Csaba Varga

An old Hungarian dialect found on the British islands

The short Exposition of the book
„The English vocabulary from the Hungarian view"
(*Az angol szókincs magyar szemmel*)

Translated by László Kontur

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 „håoz" in the old fashion dialect of Kórógy, is identical with them in both a) and b) conditions. Where does it „belong" to? 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 roots) is limited and they each represent a defined part of the universe, as we can perceive it. Agglutinating these basic roots has created over one million words of the Hungarian vocabulary. This is a continuous creation-process, which can be done by everybody speaking the language, knowing and obeying the rules. (This is the characteristic of the agglutinating languages.)

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 as used in this script:

A	:	a	„fl**o**p"		M	:	m	**m**ilk
Á	:	aa	**a**rm		N	:	n	**n**o
B	:	b	**b**oat					
C	:	c	**C**elsius		Ny	:	n	jelni**nj**o
CS	:	ch	**ch**ur**ch**		O	:	o	h**o**ld
					Ö	:	œ	h**e**r
D	:	d	wan**d**		**P**	:	**P**	**PAIR**
E	:	ε	g**e**nd**e**r		**R**	:	**R**	**RUN**
É	:	e	illust**r**ate					
F	:	f	**f**riend		S	:	sh	di**sh**
G	:	g	**g**o		SZ	:	s	li**s**t
					T	:	t	**t**ime
GY	:	dj	**G**eor**g**e		Ty	:	tj	ka**tj**a
H	:	h	**h**ave		U	:	u	b**oo**k
I	:	i	**i**nk					
Í	:	ii	**e**vening		Ú	:	uu	**oo**ze
J	:	j	**y**oung		Ü	:	ue	t**u**rkey, T**u**rkey
					V	:	v	ha**v**e
K	:	k	mil**k**		Z	:	z	**z**oo
L	:	l	p**l**ay		Zs	:	3	**TREASURE**
Ly	:	j	**y**oung					

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

The sense of „**fog**" can be described as: szorít <soriit> (grip), tart (holds, keeps), megköt <mɛgkœt> (binds). From this root, we make:

fog│ad (receive)
fog│as <fogash> (toothed, cogged)
fog│as (coat rack)
fog│ócskázás <fogochkaazaash> (playing tag)
fog│dos <fogdosh> (finger, grope)
fog│adalom (oath)
fog│at (carriage, team of horses)
fog│da (prison)
fog│ó (pliers, forceps)

fog│adó (recipient, rest house)

fog│laló (deposit)

fog│lalat (socket)

fog│antatás <fogantataash> (conception)

fog│antyú <fogantjuu> (handle)

fog│ékony <fogekonj> (susceptible)

fog│oly <fogoj> (captive)

fog│lár <foglaar> (warden), etc. ;   built with a prefix:

el│**fog**│ulatlan (unprejudiced)

fel│**fog**│hatatlan (incomprehensible), etc.   A wet paint can be

fog│ós (caching),   but if we pronounce it softly and with an „a", we say

fagy <fadj> (freezes),   and we may say

„**fog**│**ó**s az idő" <fogosh az idœ> (the weather grips) =

fagy│os <fadjosh> (freezing)

The same picture gives sense to the following:

függ│őleges <fueggœlɛgɛsh> (perpendicular)

függ│elem <fueggɛlɛm> (subordination)

függ│öny <fueggœnj> (curtain)

füg│e <fuegɛ> (fig).   [Anything, which hangs or has to be held: tart (holds),
                függ (hangs)]

Watch for the deep sense in the next words:

szeplőtelen **fog**│antatás <sɛplœtɛlɛn fogantaash> (immaculate conception),

fog│ház (holding-house, jail) and the

fog│antyú <fogantju> (handle)

They may have very different meanings, but the picture of

„**fog**" (hold, receive) is present in all of them.

All the samples above contain – are built from – this one picture only. Every extension put onto 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 randomly built sound-piles (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

fel│**fog**│ni (comprehend) it as a whole.   Look again at

fog│**an**tatás (conception) and

fog│**an**tyú (handle)

The same word

　　　fog│an, and the different extensions -tatás and -tyú are still not giving a definite description of their topic. <u>The organic-culture's word creating concept, which is built on pictures is visibly perfect.</u> Any trial of change would just worsen it.

　　　Having seen the samples above, we may state: it is more important to **see** than to **understand** that the many words below may differ in their relation, but not in their sense. They are all the agglutination of one PICTURE. The polished diamond reflects the same light in a thousand ways. In the following section, we have to step back to the basic root of the word „ház". We may see the many words and word-roots – differing just by their hue – built from this ancient root.

　　　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 after the spectacle it offers.

　　　b) „**Ho**" being agglutinated

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　/ 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 thousands of years.

