17. SUBSEQUENT CANDIDATES FOR NEW SECTORS TO COVER THE WHITE DISC IN PICTURE 1.

Each of the colored slices in picture 1. represent an easily understandable word collection out of a particular language. But every sector only represents the tip of the iceberg. Thus, picture 1. is a lot more valid as it seems at first glance. We could produce multiple numbers of word-pairs with a little deeper-going research in every word-collection. For example, we could present over twelve hundred English-Hungarian word-pairs with easily recognizable close relations through today's research. By comparing the word-roots, we could go into further, much deeper research and cover the white disc (representing the Hungarian language) in picture 1.

With the knowledge of today we can assume that there are further candidates to be compared to Hungarian.

Alexander Cs. Körösi (1784-1842), a Hungarian linguist who spoke over fifteen languages and traveled to the Far East, wrote the first Tibetan-English dictionary and grammar book. He wrote: "*learning Sanskrit, the Hungarian scientists could recognize how strong the relation of the two languages is.*" A few words out of his dictionary:

lanka	(earlier lánka = lányka) (little girl)	
uru	úr	(Mister, Sir)
kisora	kis úr	(little mister, master)
lohala	lehel	(breathe, exhale)
tvis	tűz <tuez>	(fire)
utsa	utca <utcza>	(street)
viloka	világ	(world)
surata	szerető	(lover)
arthak	érték	(worth)
agni	égni	(burn)
anga	ing	(shirt)
nada	nád	(reed)
arama	öröm	(pleasure, gladness)
bhasa	besze > beszéd	(speech)
alaka	alak	(form, shape)
kimcit	kicsit <kichit>	(little in accusative)
kara	kar	(arm)
balvan	bálvány <baalvaanj>	(idol, fetish)

and so fort

Some of his collection of "Hungarian" family-names used in India were:

Vajna, Beder, Vida, Bardócz, Bihar, Csorja, Sánta, Buja, Székely.

Many of the words collected by Körösi Cs. Sándor are not found in other collections; therefore, Sanskrit can be put as a new sector on the white disc of picture 1.

The Japanese, Chineese and Ujgur languages are further sectors for the disc on picture 1. Lajos Kazár proved Hungarian relations with the Japanese language. Unfortunately, he died before his etymological dictionary could be published.

Hungarian relations to the Finnish and Ujgur languages are well known and have also been repetedly overestimated.

The North American Dakota (siuk) language also goes onto the white disc as a sector due to the etymological research of Peter Simon.

János Borbola reads (not translates) four thousand years old Egyptian texts, even mathematical text-exercises in Hungarian with best results.

Sándor Timaru Kaszt proved the deep relation of Celtic and Hungarian languages in his work (which supposed to have mainly dialectical differences in archaic times).

(However, Hungarian linguists, restricted by the rule of the Hungarian Academy of Science, were officially not "permitted" – during the last 150 years – to compare Hungarian to any other language but the Uralic group. Many of these linguists are arguing about a few hundred related words, a couple of word-building elements and have chosen to ignore the importance of the word-roots).

18. THE PLACE OF THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE ON THE MAP SINCE NEOLITHIC UNTIL TODAY

One can easily recognize that the examined languages are almost circularly surrounding the Carpathian Basin in several layers. We learned that those surrounding languages are all related to and descendants (distant dialects) of the „proto-nostratic" language, which today is called Hungarian (picture 1.)

This means that all those languages started in the Carpathian Basin and then radiated into all directions. Therefore, this language had to be spoken there for at least 8-10 thousand years; probably for much longer, but we only have proof for this period of time.

Going along with our results, we can call this language the "**root-language**" (perhaps, it is easier to speak about it this way). Now, we may raise the question: has this language really been spoken in the Carpathian Basin for 8-10 thousand years or even much longer?

Asking this question won't rule out the possibility that this "root-language" could have been brought unchanged to a distant place and that it began radiating again from there into all directions. This could mean that there were several different centers of "root-languages". However, in the case of languages, it would be impossible to develop the <u>same</u> root-language at distant places independently from each other again and again. It had to be one and only one place of origin, from where it started to radiate.

To answer our question we ask other disciplines of science for help. Grover S. Krantz writes in his book "*Geographical Development of European Languages*" that the Uralic language group *originated from the people living on the Hungarian low land in Neolithic times../.../ ..the only possible explanation for its spreading is that it happened from the West to the East in earliest Neolithic times. If that is true, it means that Hungarian is the oldest of all local European languages".*[10] He calculated that this should have started over 10 thousand years ago.

The newest results of searching the spread of the genetic traits for lactase persistency in Eurasia by Mark Thomas at UCL

10 Grover S. Krantz: "The geographical development of European languages".

resulted in picture 2. The capability to produce an enzyme cannot be learned, people can only inherit it and take it with them as well as their language by moving away.
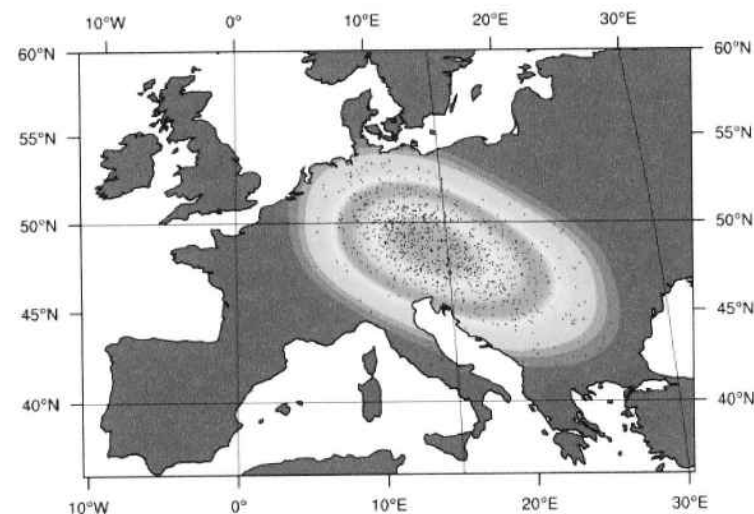
2. The lactase-persistency started spreading in Europe probably 8-9000 years ago. The blooming agriculture in the Carpathian basin made a large multiplication and spread of the population to all directions possible. The origin and spreading of the Linear-band-ceramic culture fit in the same picture.

During the building of highways in Hungary for the last 21 years, several archaic villages (some 6-7-10 thousand years old) were found and evaluated by archaeologists. The result: the Carpathian Basin was certainly overpopulated with 20 million estimated inhabitants due to its flourishing agriculture during early Neolithicum. There must have been at least 2000 communities with over 2 thousand inhabitants in each, added to innumerable small villages. We could call communities this big the cities of that time. People's spreading in all directions certainly happened as the living conditions improved in other parts of Europe during the warming up period of the Ice-age. Along with the people, their genoms, culture, (language, knowledge) spread as well.

Eszter Bánffy – researcher of prehistoric times – wrote in an article 08, 09, 2009, "*European archeologists may have to come to Hungary in order to learn where and how the Paleolithic/Neo-*

lithic culture of Eurasia started. Archeological findings in Sárrét and Regöly will reveal the secret. Here we can study the beginning of 'transforming nature', of settled life, agriculture and even 'industrial' dimensions of metal-production. Migrateing people took this culture with them to the valley of Paris, to Frankfurt and Krakkow." Their luggage included a dialect of the root-language.

Let us look at the genes: Dr. Endre Czeizel wrote in his book "The genetics of the Hungarians" that "60% of the Hungarian men are descendants of a Paleolithic progenitor carrying the gene EU-19; 13% of them are carriers of the gene EU-18, 11% the EU-7 and 8,9% of the EU-4. Thus, 93,3% of the Hungarian men descended from those four forefathers, and 73,3% of them are fathered by a man rooted in Paleolithic time. He took his numbers from a study of the Semino-group (2000) and newer similar examinations in Hungary changed the results only modestly. The Hungarian men are missing the Mongol-genes and their closest relatives are their surrounding neighbours like the Poles, Slovaks, Horvaths and Ukrainians – writes Imre Toth in his article on the net. See the picture:

3. The spreading of the typical archaic-European E-19 gene. The spreading northward was possible after the warming up and the disappearance of ice on the northern part of Eurasia.

The lilac-colored area of picture 3 shows again the territory of the Linearband-keramik culture and Gyula László, the renowned

archeologist estimated the presence of this culture to have been in the Carpathian Basin for 30 thousand years.

You may ask the question: where did they come from?

