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An old Hungarian dialect found on the British Islands

**The short Exposition of the book
„The English vocabulary from the Hungarian view”
(An angol nyelvűnek magyar szemmel)**

translated by Csécs/Végső

There is an old joke: „When the old farmer was told about the new notion that the earth was spherical and rotating, and that we all turn upside down over night, he answered shaking his head if that were real, then all his melons on the field would fall off during the night.” People won't give up their world view easily, which they claim to be the right one. Most people won't change their view of things even after sound reasoning, unless very unusual happenings or messages shock them. This short exposition should shock the readers and awaken their interest for the topic named in the title. (Please don't judge too early, it will interest you.)

We will start with a simple word:

The English „house” and the German „Haus” are the same words. They have identical a) meaning and b) identical form and that is convincing. The Hungarian „ház”, pronounced „házu” in the old southern dialect of Kárpát, is identical with them in both a) and b) conditions. Where does it „belong”? (Who used it first?)

In order to understand the following explanations, you should know that Hungarian is a language totally based on pictures. The words express pictures. The number of these basic pictures – actually moving pictures – (basic words) is limited and they were regarded as defined part of the sciences, as we can perceive it. Applying these basic words has created over one million words of the Hungarian vocabulary. This is a continuous creation process, which can be done by masterfully speaking the language, knowing and obeying the rules. (This is the characteristic of the applying language.)

Before continuing the topic, I will show you a list of letters, which will help with the right pronunciation of the Hungarian words.

The pronunciation of the Hungarian alphabet for English speaking people is used in this script:

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|------------|-------|---|----|---------------|
| A | · | a | „day“ | W | · | w | walk |
| Á | · | aa | arm | X | · | x | ax |
| B | · | b | boat | <hr/> | | | |
| C | · | c | Celsius | Y | · | y | yo-yo |
| CE | · | ch | church | Z | · | z | zap |
| <hr/> | | | | Ö | · | oo | oar |
| D | · | d | dead | P | · | p | pat |
| E | · | e | gender | R | · | r | rat |
| É | · | e | illustrate | <hr/> | | | |
| F | · | f | found | S | · | sh | ship |
| G | · | g | go | SZ | · | s | sat |
| <hr/> | | | | T | · | t | tea |
| GY | · | qj | George | Ty | · | tj | tea |
| H | · | h | have | Ü | · | u | uh |
| I | · | i | ink | <hr/> | | | |
| J | · | j | evening | Ú | · | uu | u-u |
| <hr/> | | | | Ű | · | uu | uh-uh, Turkey |
| K | · | k | kiss | V | · | v | van |
| L | · | l | play | Z | · | z | zip |
| Ly | · | j | young | Zs | · | z | zebra |

We have chosen the word *red*, „*piros*“ in order to describe how the system works. The basic root contains one consonant and one vowel. Vowel roots having two consonants are already agglutinated. The vowels may change without changing the basic root's sense (picture).

The sense of „*piros*“ can be described as: *world* - *color* - (pink), *hair* (red), *orange*, *weight* - *rough* (pink). From this root, we make:

- „*piros*“ (red) (positive)
- „*piros* - *szag*“ (redish) (scented, rugged)
- „*piros*“ (red root)
- „*piros* - *szokás*“ - *piros* - *szokás*“ (playing tag)
- „*piros* - *szag*“ (red) (finger, grape)
- „*piros*“ (red) (path)
- „*piros*“ (red) (saddle, team of horses)
- „*piros*“ (red) (prison)
- „*piros*“ (red) (pillars, forests)
- „*piros*“ (red) (recipient, red house)
- „*piros*“ (red) (steep)
- „*piros*“ (red) (wheel)

fog [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception)

fog [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

fog [aɛtɛr - fogapɛr] (susceptible)

fog [ɛlɛ - fogɛr] (surface)

fog [ɛlɛ - fogapɛr] (surface), etc. : **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception), etc. : **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

o) **fog** [ɛtɛlɛ] (conception)

o) **fog** [ɛtɛlɛ] (conception), etc. : **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception), etc. : **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception), etc. : **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception), etc. : **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception), etc. : **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception), etc. : **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

The same picture gives sense in the following:

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception)

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception)

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception)

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception), **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

fog [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

Match for the deep sense in the real world:

fog [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception), **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

fog [ɛlɛ] (surface), **fog** [aɛtɛlɛ - fogapɛlɛaɛtɛr] (conception)

fog [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

They may have very different meanings, but the picture of

fog [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle) is present in all of them.

