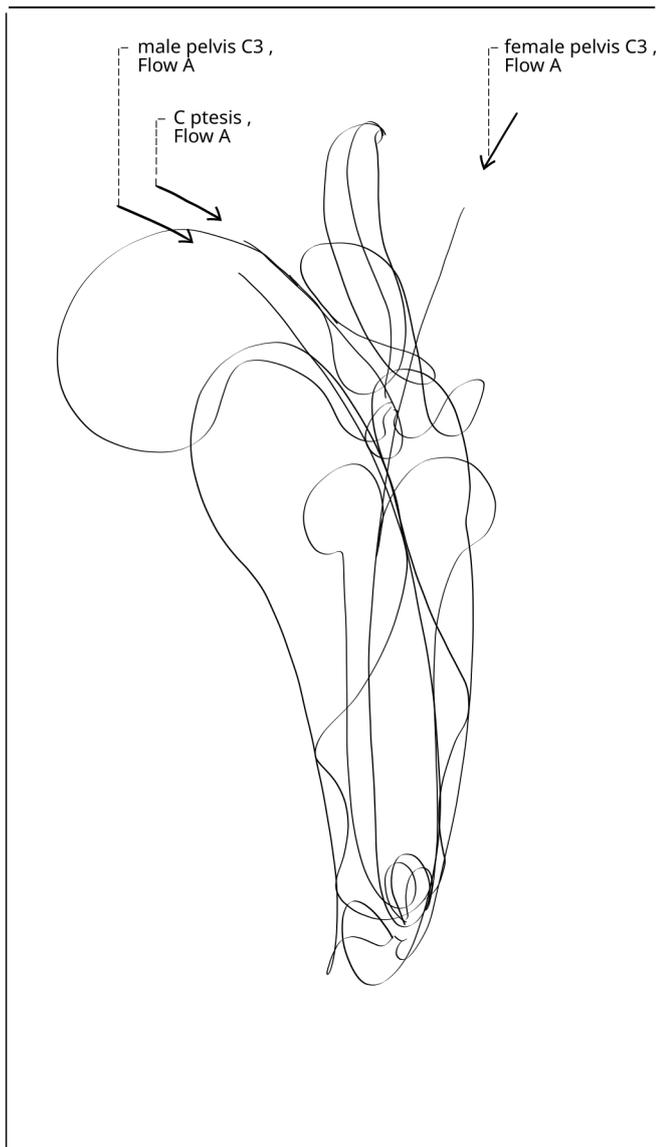
BW ; The Big Whirls , begin at the shoulders , and the arms ( forelegs ) follow them . If this Core is little Charged , these are big BW , whose Whirl descends very low in the back . If this Core is very Charged , the EE elongates themselves , the BW lengthen in the direction of the EE and move away , the Anaclase is less marked/pronounced at the shoulders ( manual labor , etc . ) . If this Core is very very Charged , it begins an automatic pulsation , ( it is then possible , even for a H-S , to understand/feel what understand/feel all the birds , many insects , etc . ) .

Flame ; The Flame is towards the rear . Its EE are not very sensitive ( only warm , like all Flames ) , its base is in front of the chest and encompasses the neck . The Top of the Flame is the dorsal spine . The entire Flame forms the " hole " of the neck on the top of the chest/torso ( male pelvis C3 ) of the Orgonome .