<u>It is a **verb** meaning protect, defend, covers</u>. 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 ***haza*** (homeland), which protects us as well.
　　　Haze covers one with a white veil.
　　　Your ***hose*** covers your legs.
　　　The ***haz***ug (mendacious) (**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, (again covering, being above something)
　　　hám *(*epithelium) covering our body,　　if you got too much sun, your skin
　　　hám│lik (peels off),　　　　　　　　　you may
　　　hám│oz (peel) the potato　　　　　　　or you
　　　hán│t (strip off*)* a tree　　　　　　　and what you get off, is the
　　　hán│cs <haanch> (bark)
　　　hom will be used with **m>n** change: ***hon***. - pronouncing it softly, it will become
　　　huny <hunj> : kuny > **kuny**hó <kunjho> a little house protecting a family – and
　　　hon (homeland) the nation.　　　　　If one closes his/her eyes –

be│**huny**│ja a szemét <bɛhunja a sɛmet> the eye lids will protect the eyes.

In English   **ham**│e = **hám**

                hom│e = **haza**, hazai, otthon   in

German   **Heim**│at = haza   so much random coincidence is not

               possible and so we are to continue:

ham│u, hamv <ashes> covering the glowing embers,   if something is

hom│ályos <homaajosh> (blur), it is partially covered

ham│iskodó (false player) is hiding the truth like the liar above   in English

hum and **hum**│bug is using the same word root

ham pronounced with „**i**" will become

him, **him**│por (scale) covering the butterfly's wings   when somebody

hím│ez (embroider), builds a covering surface

hím│ez-**hám**│oz (shilly-shallying) covering up the truth, hiding something.

    We know that from

ham│t > *hant* by **h**>**sz** change /(like (hörpöl > szörpöl) (drinking juice)/

    becam **szám**t > **szán**t (plough)   the farmer

hám│ozza (peels)   or

hán│tja (flakes off)   (**h**>**sz**)

szán│tja (ploughs)   his field

d) We may extend **ho** > *hor* (ho-**or**, ho-**ar**)

          / for example: *sor* (row), *por* (dust), *szár* (stem) /

    The covering, defending-picture will appear again:

har│isnya <harishnja> (stocking)   covering the legs or

har│ma*t* (dew)   the grass

hoar covers as well as the *hair* and *haj*│*lék* (shelter) or *haj* (hair)

haj│ma > **hagy**│ma <hadjma> (onion) means wrapper and from there

haj│ó (ship) = English **hoy**

hair = **haj** - the only difference is the **r** > **j** change, like

hur│rá >**haj**│rá = (tally-ho - on the top)   a covering layer:

hár│tya <haartja> (pellicle)   > **h** > **k** >

kár│tya (**car**│d)

hár│amol   if the protective layer gets lost

hor│hol > **hor**│**zs**ol   if he wears down the surface

hor│hos   the surface is worn down

hár│**s**-fa (linden) got its name because it may be peeled off easily

e) **Hor** may change **h** > **b**   / for example: *hor*│*zsol* ~ *bor*│*zol*) /:

bor like **bor│**ít (covers)
bur│kol (pave, wraps up)
bür│ke <buerkɛ> (rind of bacon)
bőr <bœr> (skin)   In English:
bar│e <bőre > pőre = meztelen (naked)
bar│ker (burok-er)   the covering of trees is
bar│k   and the ship was made of
bar│k   the covering fur is
bar│ka (pussy willow)
bar│kó (side-whiskers)
bar│ika is a little lamb
bor│bély <borbej> (**bar│**ber)
bor│z (badger)
bor│zalmas (horrible) means hair-tousler   the English
boar│d is *bur│*ok (lining membrane)   and after changing letters
bor│da (ribcage)
boar│d means: shipboard, platform, plank, and floor: it covers.
bur│y means covering with earth, entomb   if it is cloudy, it's
bor│ult , *bor│*ongós idő <borongosh idœ> (overcast weather)
          if one puts a wet cloth on the body, we call it
bor│ogatás (embrocation)
bur│lap = **bur**(koló)lap <tile> will cover as well
                                        it is interesting to follow the word
bur│sa and **pu**r│se: (leather bag)   but if we extend / like
     tár > tars**oly** <tarshoj> (depot, magazine > haversack) /   it becomes
per│sely <pɛrshɛj> (bell **pur│**se)

f) **Hor**, **har**   after **h** > **f** change
          / like **hen**tereg > **fen**tereg (roll, tumble about) /   in English:
     fu*r* = **fell**, pellicle, roof covering   all of them mean covering 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

The many samples above should have convinced you that Ház is a Hungarian word.