"It looks like, the farmers of the Linear-band-ceramic culture, (who did not mix with the aboriginal hunters society) started populating Europe from the territory of today's Hungary" said Barbara Bramanti (Researcher at Mainz) in an article of Science, October 2009.

Zoltán Juhász compared the folk music of nine nations[11] (collected by Bartók and Kodály) by putting three main characteristics of the songs through the computer into a coordinating system. The evident result is that the Hungarian folk music is the source of other folk musics:
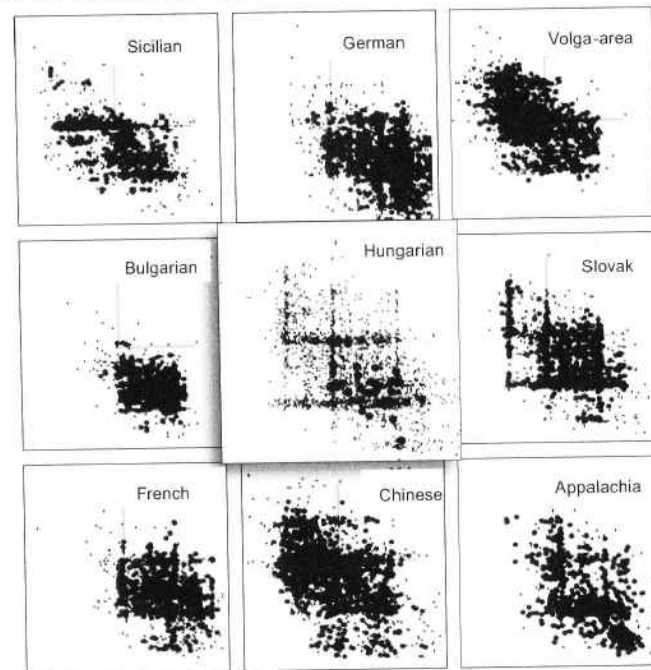
4. The very close resemblance of the Slovakian folk music to the Hungarian makes it clear that there is no original self-contained, from the Hungarian independent, Slovakian (tót) folk-music. Self-evidently, they even use the melody of a Hungarian-Slovakian folk-song, recorded by Bartók, to their national hymn.

11 This number has been increased since then, but the position of the Hungarian music did not change.

Looking at the last picture, we see that Hungarian folkmusic lies centrally and evenly on the coordinates unlike the others. It takes a central position on the music-map of Eurasia. It did not permit the development of a second folk-music center in Eurasia, demonstrating the strong adherence to Hungarian pentatonic music.

We may go into the abyss of time, when agreeing with Zoltán Kodály "it is unquestionable that the Hungarian folk-song is as old as the language"[12]

Surveying the conclusion of our word-concordances, we have to recognize that it offers the same picture as the other three (2, 3, 4). The physical distance of the different languages from the Carpathian Basin determines their level of relation to Hungarian. As we have seen, the German, English, Slav[13], old-Greek, Hebrew and even the Sumerian did sound close, but the Tamil, Quechua and Mongol sounded more remote, yet definitively related.

A swarming out of the Carpathian Basin also happened in the history of writing, what I demonstrated in detail in my book "Signs Letters Alphabets" and as a short summary in the book "The origin of the mind".

Independent from my statement, Michelangelo Naddeo came to the same results by his research of writings and symbols. He told Hungarians in an interview that:

"*Some people do not want to accept that Hungary is not a communistic country anymore and other people think that they are not Europeans. The truth is that the Hungarians are the ancient petrifaction of Europe, the oldest nation of the continent*".

We could ascertain our etymological results by other means as well, thus we could repeat what Daniel Berzsenyi said in the middle of 1800-ths: "*The Hungarian is possibly the mother of all ancient languages*".

"The dictionary of the Hungarian language" by Czuczor-Fogarasi, published by the Hungarian Scientific Academy in 1862

was written in this spirit. Shortly after, the change came with the forced, unscientific Finn-Ugric story in 1868. It took such a long time, until today, to get rid of the Habsburg and Russian oppressions and their mendacious theories.

For closing, I try to approach three questions:

1.) There were certainly many readers thinking, why did I not write about the "Indo-Europeans"? I did not, because there is no such a nation and therefore, there is no such a "root-language". This was only one of the big fairytales or errors of the nineteenth century. There is no such gene. We call Indo-European somebody, who is speaking the one or other language we compared previously with the Hungarian (English, German…). We call Slav the people who speak one of those dialects. There is no such thing as "Indo-European" blood or nation.[14] The same can be said about Latin nations.

The Romans tried to suppress other languages and cultures on their territory for imperial reasons. The East-Christian church used the Macedonian dialect (Cyril) to strengthen their religious influence on susceptible nations. Cyril and Method travelled through the Carpathian basin and had to register not having a cultural nor religious reason to stay there. They noted that "the people living there were literate and mostly christian".

Once, Europe, Little Asia and the biggest part of Asia was covered with the net of different dialects and the culture of the "root-language" as even the Bible tells us.[15] At a certain point, recognition came up: "we do not understand each other anymore?"

2.) How did the Hungarian language come to this special role or position? The answer is simple. The once common language, spoken all over the Carpathian Basin, remained in cleanest form according to the vocabulary and grammar, very close to the origi-

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12 The 200,000th Hungarian folk-song has been registered by the Scientific Academy last year..

13 Specially the Slovak. It can be called rightly as the "little Hungarian" language. See in chapter 19.

14 The Byzantine church played a big role in the alienation of the Slav languages from the "root-language". Creating a new "church-language" and an alphabet (influencing the every-day life) was a very successful tool to cut people off from their ancestor's past. The Romans "romanized" the original cultures everywhere they could and now most languages are soaked in a Latin sauce.

15 "And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech". (Genesis I.11.1)

nal. I think, because the Romans – dispite of the presence of 5 Roman divisions in Pannonia - could not get over the Danube for around 400 years. They were not welcome by the people living east from the river on the low land as well as at the Northern and Eastern part of the Basin. The bigger part of the Carpathian Basin was ruled by Scythians, who maintained the Partus Empire at the East (Persia, Mesopotamia and big part of Asia Minor). Due to decisions made by our wise kings, the Byzantine empire never came to a strong influence, like in other countries of the Balkan.

Therefore, the different folk-groups of the Carpathian Basin were able to maintain their original organic language and culture. Even the "Pannon" people continued their "Hungarian" dialects of the Somogy, the Vas and Korógy counties after the Romans left, 400 years later. The Hun, Avar, Gepida, Kun, Sarmata and Magyar are names of folks belonging to the Scythian group (partially being returnees to the Carpathian Basin and speaking dialects of the same language).

They were behaving as relatives to the natives and were assimilated by them in a very short time. (So much more, because the original people – called sclavi = servants in old scipts - always outnumbered them at least tenfolds.)

What about the Slavs or for example the Slovaks? There were none. There were population groups, living here for 10-20 thousand years all speaking different dialects of the "root-language". One of these groups called themselves "thuat" or "Tót" and their county was just south of the Drava and was called Tótország (land of the Tots) until 1500. The "Gepida" group of the Huns ruled over them and were certainly assimilated by them. At times of King Attila they took part of his glorious reign as well as other folk-groups in this area did. After the Turkish army occupied their territory in the early 1500s, many of these people left for the north. They are the majority of the people that call themselves Slovaks today, but their language (just 400 years ago) had much greater resemblance to Hungarian than it has to any other Slavic language today.

The gene testing proved that cc 70% of the Slovaks are fathered by descendants of Paleolithic men in the Carpathian Basin and the remaining part are of "Turanoid", Caucasian descent like that of the Hungarians. Thus, there is no genetic difference between the two populations.

We learned that the root-language did not change each time and everywhere at the same grade and speed. There must be a place where it changed the least and we found it. This place is the Carpathian Basin.

We don't say that Hungarians have taught other people to speak. We just state that the Hungarians kept the "root-language" in the most original form, while the others abandoned the way of original word-building for one or another reasons. We state in this book that beside the many branched off languages the "root-language" is still alive and is called Hungarian today.