ES ; The ES forms the neck and the head at the end of the neck . The end of the ES is located at the level of the " foramen magnum " , in the skull . ( The end of this ES is a new Superposition ( extremely important ) that forms the beginning of the vertebral column . ( This one is made up of Cores that originate here , 23 or 24 in the H-S , whose Wings and their BW form the ribs ) ) . ( The curve of the neck ( the second curve of the ES of C ptesis ) is inverse to the curve of the the Sup. AxB , like all the Exit of Sup. ) ( The curve of the end of the ES comes back forward , like all the curves at the end of ES . ) ( The Flow B of this Superposition at the end of ES forms many of the Cores of the head ) . This new Superposition ( the true Base of the whole head ) , from where a lot of other Core are formed ( all are starting here ( and the last one finish at the end of the vertebral column ) , partly inside the head ( 6 Core inside the skull ( "brain" etc . ) , and 23 or 24 along the vertebral column ( "ribs" and vertebrae ) , all from this Sup. , and all in Continuation between themselves ( the " atlas " under the skull is not a separation . ) . ( with the exception of the Sup. of the pelvis , it would be sufficient to say that this new Sup. at the " foramen magnum " would be the most important Superposition of an Orgonome , but to produce it , it is firstly necessary to produce the ES of the C ptesis . And therefore , the Sup. that makes the C ptesis is even more important .

Nucleus ; The nucleus forms the perimeter of the neck and extend to the end of the ES , to the end of the vertebral column . Its two Wings cross themselves on the front of the chest, above the praecordia/diaphragm etc . , and above the EE of this Core ptesis , and within the Flame ( like all Nucleus ) . The EE of the Wings of this Nucleus start from this crossing and ascend up to the skull , behind the ears ( they are hard and sensitive during head movements , during effort , when the C ptesis is active ( and they possibly make the artery " carotid " which goes exactly at the same point that the new Sup. of the ES of this Core , at the end of its 3rd curve ) . ( like bird Core ptesis, Nucleus, skull , and others Orgonomes ) .

epi dj ; All this zone is finally understandable !



drawing Orgonome male View 3/4  
- male pelvis C3  
- female pelvis C3  
- C ptesis



drawing Orgonome female View 3/4  
- female pelvis C3  
- male pelvis C3  
- C ptesis

Crane C4 has its own Flame, different and bigger than the Flame of skull C3 ( whose BW form the periphery of the eyes ). Crane C4 is formed by a different Superposition than skull C3 .

Base ; Its Base and its Exit of Superposition are not at the mouth , but higher, just above and slightly behind the nose ( " thalamus " , " fornix " , at the level of the " foramen magnum " . ) . The nose is the ES .

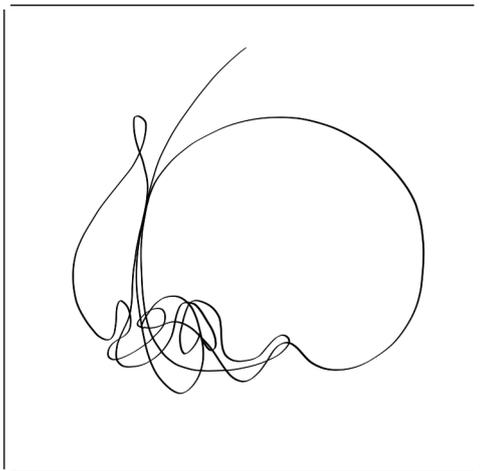
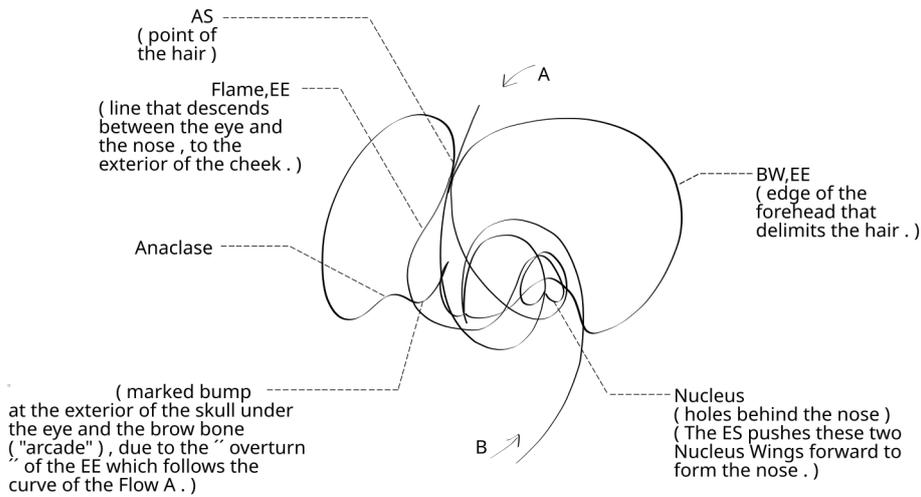
AS ; The Arrival of Sup. is the top of the forehead, at the point of the hair ( " hairline " ) .

