MAGYAR -- ENGLISH WORD ORIGINS

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A MAGYAR NYELV
The Magyar Language

by
Sir John Bowring

„A magyar nyelv távoli és magányos. Pontos megértéséhez más nyelvek tanulmányozása rendkívül csekély haszonnal jár. Lényegében saját öntőformájából került ki, kialakulása és felépítése bízvást oly korszakra tehető, amikor a mai európai nyelvek többsége vagy nem is létezett, vagy nem hatott a magyarlakta térségre." John Bowring, 1830, *Poetry of the Magyar*, Preface, vi - (Transl.: Dr Végvári, József).
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"The Magyar language stands afar off and alone. The study of other tongues will be found of exceedingly little use towards its right understanding. It is moulded in a form essentially its own, and its construction and composition may be safely referred to an epoch when most of the living tongues of Europe either had no existence, or no influence on the Hungarian region." (A magyar nyelv magában áll, a messzeségben. Más nyelvek tanulmányozása vajmi kevés haszonnal jár, ha ezt a nyelvet próbáljuk igazában megérteni. Lényegében egyedülálló nyelvi öntőformája van, szerkezete és felépítése oly múltba vesző időkre mutat, amikor Európa legtöbb nyelve még nem is létezett, vagy nem volt hatással a magyar vidékre.) (Bowring 1830. Preface, p. vi)

Introduction

There has, to date, existed a considerable lag in the understanding of non-Indo-European languages and their relationship to the former. This gap is deep, affecting our understanding of the development of and basic connections between all languages. This work is intended to try to open a door toward a fuller understanding by examining a tantalizing subset of the many words in English and Magyar that are conspicuously interrelated. As the presently spoken English contains a considerable amount of words with Latin, Germanic, Celtic roots, these too will be included in this research.

Western scholars have done an admirable job of identifying and assembling the linguistic data relating to not only the Indo-European, but also to ancient languages, irrespective of language category. I only regret that the linguistic canon comprising the sysnthesis of their work does not incorporate the contributions of linguists whose primary languages are agglutinative, thereby bringing the much needed special tools of their respective areas. A fuller understanding of structure, meaning, and phonetic peculiarities would have resulted and, beyond that, a fuller understanding about how, where and when languages in general, and in particular the Eurasian languages, came into existence.

J.M. Crawford, English translator of the Kalevala, remarked in his foreword that a great many obscure mythological aspects of the Indo-European cultures are readily explained through the information found in the Kalevala. Since the steadfast rules of linguistics are mostly representative of the Indo-European languages, they are limited and cannot account for the full scope of human communication.

Linguists — in the formative years of their science — scorned the biblical notion of a universal original language. This view is presently being revised. The human psyche seems to know of this language, maybe through genetic memory, and needs to recover it. If it were not for this yearning, artificial languages such as Esperanto would never have come into existence. Yet many traces of the universal first language, its vocabulary, structure and philosophy are within our grasp, waiting to be found and pieced together.

Groundbreaking work was completed at the beginning of this century by the Hungarian linguist, ethnographer and artist Adorján Magyar. He discovered that the basic components of a language, sound and structure, are never accidental and adhere to a very logical pattern. He subsequently discovered the sixteen basic components of an early language. The basic vocabulary of each of its dialects utilized only the combination of two particular consonants, giving rise to root words which expressed the ideas of God, creation, life, environment and objects

upon which the livelihood of its speakers depended. The order of the consonants expressed the masculine (or spiritual) versus the feminine (or physical) nature of a concept; transposing the consonants resulted in a related word of the opposite nature. The order connoting a given sense was constant across the words of a dialect, and paralleled in all of the other dialects within the contexts of their particular consonantal systems. This word mirroring also reflected a world view on the part of the speakers that conceived of energy and matter as interchangeable, a world view which was also expressed in all their visual representations. Although each of these groups had its own consonantal system, all of them had the same language structure, sound system, and formed — in toto — one language, which was mankind's original language and which is today best preserved in the Magyar language and culture.

As population increased, the territories of the basic groups began to overlap. Later, conscious efforts were made to expand into new regions. On such occasions — as can be reconstructed from linguistic and cultural data — always more than one group joined forces to settle the new territory. These settlers applied their basic vocabulary to everything new that they found in these new lands. Slowly the philosophy and logic of the language became dim, then forgotten. New concepts were assimilated and new strains of languages developed. But within every language the basic components can still be found with the help of the knowledge of the original philosophy and logic at its heart. Since the first language was universal, it is no wonder that these basic language components are present in all known languages, irrespective of how we presently categorize them.

In some instances in the present work, I have referred to some of the original dialects by name for later reference. At this time I wish to stress that these names, given by Adorján Magyar, refer to the ancient dialects, rather than to their modern descendants by the same names. Nonetheless, the representatives of the original language groups have remained in the place of their origin, nurturing and transmitting their cultural knowledge to later generations. The original names of the basic language groups have become the ethnic groups of the Magyar culture, who have inhabited the Karpathian basin ever since. This is the cradle of the Magyar and consequently of the European culture. The further we go back in time, the closer we find ourselves to this land and its people.

Looking at the presently accepted history and language development of Europe, there is a peculiar absence of this territory and her people. Consequently the thread of continuity of European cultures dangles somewhere in the nebulous lands of an „hitherto unknown" culture. However, focusing on the — so far disregarded — Magyar language can give many obvious answers and solve many of these problems, just as much as Crawford's Kalevala solved some of the problems concerning the mythology of Western cultures. The Magyar can solve the problems of the Kalevala and beyond this it can provide the tools to reestablish mankind's original language and culture.

This present work attempted to collect some of the correspondences of vocabulary between the Magyar and English language., by following the contents of a college dictionary. Since the dictionary, in addition to listing the English words, also gives references and related words in other languages, I left these in my list if they had obvious correspondences with Magyar.

Special attention has to be given to the so called „proto Greek" words as they bear a very close relationship with the Magyar. Concerning similarities of the classical Greek and Magyar grammar I will refer to Dr. József Aczél's work.

A vast collection of words — not included in the above at this time — will be subject of a later work. These are the hundreds of word–families, as they branch into the European languages.

The study of Magyar ethnic vocabulary is inevitably important and shall be part of later research.

Some peculiarities of the Magyar language were not realized as existing also in the English language until now. Explanation of these will also be part of a later study. For the sake of understanding here I do have to mention the rule of reciprocity, which exists in both English and Magyar. At the present 88 reciprocities were found between Magyar and English words. Six reciprocities were found between English and English, and out of the six three words express juxtaposition of the masculine and feminine concept. These word lists are included before the vocabulary section of this book. Since we are dealing with living languages, these lists are — by necessity — constantly growing.

Presently 41 English words of unknown origin were identified as having common origins with the Magyar words. Out of the 41 five were of questioned origin and marked with „?".