3) The problem to sort the Indo-European nations and languages is best demonstrated on the picture 5.
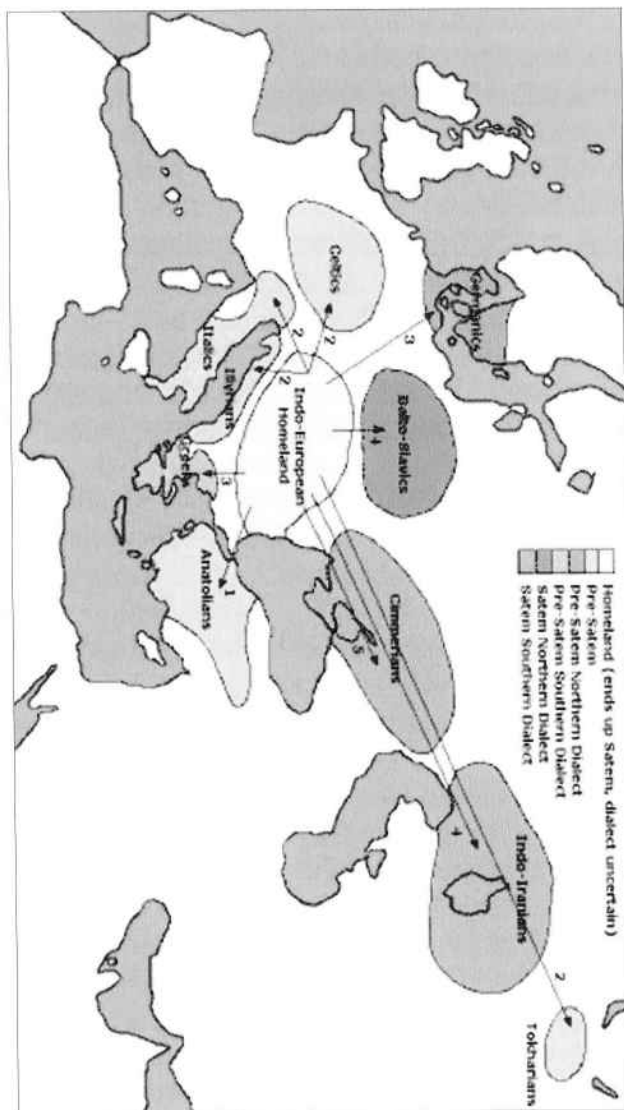
5. The spreading of the European „root-language" (proto-nostratic) by Dr. C. Georg Boeree, Shippensburg University of Pensylvania.

It is worth to check the results of Dr. Boeree's research. He is close to the truth in spite of presenting a few big mistakes in the details. The origin, the big spot in the middle is left gray-colored, meaning that there is nothing left from the "proto-language"

after the others spread. However, the moving off, the spreading was caused by overpopulation. Thus certainly, plenty of people remained in the Carpathian Basin, which was one of the best places to live in during the Ice Age in Europe. A possible explanation for the gray spot could be a joke that all the remaining people died suddenly in desperation for not being able to speak, because the relatives took the language with them. This certainly did not happen. The one-time language of the gray spot is still alive in the same area as proved previously by the picture 1. The picture 5. and 1. will mutually prove their validity after we cover the gray spot in the picture 5 with picture 1. The differently colored slices, representing different languages, could be accordingly positioned and the pictures would suit each other like a lock and its key. It explains our word-concordances.
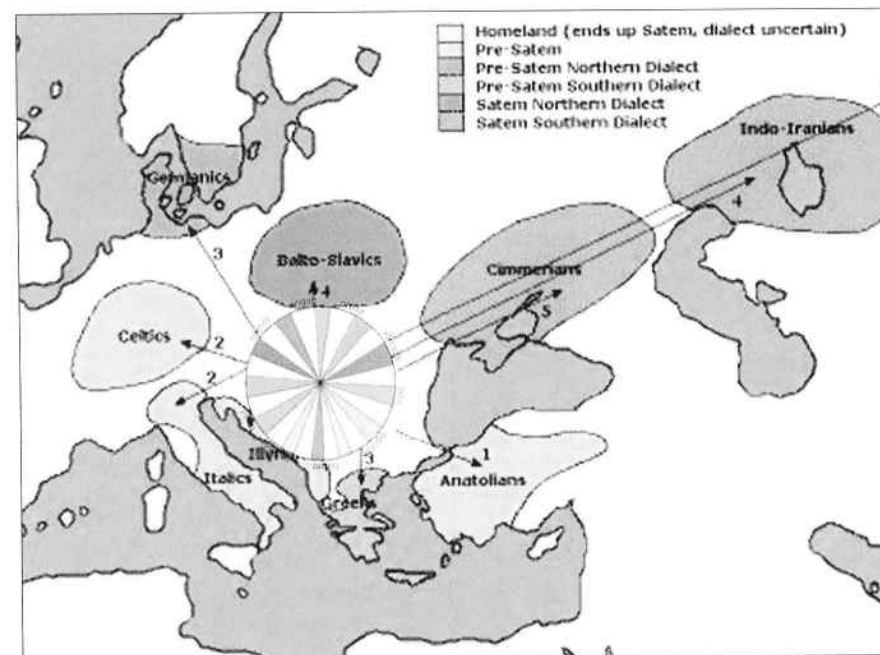
6. This picture unites both theories. Look at the picture 2 and 3 as well to become finally convinced.

On picture 6, we can follow the paths where the people ended up, who became German, Celt, Slav or old-Greek...

The same author also drew the graphic below.
(http://webspace.ship.edu/cgboer/indoeuropean.html).

7. The spreading of the archaic language of the Danube Valley.

The starting point of the language-family-tree is the root-language of the Danube valley. I recommend studying this picture in spite of its mistakes due to bias.

Dr. C. Georg Boeree did not ask the question: "what happened to the root-language?". Could it be still there?

We proved in this book that the "root-language" is still there and alive.

19. ONE MORE LANGUAGE: SLOVAK

Look again at the picture 4. In the middle is the Hungarian and right from it the Slovakian sound-picture. They are almost identical. The same thing happens to the vocabularies. 60-65% of the words are of Hungarian origin. 20-25% of the words are not easy to identify because of consonant-clusters and decorating sounds and 10-15% are loan words from everywhere. We can see this on the picture below. The Slovakian vocabulary covers the Hungarian roughly as the brown spots cover the white circular plate. There can only be a random distribution.
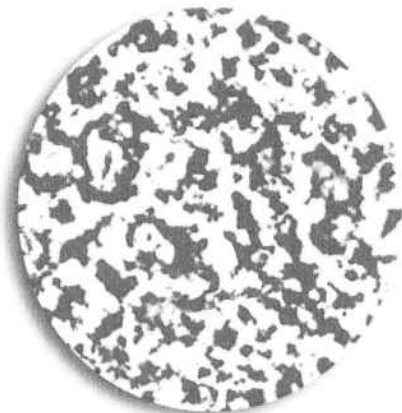
8. We could have demonstrated all 12 languages in the same way. It would have caused chaos to see them together and on this picture.

This picture demonstrates that the separation from the root-language already started with a reduced size of vocabulary, or it became contracted with time. The high percentage of Hungarian words in a small vocabulary must mean that their dialect already had a low number of words before the separation. The high load of the Hungarian words cannot be justified by a trickling through of words by living close by. This can only be the case of still identical languages (dialectical variation included) at a time not very far back. The Slovakian language would stop functioning without the Hungarian layer in it. Everything else is a fairy-tale.

The following examples are only part of the still clear concording word-pairs. I think it should be enough to prove what I have written above.

A help for the pronuntiation: (č=cs, š=s, s=sz, ť=ty, ž=zs, ň=ny, ľ=ly, d'=gy):

abrak	obrok	(fodder)
abrosz	obrus	(table-cloth)
áldomás	oldomáš	(drink, toast)
apó	apo	(old man)
bába	baba	(midwife)
babona	bobona	(superstition)
babrál	babrať	(finger, handle)
babrálás <babraalaash>	babračka	(fiddling)
bácsi <baachi>	báči	(uncle)
bakancs <bakanch>	baganča	(boots)
balzsam	balsam	(balsam)
bálvány <baalvaanj>	balvan	(idol, image)
bandita	bandita	(bandit, brigand)
bánt	bantovať	(hurt, harm)
bár	bár	(albeit, although)
bárány <baaraanj>	baran	(lamb)
barázda	brázda	furrow)
bárka	bárka	(bark, boat)
barna	barnavý	(brown)
bástya <baashtja>	bašta	(bastion)
batyu <batju>	batoh	(bundle)
bélyeg <beyɛg>	biľag	(stamp)
béres <berɛsh>	bíreš	(farm hand)
beszéd	beseda	(speech)