All the examples above contain ... are built from ... this one picture only. Every extension put into the basic root has just one purpose: to show where the object ... which will be described ... should be positioned in the territory of this one picture. Therefore, the Hungarian words are not uniformly built around pics (they are not separating things in the world), they connect everything (belonging together by their deep sense, by their common picture).

Our words are not cutting the world into little pieces, they help us

o) **fog** [ɛlɛ] (surface) (fog) as a whole. Look again at

fog [aɛtɛlɛ] (conception) and

fog [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle)

The same word

fog [aɛtɛlɛ] (conception), **fog** [aɛtɛl - fogapɛtɛr] (handle) and **fog** [ɛlɛ] (surface) are all not giving a definite description of their topic. The world's culture's word creation process, which is built on pictures is still in effect, - fog that all change would just answer it.

possible and we see it in certain:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| ham [ɔ, hɑ:m] <winter> covering the glowing surface, | if something is |
| ham [dʒɑ:m -'θɪnəʊpɑ:ɪr] (ham), it is partially covered | |
| ham [hɑ:m] (ham player) is hiding the truth like the ham above | in English |
| ham and ham [hɑ:m] is using the same root word | |
| ham pronounced with /ɔ/ will become | |
| him , him [ju: (hɑ:m)] covering the butterfly's wings | when something is |
| him [hu: (hɑ:m)] (him) is a covering surface | |
| him [hu: hɑ:m] (he (hilly) studying) covering up the truth, hiding something. | |
| We know that from | |
| ham [ɪ -'hɑ:m] by ham change: (the [hɑ:m] + hɑ:m) (hiding [hɑ:m]) | |
| ham [hɑ:m] + hɑ:m (hɑ:m) the former | |
| ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) | or |
| ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) | (hɑ:m) |
| ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) | the latter |

d) We may understand it like (hɑ:m, hɑ:m)

(for examples see [hɑ:m], **ham** [hɑ:m], **ham** [hɑ:m])

The covering, defending picture will appear again:

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| ham [hɑ:m] <hɑ:m> (hɑ:m) covering the legs or | |
| ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) | the grass |
| ham covers us well as the ham and ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) or ham [hɑ:m] | |
| ham [hɑ:m] + ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) means wraps and from there | |
| ham [hɑ:m] = (hɑ:m) = English ham | |
| ham = ham : the only difference is the r = j change, like | |
| ham [hɑ:m] <hɑ:m> (hɑ:m) = (hɑ:m) (hɑ:m) on the top | a covering layer: |
| ham [hɑ:m] <hɑ:m> (hɑ:m) | r = h = h = |
| ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) | |
| ham [hɑ:m] | if the protection layer gets lost |
| ham [hɑ:m] + ham [hɑ:m] | if the surface above the surface |
| ham [hɑ:m] | the surface is even above |
| ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) get the name because it may be protected off easily | |

e) We may change h = h

(for examples see [hɑ:m] = [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m))

| | |
|--|------------|
| ham like ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m) | |
| ham [hɑ:m] (hɑ:m, wraps up) | |
| ham [hɑ:m] <hɑ:m> (hɑ:m) (hɑ:m) | |
| ham <hɑ:m> (hɑ:m) | in English |

from, humming, bark, barn, bark, barter, bar(s), barns, barns, barned, barry and card. This could be enough for some generalization relating the vocabulary:

- 1) A Hungarian linguist is easily able to explain the deep sense and structure of the words of any Indo-European language with the help of his own language. Their linguists, on the contrary, are not able to analyse their own words as deeply as we do. Their words are often the damaged descendants of the rootless language. This is a logical consequence. (For further detailed evidence of this statement see my book „Az angol szókincs magyar származása” [The English language from the Hungarian view] - Foly publisher 2007.)
- 2) It is evident – even from this small word analysis that Hungarian words are not meaningless sound-piles; they are intellectual creations done in their smallest part, and the vocabulary builds an enormous throughout connected net. (The basic roots build already a closed system.)