Please pay special attention where origins are to all intents and purposes identified but in view of Magyar — English affiliations more reasonable explanations are at hand. For example the word „sad" is presently linked to the Greek haden, meaning enough. The Magyar „gyász" (mourning) seems a more appropriate equation. The same seems to apply to the word „gun" which is now equated with the shortened name of Gunilda, when the Magyar word „kan, or kún" — male symbol and function is on hand. The reader of this book will find many more similar equations, which — no doubt —cry out for some other explanation, and will bring a smile or two to the reader due to the absurdity of the present explanations.

Very briefly I do have to talk about the philosophical background of concepts and words as important part of the original language.

Matters of God are expressed with one consonant. God as manifested in creation represents a closed, material circle and is expressed within two consonants.

Energy, as light and life is symbolized by a straight line, as its path entering materiality is straight. It is connected with radiation, giving. Since it already formed a relationship with matter, it is also expressed within two consonants.

Materiality represents a closed circle, a vessel for receiving. Its symbol is a circle, a vessel.

Energy and matter — both in nature and in the original language — are interchangeable. Linguistically you may express this concept with the reciprocity of words. To illustrate the above, let's take the following example:

the „BAT", a straight stick is a symbol of energy, and a masculine concept

the „TUB", its reciprocal form is a vessel, symbol of femininity.

I am also talking about reciprocal words between Magyar and English. These reciprocities are frequently a later language development with different causes. I am separating the two reciprocities by emphasizing always when we are dealing with reciprocities due to the basic masculine–feminine concepts.

Sadly Magyar history, her language was directed to benefit outside political interests for hundreds of years, depending on the power games of the day, and this is still the case. The history of the Magyar language as found in today's dictionaries, sanctioned by the Magyar Tudományos Akadémia (Magyar Academy of Sciences) is a true image of warring political influences but not of science, or the truth. Not only a detached and truly scientific approach is lacking in most officially sanctioned papers, but concentrated efforts are made today to undermine and destroy the Magyar language and culture. As a consequence not only the Magyar people, but the entire

world community suffers, lacking information that could widen the horizon of understanding our beginnings.

I do hope this work — and my future efforts — will be instrumental to bringing about a greater realization of mankind's common roots, by bringing the Magyar language and culture to the attention of researchers.

In closing I would like to mention the organization of the dictionary part of this study. The first column contains the non Magyar word, the third column the Magyar word which is to be compared to the first column. The second column is the direct translation of the non Magyar word (English, Greek, etc.), the fourth column is the English translation of the Magyar word of the third column.

Bevezetés

Jelen írás célja a világ különböző nyelvei közötti összefüggések felderítése terén új útakat találni. Ezen útkeresésbe nemcsak a nyelvészetnek, de a böcsészet, néprajz, s a tudományok valamennyi ágának bele kell kapcsolódnia, ha eredményt akarunk elérni.

E munka során, a cél elérése érdekében nem engedhetjük meg magunknak azt, hogy akár egy nyelvet is kihagyjunk vizsgálódásainkból.

Az indoeurópai nyelvek képviselői valóban csodálatos munkát végeztek akkor, amikor a nyelvészet alapjait kezdték lerakni. Nemcsak saját multjukkal foglalkoztak, de a nyelvileg tőlük igen messze álló ősi műveltségek nyelveit is felkutatták és erejükhöz mérten meg is kísérelték azok fordítását, feldolgozását. Így indoeurópai nyelvészek és érdeklődő, de nem „szakmabeli" emberek munkája tárta fel a sumir, hittes és egyiptomi műveltségeket, hogy csak néhányat említsek. Igen sajnálatos módon ezen kutatásokban a ragozó nyelvek képviselői nem vettek részt, annak ellenére, hogy sajátos nyelvi tudásuk nagyban elősegíthette volna ezen munkálatokat. A nyelvszerkezet, értelem, kiejtés terén hihetetlen segítséget jelentett volna részvételük, s ezen túlmenően sokkal világosabbá válhatott volna ezen ősi nyelvek és műveltségek megértése, s bővebb fény derült volna az eurázsiai nyelvek kialakulásának idejére is.

J.M. Crawford, a Kalevala angol fordítója előszavában megjegyezte, hogy e művet megismerve számos olyan indoeurópai mythologiai rész, mely eddig magyarázatra várt, könnyen érthetővé vált a Kalevalán át. A mai nyelvészet — tekintettel arra, hogy első művelői az indogermán család tagjaiból kerültek ki — csupán az ehhez tartozó nyelvi szabályokat tudta kidolgozni, s ezek — mint az egésznek csupán kicsiny részei — soha nem fogják tudni magukba ölelni az emberi beszéd minden árnyalatát.

A még kezdeti fokán működő nyelvészet mereven elutasította a bibliai egy világnyelv létezésének még a gondolatát is. A jelenkor érettebb gondolkodása ismét felvetette ennek lehetőségét. Az emberi tudat — úgy látszik — tudja, s igényeli ezen egy nyelv újra való felfedezését. Ha ezen igény nem állana fenn, a minden tudományos alapot nélkülöző esperanto soha sem látott volna napvilágot. Pedig az emberiség ősnyelvének számos nyoma lelhető fel még ma is: nyelvkészlete, szerkezete, szó és hangtani feldolgozásának következetessége, hitbeli háttere, s mindez alkalmazásra vár.

Az útmutatás kemény munkáját pedig már meg is kezdte közel száz évvel ezelőtt a kilenc nyelvet beszélő nyelvész, néprajzos, művész Magyar Adorján. Felfedezésének egyik fontos része annak felismerése, hogy az emberiség ősnyelvében a hangok és nyelvszerkezet felépítése soha nem volt véletlen játéka, hanem pontos — s az eddigi nyelvészet előtt máig ismeretlen — szabályok szerint történt. Ezen szigorú törvényeket nyomon követve ismerte fel a magyar nyelv alapjait képező tizehat nyelvi őstörzset. Ezek mindegyike saját hite,

környezete, alkata szerint alakította nyelvét, mely mindig két mássalhangzó zárt körében találta meg a maga kifejezési módját. Ezen mássalhangzós csoport fejezte ki Isten-fogalmát, a teremtés, az élet, a környezet és életük fenntartásához szükséges anyagiak egymással való összefüggését. A mássalhangzók szavakban elfoglalt helyzete az erőny — anyag, hímségi és nőiségi fogalmakat fejezték ki. Ezen nyelvi tükörkép–rendszer az anyag–erőny egymásba alakításával kapcsolatos tudásuknak is bizonyítéka. A nyelv ezen szerkezeti felépítése valamennyi őstörzs nyelvének része volt. Ezen túlmenően pedig ezen tükörképes kifejezésmód életük minden más részét is áthatotta, s költészetük, népdalaik, népművészetük szerves egészébe is beleépült. Annak ellenére, hogy minden őstörzs egy maga választotta mássalhangzós rendszert használt, maga a nyelv egy alapú, szerkezetű és nyelvű volt. Ezen őstörzsek nyelvének összessége alkotta a magyar nyelvet. Jelen magyar nyelvünk ezen ősnyelvnek már csak kopott, s — sajnos ma már mesterségesen is koptatott — mása, de még így is a fenti ősnyelv legtökéletesebben fennmaradt képviselője.