It is coming from the „nostratic language" now called Hungarian. 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**. 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 analyze their own words as deeply as we do. Their words are often the damaged descendants of the nostratic language. This is a logical consequence. (For further detailed evidence of this statement see my book „Az angol szókincs magyar szemmel" [The English language from the Hungarian view] – Frig publisher 2007.)

2) 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 already a closed system.)

If we look at these two statements, we have to recognize that primeval human beings were generally intelligent and didn't spend their time developing and popularizing fake words. They named everything guided by a certain idea and rules. (However many people have forgotten the organic word-building method, which mirrors the world as a whole. For them – since Babel – 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 heal or teach, when they cook or work in a garden, when they plan or sew something; but only when they create new words, then they can't do it wisely?

This would be impossible!

The problem is not the selective defect of the brain of our ancestors. It's the other way: We don't know much about very important features of the intellect of our ancestors. The defect exists in the field of the influential leading circles of European linguists. Their problem is that the European languages are second or third generation mixtures. Being educated on one of these languages and working with it, the clear „organic-built" nostratic language, from which even these languages descended, can't be analyzed. 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 „picture" in their words anymore. It is sorrowful to see how they struggle trying one theory after another.

The only way to get to the nostratic language, to understand and analyze the vocabularies, could be with the help of one of the still clearly agglutinating languages, like Hungarian. G. Czuczor[1], J. Fogarasi, D. Berzsenyi, started their language analyzing work in early 1800, but their results were swept away by the Austrian occupation of Hungary. At that time started the so-called „Indo-German-Finno-Ugric" controversy. Scientists growing up with this theory couldn't get to useful results in linguistics.

Using the analyzing method from above it 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 Berzsenyi wrote in 1830: „The Hungarian language may be the root and mother of all languages of the ancient world". This knowledge has been there until the early 1800, but later on it seemed to been eradicated. To understand this we have to know that during the Habsburg rule our language was oppressed and during 1849–1867 even the official language in Hungary became German and Latin.

The Huns and Avars (from which the name „Hun-garian" derived), spoke our language. We call it „Magyar" only for the last 800 years. This language and its adequate runic script 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: Etruscan, Sumerian, 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 Scythians population-group. They kept this country united and independent, and strengthened the military power of millions of native farmers and manufacturers who were settled here for over twelve thousand years[2]. The overwhelming numbers and the culture of the indigenous people assimilated all the conquerors after a few generations, who certainly gave their cultural part to the whole.

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1   Czuczor Gergely – Fogarasi János: „*A Magyar nyelv szótára*", Magyar Tudományos Akadémia 1862 („Dictionary of the Hungarian language" Hungarian Scientific Academy)

2   Grover S. Krantz : *Geographical Development of European Languages*.

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 Semino and Co.

Nowhere in Europe have archaeologists found so many ancient settlements than here. All the cultures named after places elsewhere in Europe, were present hundreds or thousand years earlier in the Carpathian basin. The people living here, now called Hungarians are the successors of all these cultures.[3]

Zoltán Kodály, who collected thousands of folk songs in company of Bartók, said: "The Hungarian folk song is inevitably as old 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.[4]

And what about the Romans, who built their empire by conquering Europe, taking slaves, raw materials and destroying the long standing cultures in this area? The Carpathian basin was only partially invaded by them. They had to fight forty-five years against the "Pannon" people before reaching the Danube. The east and north part of the Carpathian basin was at this time mostly reinforced by the Parthus empire or ruled by Scythians (Huns). This was the reason, why the ancient language and some of its culture escaped the "roman globalization". However the Etruscans, Celts and the rest of Europe were not as lucky. Nevertheless we should not wonder about finding rests of broken parts of this ancient language, now called Hungarian, all over Europe and the world. After 400 years of Roman occupation even the "Pannon" 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 Moravians but the population must have been overwhelmingly Hungarian speaking, otherwise nobody would speak it today.

A good example for the contrary is Bulgaria, where the similarly Hun-Avar 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 = ház. 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:

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3   Zsolt Mesterhazy: „*Honfoglalások Kora"*, („The Age of Conquests) Frig. publisher.

4   Z.Juhász, *A zene ősnyelve* (The ancient language of music) 2007,Budapest

chunk saw = *csonk(a) szó*. <chonka so> (a curtailed word). *Chunk* means in Hungarian: *tönk* = *csonk* = a stub, cut off tree. *Szó* means word;

chunk saw means in English: „a saying", a proverb but in Hungarian a „curtailed 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 really on a "csonk" <chonk> (stub) while telling a "chunk saw"?)