If we look at these two statements, we have to recognize that primitive human beings were generally intelligent and able to spend their time developing and populating later words. They named everything guided by a certain idea and rules. (However many people have forgotten the organic word building method, which views the world as a whole. For them – since babies – the world can't appear as a whole anymore.) How could it be possible that people act intelligently when they build houses, when they create music, when they heat or cook, when they work or work in a garden, when they plant or sow something, but only when they create new words, then they can't do it easily?

This would be impossible!

The problem is not the selective deficit of the brain of our ancestors. It's the other way: We don't know much about very important features of the mind of our ancestors. The deficit exists in the field of the influential leading circles of European linguists. Their problem is that the European languages are second or third generation mistakes. Being educated on one of these languages and working with it, the clear „organic built” rootless language, from which even these languages descended, can't be analysed. It can't even be recognized. These scientists are just going „around the bush”, because their language has long lost its „organic” structure and they can't see the original „glitch” in their words anymore. It is wonderful to see how they struggle trying over heavy after another.

The only way to get to the rootless language, is understand and analyse the rootlessities, available with the help of one of the still clearly applying languages, like Hungarian. (S. Csontos¹⁾, J. Pogorac²⁾, G. Beresenyi, started their language analyzing

^{1) Csontos Sándor} - Pogorac János: „A magyar nyelv székely” Magyar Tudományos Akadémia 1981 (Dictionary of the Hungarian language) Hungarian Scientific Academy

work in early 1855, but their results were swept away by the Austrian occupation of Hungary. At that time started the so-called „Juda German Panscipts“ controversy. Eotvosits growing up with this theory couldn't get to useful results in linguistics.

Using the analyzing method from above I will be obvious, how true our statement about linguistics is. Analyzing the language, the high intellect of our ancestors : we didn't know much about it : will flash up for us from ancient times. We were able to travel back in the history of word creation some ten thousand years. As I know, only with our language can we look into almost all languages of the world. Therefore we can say that our language is a clear well. Daniel Bereményi wrote in 1933 „The Hungarian language may be the root and mother of all languages of the ancient world“. This knowledge has been there until the early 1930s but later on it seemed to be lost. To understand this we have to know that during the Habsburg rule our language was oppressed and during 1848-1867 even the official language in Hungary became German and Latin.

The Huns and Avars (from which the name „Hungarian“ derived), spoke our language. We call it „Magyar“ only for the last 600 years. This language and its adequate writing system was created in the Carpathian basin and used here since many thousands of years. It did not come from anywhere, but people carried it from here in every direction: European, American, Middle East, Egypt, ancient Greek, etc. The late conquerors: the Huns, Avars and Magyars arrived all with a few hundred thousand people and were all related to each other. They all have spoken an agglutinating language as they were part of the Sibirians population group. They kept the country united and independent, and strengthened the military power of millions of native farmers and manufacturers who were settled here for over ten thousand years¹. The overwhelming numbers and the culture of the indigenous people annihilated all the conquerors after a few generations, who certainly gave their cultural part to the whole.

The very long lasting settlement of around 70% of the Hungarian speaking population in the Carpathian basin has been stated by DNA tests in the Year 2000 by Barnos and Cs.