Amikor a kárpátmedencei őstársadalom túlnépesedett, s mind inkább vándorlásra kényszerült, mindig két, vagy több őstörzs képviselői indultak útnak, új hazát keresni. Új környezetben, megváltozott körülmények között az eredeti szavak — belső értelmüktől fosztottan — új tárgyakra, gondolatokra lettek alkalmazva, s lassan az ősnyelv sziklaszilárd épülete megrepedezett. Ezen repedésekből új nyelvek csírái keltek ki, s lombosodtak a ma ismert nyelvekké. Szószedetemben zárójelben néha alkalmazom a Magyar Adorján által felfedezett nyelvi őstörzsek nevét; bővebb felvilágosítást Magyar Adorján „Ősműveltség” című, alapvető műve ad. Itt viszont hangsúlyozom, hogy ezen nevek soha nem népet, nemzetet, hanem mindig csak nyelvi őstörzset jelentenek. Azon őstörzs nevek, melyek a történelem viharait átélve, mint Kárpátmedencénken túli népnév jelennek meg, az eredeti őstörzs halványan visszavetülő sugarai csupán. Az ősmagyar társadalomnak viszont gondja volt arra, hogy valamennyi őstörzsének maradjanak képviselői a kárpátmedencei őshaza földrajzi területén belül, ahol nyelvük és műveltségük nemcsak megőrződhetett, de tovább is fejlődhetett. Minél mélyebben hatolunk vissza az időben ősi népek nyomait követve, annál közelebb kerülünk őshazánkhoz, a kárpátmedencei Magyarországhoz. S ezzel együtt az emberiség ősnyelvéhez is.

A ma hivatalosan elfogadott történelemből, nyelvészetből szembetűnő módon hiányzik a Kárpátmedence és népe. Ennek következtében az európai népek történelmi folyamatosságának szálai szánalmasan lengedeznek egy „eddig ismeretlen” műveltséget keresve, hogy azt fellelve végre önmagukra találhassanak. E remény útjai mindeddig zsákutcákba vezettek. Éppen így, népünk őshazájához vezető útat is sűrű homály fedi hivatalos történészek véleménye szerint. Ha viszont az eddig teljesen figyelmen kívül hagyott magyar nyelv és műveltség érdeklődésük előterébe kerülne, fenti hiány megszűnne és legalább annyi választ kaphatnának nyelvük, műveltségük kialakulásával kapcsolatos kérdéseikre, mint Crawford a Kalevalából a nyugati mythologiákra. A magyar ősműveltség meg tudja oldani a Kalevala megválaszolatlan kérdéseit is, s azon túlmenően fel tudja segíteni építeni az emberiség ősnyelvét. Mert a kulcs a magyar ősműveltség tulajdona.

Jelen munkámban megkíséreltem a magyar és az angol nyelv szótári összefüggéseit felkutatni. Munkám során a szakirodalommal kapcsolatos részben hozott szótárt követtem alapul. Tekintettel arra, hogy ez nemcsak az angol nyelv nyelvtörténeti részeit tárgyalja, hanem műveltségükkel kapcsolatos külföldi adatokat is, ezeket is belevontam vizsgálódásomba akkor, amikor ezek magyar vonatkozása ezt megkövetelte.

Szóbokrok százai várnak még feldolgozásra, melyek az európai nyelveknek az ősnyelvből való szétágazását szemléltetik és bizonyítják. Ezek tárgyalása következő munkám tárgya.

A magyar népszótár feldolgozása is elengedhetetlenül fontos, s a jövő feladata.

A magyar nyelv számos tulajdonsága — amit eddig angol nyelvészek nem ismertek fel — most csak részben kapott helyet, s rendszeres feldolgozása is a jövő feladatai közé tartozik. Ezek közül most csak a szavak tükörképes vonatkozásait tárgyalom, mely tulajdonság mind az angol, mind a magyar nyelvben megvan. Eddig

88 ilyen szómegfordítást találtam az angol és a magyar szavak viszonylatában. Az angol/angol szószedetben hat, a magyar/magyar szószedetben tizennégy szómegfordítást hozok fel példának. A hat angol szó–tükörkép közül három vonatkozik az ősnyelv anyag–erőny fogalmával kapcsolatos szómegfordításra, s ezekre külön hívom fel a figyelmet.

A fentiekre való tekintettel az összegyűjthető szavak száma napról napra nő, szószedetem bővített kiadása néhány éven belül ismét szükségessé válik.

A felsorolt negyvenegy ismeretlen eredetű angol szó magyar eredete kétségtelen. A negyvenegy szó közül ötnek az eredete csak a „kétséges" szavak csoportjába tartozik, s ezeket kérdőjellel (?) jelöltem.

Kérem az olvasót, szenteljen külön figyelmet azokra a szavakra, melyek eredete már meg van állapítva, de a magyar — angol szóhasonlítást figyelembe véve közelebbi és értelmesebb magyarázata is lehetséges. Egy ilyen példa az angol „gun" (puska, lőszerszám) szó, ami a Gunilda név rövidített alakjaként van jelenleg elkönyvelve. Sokkal értelmesebb a magyar „kan" szóval kapcsolatba hozni — bármilyen harcias lélek is volt e mesebeli Gunilda. A szótári részben számos ilyen nyelvhasonlítást találhat az érdeklődő. Azon túl, hogy ezek feltétlenül mosolyra derítik az olvasót, azt is be kell látnia majd, hogy ezen eddig elfogadott szóazonosítások helyett jobb is létezik.

Külön figyelmet kell szentelni a „proto-Görög" szóként elkönyveltekre, hiszen ezek magyar kapcsolata elvitathatatlan. Nyelvszerkezeti és nyelvtani kapcsolatait Dr. Aczél József dolgozta fel idézett művében. Fontos megemlítenem azt, hogy átvevőnek a magyar nyelvet tartotta, s ez mai tudásunk tükrében el nem fogadható; viszont a tárgyalt nyelvtani azonosságok tényét ez nem befolyásolja.

Csak igen röviden az ősnyelv szerkezetébe épített bölcseleti tételekre is ki kell térnem. Isten neve mindig egy mássalhangzós szó. A teremtésben megjelenő és működő isteni erő már anyaghoz kötött és ezt két mássalhangzó közvetítésével fejezték ki őseink.

Az erőny mint fény és élet jelenik meg e földön, s jelképe az egyenes vonal. Az erőny a sugárzás, adás megszemélyesítője. Anyaggal való kapcsolata a kétmássalhangzós szavak tárával fejeződik ki.