For the next example, we take the high (front)-vocal variation of the verb „*szop*" (suck): *szip*, like *szip*og (snivel), *szip*pant (sniff). You may follow the change of original **sziü** <siue> to **sziv** (heart) and to **sziph** > *szip*.

sip = **szip** > like **szip**pant > originally **sziv** (heart).
siphon = **sziv**ony, szivornya <sivornja> (, drinking around)
sipper = szipper (straw), > **szip**pantó, (inhaler)
sop = **szop** (baby sucking)

If we say *szop*, we don't think of putting bread into a fluid, and we never think of drinking, when we hear **siph**on, but the word and the moving picture presented by this word are the same. English people can't do much with **szip**og or **szepeg** (whimper) words as well with **szíves** <siivesh> (hearty), when it stands in a sentence: *legyen szíves* <lɛdjɛn siivɛsh> be hearty, or kind.

The abridgement of the English words happened during the Danish and Norman invasions. *„The Danish language at that time differed mainly by the word-endings from the English. The English was originally agglutinative as most other language of Europe". (Celtic,Scythian, Etruscan…)*
For example:

Some	fresh	fine	cock	neck

Read as Hungarian

Szám	friss	fin	kak	nyak
	<frish>			<njak>

The words not mutilated and read Hungarian

Szám*os*	friss	fin*om*	kak*as*	nyak
<saamosh>			<kakash>	<njak>

A similar distortion started in Hungary during the Russian oppression, when on the canteen menus sentences appeared, such as „*pir burg pár káp*" (= *piritott burgonya párolt káposztával* = *fried potatoes with steamed cabbage). There are many English

examples for abridgements. It would be a mistake not to accept the similarity of these words just because of this mutilation. Many of the in English abridged words are still complete in Hungarian. The changes even happened in the middle of words: **clutch**, **clench** = *kulcs, kilincs* <kilinch>. We can approve that in these cases not the Hungarian words were extended. We are able to explain the meaning and the origin of those English words from their Hungarian counterparts while we can see the word before it was mutilated. For example:

parch = **perzs** <pɛrʒ>: **perzsel** <pɛrʒɛl>, *éget* (let it burn), supposed to be a verb, but *parch* [in today's Hungarian pörc (pœrc)] is missing the verb-forming suffix.

The word *rent* is more complicated. The original of it is „*áron ada*" (he/she gave it on good price), from this by contraction: *árenda* (farming lease), and this became in English *rent*.   /Like in the Hungarian approach: *kegyelmed* (your worship) > *kegyed* (you, the most formal way to address) > *kend* <kɛnd> (you), addressing people in the country/.

The words presented in the following part are not abridged. They still own the original word root and agglutination.   For example the

chimneysweeper (*kéményseprő* <kemenjshɛprœ> still has it's original construction in spite of strongly changed pronunciation (**chimney** was **kemen** in archaic-English).

The words   *cheapen* = **csappan** <chappan>, and
                lumpish = **lompos** <lomposh>   are identical (including their agglutination with the Hungarian counterpart today.
Look at the words below:

booboo	**bibi**
buck	**bak** (őzbak)
buoy	**bója**
cheapen	**csappan** (it costs less, getting smaller)
chide	**szid**
chirrup	**csirip, cirip**
chop	**csap**, csapás, lecsap
dance	**tánc** (the same root as tántorog: stagger, totter)
harsh	**hars**, érdes, durva (rough, rugged)
hoard	**hord**, összehord (heap)
hogback	**hegybak**, bakugrás (leapfrog)
hoy	**hajó**
leak	**lék**, luk
loch	**luk**
loose	**laza**

low	**le**
lush	**lés**, leveses <lɛvɛshɛsh> (soup-like)
lumpish	**lompos**, <lomposh> lomha (inactive)
mellow	**máló**, érett <ripe>, puha <soft>
mere	**merő**,
muck	**mocsºk**, mocskos <mochkosh>
neck	**nyak** <njak>
night	**nyugt** <njugt> (relaxation)
poor-house	**pórház**, szegényház (pór=szegény)
posh	**pocs**, posvány
puff	**pöf**, pöffen
puffed	**puffad**, puffadt
red	**rőt** <rœt>
reddish	**rőtes** <rœtɛsh>
redneck	**rőtnyak** <rœtnjak>
rouse	**ráz**, felráz
shawl	**sál** <shaal>
stellar	**csillár** <chillaar>
tag	**tag** (loose end), végtag (limb)
tusk	**tusk**(ó), tüske <tueshkɛ> (thorn)
torso	**törzs** <tœrʒ>
wandering	**vándorolás**
wasted	**vesztett** > elpusztított. Veszt = foszt = puszt; *wasted = puszta*
whoosh	**huss**, **hess** <hush, hɛsh>

These are identical word-pairs. It's a very old relation; you may try „archaic-English" pronunciation for better matching:

elope = **e'lopa**: (running away probably with the bride),

here = **helyre** <hɛjrɛ>: (to your place!). A sound got lost here.