BW ; Its BW are along the hair up to the point of the hair at the top of the forehead ( which constitute everything that is " frontal " , " frontal lobe " , etc. of the brain . ) . There , the Flame begins and goes slightly into the skull . The BW follow the Flame internally . The EE Top of the Flame are the two very pronounced lines that descend and starts from the bottom of the forehead , run along the nose between the eyes , and move aside sharply towards the cheeks , this Bottom of this Flame is then hidden ( in the skull , like its Top ) .  
 ( The BW of skull C2 ( big smile/cheekbones ) come to the EE of skull C4 . )  
 ( The EE and BW of skull C3 ( whose BW form the periphery of the eyes ) come to the Flame of skull C3 , and are over the BW of skull C4 . )

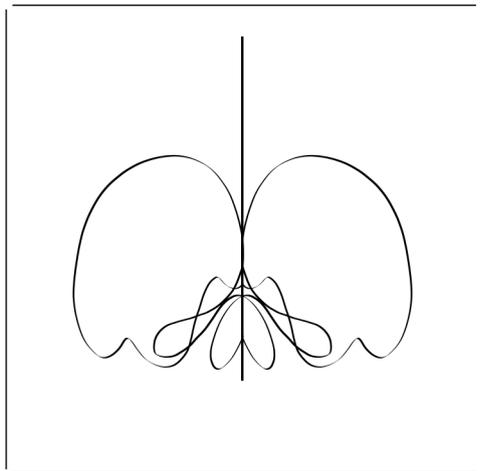
Nucleus ; Its Nucleus is the two holes behind the nose ( " sphenoid sinus " ) .

ES ; Its Exit of Superposition forms the nose . ( This one has the three curves of all the ES . The first in the same direction than the Sup. , the second one in erection which changes of direction ( here ; downwards and towards the front of the Orgonome ) , the third of final recurvature in the same direction than the Sup. ( here ; the tip of the nose , where is formed a new Sup. which then forms the Core nostril . ) . ) . This ES pushes forward from the Core the two Wings of its Nucleus ( like all Exits of Superposition . ) . Thus , the EE of these two Wings of Nucleus , are the same ones that have made the two holes behind the nose , but , pushed forward , descending , run along the nose , and their BW form the small ball at the very tip of the nose .

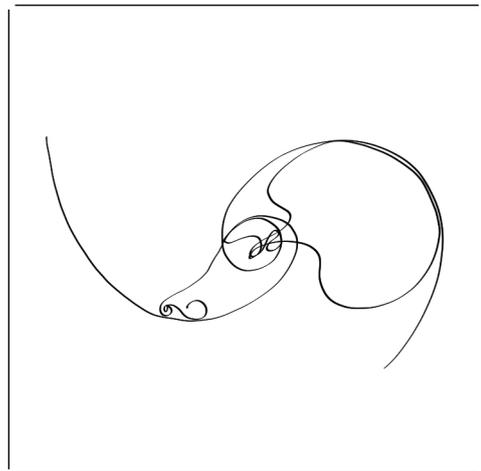
The general Core of the skull is therefore no longer skull C4 , but skull C5 . ( The one that would be in Continuation of C4 skull , the one whose BW extend to the back of the skull , the one that forms the bigger part of the " brain " ) ( This therefore would shifts the jaw in « C6 skull » )