betyár <bɛtjaar>	beťár	(outlaw)
bika	býk	(bull)
bivaly <bivay>	byvol	(buffalo)
bocskor <bochkor>	bačkora	(a kind of moccasin)
bodza	baza	(elder)
bója <boya>	bója	(buoy)
bokréta	bukréta	(bouquet)
bolha	blcha	(flea)
boszorka	bosorka	(witch)
bronz	bronz	(bronze)
bú	bú	(sorrow)
bukta	buhta	(jam-filled sweet roll)
bunda	bunda	(fur-coat)
bundás <bundaash>	bundáš	(dog with long hairs)
buzogány <buzogaanj>	buzogáň	(mace, club)
bükk <buekk>	buk	(beech)
cél	cieľ	(target)
cica	cica	(little cat)
címer	címer	(coat of arms)
cirok	cirok	(sorghum)
csákány <csaakaanj>	čakan	(mattock, pickaxe)
csákó <chaako>	čakov	(shako)
csalamádé <chalamaade>	čalamáda	(green maize, mixed pickles)
csap <chap>	čap	(tap, faucet)
csapott <chapott>(lapos)	čapatý	(receding chin stricken measure)
csárdás <chaardaash>	čardáš	(czardas)
csavargó <chavargo>	čvarga	(tramper, plebs)
csecs <chɛch>	cesok	(breast, udder)

csecse <chɛchɛ>	čačaný	(pretty, lovely)
cseng <chɛng>	cinkať	(ring, clang)
csenget <chɛngɛt>	cengať	(ring the bell)
csép <chep>	cep	(flail)
csere <chɛrɛ>	čara	(exchange)
cserép <chɛrep>	črep	(tile, flower-pot)
cséve <chevɛ>	cieva	(bobbin, spool)
csicseriborsó <chichɛriborsho>	cicer	(chick-pea)
csicsijgat <chichijgat>	čičíkať	(rock a baby)
csík <chik> (réti csík)	čík	(loach)
csiling <chilling)>	ciling	(jingle)
csinál <chinaal>	činiť	(does)
csipke <chipkɛ>	čipka	(lace-work)
csipke –bogyó <chipkbodjo>	šípka	(rose-hips)
csizma <chizma>	čižmi	(high boots)
csónak (csolnak) <cholnak>	člnk	(boat)
csorda <chorda>	črieda	(herd)
csoroszlya <chorosya>	čerieslo	(coulter)
csöbör <chœbœr>	džber	(bucket, pail)
csömör <chœmœr>	čemer	(nausea)
csutora <chutora>	čutora	(flask, wooden wine-canteen)
deres <dɛrɛsh>	dereš	(grey)
derék	driek	(honest, waist)
deszka	doska	(board, plank)
dínom-dánom	dínom-dánom	(merrymaking)
dinnye <dinnjɛ>	dyňa	(melon)

doromb	drumbľa	(ributhe, harp)
drága	drahá	(expensive)
dunyha \<dunjha\>	duchna	(wadded quilt)
dűne \<duenɛ\>	duna	(dune)
egres \<ɛgrɛsh\>	egreš	(gooseberry)
ejha \<ɛyha\>	ejha	(hey! well)
fajta \<fayta\>	fajta	(species)
fess \<fɛsh\>	feš	(stylish, shick)
ficsúr \<fichur\>	fi čúr	(dandy)
friss \<frish\>	frišký	(fresh)
furulya \<furuya\>	fujara	(flute)
gágog	gágať, gagotať	(gaggle)
galuska \<galushka\>	haluška	(dumplings)
gatya \<gatja\>	gate	(wide white linen trousers)
gazda	gazda	(farmer)
gereben	hrebeň	(flax-comb)
gereblye \<gɛrɛbyɛ\>	hrable	(rake)
gomb	gombík	(button)
gombocska \<gombochka\>	gombička	(little button)
golyó	guľa \<goyó\>	(ball, globe)
gulyás \<guyaash\>	guláš	(herdsman, goulash)
gúnár	gunár	(gander)
habaró kanál	habarka	(mortar trowel)
hahota hahot,	chcechot	(loud laugh)
hajaj \<hayay\>	hojoj	(well)
hajcsár \<haychaar\>	hajčiar	(drower)
hámor	hámor	forge)(foundry
halom,	halm chlm	(hill, hillock)

haraszt	chrast	(dried leaves)
harcsa \<harcha\>	hrča	(European wells, glanis)
határ	chotár	(boundary)
hemzseg \<hemžɛg\>	hemžiť sa	(swarms)
hess \<hɛshsh\>	heš	(shoo, boo)
hiba	chyba	(mistake)
hintó	hintov	(coach)
hír	chýr	(news, information)
hogyne \<hodjnɛ\>	hodne	(of course)
homály \<homaay\>	hmla (köd)	(dimness, fog)
honvéd	honvéd	(Hungarian soldier)
hörcsög \<hœrchœg\>	chrček	(hamster)
huszár	hussar	(hussar, cavalry-man)
irha	ircha	(hide, derma)
jajgat \<yaygat\>	jajkať	(lamenting)
járom \<yaaromy\>	jarmo	(yoke, oxbow)
jászol \<yaasoly\>	jasle	(feedbox, crib)
jávor(fa) \<yaavory\>	javor	(maple tree)
jérce \<yerczɛ\>	jarica	(pullet)
kabát	kabát	(coat)
kacsa \<kacha\>	kačica	(duck)
kacsa (kiskacsa)	káča	(little duck)
kád	kaďa	(tub)
kalács \<kalaach\>	koláč	(sweet-egg bread)
kalász	klas	(ear of corn)
kaliba	koliba	(ut, shepherd's shack)
kalitka	klietka	(bird-cage)
kan	kanec	(male animal)
kantár	kantár	(bridle)

kánya <kaanja>	kaňa	(kite)
kapor	kopor	(dill)
kappan	kapún	(capon)
kasza	kosa	(scythe)
kárász	karas	(carp)
karéj, karaj <karay>	karé	(slice, slab)
karika	karika, karička	(ring)
kása <kasha>	kaša	(mush, pap)
kazal	kozol	(stack)
kefe	kefa	(brush)
kel	kel	(gets up, rise)
kémény <kemenj>	komín	(chimney)
kelepce	klepec	(trap, pitfall)
kisasszonyka <kishassonjka>	kišasonka	(little lady)
kocka	kocka	(cube)
kocsi <kochi>	koč	(vehicle, coach)
kocsis <kochish>	kočiš	(coachman)
kolbász	klobása	(sausage)
komló	chmeľ	(hop)
konkoly <konkoy>	kúkoľ	(corn-poppy)
kopja <kopya>	kopija	(pike, halberds)
korbács <korbaach>	korbáč	(lash, whip)
korcsolya <korchoya>	korčuľa	(skate)
korhely <korhεy>	korheľ	(rakish, dissolute)
korholó	karhavý	(chiding)
kóros <korosh>	chorý	(morbid)
kotkodács <kotkodaach>	kotkodák	(cackling)
kovács <kovaacs>	kováč	(smith)
kömény <kœmenj>	kmín	(cumin)
köpeny <kœpεnj>	kepeň	(cloak)

kukorékol	kikiríkať	(cock-a-doodle-doo)
kukorica	kukurica	(maize)
kulacs <kulach>	kulač	(flask)
kulcsár <kulchaar>	kľúčiar	(chief steward)
kupac <kupacz>	kopec	(mound)
kuvik	kuvik	(sparrow owl)
láb	laba	(leg)
labda	lopta	(ball)
lábka	labka	(little foot)
lángos <laangosh>	langoš	(fried dough)
lapát	lopata	(shovel)
lecsó <lεcho>	lečo	(letcho, ratatouille like)
len	ľan	(flax, linen)
lövész <lœves>	lovec	(rifleman)
mackó <maczko>	macko	(bear's cub)
macska <machka>	mačka	(cat)
mák	mak	(poppy)
málna	malina	(raspberry)
mamlasz <mamlas>	mamľas	(simpleton, corpse)
matat	motať	(rummages)
máz	maz	(glaze, gloss)
métely <metεy>	motolica	(fluke-worm)
mézga	miazga	(resin, gum)
mér	merať	(measures)(
merev	meravý	(stiff, rigid)
merevedik	meravieť	(getting stiff)
mérce <merczε>	mierka	(measure, scale)
mi	my	(we)
mocsár <mochaar>	močiar	(marsh, swamp)
mocsok <mochok>	močovka	(dirt, dung water)