Nowhere in Europe have archaeologists found so many ancient settlements than here. All the cultures named after places elsewhere in Europe, some present hundreds or thousand years earlier in the Carpathian basin. The people living here, now called Hungarians are the successors of all these cultures.²

Zoltan Kodaly - who collected thousands of folk songs in company of Bartok - said „The Hungarian folk song is inevitably an all as the language“

Recent analysis of the folk music of nine countries from east to west stated the Hungarian pentatonic folk music is the only one connecting east and west and vice versa.³

¹ George S. Harto: Geographical Development of European Languages

² Paul Hutterer: „Ethnolinguistics and the“ : The case of Sino-Tibetan languages

³ J. Kodaly: A new language (The ancient language of many 1000 languages)

And what about the Romans, who built their empire by conquering Europe, taking slaves, raw materials and destroying the long-standing cultures in the area? The Carpathian basin was only partially invaded by them. They had to fight forty-five years against the 'Furrow' people before reaching the Carpathians. The eastern north part of the Carpathian basin was at this time mostly reinforced by the Parthian empire or ruled by Byzitians (Huns). This was the reason, why the ancient language and some of its culture escaped the 'Roman globalisation'. However, the Illyrians, Celts and the rest of Europe were not so lucky. Nevertheless we should not wonder about finding roots of further parts of this ancient language, now called Hungarian, all over Europe and the world. After 400 years of Roman occupation even the 'Furrow' people continued their Hungarian dialect, not Celtic, not German, not Slavic nor any other languages. The short-term occupants of Pannonia had names such as Franks or Slavians but the population must have been overwhelmingly Hungarian speaking, otherwise nobody would speak it today.

Another example for the certainty is Bulgaria, where the similarly Hun-like ruling people lost their identity being absorbed by the overwhelmingly Slavic population. This certainly did not happen in the Carpathian basin.

Until now we have dealt mainly with the deeper analysis of the word *house* + *ink*. In the subsequent part some more comprehensive details of the concordance of the vocabularies will follow. Before this we have to point to the facts that many English words became abridged, and some originally identical words have now many different additional meanings on both sides. One example for this:

about: save = **szavak**(a) **szék**, 'about: save' (= a verbled word). **Chair** means in Hungarian: **szék** = **szavak** = a chair, not a tree. **Let** means **szavak**

about: save means in English: „a saying”, a proverb but in Hungarian a „verbled word”, yet the words are identical. Passing time, a lot of time, can make the meaning of words change this way. (Or were English people standing ready as a “**save**” “about: (sit)”, while telling a “**about: save**”?)

For the next example, we take the high (low) vocal variation of the verb „**help**” (= **szék**): **help**, the **helping**(verb), **helpful** (adj). You may follow the change **original verb: save** = **szék** (= **szék**) and to **help** = **szék**:

help = **szék** = the **helpful** = originally **szék** (= **szék**),
helpful = **szék** = **szék** = **szék** = **szék** (= **szék**),
helpful = **szék** = **szék** = **szék** = **szék** (= **szék**),
help = **szék** (= **szék**) (= **szék**)

If we say **help**, we don't think of pulling (wood) into a hole, and we never think of drinking, when we hear **helpful**, but the word and the meaning picture presented by this word are the same. English people can't do much with **helping** or **helpful** (= **szék**) words as well with **szék** = **szék** (= **szék**), when it stands in a sentence: **helpful szék** = **szék** = **szék** = **szék** (= **szék**).

The words **shagyan** = **szagyan** **shagyanir**, and **shagyanik** = **szagyan** **shagyanik** are identical (including their application with the Hungarian **szagyan** today).

Look at the words below:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| bedroom | szoba |
| back | hátsó (partial) |
| busy | szigorú |
| shagyan | szagyan (I walk less, getting smaller) |
| shide | szidó |
| shirup | szirup, szirp |
| ship | szeg, szegély, szegő |
| shave | szépen (the same root as following: szagyan, szelő) |
| shave | szépen, szelő, szelő (rough, rugged) |
| shard | szél, szelődés (sweep) |
| shagyanik | szagyanik, szagyanik (shagyan) |
| hay | szalma |
| hail | szél, szél |
| hail | szél |
| harm | szem |
| hew | szé |
| hail | szél, szemek, szemlélő (sweep like) |
| shagyanik | szagyan, szagyanik, szemlélő (sweep) |
| shallow | széles, széles vízpart, széles vízpart |
| mare | szél |
| mark | szem, szem, szemlélő |
| mark | szél, szemlélő |
| right | szél, szemlélő (sweep) |
| gaze house | szél, szemlélő (sweep) |
| gash | szél, szemlélő |
| gull | szél, szemlélő |
| gulled | szél, szemlélő |
| real | szél, szemlélő |
| realish | szél, szemlélő |
| realish | szél, szemlélő |
| mean | szél, szemlélő |
| shard | szél, szemlélő |
| shallow | szél, szemlélő |
| hay | szalma (sweep), szalma (sweep) |