View 3/4



View face



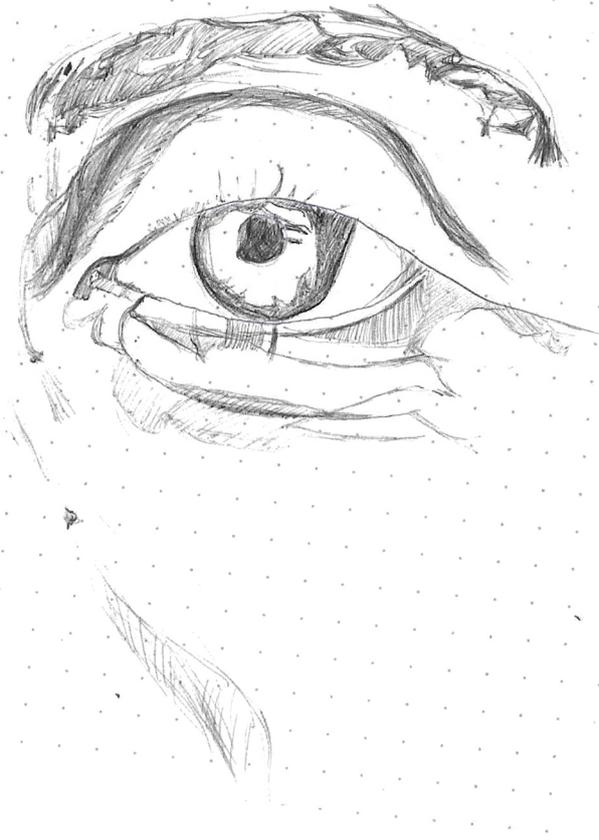
View side

The end of the Whirl of the Superposition is above and behind the nose . Viewed from the front , it also appears to be above the Flame ; this is not the case , it is behind the Top of the Flame and the AS . The Flame is clearly visible in view under .

With the ES ; the nose , and the Core nostril at the end of the ES . The end of the ES rests on the curve of the Flow B .

LG AO H-S eye

~ There is a plate that comes from behind the eye , resting on the brow bone .  
We can see it very pink on the lower eyelid .  
Light



- eyebrows
- eyelashes
- iris , pupil , cornea ,  
retina ...  
cyan , blue , green ,  
gray , brown , black ...
- e++  
pink ,  
lower eyelid

LG AO H-S skull Core 5 eyes/parietal

A ; The Flow A comes from the ES of C ptosis .

B ; The Flow B comes from the outside .

Base ; Its base is behind the eyes , at the level of the " foramen magnum " ( " thalamus " , interthalamus " , " forrnix " , ... ) .

AS ; The back of the skull , almost at the very top .

BW ; The Big Whirls are the big ~ "spheroido-plates " of the rear of the skull . ( " parietal bone " )

Anaclase ; The marked angle and hardness of the Anaclase is Behind the ear .

EE ; The Edges External are slightly more inside the skull than those of skull C4 ( which makes everything which is " temporal " ) . There is a little space between the two , therefore on the Exterior of the skull , below and beside the eyes ; ~ 1 or 2 cm .

Flame ; The Top of the Flame is at the rear of the skull , almost at the very top . Then it descends into the skull . The crossing of the " threads " of the eyes ( " optic chiasma " ) is the crossing of the EE of the Flame of skull C5 which does its Nucleus . This is the bottom of the Flame , this is where begins the Nucleus .

ES ; When the Exit of Sup. of Skull C5 makes itself , the Flame ignites , the Nucleus Charges , the eyes open , and the Orgonome awakens .

Nucleus ; Its Nucleus forms the eyes . The Nucleus is pushed forward by the ES . The " muscles " of the upper and lower eyelids are the EE of these Nucleus Wings . The iris/pupils/cornea etc. are like a " sagittal section " of the EE of these Nucleus Wings , visible when these EE Expand themselves , elongate , when they are activated by the Flame , by Charge of Skull Core 5 , and therefore visible and activated by the Expansion of the Superposition of the Flows AxB .