moha	mach	(moss)
molnár	mlynár	(miller)
moly <moy>	moľ	(moth)
mostoha <moshtoha>	macocha	(step-[mother])
matat	motať	(rummages, putters)
mozsár <možaar>	mažiar	(mortar)
mulatozik	mulatovať	(have a good time)
nos <nosh>	nuž	(well now?)
pár	pár	(two, pair, some)
pára <paara>	para	(steam, vapor)
paripa	paripa	(saddle horse)
patak	potok	(stream, brook)
patkány <patkaanj>	potkan	(rat)
patkó	podkova	(horseshoe)
pecsenye <pɛchɛnjɛ>	pečienka	(roast meat)
pecsét <pɛchet>	pečať	(seal)
pej <pɛy>	pejo, pejko	(chestnut, bay)
pelyva <pɛyva>	pleva	(chuff, husk)
pénz	peniaz	(money)
pipaszár	pipasár	(pipe-stem)
pogácsa <pogaacha>	pagáč	(crackling cake)
pohár	pohár	(drinking glass)
pók	pavúk	(spider)
pörkölt <pœrkœlt>	perkelt	(stewed meat)
puszta	pusta	(lowland plain)
rab	rab	(prisoner)
raj (méh) <ray>	roj	(swarm)
rák	rak	(crab, cancer)
répa	repa	(carrot)
ritka	riedky	(rare)
rosta <roshta>	rešeto	(riddle)
rovás <rovaash>	rováš	(notch, rune)

rozs <rož>	raž	(rye)
rozsda <rožda>	hrdza	(rust, corrosion)
sál <shaal>	šál	(scarf, shawl)
sáska <shaashka>	šaška	(locust)
szajkó	sojka	(jay)
szalma	slama	(straw)
szalonna	slanina	(lard, bacon from Bakony/Hungary)
szán	sane	(have pity on)
szecska <sɛchka>	sečka	(chopped hay)
szemét	smeť	(litter)
széna	seno	(hay)
szikra	iskra	(spark)
szoknya <soknja>	sukňa	(skirt)
szita	sito	(sieve)
tanya <tanja>	taňa	(detached farm)
tányér <taanjer>	tanier	(plate)
tészta	cesto	(cake, pastry)
tubarózsa <tubaroža>	tuberóza	(tuberose)
tulipán	tulipán	(tulip)
túzok	túzok	(bustard)
uborka	uhorka	(cucumber)
vala	voľa	(there was..)
vályú <vaayu>	válov	(trough)
vidék	vidiek	(country)
vihar	víchor	(storm)
vitéz	viťúz	(valiant, brave)
vödör <vœdœr>	vedro	(bucket)
zálog	záloh	(pawn, security)
závár (zár)	záver	(bolt)
zúza	zúzik	(gizzard)

Let speak about some typical marked features in the Slovakian vocabulary.

Missing vowels:

	krč = **görcs** <gœrch>	(spasm, knot)
or	**srst** = **szőrze**t <sœrzɛt>	(hair, fur)

widening of words:

    red'kovka = **ret**ek   (radish)

word-transformations:

    skrčok = **korcs** <korch> (cross-bred)

different expression of something:

    vypražiť = ki**parázsit** <kipraažit> (grill, bake)
    fujavica = hó**fúvás** <hofuvaash> (snowdrift)

gast-sound and metathesis:

    straka = s**zarka**   (magpie)
    strakaty = **tarka**   (multicolored)

There are other word-deformations. All of them work mechanically and the original forms of the root-words are easy to recognize. It could become a point of interest that in Slovakian the word-building suffixes **-ni, -ik** and **-ing,** quite often used in Hungarian, are totally missing. The suffix **-ni** is found in Sumerian and German, **-ing** is in English and less often in German.

We can say after that much concordance that the Slovakian is a "little Hungarian language". On the other hand, the Slovaks can understand more or less other Slav people.

A big question turns up now: **Could it be possible that the other Slav languages are early descendants of the "root-language", called now Hungarian as well?**

    ***

Editor's addendum:

Let see the Slovak-Hungarian side of the vocabulary from slama to smyk in order to demonstrate consonant-clusters and metathesis:

slama	**szalm**a (metathesis : szal <> sla]	(straw)
slamenák	**szalm**akalap [sla <> szal]	(straw hat)
slamka	**szalm**aszál [sla <> szal]	(straw halm)
slamnik	**szalm**azsák <salmažaak> [sla <> szal]	(straw mattress)
slalina	**szal**onna [sla <> szal]	(lard, bacon)
sláva	dicsőség, **sal**ve [sla <> sal]	(glory)

as in the words above   from **salve** (be regarded, glory)
    >> **salva** >> **slava**   by metathesis.

The use of the word "**slav**" to name an ethnic group spread since the 19th century. Contrary to the official linguistic theory, the word **slav** (glory) seems to be the dialectical variant of the word **salve** by metathesis. (Slavic people sing in the church the internationally known song "**Salve** Maria..." with the pronunciation "**Slave** Maria...", but they do not think that the mother of Jesus was Slav.)

Jan Kollar, a protestant minister was one of the first propagators of the pan-Slav idea, the common origin of all Slav people. (He started this against the blooming pan-German idea experiencing in Jena during his studies) He wrote his beautiful poem: "**Slavy dcera**" (Daughter of glory 1825), which certainly accelerated the use of the word Slav to name an ethnic group. Before that, Slovakian wasn't a written language. J.Kollar was living and working In Budapest for 30 years.

See the rest of the words starting with "sl".

slivka	**szilv**afa [metathesis sliv <> szilv]	(plum-tree)
slivcový	**szilv**ás <silvaash> [szilv <> sliv]	(plummy)

slivovica	szilvapálinka, szilvórium, [sliv <> szilv]	(plum brandy)
sloboda	"l" is a guest-sound szabadság <sabadsaag>	(freedom)
slobodno	szabad	(free)
Slovák	szlovák [from word root Slav] Salve > slave > slavy, (after v>h change: see sluha)	(Slovak)
slovko	"szavka": szócska	(little word)
slovník	"szavnyik": szótár	(dictionary)
slovo	szó, szav	(word)
slovom	szóval	(with word)
sluha	szolga [slu <> szol metathesis]	(servant)
sluka <salunka>	szalonka	(snipe, wood cock)
služba <solužba>	szolgálat	(service)
smelo <smelo>	mer, merészen <mɛresɛn> [r > l >> mer> mel]	(daringly)
smet <sɛmɛt>	szemét	(garbage, litter)
smyk <smiik>	simít <shimiit>	glattens

I hope, these samples were enugh to convince the reader that connecting the Latin word "sclave" (slave) with Slav is an often repeated etymological mistake with consequences.

Population groups serving the ruling caste were called sclaves = servants in old Latin scripts independent of their nationality or language.

20. EPILOGUE

At the end, let quote Arthur Schopenauer:

"Every difficult question goes through three stages until its acceptance: At first man laughs about, later they fight against and at last man finds it obvious."

21. APPENDIX

A deep etymological examination of two archaic
word-roots of the "root-language"

1) Ó, OL, OLU, OLV, FOL, FLOU and more

In this book, we presented out of the chosen languages numerous "root-language" (Hungarian) words, which didn't change much since archaic times. To appreciate this lastingness, we should see the dialectical variability of the words as well.

To begin with, we shouldn't look for the essence in the sounding of a pronounced word. <u>The word-roots are simply the names of archaic pictures existing only in our mind (this is the exact sense of it). These archaic pictures never change. A change can only happen in the pronunciation of their name, but they can't change just anyhow.</u> The dialectical name-variants of an archaic picture – built in tens of thousands of years – buzzing around its picture as bees do around a honey-pot. Otherwise, we couldn't understand each others.

To get an impression of what we said, we follow first a typical section of the many paths of the archaic basic root "ó".

The word "ó" names the **picture** of **distance** existing in our mind, distance in time and space. it means the moving off, a receding thing and the far away. It doesn't matter what is the topic. It is objectless.

Subsequently, we just follow this archaic picture, this primary experience and not the object, which is connected to it at the very moment.

Examples for the meaning-ranges of "ó", earlier "ou":

<u>Distant in time</u>: **Ó** (**o**ld), **ó**ta (since), **ó**don (ancient), **ó**év (old year), **ó**-ag > agg… Distant in space: **o**tt (there), **o**da (to there), **o**nnan (from there)….

Every archaic root, following the change of their double vowels, does have a variant with "**v**" (like l**ou** > l**ó** > l**ov**): **ou** > **ó** > **ov** or **av**; like **av**ar (leaf-mould), **av**itt (outworn), **av**as <avash> (rancid) = **ó**-os <oosh> (because it does not mean a taste, it means

only being old, like the Latin **av**us = **ó**s, **ő**s <œsh> = ancestor or grandfather)

Óv (protect from..) means to put somebody/something <u>in a safe distance</u> like the milk from the cat.