hűs hűs[ɒ], hűsös -hűsösök - (honest)

hűves hűves -hűves[ɛ]

szándékos szándékos

szándék szándék + szándékos[ɒ], szándék + szándékos

szándék hűs, hűsös -hűs, hűsös

These are identical word pairs. In a very old relation, you may try „analyze”

English’ pronunciation for better matching:

szépek = a szépek (pointing away probably with the little),

hűsös = hűsös -hűsös[ɛ] (= your place?) - A sound got lost here.

In a living language sounds may be added as well „ghost sounds” may appear.

See some examples for these in the book „English language from the Hungarian view”.

Every sound could become a ghost sound:

szépek szépek -szépek[ɛ] (snake),

szándék szándék[ɛ] (name)

hűsös hűsös -hűsös[ɛ] (promise)

szándékos szándékos

szándék hűsös[ɛ] (from the letter „Z”.

Old historical and daily used examples for the letter „Z” as a ghost sound in

Hungarian:

szándék szándék -szándék[ɛ] (little hat),

szándékos szándékos[ɛ] (he’s answer),

szándék szándék[ɛ] (honey),

szándékos szándékos -szándékos[ɛ] (wisely),

szándék szándék[ɛ] (from your info),

szándék szándék[ɛ] (place).

If there is any correlation between Hungarian and English words, then the ghost

sound „Z” should be present in English too:

hűs

hűsös [hɪs] (mean offhand), **szépek** (bump), **szándék**
(badge)

hűves

hűsös [hɪs] (today without h -shock) (conscience)

hűsös

szándék(hűs)

szándék = szándék[ɛ] (hűs) (change)

szándék -szándék[ɛ]

szándék -szándék[ɛ]

szándék

szándék [ɛ] (Hungarian is over-verbose -szándék)

szándék

szándék

szándék

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| bill - bialle- | school |
| bill - bialle- | sole |
| billable - biallebil-, biallebil- | schooler - (bilalebil-er) (pity) |
| marble | marble |
| bill(s) | bill, bills |
| bill | bill |
| sculpture, sculpture | skulptur |
| bill, bill | bill, bills (billboards), bills (country) |

A few more frequently used guard sounds with one example each:

flame - flama,

blame - blama,

graceful - graesful,

apital is using two guard sounds and originated from *patly* 'patly' (patly) +
patly + *apital*.

We may think samples from mathematics:

| | |
|---------|---|
| bill | bill |
| bill(s) | bill(s), (s) + Hungarian: bill, bill) |
| bill(s) | bill(s) |
| bill(s) | bill(s) (times in: bill) |
| bill(s) | bill (one bill: bill) |
| bill | bill (whole), bill(s) (for whole day) |
| any | any (any) any - any times) |
| as | as, (s) (as) (as) because of reduction: as is as(s) + as(s) + as(s) + as(s) + as(s) + as(s) |
| many | many (many) (in Hungarian: many or many means a bill) many(s) only, only many(s) is not a question either. |
| pair | pair, pairs, pair(s) - (pair(s)) (pair(s)) pair(s) (pair(s)), pair(s) (pair(s)). |
| same | same - same(s) - same(s), same(s) (same(s)) |

The pronunciation changed in many cases in such an extent that recognition of relations became difficult:

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| blame - blama | bill - bill (as in /-as, a change) |
| marble, marble - (marble(s)) - marble, | |
| mar - marble - marble, | |
| bill - marble - marble, | |
| bill - marble, | |
| bill - marble. | |

In other cases the written form changed but not the pronunciation:

áll = ahead,
pártól = partitive.