There is still a visible Core " within " the skull a little more behind ( the Core " cerebellum " ) , then the Cores ribs begin in Continuation of them .

( the term « Crane C5 » has been shifted ; it is no longer the jaw , but it is at the rear of Skull C4 ( nose/forehead ) . ( The Core jaw is skull C3 ( big smile/pomettes ) . ) . ) .

If all this is true , the eyes are the Exit of Superposition of Skull C5 , which can therefore elongates itself when it makes itself , and the " material " eyes , within the " eyeball " , would be a bit like a " sagittal section " of the EE of the Nucleus Wings of skull C5 . Also , this ES , would be an Exit of the orgonome , there would be nothing that enters inside . Also , the e. of the sight , therefore would be sensitive ( Which explains why we often have pain from what we see , etc. )

This ES has three curves , like all ES ( first , erection , final recurve ) . If it can elongate itself , it can also retract . Eyes closed ; this is the retraction of the ES of skull C5 .

If nothing enters within the Nucleus , that this ES is still a thrust toward the outside , we could say that the sight is a thrust of a Core , which makes some place for itself in a world of sight , like the push of an obstacle to reach a real world , absolutely visible world .

In the birds, it would maybe the ES of the legs that forms the hind toe, the rear finger, the 4th. (idem than in H-S, the heel, which is the ES of the lower leg (paw Core tibia/calf) (& idem than the thumb for the Core of the hand?).

LG AO paw "rear legs" / "hindlegs" (legs) e.g. H-S

The "rear legs" in H-S are formed by the ES of the BW of the pelvis (their "patellae" (ES) are at the intersection of the ES of the pelvis of the male and the BW of the pelvis of the female. From there, the first bone which is formed by this ES is the "femur", it is Flow A which goes to do the very first Core of the leg (paw rear Core 0 (femur/upper leg)).

LG AO paw rear (legs) Core 0 (femur / upper leg) , Core 1 (tibia / lower leg) , Core 2 (foot) e.g. H-S

paw rear Core 0 (femur / upper leg)

The bone which is formed by the ES of the BW of the male/female pelvis C3 ("pelvis/illium/ischium") is the "femur" (paw rear Core 0 (femur/leg top)). It takes its first Curve (the one in the same direction than the previous Sup.) depending on whether the Flow of the previous Sup. is the one of the male or the female. Either the paw is formed by the "pelvis/illium" of the female (female pelvis C2), either the paw is formed by the "ischium" of the male (male pelvis C2).

This first curve is different for the two sexes. For the male, it goes towards the rear of the Orgonome (of the body) and towards the interior of the body. For the female, it goes towards the rear of the the Orgonome (of the body) and towards the exterior of the body. This determines the two following curves of the ES of the previous Superposition, of this Flow, and the "knees" and the "patellae". Therefore the final recurve that goes to do the next Sup. is similar to the original curve; for the male, towards the interior (the visible axis of the "knee" is towards the exterior.), for the female, towards the exterior (the visible axis of the "knee" is towards the interior.).

A; The Flow A comes from the Exit of Sup. of the BW of the male/female pelvis C3 ("pelvis/illium/ischium").

B; The Flow B comes from the exterior, from the rear of the Orgonome.

Base; The Base is the "patella", the "knee", where the Sup. AxB makes itself.

EE; The EE form all the exterior of the "femur" / upper leg, at the rear of the Orgonome.

BW; The BW are in the thighs, and extend to the pelvis and "buttocks".

Flame; The Flame is long and thin. Its top is at the pelvis.

ES; The Exit of Sup. forms the paws rear Core 1 (tibia / lower leg).

Nucleus; In the "knee".

paw rear Core 1 (tibia / lower leg)

A; The Flow A comes from the paw rear Core 0 (femur / upper leg) (it is its ES).