Az anyag jelképe a zárt kör, a befogadni tudó edény, a felgöngyölhető anyag. Jelképe igen okszerűen a gyűrű. Az anyag–erőny összetartozását jelképezi a pálca és gyűrű. E fogalomkör jelképe az ősegyiptomi ankh, s a ma jeggyűrűje egyaránt. A fentiek értelmében az anyaggal kapcsolatos szavak is kétmássalhangzósak.

Korábban említettem, s most ismét felhozom azt, hogy őseink ismerték az anyag-erőny egymásba alakíthatóságát a természet világában, s e tényt és tudást nyelvükbe is beépítették. Műveltségük minden ága, így nyelvük is ezen tükörképes világot hangsúlyozta. Néhány magyar példát hozva: a „bak" hímségi, a köböl, kebel nőiségi szavak, s egymás tükörképei. Ugyan ez áll a pálca — lap szóra, s folytatható a sor még tovább. Angolban felhoztam példának a „bat" (bot) és „tub" (kád) szavak szerkezetéhez kapcsolódó hátteret.

Angol szószedetemben számos más magyar — angol tükörszó található. Ezek egy nagy része már későbbi nyelvfejlődés, illetve romlás eredményei. Ezeket elkülönítem az ősnyelv tükörképes szóhasználatától, s így is jelölöm.

Sajnos a magyar nyelv és műveltség kérdése az elmúlt századoktól napjainkig idegen politikai érdekek áldozata. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia áldásával kiadott magyar nyelvtörténeti szótár az egymással harcoló politikai érdekek, s nem az igazság tüköre. Így tudományos értéke mostani alakjában csekély.

Remélem, hogy a jelen, s elkövetkező munkáim a jégtörő szerepét töltik be, s felkeltik az elfogulatlan kutató érdeklődését a nyelvfejlődés új útjainak felderitésére. Ahhoz, hogy a magyar nyelvben és műveltségben rejlő kincset felismerhesse, fel kell ismernie a magyar európai ősnép voltát.

Jelen szószedet rendszerezése szerint az első oszlop nem magyar szavát hasonlítsuk a harmadik oszlop magyar szavával. A második oszlop az angol szó egyenes fordítása, a negyedik oszlop a magyar szó angol fordítása.

English/IE words of unknown or obscure origin

Ismeretlen, vagy homályos eredetű angol, vagy indoeurópai szavak

A

Acne	inflammatory disease	ég	to burn
		gyúl	to inflame (recipr.)
		gyúlladás	inflammation
Ache	Pseudo Gk., ME aken OE acan	ék	a pointed instrument
			to inflict pain
		ég	burning., like „burning pain”

B

Bail (?)	a bar to separate horses	bál,-vány	a pole
		pálca	a stick
Bairn (?)	Scot.var. of obscure barn(e)	bar (Avar)	a boy
		barát	a friend
Barrack	a building	vár	castle, stronghold
		barlang	cave
		fal	a wall
		falu	village
Basket	recepticle made out of rushes, twigs	csepű	a coarse fiber, rushes *(Recipr. M-E).*
Beltane	ancient Celtic fest. celebrated on May day in Scotland	Bál	Palóc Sungo His wife Vilona is mother Earth.

Baton	staff, club	bot	staff, club
Bay	a recess, or inlet in the shore of a sea or lake	váj, vájat vályú	a recess a large, long, water holding vessel
		Baja	a city on the Duna
Big	lge in size (ht.,wt., amount)	kövér	fat, bulky (recipr.)
Bigot	a person intoleran of...	kevély	disdainful, haughty (recipr.)
Bludgeon	a short, heavy club	balita	a heavy club (arch.)
Boast	to speak exagger. about oneself	büszke	proud
Boast 2	to dress or shape roughly	szab	to cut to size *(recipr. M-E)*

C

Chap 1	2. to cause to split, crack	csap	to hit, to slap
	5.Scot. a blow, knock		
Chum (?)	an intimate friend or companion	kún koma . kamasz	(arch.) a man a male relative teenager
Cob (?)	a male swan	bak	a male *(recipr. M-E)*
Cote 2	a small house	kas	a hive, a basket-like structure
		kásztú ház	early form of a castle house
		hézag	an empty space
Crease	a line, mark . produced by folding	gyűr	to crease
Crock 3	soot, smut,soil	korom	soot

D

Dance	to move with foot/ body rhytmically	Tana, Tenő	one name of the Creator
		tenni	to d
		tánc	originally part of relig.experience
Dog	a domesticated carnivore	dög	arch.form of „animal”. Still used mostly for dog. See more detail in the vocabulary part

E

Eve	Bible’s first woman	év	a year come full circle
		öv	a circle, symbol of the fem. principle of the Universe

G

German	of or pertaining to Germany	ger, kör	circle
		manó	man
		manyó	woman (old)
		menyecske	woman (young)
		(for further see vocab. sect.)	
Gyp	to swindle	csap, becsap	to swindle
Gun	a projectile	kan	male principle

H

Haze I	an aggregation of min. suspended particles of vapor, dust, etc.	gőz	vapor
		köd	fog
Hit 1	to deal a blow	üt	(h)it

J

Jay	any of the crested and uncrested birds of the corvine family	szajkó	jay. Anyone who imitates speech
		száj	mouth

K

Kidney	a bean shaped, glandular organ	kászú	a water holding vessel. Tub
		kád	
Kit 2	a kind of small violin	tök	a gourd used as the soundchamber
		citera	a stringed instrument
Knock	to strike a sounding blow	kő	stone
		kemény	hard
		koppan	knock

L

Labarum	an eccles. banner	bál	a pole, male symb.
		lap	a flat surface
		lobog	flutter in the wind
		lobogó	a flag
Lazy	idle	lusta	lazy

P

Pelt	skin of a beast	bőr	skin, pelt
Pod	1. a small herd or school esp. of seals/ whales	csapat	flock, pod (*recipr.*)
	2. small flock of birds		

S

Saber (?)	a heavy edged sword	szab	to cut
		szablya	saber
Selah	words occuring frequently in psalms	szél	wind
		szellem	spirit
		Szél(a)	name of God of

Shiver	shake or tremble with cold	fázni	to be cold *(recipr.)*
Sigh	to let out one's breath audibly	sóhaj	sigh
Slab	broad, flat piece of stone, wood,etc.	lap	a flat surface
Snatch	to make a sudden effort to seize smthg	csen, elcsen	to snatch smthing *(recipr./*
Speek	to utter words in a talking voice	beszél	to speek *(recipr.)*

T

Toy	an object, a small imit. of a familiar thing	játék	a toy *(recipr.)*

Reciprocity of words
English — English

Angol – Angol tükörszavak

lock	close
tap	pat
dab	pat

Concepts expressing iuxtaposition, as giver — reciver, masculine -- feminine concepts:

God (creator, giver)	dog (creature, receiver)
bat	tub
buck	cup

Reciprocity of words
Magyar — English

Magyar – Angol tükörszavak

Ale	a fermented liquid	lé
ME,OE ealu	drink,	
attach, ME. attache,	ad+tack	csatol
aye, OE gi	yes	jó, igen
back 3	tub, ferry	köböl
bag	recepticle	köböl
bake	to cook on dry heat	köveszt
bale	something round	labda
ball	as above	as above
bash	to strike	csap
basket **Orig.n.k**	a woven recepticle	csepű
bastard **Orig.n.k**	illegitimate child	zabi. (recipr. basz= procreation.)
baste 1	sew with a bast	csepű
baste 3	to beat with a stick	csap
besom	brush or twigs bound into a broom	seprű
beaker, orig. ?	flat bottomed cylinder	köböl
bier,OE ber,baer	a frame or stand to rest a coffin	ravatal
big, **Orig.n.k**	large in ht.,wt.,etc.	kövér (lge in wt.)
bigot **Orig.n.k.**	a person intolerant of...	kevély
bill 1	a bill of exchange	lap (a piece of paper)

bladder,OE blaedre	a sack containing air	labda (ball)
blade, OE blaed	the flat leaf of a plant	lap, levél
blanket,dim.of blank	a piece of material	lap (a flat surface)
boast 2 **Orig.n.k.**	to dress, or shape	szab
bosk	a thicket	zsupp
bucket, OF buc	a vessel for carrying water	köböl
caper	to prance	bak, bakugrás
cob **Orig.n.k.**	a male swan	bak (a male animal)
cub	the young of cert.animals	bocs (bearcub)
cushion	soft bag of cloth	zsák (sack)
doe,OE da,cf.dama	female of deer,etc.	őz (deer)
fasces	bundle of rods	zsupp, arch. suba
field	piece of open ground	lap, lapály (a flat piece of land.)
furrow	a narrow trench	rovás
gap	a break/opening	vágás
hole, OE hol	an opening	luk
hallow, OE hohl:	1. having a hole	lukas
	2. sunken	hal
kiss	to press lips together	csók
kit 2	a small violin	tök (gourd as sound-chamber)
left	belonging to the side turned W. when facing N.	bal
levin	arch.lightning	villám
life	something alive	él, eleven

lisp	a speech defect	selypít
lock, Icel.luka	a device to secure smthg.	kaloda, kulcs
low, cf.Icel lagr	not far from the ground	al, alacsony
mote 1	a particle, or speck	szem (porszem, stb.
Nog 2 **Orig.n.k.**	a wooden peg	kan (male principle)
noise, L nausea	loud, harsh sounds	zaj
nomad	one who wanders	menni (to walk,go)
nook,cf.d.Norv. nook = hook	a corner in a room	kan (male pr.) kampó (hook)
pail	a vessel	köböl
palette, L pala	flat bladed instrument	lap (a flat surface)
path	a way	csapás
peel 2	a shovellike implement	lapát
pellet, L pila	a rounded particle	labdacs
pelt 2 **Orig.n.k**	the skin of an animal	bőr
piece,Celtic orig.	a limited quantity	csipet
pile 1 L pila	assembly of things on top of one another	lap, lapjával rakni
pill 1	a small globular mass	labda, labdacs
place	a part. broad portion of space	lap
plane 1, L planum	flat, level surface	lap, lapos
pod, **Orig.n.k.**	small herd or flock of birds	csapat
puss	a cat, a hare, a girl	arch.suba (something with a lot of hair

rake 1, OE raka	an impl. with teeth	gereblye
rank, OE hring	a separate class of man, orig. a ring	kör, gyűrű
ravine	a long, deep, narrow valley	barázda (a furrow)
raze	to tear down	súrol (scrub)
rib	long, slender bones	borda
rich, L rex	having wealth	király
river, L ripa	a flowing body of water	
	L. ripa = bank	part
robe	spoil, rob	palást
rotary, L rota	turning around on an axis	tér, tár, tűr
rotund	of large size	terebélyes
rouge 2, L rubeus	of the color red	piros
rove	to wander about	barangol
ruby, L.rubeus	red variety of corundum	piros
sad, Gk haden	sorrowful	gyász (mourning)
shiver 1 **Origin n.k.**	to shake with cold	fázni
slow	taking a long time	lassú
soup, cf.OE sopp	liquid, soup	víz (water)
speak, OE spekan	to talk	beszél
staff	a stick, a pole	bot (+s)
Thames	a river	nedű (liquid. See M. Temes, Egypt. Neith)
the	def.art.	az
toy **Orig.n.k.**	a small imitation of an obj.	játék

wattle, OE watul	stakes, intervowen with twigs
	sövény

Reciprocity of words
Magyar — Magyar

Magyar – Magyar tükörszavak

csepp	pici
dana	nóta
étel	élet, élés
kaloda	lakat
köp	pök
kupa	pohár
szike	kés
szív	visz

Reciprocal aspects of masculine — feminine concepts in creation:

bak	kebel, köböl
Bál, bálvány	levegő, lebegő
Pál,	Lavonya
pálca	lap
rúd	tár, tér, tűr

Vocabulary of Related Words
Magyar — English -- IE

Magyar – Angol és IE rokonszavak jegyzéke

A

Aegis	Gk. mythology	Ég	Sky
Aesir	The Gods of Scand.mythol.	ős, ősz	ancestor, old
Ass	Icelandic mythol.	as above	as above
Adam	Progenitor of Mankind	ad, adó	giver. Masc.symb.
Age	ME.,t.OF aage, earlier e/d/		
	age,ult.f.m. L aetas-aticum-		
	age. Aged.	agg	aged
Agni	Hindu myth.the God of		
	fire, — skt.	Ég	Sky, God
		égni	to burn
		ákos, ékes	shiny
Air	ME. ayre, eir	***Recipr. from M — E****	
	t.OF. air	lég	air
	L. aer	lég	air
	Gk. air=mist	lé	liquid
		Él	alive
Ajar	ME. on char = on the turn	kör	circle
	on cerr = turn	kereng	circular motion
		jár	to walk a complete
			circle (hence the
			G. Jahr)
Akin	of kin, related by blood	kan	male principle
		rokon	relative
Ala	a wing, a winglike part, process, expansion	él	the edge of something