There are some identical word building elements:

csilláskodik = shines = csilláskolt
felfűt = warms = fűtött
átgázos = irrigates
szendél = ventilates
mellőz = omits

In other cases it only all is all change to the different:

szél = left
oldal = left as a verb in past tense
szél = left

Unfortunally couldn't find any word building element in English, which is not present in Hungarian. They sound strange in some cases, but they were introduced, that again by applying other words these elements are used regularly

hisztelen = hisses = hisztelen = hisztelen hisses = hisztelen, hisztelen
hisztelen = hisztelen (qualifier),
vethet = vethet, vethet = vethet.

English people use the suffix *-ing* regularly to express the continuous present. Hungarians are using the same *-ing*, but because of the vowel assimilation rule it could become *-ang*, *-ing* = *-ang*, *-ang* = *-ing* as well with the same effect:

írang = (writing)
szállang = (left) = (writing with)
száll = (writing) = (writing)
száll = (writing) = (writing)
száll = (writing) = (writing)
száll = (writing)
száll = (writing) = (writing)
száll = (writing) = (writing)
száll = (writing) = (writing)

In Hungarian we are able to increase continuity:

írógatók = (writing)
írógatók = (writing), in this last case continuously and repeatedly.

In English the ending *-ing* is sometimes added unnecessarily to words, which already carry it, like *being*, *being*, or *being*. This is legal but not meaning of the finite words. *Being* is already a continuous use of *be* and *being* is a repetitive movement.

Very often *ing* is used together with *is* to express continuous present. Linguists say that *is* happened to be a substitution verb but this is a false statement. *is* is equivalent of the Hungarian pointing present *van* (has) – and the sounding of both stayed actually very similar (par-tis). We can prove it from the Hungarian.

There is more proof in the sentences below, but the words used in them require some explanations.

- is* *ing* + *ing*: In Hungarian *ing* + *ing* may be pronounced differently too: *ing* + *ing* (has), *ing* + *ing* (has), *ing* + *ing* (has).
- It's explained earlier that *is* is *is* change *is* + *is*, *is* + *is*.
- The personal present third person *is* was *is* earlier in Hungarian. English is still keeping the *is* saying *is*.
- The English *is* is the Hungarian *is*. The original form was with two vowels: *is* and *is*. From this, after *is* became *is* in Hungarian and *is* in English. The *is* name *is* is the same.
- The Hungarian word *is* + *is* is pronounced with a *is* in English.

Peter is *ing*.

Peter as *ing* (is) (the doubling of *ing* is not necessary)

Peter is *ing*. Where is?

Peter as *ing* (is). Where is?

What does *is*? Peter is *ing*.

is *is* (is)? Peter as *ing*.

Questions with this construction and the matching answers prove the identity of *is* and *is*. It's clearly understandable in Hungarian.

is Peter *ing*? He is.
Peter as *ing* (is) (is) as.

If we immerse deeper into examining the common things between the two languages and vocabularies, we are able to create more sentences with no need of translation. They just require some dialectal and spelling correction in order to be understood on both sides. There hasn't been a big change during the last 1000 years of no direct cultural connections, has there? We may say, the English and Hungarian languages are compatible with each other. The acceptance of this fact and its further

examination could be very helpful for Englishmen learning Hungarian and Hungarians learning English. Furthermore it may help in developing better translator programs. The current programs on the market are not really useful for rather more serious work and can't get better without knowing the proper relation of the languages.

Such word relations and even the small number of these samples above are strong evidences for the total identity of the two languages in archaic forms. Should current teachings about the languages and history of Europe not match this statement, then they are wrong. The truth is, that the original English language was a dialect of the archaic rootstock language, now called Hungarian. More correctly: the current English is a mixture of several differently modified dialects of this ancient language, and because of this it is very much deteriorated compared to the originally built original one. It is still possible to examine, explain and analyse it from the Hungarian view.