B; The Flow B comes from the exterior of the Orgonome, it is the Flow A of the paw rear Core 2 (foot).

Base; The Base is the ankle/astragalus, where the Sup. of AxB makes itself.

EE; The bottom of the EE is at the ankle/astragalus, the Top of the EE is under the calves.

Anaclase; The Anaclase is under the calves, at the rear of the Orgonome, on both exterior sides of the "tibia" / lower leg.

BW; The BW of the Cores paw rear Core 1 (tibia / lower leg) are the calves.

Flame; The Flame is long and thin, its maximum width is at the ankle.

ES; The Exit of Sup. of the paw rear Core 1 (tibia / lower leg) is the same as than paw rear Core 2 (foot), which forms the heel.

Nucleus; The Nucleus is in the ankle, its Wings are pushed (towards the rear of the Orgonome) by the ES, around the heel. (But on the other side of the axis of the 3 curves of the ES than the Wings of the Nucleus of Core 2 (foot).)

paw rear Core 2 (foot)

paw rear Core 2 (foot) is not formed by the Exit of Sup. of paw rear Core 1 (tibia / lower leg) but it is formed by a Flow coming from the exterior, coming to Superpose itself with the Exit of Sup. of paw rear Core 1 (tibia / lower leg). (This explains the obvious inversion of curves between the foot and the rest of the leg.)

A; The Flow A comes from the exterior of the Orgonome. It is the Flow B of paw rear Core 1 (tibia / lower leg).

B; The Flow B comes from the interior of the Orgonome, it is the Flow A of the paw rear Core 1 (tibia / lower leg) (which is the Exit of Sup. of paw rear Core 0 (femur/upper leg)).

Base; The Base is the ankle/astragalus, where the Sup. of AxB makes itself.

EE; The Bottom of the EE is at the ankle/astragalus, the Middle and Top of the EE does all the exterior sides of the foot up to the ~ "cheekbones" (BW).

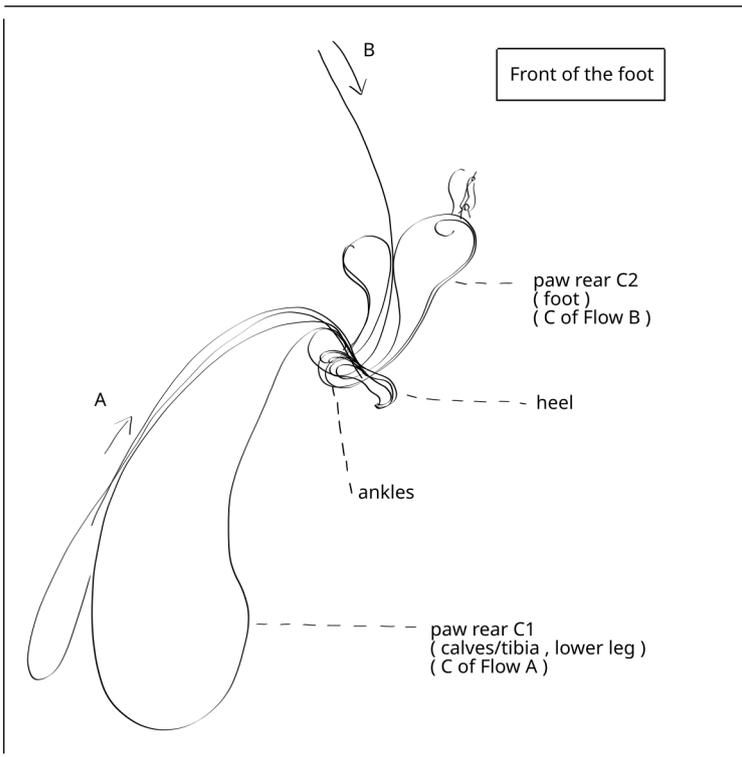
Anaclase; The Anaclase is the angle, marked and hard (like all Anaclases) on the exterior sides of the foot under the ~ "cheekbones" (this makes the "dead skin" under the foot, the thick and hard skin, the "callosity" (LAT: Callus)).