Ale	a fermented drink ME.,OE ealu	***Recipr. from M — M ***** a fermented drink	lé, liquid
Alive	ME aliue OE. on life	eleven élve	alive
Allah	t.ar. Allah, contr. of al-ilah=God	Eleven later: Élő Isten Jó	living God living God God's name (jász)
Almon	ME.almonde OF. almande,alemandle g.L. amygdala t.Gk. amygdale	mandula	almond
Alms	ME almes,OE aelmysse t.L.L.aleemosyna, t.Gk. eleemosyne	élet	life, sustenance
Amen	Egypt. truth, or the one who hides his name	Mén	God, manifested in change,motion. Lit. a stallion.
-an	suffix, belonging to	van	is
Angel	ME.,OE.var.of angel, pre E+angil, t.L angelus t.Gk. angelos, orig. a messenger	kel kalézol küldött gyúl	to rise to walk about messenger to burn, to shine

		gerjed	to start (in haste)
			to ignite
Anger	ME, t. Scand.,cf. angr.	harag	anger
	= grief, sorrow		
Angle	OE. angel, angul	horog	angel
		görbe	crooked
Anchor	OE. ancor	kör	circle
		horog	angle
		görbe	crooked
Ancon	Gk. ankón=bend, elbow	kampó	hook
	A projection	kan, kun	a projection of smthing.
Andiron	ME. andyre, OF.andier?		
	Gallic andrea: young cow-		
	head, used as decoration	turka	member of the bovine
			family
Anglian	1. Of or relatin to the Angles or East Anglia	(belongs to the körös group's dialect using K-r, K-l vocabulary. Gender	
	2. An Angle	distinction in definite art. was not	
	3. N and E group of OE dialects .	used — neither in English	
Angus	County in E. Scotl.	kos	male principle in the kazár dialect. A ram.
Apia	Seaport in W.Samos	öböl	bay
Arm	OE. arm, earm		
	Gk. harmos=joint	kar	arm (see Gk.harmos)
Arrow	OE.,ME. arwe	ár	a piercing instrument

	Icel. or		
Asgard	Scand.myth.	ős	ancient
	Icel. ass-gardhr	kert	garden
Ashkenazim	the Scythians	Őskun	the Scythians
Asia	the contient of Asia	ős	ancient
		ia, jav	property, land
Atli	Scand.myth.name of Atilla his wife Gudrun, Sigurd's widow. Icel. Attila	Atilla, Etele Atala, Atil	
Attach	ME. attache	***Recipr. M—E****	
	ad + tach	csatol	attach
Attire	horns of a dear		
	ME. atire		
	OF atirer=put in order	sor, sorol	put in order
Auburn	L albus=white	barna	brown
Awl	a pointed instrument	ár	pointed instrument
	ME al	él	the edge of smthng.
	OE ael	ék	the point of smthng.
	G ahle		
Aye	I ? var, of ME yie	***Recipr. M — E****	
	OE gi = yea	jó	affirmative: good
Abele	white poplar tree DM abeel	pálma (palóc dial.)	poplar tree
	g.LL Albellus, dim. of albus	béla	white shine (béla-gyöngy=whi pearl)
Ace	a single spot, or mark on	ős	ancestor
	card, etc.	egy	one

	supposedly td.Gk.,var.of		
	Gk. Heis=one		
Ache	to suffer pain,pseudo Gk sp. ake	ék	vedge,with a pointed end
	ME. aken	kún, kan	projection of smthing.
	OE. akan		
Achene	Bot. a small, dry,hard, one-	egy	one
	seeded indehiscent fruit.		
Acne	inflammatory dis.	ég	to burn
	Origin not known	gyúl	to ignite
		gyúlladás	inflammation
Acre 4	Obs. an open and plowed	ugar	a field
	field	ék	wedge
	OE aker	eke	to plow
	c.G. Acker	ág	a branch, which was the first plow
Add	ME. adde(n)	ad	to give
		ad (math.)	add
Ae’	Scot. one	egy	one

B

Baal	Solar deity, chief god of the Phoenicians	Béla	God in the Palóc language-group
Baby	ME babi	bab	something round and small, a bean
		baba	a baby
		báb	a pupa

		pupa	puppet
Bachelor	? to L.baculum=staff	bak	a male, symbol a staff
		baka	a soldier
Back	spine, support		
	ME bak	bak	as above
Back 3	tub	***Recipr. M — E****	
	t.D. Bak t.F. bac trough ferry boat	köböl	a wooden tu (female principle)
Baff	striking the ground with a stick. ? Imit. ?	püföl	baff (anything)
Bag	a recepticle	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	cf.Icel. baggi = pack,bundle	köböl	a wooden recepticle
		kebel	busom
		bog	a protruding, rou object, a knot, a bog
Bail 4	A bar to separate horses	bál	a pole
	ME baile, OF barrier	pálca	a stick
	of obscure origin		
Bake	to cook by dry heat	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	OE bacan, G. backen	köveszt	cooking via hot stones. It may also be connected with ég = to burn
Baker		pék	
Bald	lacking hair	béla	white shine
		pilis	bald spot
	cf.Welsh bali=white-ness + ed		

	ME balled f.obs. ball = white spot		
Bale	Large bundle	Béla	roundness of the Sun
	OHG balla = ball	***Recipr. M — E****	
		labda	ball
		balla	round
Bairn	Scot. and N.E. a child	bar (avar)	a boy
	Scot.var.of obs. E barn(e) OE bearn	barát	a friend.
Bale 2	Arch. evil, harm	bal	lit.left; also evil, harm
Balka	ME.,OE balka = ridge	bál	pole
	OH.G balco = beam		
Ball	a spherical body	***Recipr. M — E****	
	ME bal	labda	ball
Baltic	a group of Indo-European languages inc. the extinct old Prussian	balla	a body of water with waves
	ML Balticum **? der.**		
	baltens = belt		
Baluster	short, pillar-like support	bálvány	support beam
	Gk balaústion = poma-		
	granade flower		
Ban 4	Rumanian coin	pénz	money, orig. the scalesof the fish
		pán (pannon)	sun, perceived as a lens
		Recipr. M—M*	
		nap	sun

Ban 3	Hung. and Pers. lord	bán	it relates to the above
Band 2	a thin, flat strip of material for binding	pánt pántlika	a band hairband, ribbon
Barca	influential family of Carthage; Hamilcar, Hasdrubal, Hannibal belong to it.	Barca	a territory of Hungary
Barge	an unpowered vessel	bárka	ark
	L baris		
Bark 1	The abrupt, explosive cry of a dog. ME berke(n) OE beorcan	brekeg	the sound of frogs Imit. Also: utterance were derived from the name of each ling. group's divinity
Bark 3	a 3 masted vessel	bárka	ark
	It. barca		
Barley	cereal plant	boróka, bors	round fruits, seeds
	ME baerlic	b + árpa	barley
Barn	a building for storing hay grain.	vár barlang	stronghold cave
	OE beren, ber barley+aern=place		
Baron	a feudal vassal, nobility	bar	man (avar)
	L baro = hulking fellow	ar, er	energy, man
Barrack	a building, or a range of buildings	vár barlang	stronghold cave
	It. baracca	rak	to build
	Origin not known	fal	wall
		falu	village
Barrel	a wooden, cylindr.vessel	borda	rib, plank