The word **Ó** – naming the archaic picture of far away, moving away – names accordingly everything that is dispersing, running asunder, spreading, melting either.

In the following we are just going to see this meanings range of "**Ó**".

OLOM, OLVAD, FOLY <foy>

The root of this words is: **ol**, earlier **olu**. The pronunciation of **olu** changed as follows:

The **u** went missing and it became **ol**, or **ól**. In other words the sound **u** became the consonant **v** as usual and became **olv**. (similarly changed **lou** to **ló** or **lov**as (on horseback)

Olu, **olv**, **ol** names everything which is fluid or its main characteristic is liquidity; symbolically meaning that something is flowing, spreading in all direction, flooding or coming asunder. This is the root in the following words:

olvad [oluad > olvad] (melting)	
olvaszt	(thaws, melts)
olvadék	(melt, fusion)
old	(dissolves, unties)
oldat	(solution)

From there, we can understand the word **olv**as <olvash> (reading). The written text has to be "**solv**ed". We say: he reads **foly**ékonyan <foyekonjan> **flu**ently. **Ol** means "szétmenés" (part, sunder, disperse) as well, thus, a knot will be ki**old**va (unbound, loosened). Therefore **old** means the opposite of meg**köt** <mɛgkœt> binds.

With prefix:

meg**old**	(unties, solves)
fel**old**	(dissolves, releases, resolves)
le**old**	(unchaines, dissolves)

Ol is used with double vowels >> **oil**. In Hungarian **olaj**, Latin **oleum**, German **Öl**, Slovakian **olej**, Polish **oley**. (The ending "aj" is typical Hungarian like par**aj** (spinach), kar**aj** (pork chop), gan**aj** (dung), tut**aj** (raft). Ol, ol**aj** gives the name for the **ol**ive tree.)

Olom = **ól**m (lead) is an **olvad**ékony <olvadekonj> (easily melting) metal. **Ol**uföld was earlier the name of earth, which gives glass or glaze by being heated..

ÓL, OL > ÓN (tin)

It is identical with the root OL , but with [L > N] change happening often in Hungarian, like

da**lol** >	da**nol**	(singing)
ott**hol** >	ott**hon**	(at home)
cse**l** >	cse**n**	(filch, pilfer)

A [v > l] change is often as well:
bé**vül** >	be**lül**	(within, inside)

Therefore, **ón** = **ol**ovo [óдово] (tin in Russian) is a dialectical variant.

Further variants of **on** are:
ondó	(sperm),
ont	(sheds, pours out),
be**ön**t <œnt>	(pours into) and these words illustrate the
	meaning of **on** the best.

The words above but starting with a **b**:
bomlaszt	(disintegrates, demoralizes)
bomol	(disintegrating
bont, earlier **bom**t	(takes to pieces)

OL, OLU > LÉ, LEV, LAV

The word **ol**, **olu** turned after metathesis to **lé**, **lev** (fluid, juicy).

The same in Old Greek:**lüó** [λυω] <lueó>, **lüa** [λυα] <luea>

The Romans dissolved **lev**endula (**lav**endle) in their bath water and the root of the word **lav**acrum = bath is **lé** and **lev** again. The Latin **solv**o, de**solv**o (**solv**e, di**solv**e) and the Hungarian

olvaszt (melts) all are using the same root. These are dialectical variants of **lé**, **lev** and **ol**, **olv.**

The **l**ava, **l**áva is **lev** as well because of its **lé** (fluid) condition.
A peach can be **lev**es <lɛvɛsh> = **lé**dús (ledúsh) (juicy)
Latin
  lavo = wash (**lev**el, **lev**ez = deals with fluid)
  lavandria = **laun**dry, place of washing
  lavatory = **laun**der
English
  lav, **lave**
Hungarian
  lavór (**lav**er) to keep **lé** or **lev** (fluid) in there.
The Russian
  lívenj <livɛnj> [ливенъ] (pelting rain) is **lev**eny and
  livmya [ливмя] = **lev**mya (streams, gushes)
The Latin
  liqueo (fluid, liquid) is probably coming from the same root.
The word
  lőre <lœrɛ> is the contracted expression of **lé-erő** <leɛrœ> (fluid-power) – according to the etymological dictionary – is water poured over grape-pomace and pressed out again (water tasting of wine). **Lőre** =
Latin
  lore or **lorea**,
Italian
  lore
German
  Lauer.

OL > FOL(Y)

It happens often that a word-root loses its starting consonant or if starting with a vowel, gets a consonant added: **o**szlik <> **fo**szlik (fraying – dissolving)
  ámul <> **b**ámul (marvels <> gazing)
Latin ervum <> **h**ervum (pea)

holus <> **f**olus <> **o**lus (greens)
The same change happened in case of
  ol <> **fol** and if it is pronounced softly, it sounds
  foly <foy> (flowing).

We cannot tell with certainty what the direction of changes was, but this way we can understand **ólom** (lead) better, because **ólom** <> **folom** >> folyom, is something, which may get a fluid character. **Foly**om >> **foly**am <foyam> = (stream, big river).

The **folyó** (river, flowing) was originally certainly **folou** and became in
English **flow** >> **fluid** >> **fluent**. The sound "l" appeared at a very early time, because in the Old Hungarian Csángo dialect: **futár** (courier) = flujtár.

In Latin **flu**o =   **foly** (**flow**ing, melting)
          flumen =   **foly**ás, (**flo**ad)
          fluctus =   **foly**ás, ömlés (gushing, **flu**x)
          fluens =   szét**foly**ó <setfoyó> (di**fflu**ent)
          fluidus =   **foly**ékony <foyekonj> (**flu**id)
          fluxus =   le**foly**ó (running down, swaying)
From these we understand **fle**xible and **flu**ctuating better.

Hungarian:
                folyós < foyósh>   (**liqu**id)
                folyam   (stream)
                folyadék   (**flu**id)
                folydogál   (trickles)
                folyamat   (process, course)
Valami **foly**amán   (because of....)
                folyosó <foyoshó>   (corridor)
                folytat   (continuing, goes on)
                folyat   (lets run)
                folytatás   (continuation)
                folyton   (constantly)
                folyvást   (steadily)
with prefix
                el**foly**ik   (flows away)

lefolyik	(drains, runs its course
szétfolyik	(flows to all direction)
átfolyik	(flows through)
ráfolyik	(flows onto…)
túlfolyik	(overflows)

The person, who **fej**i <fɛyi> (milking) the cow, kifolyatja, <ki**foy**-at-ja> lets **flow** out the milk. It's understandable why the miner **fej**ti (hews or raises) the coal.

One of the given meanings of **foly**ó in the etymological dictionary of Czuczor-Fogarasi is **fut**ár (footaar) [Latin cursor] (messenger), emphasizing its continuous advancement. Somebody, who **fut** (foot) like the **fut**ár, is moving fast like the wind. For this we call the tool you run with in English the **foot**. The **fut** has the meaning of **flow** if we say the hot soup or milk ki**fut** (**flow**s or spills over) like the water of a well. The French/English word **fon**tain means that the water is **flow**ing rushing out.

This basic meaning gave us the word **foly**óírás <foyóiiraash> or **foly**óirat (cursive or periodical writing).

Fú, **fut** in other languages:

in Chineese

	fu =	**fut**	(running)
in Latin	**fu**ga =	**fut**am	(passage of runs)
and	**fu**gio =	el**fut**	(runs away)

With the meaning of

fu, "free moving" – "blowing", are the words in:

Hebrew:	**fu**ach	
Arabic:	**fa**ch	
Aramaic:	**fo**ch	
German:	**weh**en, Wind	
Latin:	**veh**o, ventus, flo	
Czech:	**wj**ti	
Sanskrit:	**vá**	
Hellen:	φυσα <**fús**a>	(wind, puff)
Finn:	**puh**un	(fújok = I am blowing)
Chineese:	**fún**g (fú = blowing)	it's identical with
Hungarian:	**fin**g	(wind, fart)

Thus, **fú**, extended as **foly** <foy> (**fu**-ol) means a free advance like **foly**osó, **foly**tat, **foly**ton, **foly**matos (see above) but it is used to describe a movement like somebody swims, advances free: **foly**amatosan beszél <foyamatoshan bɛsel> (speaks fluently).