BW; The BW are the two ~ "cheekbones" at the front and under the foot (more or less swollen, "supple" or "taut" (like all BW)).

Flame; The Flame is the "sole of the foot". Its Top is at the front of the foot between the two ~ "cheekbones", its bottom is in the ankle, where its EE cross themselves to do the Nucleus.

ES; The Exit of Sup. of the paw rear Core 2 (foot) forms the heel (like Calabria is the ES of Italy.), (hence its "strange" and almost pointed appearance in H-S. It has the 3 curves)

Nucleus; The Nucleus is in the ankle, its Wings are pushed forward the Core (towards the rear of the Orgonome) by the ES, around the heel.



LG AO H-S paws " front " ( arms )

The paws " front " in H-S are formed by the ES of the BW of the pelvis C3 ( chest/tors o) of the Flow male ( male pelvis C3,BW,ES ) ( at the level of the Top of the chest , at the rear ) . This ES of BW makes itself under the Core ptesis , and therefore under the EE of its Wings and just next to the Anaclose of its Wings ( the " acromion " , the " shoulder " ) . ( The ES of the BW of the pelvis C3 of the Flow female is the breast/nipples/milk etc . . It is different , lower , on the front of the Orgonome , etc . , and therefore cannot participate at the formation of these paws . Only the Flow male forms them . Thus , their curves make the same direction in both sexes . But since the Flow male is less strong in the female , her male pelvis C3 ( chest/torso ) is smaller , weaker ( But this Flow male really exist , otherwise this Core wouldn't have formed itself ) . Being weaker , the ES of the BW of this Core is weaker than that the one of the male . Females therefore have some " arms " where it less circulate , where it is less strong , where it is less active . And so , the erection of its second curve ( the erection ) ( the " biceps " ) is less marked/pronounced ( As are the Wings of the Core formed by this ES of the previous Sup. ( the " muscles " of the " arm " ) ) . ( At the same level of the body , there is C ptesis just above ( around these " arm patellae " ( of the " humerus " in the " shoulders " ) ) . This C ptesis , it , is the same for both the male and for the female ) . The female therefore has logically , the shoulders with the same strength/circulation/activity than the shoulders of the male .

From the Contraction/activation of the humerus of the arm , we can easily see that the ES of its following Superposition , the one that forms the forearm , the " cubitus " , makes itself just beside to its Flow A ( the " biceps "/humerus ) . ( The hard line of the " biceps " dips towards the elbow ( towards the rear/back of the H-S Orgonome , rotates " around " the elbow ( the Sup. ) , then emerges towards the front/belly of the H-S Orgonome ( ES ) ) . This ES therefore has , for first curve , the same direction as this dip of the biceps into the elbow . This hard line is the " cubitus " , the Flow A of the forearm , in its active/circulating/strong state . ( For dj . , there is a space of ~1.5cm between the A of the paw front Core C0 ( humerus , upper arm ) , and the A of the paw front Core C1 ( cubitus , forearm ) , which is its Exit of Superposition ( ES ) .

LSRL femme ( EN.; woman ) following gine

Gine ( " woman " in Greek ) comes primarily from Gonos in Greek ( " gene/generation " ) but also from Gonu ( " knees " (FR.; " genoux " ) . ( because " Gonu "( knees ) and " generation " have in common the same location of the body ; the lower one . They have the same origin , are written almost identically , and both refer to woman . )

GR. ; γυναι; woman , girl , female , etc. ( opposite of ' ανδρον ' ; male ) ( EN. ; ' androgine ' , ' gynecologist ' , ' origin ' , etc. ) .

GR. ; γυνή gén. γύναικος; woman (1); as opposed to man, regardless of age or status; married or not. (2); woman, wife (3); mortal woman, as opposed to goddess. II female of the animals. Arstt. Pol. 2.3, end; Ath..559 a. double decl.; 1; ... 2 ... cf.; SKR. ganā, jānī, etc.; theme in αιχ proper to GR. .