In a living language sounds may be added as well: „guest-sounds" may appear. See some examples for these in the book: „English language from the Hungarian view": Every sound could become a *guest-sound*:

kopács-kopá**n**cs (pecker),

mihelyt-mihely**s**t (soon)

tüsszent – t**r**üsszent (sneeze)

fracas–rikács <rikaach>

shell–hé**l** or hé**j**, even the letter „*l*".

Old fashioned and daily used examples for the letter „*l*" as a guest sound in Hungarian:

csónak-cso**l**nak <cholnak> (little bot),

ámélkodik-á*l*mélkodik (he's amazed),

erőtet-erő*l*tet (forces),

sirám-sira*l*m <shiraam> (misery),

tódul-to*l*dul (flow, pour into),

poty-p*l*oty (plump).

If there is any connection between Hungarian and English words, then the guest sound „*l*" should be present in English too:

bubor	b*l*ubber, [búb (crown of head), pup (hump), dudor (bulge),
	bubor-ka (today without b: uborka) (cucumber)]
búbos	bu*l*bous
csever(észés)	c*l*aver = csevely <chɛvɛj> (**r** > **j** change)
csökken <chœkkɛn>	s*l*acken =csökkent.
csúsz	s*l*oush (in Hungarian is one version: s*l*isszan <shlissan>
kip-kop	c*l*ip-c*l*op
köd <kœd>	c*l*oud
köt <kœt>	c*l*ot
közös<ᴋœᴢœꜱʜ, ᴋœᴢœꜱʜ>	c*l*oses: (*közös*-en: jointly)
mente	mant*l*e
ód(on)	o*l*d, o*l*den
sík	s*l*eek
szuttyos, szutykos	s*l*uttish
vad, vid	wi*l*d, vadon (vilderness), vidék (country)

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

*f*rame = ráma,

*b*laze = láz,

*g*rooved = rovott,

*s*p*l*at is using two guest-sounds and originated from ***poty*** <potj> (p*l*op) >

p*l*aty > *s*p*l*at.

We may check samples from mathematics:

add	**ad**
added	**ad**ott, (**-ed** = Hungarian: **-att**, **-ett**)
addend	**ad**and
addenda	**ad**andó (pieces to ad)
adder	**ad**ó (one who adds)
all	**áll** (whole), **áll**ó nap (the whole day)

any	**annyi** (annyi-szor ~ any times)
as	**ösz**, (today **össz**, because of reduction ösz-ve
	assimilate = **össz**e-simulat <œssɛ shimulat>
many	**mennyi** <mɛnnji> (in Hungarian *mi* or *nyi* means a **unit**):
	mennyi-ség, vala-**mennyi** is not a question either.
pair	**pár**, **pár**os, **pár**osít <paaroshit> (pair off), **pár**huzam
	(parallel), **pár**baj (duel).
some	**szám**os <saamosh> numerous, *szám*talan (countless)

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

c**h**oose = *húz*.   We often see **m** > **w**, **v** change:

maunder, **m**eander > **w**ander(ing) = *vándor*,

mos <mosh> = **w**ash,

*me*n*t* <mɛnt> = **w**ent,

mit = **w**hat,

vad = **m**ad.

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

sál = **sh**awl,

pórház = **poor**house.

There are some identical word building elements:

redd**ish** = rőt**es** <rœtɛsh>

bouff**ant** = pöff**ent** = pöff**edt**

chea**pen** = chap**pan**

wast**ed** = veszt**ett**

mel**low** = má**ló**

In other cases is only a **t** > **d** change is the difference:

de**ed** = t**ett**

di**d** = te**tt**   as a verb in past tense

d**oes** = t**esz**.

Until now I couldn't find any word-building element in English, which is not present in Hungarian. They sound strange in some words, but fully understandable, than again by agglutinating other words these elements are used regularly.

fre**shen** = fri**ssen** <frishɛn> frissül: frisse-en   is built, like

fröc**csen** <frœchɛn>(spatter),

refr**esh** = ráfri**ss**, ráfri**ssit** <raafrishit>.

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 -**ong**, -**öng** <-œng>, -**eng** <-ɛng> as well with the same effect:

ker**ing** = (circlel**ing**)
száll**ing**(-ózik) = (snow**ing** softly)
suh**ing** <shuhing> = (sw**ing**)
dül**öng** <duelœng>= stumbel**ing**
düh**öng** <duehœng> (rag**ing**)
mer**eng** (mus**ing**)
der**eng** <dɛrɛng> (dawn**ing**)
terj**eng** <tɛrjɛng>, (spread**ing**)
csap**ong** <chapong> (flutter**ing**)

In Hungarian we are able to increase continuity:
ker**ing**őzik <kɛringœezik> (waltz**ing**)
dül**öng**élget <duelœngelgɛt> (stumbl**ing** along), in this last case continuously
and repeatedly.