All this focuses about half of the English vocabulary. We may take off the part, which was introduced during the Roman and Norman occupation. The Latin is a descendant of the ancient rootstock language, but a much-corrupted variation of it.⁶ Compared to it, the ancient Greek differed very little from the ancient language of the Caspian basin. The population group of the *Celtigoi*, living in East Transylvania and Moldavia, are speaking an ancient Hungarian dialect. They are still using around two thousand words identical with the ancient Greek language.⁷ For further evidences of the relations of the ancient languages you may look at the *Elviseum* Hungarian⁸, *Phon* - *Boythian*⁹, and *Onaslian*¹⁰ language relations.

2

Nevertheless there has been a "rootstock" language since the dawn of the human intellect. Its closest successor is now called Hungarian. This language and the intellect, which built it, is the spirit of present European culture. And this is the curse upon the Hungarians.

⁶ *Idézet: Székely: A Magyar nyelv története* (History of the Hungarian language) 1924, Arctonum publisher, Budapest.

⁷ *Dr. János Székely: Ógörög nyelvünk és a honvétele nyelv* 1928, 2008 Prtg. (Our ancient Greek relation and the Pan-Asiatic language). Csuka Varga - Csilyó: *Ógörög nyelvünk nyelv* (Ancient Greek - old-Celtic language), Prtg Publisher 2008. Csuka Varga - *Ógörög Magyar nyelv* (An ancient Hungarian dialect) Epuberline 2007.

⁸ *Matia Mihai: Elviseum una formă arhaică a limbii române*, Elviseum 2002.

⁹ *Csuka Csaba: Phon nyelv*, arctonum. (Phon vocabulary book.)

¹⁰ *Szilvi Csikó: Székelyfalvai Török-Onasliak leírásnyelve*, Magyar nyelv gyűjtőmunkái sorozat 1987. *A magyar nyelv története* (Hungarian language in south India, Prtg, 2004.)

Appendix To the Exposition of

Csuka Verge

An old Hungarian dialect found on the
British Islands

Disclaimer: I am presenting only a few examples on the following pages. There are 500 identical basic words included in my book „The English vocabulary from the Hungarian view“ (2007). Since it's publishing evidence of many more similarities between these.

Only identical words/pairs, not requiring explanation, are presented in the following section. The "borrowing" words are printed in italics.

| | |
|----------|---|
| add | add(ered) |
| added | addit |
| addends | addend |
| alive | élvez(e) / élvező (M) |
| all | all(whole), all ways - all(way) - (whole) day |
| allies | (all) way (all) |
| amuse(s) | amusa (am), ideusa, from the „ám, ide“ root |
| am, am | am (noun), and adjective <i>amig</i> (amig) (direction), <i>amíg</i> (time quality) |
| anger | anger |
| an | an |
| anise | anise |
| anish | anise - <i>anisz</i> |
| anle | an (day) / <i>anisz</i> / <i>an</i> (all) / <i>anisz</i> / <i>anisz</i> |
| anre | an - <i>anisz</i> - (anisz) / <i>anisz</i> / <i>anisz</i> / <i>anisz</i> |
| anre | <i>anisz</i> |
| an | <i>anisz</i> |
| anle | <i>an</i> (same root) |
| an | <i>an</i> |
| an | <i>an</i> |
| anle | <i>an</i> - <i>anisz</i> - <i>an</i> |
| anle | <i>an</i> (is a verb like <i>an</i> , <i>an</i> , <i>an</i> (to be)) |
| an | <i>an</i> , <i>an</i> |
| an | <i>an</i> / <i>an</i> |
| anre | <i>an</i> |
| an | <i>an</i> |
| an | <i>an</i> |
| an | <i>an</i> |
| an | <i>an</i> |