	der.probabl. barre, bar= = stave	hordó	barrell
Barrow 1	flat, rect.frame	v — r	denotes an enclosed
	OE bearwe, prob.akin to beran, bear		space
Barrow 2	a burial mound of the prehist.inhab.of Great Brit.	balang vár	cave orig. a mound; castle
	OE beorg-hill, mound		
	G. Berg		
Barter	to trade by exchange	vált	to exchange
	ME bartra, frequ. of obs.		
	barrat		
Base 1	the bottom of anything	váz	structure, support
	considered as its support		
	ME., OE basis		
Bash	to strike with a crushing,	***Recipr. M — E****	
	smashing blow	csap	to bash
	bat + mash		
Basin	a circular container	víz	water
	a hallow depression in		
	the earth’s surface,	vás, vés	to carve out space
	the tract of country, drained		
	by river	visz	to carry
	LL bachinus, der. bacca=		
	= river		
Basket	receptacle, made of twigs,	***Recipr. M —E ****	

	rushes.		
	Origin not known	csepű	a coarse fiber (hemp, etc.) Suba, seprű — some objects made of coarse fibers. All these words belong to the besenyő B-s group of words.
Basque	People of **unknown orig.**		agglutinative language
	language connected with		
	the Iberian		
	L vasco, vasconia		
Bastard	illegitimate child	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ME, OF **probably**. bast= packsaddle+ard, through meaning of a mule	basz zabi	to procreat bastard
Baste 2	to moisten while cooking	víz	water
	OF basser = soak	vízez	to moisten
Baste 3	to beat with a stick	***Recipr. M —E***	
	cf.Icel. beysta to	csap	beat
	beat, trash		
Baste 1	sow slightly	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	cf, OHG sew with a bast	csepű	a coarse fiber
Bat 1	the club used in cert.games	bot	stick, cane
	ME batte		
	OE batt		
Bel	Babilonian and Assyrian	Bál	Sun
	God of the Earth	béla	white shine, light
Belly	1. The front of the upper		

	part of a vert.		
	2. Stomach and its adj.	bél	intestines
	5. Inside, interior	bel	inside of something
Beltane	an ancient Celtic fest. obs. on May-day in Scotl. ME (Scot),t.Gael. bealltain	Bál	spring fest. of new life. Bál Sungod's wife Vilona, the Earth in Palóc mythol.
	Origin not known.		
Ben 1	Scot. the inner room of a cottage		
	OE binnan = within	benne	within
Berm	dirt shoulder alongside the road	perem párkány	the rim of something a ledge, etc.
	2. a narrow terrace between the rampart and the mat.		
	F. berme		
Berry	1. any small, juice fruit	boróka	round fruit
	3. dry seed or cernel	bors	peppercorn
	OE berie		
	G Beere		
Bes	Egyptian rel., beneficent god of pleasure	basz	procreation
Besom	brush or twigs bound together as a broom	***Recipr. M — E **** seprű	broom
	ME besum = broom		

	OE besema		
	G Besen		
Bath 1	washing the body	víz	water
	The water used for this		
	purpose		
	ME, OE baeth		
Bath 2	liquid measure, a Hebrew	víz	water
	unit		
Baton	staff, club	bot	baton, bat
	LL bastun.		
	Origin not known		
Bawd	procurer		
	ME bawde ? t.fF baud =	bódog	happy
	= gay	boldog	happy
	cf. bald : bold		
Bay	a recess, or inlet in the	váj, vájat	a recess
	shore of sea or lake	vályú	a large, long vessel
	LL baia	Baja	a city on the Danube
	Origin not known.		
Beach	Sand or loose, waterworn		
	pebbles.		
	OE bece = brook	víz	water
Beak	4. Anything beaklike,	bak	smthing that sticks out
	or ending in a point	bök	to stick smthing
	LL beccus of cf. orig.		

Beaker	a flat bottomed cyl./infl.	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	by beak 1, ME biker	köböl	a vessel to hold liquids
	cf.Icel. bikarr	kebel	busom
	? ult. LL bicarium	öböl	bay
Bear 1	to hold up, support	bír	able to support
	OE beran		
	Skt. bhar		
Bear 2	a mammal of the fam. ursidae	B — r in avar vocabulary = the Creator and the created. Frequently	
	OE bera	the symbol of the Sun	
	G Bar		
Beast	any animal, esp. the lge. four-footed	busó	a bison, or an animal living near water
	L bestia		
Bet	stake, wager	vet	to throw
	Origin not known	vetélkedés	to bet
Betise	stupidity	buta	stupid
	F.der.bete=beast		
Bier	a frame or stand on which	***Recipr. M —E ****	
	a corpse or coffin is laid	ravatal	a bier
	OE ber, baer		
	c.G Bahre		
Big	lge in size (ht.,wt.,amount)	***Recipr. M —E ****	
	Origin not known	kövér	fat, bulky
Bigot	a person intolerant of...	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	Origin not known	kevély	

Bill 1	a bill of exchange	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ME billa	lap	a flat surface
	ML bulla	lapos	flat
Bil-la-bong	Native Australian, a branch		
	of a river flowing away from		
	the main stream;	láp	a watery piece of land
	stagnant water	pang	stagnates
Billet 2	small stick of wood, esp.one cut for fuel	pálca	staf
	ME billete, dim.of bille = = log		
Bison	N.Am.bovine ruminant	busó	bison
	cf. G. wisent		
Bit 2	small piece or quant.	pici	tiny
	OE bita = morsel		
Bladder	1.distensible pelvic sack	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	3.Bot.a sack cont. air	levegő	air
	OE blaedre = bladder, blister	labda	a spherical object filled with air. A ball.
Blade	the flat cutting part of a	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	sword, leaf of plant, esp.	lap	flat surface
	of grass		
	OE blaed		
	G Blatt		
Blanch	to whiten	béla	white shine
	OF blanchir, der.blanc		

Blank	free from mark		
	Gmc: cf. Blank:bright,		
	shining	as above	
	OF blank = white		
Blanket	a large, soft, woven	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	piece of material	lap	flat surface
	ME, OE blankette, dim.	béla	white shine. I consider
	of blanc = white		the above the better choice.
Blink	to wink, esp. rapidly and	pilla	eyelash
	repetitively	pillant	to look somewhere
	ME blinken, var.of blenken=blench		for a moment
		Recipr. M — E *	
		rebben	to flutter
		libben	to flutter
Blizzard	violent windstorm, var. of		
	d.blisser,blaze,blinding		
	flash of lightning	villám	lightning
	cf.OE blysa = torch		
	blysian = to burn		
Blond	ML blondus = yellow	varkó	very blond, almost
	cf. OE blondenfeax =		albino
	= grayhaired		
Bloom	flower of a plant	virág	flower
	cf.Icel.blom:flower		

	blomi: prosperity	virágzó	prospering
Bludgeon	A short, heavy club with one end loaded, or heavier than the other	balita	club
	Origin not known		
Boast	to speak exagger. about oneself, to be proud to be	büszke	proud
	in the possession of..		
	ME bosten		
	Origin not known		
Boast 2	to dress or shape roughly	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	Origin not known	szab	to cut to size
Boat	1.Vessel for transp.by water	bödön-hajó	a boat cut of one piece
	2.Small ship for spec.use		wood
	OE bat		
Bob	a style of short haircut	búb	a raised something
	ME bobbe = bunch cluster, knob	bóbita	a tuft of feather, hair etc.on top of the head
Bolus	a round mass of medicine	balla	a sphere
	Gk bolos = lump		
Board	a piece of timber sawed thin.	borda	a rib (human body,or of a wooden keg.)
	OE bord, board		
Border	a side, edge, or margin	párkány, part	edge, rim, border
Bore 1	to pierce a round hole	fúr	
	ME borian, akin to		
	L forare		