In English the ending „-ing" is sometimes added unnecessarily to words, which already carry it, like sing-ing, or swing-ing. Man forgot the real meaning of the basic words. Sing is already a continuous use of voice and swing is a repetitive movement.

Very often -ing is used together with „is" to express continuous present. Linguists say that „is" supposed to be a substantive verb but this is a false statement. „Is" is equivalent of the Hungarian pointing pronoun „az" (that) – and the sounding of both stayed actually very similar (az ≈ is). We can prove it from the Hungarian.

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

a) sing = zeng. In Hungarian zeng <zɛng> may be pronounced differently too: zsong <ʒong> (hum), cseng<chɛng>, csöng <chœng> (ring, clang).
b) We explained earlier the m > wh change: merre = where, mit = what.
c) The personal pronoun third person „ő" was „hő" earlier in Hungarian. English is still keeping the „h" saying „he".
d) The English „run" is the Hungarian „rohan". The original form was with two vowels: roun and roon. From this, after u>h became rohan in Hungarian and run in English. The river-name „Rhone" is the same.
e) The Hungarian word „tesz" <tɛs> = "does" is pronounced with a "d" in English.

Peter **is** singing.
Peter **az** zeng[ing]. *[the doubling of -ing is not necessary]*

Peter **is** running. Where at?
Peter **az** roʰᵃn[ing]. Merre át?

What does he?   Peter **is** wander(ing).
Mit   tesz (h)ő? Péter **az** vándor(ol).

Questions with this construction and the matching answers prove the identity of „az" and „is". It is clearly understandable in Hungarian.

Is Peter   languid?   He **is**.
Péter   **az** lankad(t)? (H)ő a**z**.

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 dialectical and spelling correction in order to be understood on both sides. There hasn't been a big change during the last 1500 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 to develop 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 times. 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 nostratic 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 organically built original one. It is still possible to examine, explain and analyze it from the Hungarian view.

All this touches 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 nostratic language, but a much-corrupted variation of it.[5] Compared to it, the ancient Greek differed very little from the ancient language of the Carpathian basin. The population group of the „Csángó", living in East Transylvania and Moldavia, are speaking an ancient-Hungarian dialect. They are still using around

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5 László Szabédi: *A Magyar nyelv őstörténete* (History of the Hungarian language) 1974, Kriterion publisher, Bukarest.

two thousand words identical with the ancient Greek language.[6] For further evidence of the relations of the ancient languages you may look at the Etruscan-Hungarian[7], Hun – Scythians[8], and Dravidian[9] language relations.

<div align="center">*</div>

Nevertheless there has been a "nostratic" 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.

Appendix
To the Exposition
of

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6 Dr. József Aczél: *Ősgörög eredetünk és a hun-szkíta nyelv*. 1928, 2005 Fríg. (Our ancient-Greek relation and the Hun-skythian language). Csaba Varga: *Ógörög: régies csángó nyelv* (Ancient Greek: old-Csángó language, Frig Publisher 2005. Csaba Varga: *Egy ókori Magyar tájnyelv* (An ancient Hungarian dialect) Exposition 2007.

7 Mario Alinei: *Etrusco: una forma archaica di ungherese*, Il Mulino 2003.

8 Csaba Detre: *Hun szavak, szövegek*. (Hun vocabulary, texts.)

9 Bálint Gábor Szentkatolnai: *Tamul-Dravida tanulmányok, Magyar tamil gyöknyomozó szótár*. 1897. *A magyar nyelv Délindiában* (Hungarian language in south-India, Fríg, 2008.)

An old Hungarian dialect found on the British islands

Vocabulary: I am presenting only a few examples on the following pages. There are 900 identical basic words included in my book: „*The English vocabulary from the Hungarian view*" (2007). Since it's publishing evidence of many more word-identities became known.

Only identical words-pairs, not requiring explanation, are presented in the following section. The "decorating" sounds are printed in italics.