German:

Flotte	(**fleet**)
Flosse	(fin, **flip**per)
Flöße	(**floa**t, raft)

But with original meaning

Fließ, **fließ**en, **Fluß**, **Flut**	
flott	(free swimmer, free moving) and
fliegend belong	to this

word-cluster as well as the English **flag**, which **flie**s free on the top of the mast.

FUVOLA, FLUTE, FÜTTY <fuettj>

We have seen above that **fu** as **Flut** means **flood**. Using in this sense **fu** means rushing, **flow**ing air.

In Latin **flu**o = **foly** <foy> (**flow**ing) and **flo** = **fú** (blow). Furthermore, the last one means melting, pouring as well. Thus, **fú** (blowing air) means pouring air.

Fújás <fuyaash> blowing means **flow**ing of air. **Fú** and **foly** <foy> do have the same root.

Fuol = **ful** is identical with **fuvo**l and **fujo**l (to blow something). The **fuvo**la is built that way and after [v > j] change **fuj**era and after metathesis **fur**uja. The [f > l] variants of **fuvo**la are **fló**ta (**flu**te), **Flö**te, but **Flau**te (is calmness of air in German).

In Latin **flu**to = **foly** <foy> and German **flu**ten means a **flood**ing movement. **Fur**uja and **flu**te got its name, because air is **flow**ing in them, they are wind-instruments.

Fütty <fuettj> (whistle) and **fit**ty is a **fuv**ás too. **Fitt**yet hány valamire (**flout** something)= **füty**ül valamire (something be blowd). **Füt**ty must have been earlier **fuj** because we say he "**fujj**a a nótát" (he whistles the melody). The strong wind **füty**ül. <fuetjuel> (wistles) as well.

Fütyül means in Old-Greek [φυσαω] <**phys**aol> kifúj, fúj (blowing), probably this last word (**phys**aol) became the **fütyül** of today. **Phüsa** [φυσα] = **fujt**ató (windbag) of the smith.

In Latin

fistula = **fütyülő** <fuetjuelœ> (wistler).

German:

Pfiff, pfeifen, Pfeifer = „**fuv**er"

Pfeife = pipe = „**fuve**"

Fütykös is a small stick, which **fütyül** <fuetjuel> (makes a whistling sound) by fast movement.

FO+K: FAK

The root **fo** sounds with a **k** as **fak, fek**. A well **fak**ad (springs from). Sírva **fak**ad (bursts to cry), dalra **fak**ad (starts singing). **Fek**ély (ulcer) is a fel**fakad**t abscess.. Sprouts **fak**ad (open) but you can **fak**aszt (cause to spring forth) water, Arabians say **fakk** and Finns say **pak**oan.

FO > PO, PI, PIV

The word **fo** [after [f > p] became **po** (in Sanskrit foly and flu became **plu**). The variant **Po**, the name of the Italian river, means only fluid, water; with front-vowels, **Pi** like **Pi**ave means a river (water) as well. The root **pi** will be used by the words:

pióca <piócza>	(leech)
pisi <pishi>	(piss)
pisás <pishaash>	(wet with piss)
pisál <pishaal>	(piing)
pisoar	
piss	
pia	(alcoholic drink)
piálás	(drinking)
pityókás <pitjókaash>	(drunk)

in Old-Greek

pinó [πίνω]	(he drinks)	the same

in Slavic

piávka, **pi**javka, **pi**javica <piyavicza> and

---

pivó   means beer (originally only fluid).

In Italian **pio**ve means "it rains" and **pio**mbo = lead. **Pio**mbo and the Latin **plum**bum are only dialectical variants with [L > l] change (like the Hungarian **pia**c and German **Platz** = market, place)

Originally, the second vowel of fo**u** became a consonant as in the case of many other words, mostly **j**, **v** or **h**. The results of this process are the roots **pij** and **piv** (see above). Changing to "**h**", it became **pih, poh**. **Poh**ár (drinking glass) is something to keep fluid in there and it is agglutinated like vöd**ör** <vœdœr> (bucket), med**er** (river bed), csup**or** <chupor> (mug, pot).

The etymology of **poh**ár in the dictionary of Czuczor-Fogarasi:

"Pohár is identical with:

Old-German	**pehh**ar,
Slav	**peh**ar, **poh**ár
Roman	**peh**aru
Very close to it	
General German	**Bech**er
Old-Sachsen	**bik**er
Sveden	**bäg**are
Latin	**poc**ulum
Old-Greek	**bik**osz, **bauk**aliosz (βικος, βαυκαλιον)
French	**boc**al

The comon thing in all these roots is the picture of fluid, drinking, in Latin: poto, potio. In this sense, pohár can be in Hungarian: Ivár, ihár, pivár, pihár, pohár.....and the „-ar" is very Hungarian like in the words sugár <shugaar> (beam), kosár <koshaar> (basket), bogár (bug), madár (bird), hínár <hinaar> (seaweed)."

The **pi** (a measurement of fluid) is the root of the word **pin**t as well

Turk	**pin**te
German	**Pin**te
Italian	**pin**ta

Czech	**pin**t
Frech	**pin**te
English	**pin**t
The Hungarian	**pin**ce (cellar) was originally used for storing fluid, mainly wine in there.

PIV > IV, ISZ

We could read in the quotation above that **piv** may become **iv**. This was extended to

ivó	(the drinker)
ivászat	(drinking bout)
iszik	(he drinks)
ital	(drink)
ittas <ittash>	(drunk)
iszna > **in**na	(would like to drink)
iszjál > **igy**ál <idjaal>	(drink!!)

The measurement of drink is
    itce, **ic**e <icze>, two **ic**e-s are **one pint**.

FÚ > PÚ, PHÜ, PSZI, PIH, PIF, PÖF

A widely used word-cluster took shape out of **pu**, which is derived from **fo, fú, fuv** by [f > p] change. **Pu** characterizes moving of fluid and air as well (see above in the part "fuvola, flute, fütty"). We use fu, **fuv** = **pu** alternately like in the expressions **fúv**int and **púz**ik (toots). The pu, pö is the root of the words

pufog	(cracks, backfire)
puffan	(plops)
puska	(rifle)
pöffen	(puffs
pöfög	(puffing)
pöfékel	(takes a whiff)
pöfeteg	(puffball)

The etymological dictionary explains the word **pus**ka <push-ka> (rifle) as follows: "the root **pu** became **pus** <push> and **pu-**sog (whispers, speak sounding as pu). From this: **pus**ogó > **pu-soga** > **pus**ka <pushka>

Puk, pukizik (toots) is in Persian **puk** also. Using and doubling the "**k**" at word's end we emphasize the sudden **fakad**ását (springing forth) of air.

The word **pöf** becomes after [p >b] modification **böf** <bœf> >> **böf**fent <bœffnt> (belches), **böf**ög <bœfœg> (belching). We could say **pöf, pöf**fent or **puf puf**fant with a little tainted meaning, which shows that in Hungarian the vowels are important modificators of the sense. **Puf**fogni = **puf**fen in German.

The word fú > **fuj** could be the expression of disgust in a sense of "**fúj**ok valamire" ("I loath something"). By Czuczor-Fogarasi, identical with **fuj** are the words

Greek [φευ] <**pheü**>), [φυ] <**phü**>	
Latin	**phi**, vah
German	**pfu**j
French	**fi**(donc)

The sound **f, (ph) [φ]**, a mixture of those, helped to evolve these variants of fu: **pfü, pfú, pfuj** (pooh) and finally **piha**. From the last one came **pih**eg (gasps). Figuratively from **pih**eg (pant) became **pih**en (rest), **pih**enő <pihɛnœ> (resting), **pih**enés <pihɛnesh> (the resting), **pih**ent (rested).

The original meaning of the root **pih** is fúvás <fúvaash> (blowing).

Piha, **pih**é can be found in Old-Greek as [φυσα] (**phü**sa) = the smith's windbag, breath, wind and as a well known expression: [ψυχη] <**psue**khe> (**psy**che), meaning breathing, blowing. It means life as well because only people can live, who **pih**eg = are somewhat breathing. The root of the word **psych**é, a variant of **psü**khe = **psych** is identical with **pih** > **pih**eg. From this word comes **psych**e and **psych**ology.

Psükhikósz [ψυχικόσ] is in reality **psych**ikaash > **pih**ikaassh > **pih**egœsh = **spir**itual, a reqisite of life.

Therefore	**pih** = **psych**
	lélek (soul) = **leh**elet (breathing, halitus)
	lél = **leh**el = Sumer **lil**

Earlier, the name **Lél** and **Leh**el was used alternately for one famous person.