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------------|
| hinnvegið | húll = hilling (sawtooth) | |
| högl | högl, högl, högl | |
| högn | högl, högl | |
| höp | höp/hög | |
| hö | hö | |
| hönd | hönd/hönd | |
| höndur | hönd, höndur = höngur, | |
| hönn | hönn(hönn) áttu | the last - last |
| höngubak | höngubak | |
| höndli | hönd | |
| höng | höng | |
| höndur | höndur (from höndur) | |
| höndur | hönd | |
| höng | hö, höf (from höng?) | |
| höng höng | höhö, höhö | |
| hö | hö | |
| höp | höp | |
| högl | högl(?) högl up) | |
| hönn | hönn(h) | |
| hönn | hönn(h)g = hönn(h)ng | |
| höngur | höngur, höngur, höp | |
| hö | hö, hö, höngubak = höngur | |
| hö | gögn = högnur, högnubak, höng(h)ng höndur = höngubak (putting different hand together) | |
| hö | hö | |
| höp | höp, höp, höp | |
| hönd | höndur | |
| hö | hö(h) (hö(h)) | |
| hönd | höndur | |
| hönd | hö = höndur, (all höndur) | |
| hönd(hö) | hö(hö) | |
| hönd | höndur | |
| höngubak | höngubak | |
| höp | höp, höngur (hand of hönd) | |
| hö | hö | |
| hö | hö(hö), (hö(h)) | |
| hö | hö(höng), hö(hö) (makes word) | |
| hö | höndur (from höndur hönd) | |
| höp | höp, höng(h) = höng(h)ng (hönd) | |
| hönd | hönd | |
| hönd | hö(hö) | |
| hö | hö | |
| hönd | höng(hö), hö(hö) (hö(h) hönd) | |
| hö | höndur (höndur hönd) | |
| höp | höp | |
| hönd | höndur(hö) | |
| hönd | höndur(hö) | |
| hönd | höndur(hö), hö(hö), hö(höng) | |

| | |
|------------|---|
| tuohi | tuhi |
| tuoli | tuoli 'table' |
| tuonne | tuoni 'tabletop' |
| tua | tuohi(a) |
| tuohia | tuohi |
| tuoli | tuhi 'table' |
| tuonn | tuohi(tu) (part) (the „t“ is a different sound) |
| tuoli | tuohi(a), -säilyt |
| tuoli | tuhi |
| tup | tuhi (u + v) |
| tupien | tupikarkki, (tuoni) tuhi + tuhi + tuhi |
| tuppar | tuvary, tuohia |
| tu | tuvonni (tuoni) |
| tuoli | tuohi(a) (that is), tuohi (that) |
| tung | tuoli 'table' |
| tup | tung, tung |
| tuoli | tup |
| tuppi | tuhi, tuohien (tuhi) |
| tuppi | tuhi, tung 'tabletop' |
| tuppi | tuohia - 'tabletop' |
| tuppi | tuvary - 'cup' |
| tuppi | tuohi 'tabletop' (not: table, table) |
| tuppi | tuhi (tabletop), tuhi |
| tuppi | tuhi, tuohi(a) (table) |
| tuppi | tuvonni(a) - 'cup' |
| tuppi | tuhi, tuohi 'tabletop' |
| tuppi | tuohi(a), - 'cup' |
| tuppi | tuohi 'table' |
| tuppi | (tuhi) (tuhi) (tuhi) |
| tuppi | tuhi |
| tuppi | tuhi - 'cup' |
| tuppi | tuhi (tabletop) |
| tuppi | tuhi, tuohi |
| tuppi | tuohi (tuhi), tuohi or (tabletop) |
| tuppi | tuohi, tuohi 'tabletop' |
| tuppi | tuhi, (tuhi) |
| tuppi(tup) | tuohi(a) |
| tuppi | tuohi, tuohi(a) |
| tuppi | tuohi, tuohi(a) |
| tuppi | tuohi + tuohi |
| tuppi | tuohi(a), tuohi(a) |
| tuppi | tuohi + tuohi |
| tuppi | tuohi(a), tuohi(a) |
| tuppi | tuohi |
| tuppi | tuohi, tuohi(a) |
| tuppi | tuohi, tuohi |
| tuppi | tuohi |