add	ad(hozzá)
added	adott
addends	adandó
alive	eleve(n) <ɛlɛvɛn> (élő)
all	áll (whole), álló nap: all day (whole day)
allotee	(vkit meg-)illető
amaz(e)	ámoz (ámít, bámoz, from the „ám, bám" root
-an, -ian	-ány (noun-, and adjective-builder: ir**ány** (direction), sil**ány** (low quality)
anger	inger
as	ősz
babe	baba
babyish	babás <babaash>
bale	baj (baj [trouble]=bal [left]: **bal**eset=**baj**eset)
bare	pőre <pœrɛ> (pőre=bőre=skin), **bare**foot=**bőr**láb
barge	bárka
bat	bot (üt)
bau*l*k	bak (saw-buck)
bay	pej
be	be
beak	bök <bœk> csőr
beat	b**o**t (is a verb like fu**t**, sü**t**, losing **b**: **üt**)
ben	ben, bent
*b*lare	lár(ma)

boom	bum
bong	bong
boo-boo	bibi
bouffant	pöffent, pöffedt
bough	bog, boglya (stack)
bothy (ie)	bódé, budi
boy	bojtár (shepherd boy)
bowel	bévül (bel=interior, bél=intestine)
bristle	borosta
brown	barna
brownish	barnás <barnaash>
bubo	búb
buck	back (őzbak=rœbuck)
bug	bog(ár)
bu(l)bous	búbos <buubosh>
bull	bivaly
bump	bumm
buoy	bója
bush	bozót
captur(er)	kaptár
chase	húz <huuz>
chaste	tiszta
cheap	csip(et)
chimney	kémény <kemenj> in old English: kemen
chimney sweeper	kémény-seprő < kemenjshɛprœ>
chink	cheng
chip	csip
chirp	csirip
chirr	cserr(egés)
chirrup	csirip
chisel	csiszál, vés
chit-chat	csit-csat
choir	kör=kar, dalkör
choose	húz <huuz>
chop	csap
chuff	csúf (disfigured)
chump	tömb <tœmb>
chunk	csonk
chut	csit

clench	kilincs <kilinch>
c*l*osely	közel <kœzɛl>
clomp	kolomp(ol)
c*l*ot	köt, megköt
clutch	kulcs <kulch>
coach	kocsi <kochi>
coat	„köt", felöltő (top-coat)
copy	kép
cough	köhög <kœhœg>
coughing	köhing (vowel assimilation rule) >> köhöng >> köhög
court	kert
croaker	krák(ogó)
cup	kupa
curl	körl, körlő <kœrlœ>
cursor	körző <kœrzœ>
damp	tomp, tompít
dance	tánc (from *tan* word-root: tántorog (tottering)
dart	dárd(a)
dart	tart (somwhere)
dead	tet(em)
dear	**drá**ga, earlier **der**ága, from the root
	der > **der**ék (brave, nobel, upright)
deed	tett (substantive)
desk	deszka
did	tett (verb, past tense)
does	tesz
door	tár(uló): ajtó
dura	tűrő <tuerœ>
dura(ble)	tartós
eat	ét
fall	hull (**h>f**)
falling	hullong (**h>f**)
fallow	hullo (**f>h**)
fault	folt (hiba)
field	föld <fœld>
fine	fin(om)
foul	fül, fülledt
fresh	friss <frish>
freshen	frissen, frissül

fluff	puff, pöf
garden	kert (gard=kert)
gaga	gügye
gargle	gurgulázás
gate	gát, kapu (óv>gátol) (hinders)
gee	gyi
gobbet	göbet, gömböcske
gong	gong
guano	ganaj
ha	hah, ah
hair	haj (**r>j**: hurrá>hajrá)
hame	hám (iga)
harsh	hars
heap	hupa
heat	hőt [it's a verb like fut (running)], its word-pair with v
	hevít (makes hot)
heated	hőtött (**h>f** fütött)
herd	horda (csorda)
het	he*v*ít
hey	hej, hé
hick	hökk
hiccough	hukk + köhög (coughing)
high	hág, hágó, hegy
*h*inge	ingó, inga
hip	hip-hop
*h*it	üt
hoard	(össze)hord
hoarse	hars, horzs <horʒ>,
hoax	haz(udás), **z>x** like lax > laza
hogback	hegy-bak
hois(t)	húz
hop	hop
horde	horda (from chorda)
house	ház
how	he, he? (from hogy?)
how-how	hö-hö, ha-ha
hoi	hej
hoy	hajó
huge	hág (step up)

hum	ham(is)
hum	hümmög <huemmœg>
hump	hömp, hupa, púp
-ish	-es, -os: lump**ish** = lomp**os**
jam	gyöm <djœm>, gyömöszöl, old-Hung: *dsamá*l =
	kotyvaszt (putting different food together)
keek	kuk
keep	kap, elkap, tart
kettle	katlan
kid	gid(a) (child)
kukri	kunkori
lake	lák <laak>, (old székler)
lam(ina)	lem(ez)
lance	lándzsa
languid	lankadt
lap	lap, lebeny (front of skirt)
lath	léc
lava	lev(es), (fluid)
lave	lev(esez), áztat (makes wet)
laver	lavór, (from lé-lev root)
lazy	laza, lézengő <lezɛngœ> (loafer)
leach	locs
leaf	lev(él)
leak	lék
lean	lany(h), lejt (le-it: hajol) (bend)
lens	lencse (le-encs: lapos)
limp	lomp
liven	eleven(ít)
loaf	lóf(rálás)
lobe	lóba, lób(ál), leb(eny)
loch	luk (little lake)
lock	lak(at)
loose	laza
low	le
lumpish	lompos
lush	lés, leves
lus(k)	lus(ta)
mackle	mocsᵒk
mant(l)e	mente