The root of the word psyche, "**psy**" [ψɪ] is the root of **psyth** [ψɪθ] meaning whispering. We use this word as a command: **psit!!** or **piszt!!** = shush, shut up!! Saying **pusm**og <pushmog> (mutter) or **pissze**n (makes a slight sound) means slight air-movement too.

Pih > **Pihe** (flock, fluff) startles at the smallest air-movement. From this we built

pihés	(fluffy)
pehely	(down, fluff)
puha	(soft)
puhít	(softens)
puhul	(getting soft)
puhatol	(inquires)

Same root, but means mainly inflation, flatulence:

pöfeteg ípftg>	(**puf**fball)
pöffeszkedik <pffskdik>	(swells, **puf**fs up)
pöffed <ffed>	(**puf**fs up)
puffad	(becomes inflated)

and as extended, swollen form figuratively expressed:

pocak <poczak>	(paunch)
pufók, pufi	(chubby)

2) HOUSE – HÁZ – HAUS

The English „**house**" and the German „**Haus**" are the same words. They have identical meaning and identical form and that is convincing.

The Hungarian „**ház**", pronounced „håoz" in the old fashion dialect of Kórógy, is identical with them in both conditions.

A) The basic root of „ház" is **ho.** Its picture is: being above, covering, taking position above something. That's the reason for calling **snow > hó**: it covers, covers over, is on the top of. The **hó** (snow) is not named for its substance, but for the spectacle it offers.

B) „**Ho**" being agglutinated as / like hav-**az** (snowing), por-**oz** (dusting) /: **hoaz** (**ho-az**, **ho-oz**) and much later >> contracted >> haz, **ház**. Changes like these happen in a language during many-many thousands of years.

It is really a verb meaning protects, defends and covers. The **ház** protects us: **ho**-oz (covers up).

This is the meaning of **ház**, ha-oz, **Haus** and **house**.

This way we understand the word **ha**za (homeland), which protects us as well.

Haze covers one with a white veil.

Your **ho**se covers your legs.

The **ha**zug (a lier) (**hoaz**-og) is covering the truth.

You have to think of the picture, not of subjects; there are no subjects to name and this is the point.

C) We may agglutinate **ho**   / like: mal-**om** (mill), al-**om** (litter) /:

hom, ham means covering, being above something like
hám   (epithelium) covering our body,
   if you got too much sun, your skin
hámlik   (peels off),   you may
hámoz   (peel) the potato   or you
hánt   (strip off) a tree   and what you get off, is the
háncs <haanch> (bark)

hom will be used with **m>n** change: *hon.* – pronouncing
it softly, it will become
huny <hunj> : kuny > **kuny**hó <kunjhoo> a little house
protecting a family – and **hon** (**home**land) the
nation. If one closes his/her eyes –
be**huny**ja a szemét <bɛhunja a sɛmet> closes eye lids
and they protect the eyes.

In English **ham**e = **hám**
        home = **haza**, hazai, otthon
in German **Heim**at = haza   so much random coincidence
is not possible and so we are to continue:
hamu, hamv <ashes> covering the glowing embers,
if something is
homályos <homaayosh> (blur), it is partially covered, the
hamiskodó (false player) is hiding the truth like the liar above
The English **hum** and Hungarian **hum**bug
are using the same word root
ham pronounced with „**i**" became
him, **him**por (scale) covering the butterfly's wings
when somebody
hímez (embroider), builds a covering surface
hímez-**hám**oz (shilly-shallying) covering up the truth,
hiding something.   We know that
hamt > *hant* by **h>sz** change /(like (hörpöl <> szörpöl)
                (drinking juice)/

became **szám**t > **szán**t (ploughs)   the farmer
hámozza (peels)   or
hántja (flakes off)   (**h>sz**)   or
szántja (ploughs)   his field

D) We may extend **ho** > *hor* (ho-**or**, ho-**ar**)
    // for example: *sor* <shor> (row), *por* (dust), *szár* (stem) //
and a covering, defending-picture will appear again:

harisnya <harishnja> (stocking)   covering the legs or
harma*t* (dew)   the grass
hoar covers as well as the *hair* and *haj*|lék (shelter) or
haj (hair)

---

hajma > **hagy**ma <hadjma> (onion) means wrapper and
           from there
hajó (ship) = English **hoy**
hair = **haj**   // the only difference is the [**r** > **j**] change,
like **hur**rá > **haj**rá = (tally-ho – on the top)//
is a covering layer too:
hártya <haartja> (pellicle)   > **h** > **k** >
kártya (**car**|d)
háramol   if the protective layer gets lost
horhol > **hor**|**zs**ol   if he wears down the surface
horhos   the surface is worn down
hárs-fa (linden)   got its name because it may
    be peeled off easily

E) **Hor** may change **h** > **b**   // for example:
        hor|*zsol* ~ *bor*|*zol*): (scratches – tousles)//
bor like **bor**ít   (covers)
burkol   (pave, wraps up)
bürke <buerkɛ>   (rind of bacon)
bőr <bœr>   (skin)   in
English:
bare <bőre > pőre = meztelen (naked)
barker   (burok-er)   the
covering of trees is
bark   and the ship was made of
bark   the covering fur is
barka   (pussy willow)
barkó   (side-whiskers)
barika   is a little lamb
borbély <borbej>   (**bar**|ber)
borz   (badger)
borzalmas   (horrible) means hair-tousler
the English
board is *bur*ok   (lining membrane)
    and after changing letters
borda   (rib), ribs are covering
board means: shipboard, platform, plank, and floor: it covers.

bury means covering with earth, entomb
     if the sky is cloudy, it's
borult , **bor**ongós idő <borongosh idœ>   (overcast
                                   weather)

     If one puts a wet cloth on the body, we call it
borogatás (embrocation)
burlap = **bur**(koló)lap <tile> will cover as well
     It is interesting to follow the word
bursa and **pur**|se: (leather bag)
but if we extend it   // like tár > tars**oly** <tarshoj>
                   (depot, magazine > haversack) //
                 it becomes
persely <pɛrshɛj> (bell **pur**se)

F) **Hor, har** after **h** > **f** change   // like **hen**tereg >
                                fentereg (roll, tumble about) //

in English:
fur = **fell**, pellicle, roof covering   means covering also
  and   **fur** = **hair**   does it as well.

G) **Ho** may be extended > **hoat** (ho-at)
               // like *pót* (supplementary),
               or *falat* (a mouthful bite) //

being spoken contracted, it became
the English **hat**
the German **Haut** = skin   was built on the same way
                      and it covers as well

                  *

We could continue in a similar manner, however the many samples above should have convinced you that the dialectical variants of this word-root are scattered through different "Indo-European" languages but the Hungarian language contains the most complete word-clusters of these.

Not surprisingly, we are able to do the deepest etymological examination of the words of all Indo-European vocabularies without leaving the territory of the Hungarian language. Therefore,

their vocabularies are the descendants of that „root language", of which the Hungarian is the closest successor.[16]

We have seen that the dialectical variants of the names of every word-root are buzzing around the root. **Thus, words are changing but the pictures of their meanings do not.**

During the analysis of **ház**, **håoz**, **house** and **Haus** from the Hungarian point of view we learned to understand the words **hose, hame, home, Heim, hoar, hair, hoy, fur, hat, Haut, hum,** hum**bug, barb, bare, bark, bar**ker, **bur**(lap), **bursa, burse, board, bury** and **card.** The word-roots of them are all dialectical variants of only one basic root.

It is evident – even from this small word-analysis that Hungarian words are not meaningless sound-piles; they are intellectual creations down to their smallest part, and the vocabulary builds an enormous throughout connected net. (The basic roots build a closed system.)

                    *

The important lesson we learned from the samples in this chapter is:

In this book, we offered mostly word-clusters with visible concordances, touching only the tips of the icebergs. The deep etymological examinations in this last chapter however led us to the changes of our word-roots since archaic times. It became evident that choosing this path, the edges of the colored slices in picture 1. on page 98 will get much closer. Continuing the examinations of other roots as well, the white disc presenting the proto-nostratic language – called now Hungarian – will mostly be covered by colored slices.

With this, the positions definitely changed: Now, somebody has to come and prove our statement about the history of languages false; to prove that the colored slices won't cover the white disc in picture 1. on page 98, **to prove that Hungarian is not the "root-language" of Eurasia.**

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16 See detailed etymology concerning the English language: "Az angol szókincs Magyar szemmel" (The English Language from Hungarian view) (2007), concerning Old-Greek "Ógörög: régies csángó" (Ancient Greek: Archaic Csángó, 2006) by Frig.

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