GR. ; γόνος, ου ( ο , but see below ); I (1); act of engendering, generation, procreation (2); genital semence . II ( passive ) That which is engendered (1); son, daughter, child (2); sex (3); origin, birth ||>>>>-> fem. in sense II. 1 ἡ γόνος . EUR. I.A.794, the girl. ion. γούνοç ARET. Caus. M. diut.2.5 ( cf. ; γονη , γίγνομαι ) . ( end )

GR. ; γονή , ἡς ( ἡ ) ; A I act of engendering , (1); act of generation (2); childbirth II That which engenders, Hence (1); semence , germ (2); organs of the generation , particularly the mother's breast. B That which is engendered (1); child , descendant (2); descentance/lineage, race, family . III birth (1); from birth (2); with idea of nationality , of location of origin . IV with idea of duration, generation, adult age .

GR. ; γουνο-παχής , ῆς , ἐς [α]; with thick knees .

GR. ; γόνυ , gén. γόνυτος (τό); I knee (1); to denote strength (2); the resting II Knot of a stem , point of cessation of its annual growth , in speaking of the reed etc. ( LAT. ; geniculum ) ||>>>>-> decl. ... acc. γούνα Il. 8.371 ; ÖN. 18,395 ( cf. ; LAT. ; gēnu SKR. ; jānu , etc. γυνύξ )

GR. ; γουνός ; v. γουν

GR. ; γούνοç ; v. γόνος , end .

= exactly as " femme " ( EN. ; woman , female ) comes from Femis in Greek ( " famous/reown/rumor/opinion/omen/oracle/conversation/affirmation " ) , but especially from Femur in Latin ( " femur/thigh/leg/lower part of the body " ) .

GR. ; φημις , ιος ( accent ^ on η ); (1); conversation , discussion , (2); voice , hence ; the will . (3); renown/reputation ( good or bad ) . GR. ; φήμη , ῆς ( ἡ ) ; I That which is shown (1) disclosure, revelation by word or by sign, warning from the gods, augury, omen, oracle ... . II that which is announced by speech/voice , hence (1); noise, rumor ( ESCHN. 1,127;2,145; Paus. 1,17,1 ; HDT. 9,100 AR.EQ. 1320 ; THC. 1,11 ; PLAT. Leg. 672 b , Ap. 18c ) . (2); Reputation , opinion about a person's character , good or bad . (3); tradition, legend (4); saying , proverb (5); message (6); praise, eulogy , hence ; glory , fame .

GR. ; φήμη , ῆς ( ἡ ) ; Fame personified . Plut. Cam. 30 , etc. (s. the prec. )

GR. ; φημι , φής , φησι , φαμεν , φατε , φασσι ; I To make visible , manifest a thought through speech (1); when speaking of a public rumor , of a tradition (2); to summarize someone's speech. II To give one's opinion , hence ; to have an opinion, to think , to believe. III To say, to claim , to boast of. IV To say yes (1); to affirm , to declare (2); to admit , to agree to. ... (1); to utter a word, to announce a news (2); to give one's opinion , hence ; to believe , to think .

GR. ; φημιζω ( αο . ἐφήμισα ; (1); to prophesy, to announce . (2); to spread a rumor, to divulge . (3); to designate by a name, to name, to call , (4) to promise .

LAT. ; " femora , feminis " ; femur , thigh , lower body , etc. .

=

femur ( leg ) -> femme ( woman , female )  
genoux ( knee ) -> gine ( woman , female )

= In Greek , as in Latin , it was still the man who named the woman with the name of the lower part of his own body , of his pelvis .

e.g. cornuatus ; The opposite of " man " is still " nam " . The opposite of " male " is still " elam " ( FR. ; the opposite of " homme " is still " emmoh " . ) .