mar	megmar, elront (break)
meadow	mező, (old: mezew)
meander	vándor (**v>m**)
mellow	máló
mend	ment (**t>d**)
mere	merő (csupa)
mode	mód
morose	morc [original: marós (miller)]
motor	motor, (mat-mot root: matat, motoszkál (moving)
	motoring > motring)
motile	motolla (motora)
moul(t)	mál
muck	mocs°k
muckheap	mocs°khup(a), szemét-domb <sɛmetdomb>
mush	mos(lék) (swill), kása
nag	nyűg
name	nem
naugh(t)	nyűg
near	-nál,-nél, (**l>r**) közel (close)
neck	nyak <njak>
nes(t)	nyosz(olya)
night	nyugt <njugt>
niggles	nyügl(-ődés)
now	no, nos
ode	óda
of	öv(é)
o/d	ód(on)
on	-on, -en, -ön
ooh	ah
oops	opsz, hoppá
ooze	áz, ázalék, iszap (mud)
out	át, túl
own	ön: saját
pair	pár
pap	pép
papules	pupolós
parch	perzs (pörc), perzsel
parched	perzselt: elszáradt <ɛlsaaradt> (withered)
port	part (Portu-gal= Gal-part)

partisan	portyáz(ány), partiz=portyáz
path	bet(eg), bad > bágy > bágyadt
-pathic	beteg
peck	pök, pöcök
peckish	pöckös
peer	per(get), per(eg)
petty	pötty, pici
pick	pöck, pöcök <pœcœk>
piece	pici
pike	böke
pile	pihe
piss	pisi
pist	piszt
plash	placs, pocs
point	pont
pong	fing
pooh	piha
poop	pup(ák)
poor	pór
poorhouse	pórház
poorish	póros
pop	papa
posh	pos(vány), pocs-olya <pochoja> (puddle)
pos(t)	póz(na)
poppy	pip(acs)
puff	pöf <pœf>, pöfékel
puffed	puffadt, puffad
red	rőt <rœt>
reddish	rőtes <rœtɛsh>
redneck	rőtnyak <rœtnjak>
reek	rakás <rakaash>
refresh	ráfriss(ités)
rent	arenda > (a)rend(a), (early form: áron ada: give it on right price)
ret, rot	rot(had)
rim	ráma
riot	riad(alom)
rip	rep(edés), rep(ed)
rob	rab(ol), r > l, b > p: lop

rock	rög <rœg>
rod	rúd
rouse	ráz
rue	rí
sack	zsák <ʒaak>, zsákmány (loot)
sail	szél
saint	szent
sap	szip
saw	szó, lge
sauté	süt
scoff	csúf <chuuf>
sconce	sánc <shaanc>
sear	szár(az)
soothe	csit(ít)
shawl	sál <shaal>
*s*hell	hél (héj: peel) (the „**s**" is a décor-sound)
sheen	szín(es), világító
shoot	süt
shout	siv*í*t (u > v)
sip	szip kortyint, (heart: szív > siph > szip)
siphon	szivony, szívóka
sipper	szippantó (straw),
so	szó(val) (that is), tehát (thus)
solid	szelíd <sɛliid>
song	zeng, cseng
sop	szop
soul	szél, szellem (spirit)
sough	súg, susog <shushog>
*s*potty	pöttyös <pœtjœsh>
*st*ain	szenny <sɛnnj>
stellar	csillár <chillaar> (root: csillog, csillag)
stick	csök (bikacsök), bot
still	csill, csillapít (reliefs)
swamp	zsomb(ék) <ʒombek>
sweep	söp, seper <shɛpɛr>
swing	suhing <shuhing>
swoop	zsup(sz), <ʒups>
swoosh	huss <hush>
tag	(vég)tag (limb)

tare	tára
tear	tör <tœr>
thaw	tó (olvadás)
thee	te, téged
thump	domb (hill), tomp-or (buttock)
tusk	tüsk, tüske <tueshkɛ>
wall	fal, (fell)
wander(ing)	vándor(lás)
wane	vány, ványadt
ware	vár(j), beware=bevárj
waste	veszte > puszta
wasted	vesztett, elpusztított
woe	bú
whop	hupp, hupálás
whoosh	huss!, hess!
zigzag	cikcak

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