Borough	an incorp.municip.		
	OE burg	vár	castle
		vármegye	a county
Bors	Sir Bors de Ganais	Borsod	a town and castle existg.
	knight of the round table		prior to Árpád's reign.
	natural son of King Arthur,		Note the similarity of
	nephew of Lancelot		the Arthur and Atilla
			legend of the sword.
Bosk	archaic and poetic: a	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	thicket, a small wood, esp	zsupp	bundles of twines, sticks
	of bushes		to make tatched roofs
Boss	foreman, manager	basúr	man in besenyő dial.
	t.D. baas: master	basa	like a Turkish pasa
Bowel	1.intestine	bél	intestie
	2.the inward,inter.parts	bél	interior of something
	ME buel		
	L botulus = sausage		
Brandy	spirit, dist.from vine	bor-párlat	brandy
	t.D. brandenwijn =		
	= burnt vine		
Brat	a child, usually used in	barát	a friend
	contempt	ember	a human
	cf.d.brat = rag, trash		
	OE bratt = cloak		
Braze	metall.to unite by intensly	parázs	live coal

	heating parts to be joined		
	? t.F. braser, der.		
	braise = live coal		
Breach	1.Act or result of breaking		
	7.Obs. wound		
	8.To make a breach	váj, vájat	breach
	or opening		
	OE braech		
Breath	the air inhaled/exhailed		
	akin to G. Brodem =		
	= exhalation, vapor	pára	mist, vapor
Brew	to make beer, etc.by	párol	to steam
	boiling and fermentation	forr	boiling
	OE breowan		
Broider	arch. to embroider	varr	to sew
	OE broudre		
	OF bro/u/der, of		
	Gmc. origin		
Broil	1.to cook by direct heat	parázs	live coal
	2.to scorch	pörköl	to scorch
	ME brule(n), ? t.OF		
	bruiller = burn		
Brother	a male child of the same	bar	a male (Avar)
	parents	barát	a friend, a friar

	ME, OE brother	ember	a human, a male
	c.G. Bruder	testvér	brother
Brown	2. of the color brown	barna	the color brown
	ME.,OE brun		
Brume	mist, fog	pára	mist, vapor
	t.F.fog, t.Pr.bruma		
	g.L bruma = winter-solstice		
Buck 1	male of the deer, etc.	bak	male deer or goat
	OE bucca = he-goat	bika	male of the bovine
	and buce = male deer		family
Bucket	a vessel for carrying water	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	OE buc = pitcher	köböl	a vessel for carrying water, made of wood
Bug	any insect...	bogár	a bug
	cf. Welsh bug = bogy,ghost	bogy	arch. ghost
Burial	act of burying	verem	a pit
	OE byrgels = burying place	vermel	to bury in a pit
	Pre Engl. burgh+ils	vár	a burg
	cf. riddle, cherry	boróka	a round fruit
Burn 1	charred by heat	pörköl, perzsel	
B — s	Cities, place names with these consonants that are near water		
	and derive their name from víz/water		
B — th	as above		
	Basel	on the Rhine river in Switzerland	
	Bastia	seaport in NE Corsica	

Bataán	a peninsula on W. Luzon, Philippines
Batavia	seaport in NW Java
Bath	SW. England — famous for her mineral springs
Batum	Seaport SE coast of the Black Sea
Bethlehem	an oasis
Bethabara	famous for her pools — home of the Baptist
Bethania	has a lot of springs
Bethesda	famous for her healing water
Bethsaida	N.shore of the Sea of Galilee
Pest	City on the Danube, in Hungary
Beseny	town on the lake Balaton, in Hungary

C

Cat	domesticated carniv.	kacs	tenticle
	OE catt. catte	kacor	a cuved knife
	Ult.origin not known	kacor király	king of the curved knife meaning a cat's claws
		cica	kitten
		ccccc	cat calling sounds
Canon 1	a fundamental principle		
	OE canon = rule		
	[gk kanón = straight rod	kan	male principle projecting part of smthg
Cap	a covering for the head	kobak	head
	OE coeppe	koponya	skull

	LL cappa, appar.deriv. of caput	kobak-tök	a kind of gourd, used in old, lean times as part of clothing

Recipr. M — E *

Caper	to prance	bak	the „he” of deer and goat
	fig.use of L caper=he goat	bak-ugrás	caper
Card 2	an implement used in disentangling fiber and wool prob.influenced by L.carduus = thistle	kártoló	card
Carl	Scot.:robust fellow	Kor-ata	God’s name (körös)
	OE,t.Scand.,cf.Icel carl = man	Károly király	eagle, king eagle, king
Casern	orig.small room for soldiers	ház	house
	Pr.m. cazerna	kas	hive
	LL var. of quaterna	kaszárnya	
Cask	Barrel-like contain.made out of staves varying size for holding liquids	kászú	cask
	Sp. casco = skull,helmet		
	cask, der. cascar = break		
	L cassare = break, shake		
Castanet	t.Sp.dim. of castafia	geszt	small,round,hard nodule

	L castanea = chestnut	gesztenye	chestnut
Castle	a fortified residence	kástyú	fortified building
	OE castel = village	kastély	castle
Catch	to capture	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ME cache, cacche(n)	kacs	tenticle
	L capere = take	kacsó	a small hand
		kapni	to receive
Cat – o – nine – tails	a whip	kötni	to tie, to weave smthg.
	usually nine chords		
	tied to a handle		
Chafer	scarabaeid beetle	kapar	to scratch
	OE ceafar	kaparó	smthing that scratches
		Recipr. M — E *	
		bogár	
Chaos	2.infinity of space or formless matter	kusza	matter in a state of disoganization
	3.obs a chazm/abyss	kusza	a state out of which
	t.L, t.Gk		the solar system evolved
		köd	fog. A nebula
Chap 1	2.to cause to split/crack	csap	to give a blow
	5.Scot. a blow, a knock		
	ME chappe(n)		
	Origin not known		
Char 3	to turn a single piece of	kör	circle
	work. An odd job	köröz	turns around smthing

	ME cherre, OE cerr =	kor	age (historical ages)
	= turn, time, occasion		
Charkha	spinning wheel or cotton	kerék	wheel
	gin. Hindu.		
Chasuble	Sleveless outer vestment worn by priest celebrating mass	suba	unique garment of Hungarian shepherds which served as a tent in an emergency. Documented in ancient Egypt.lit. as ceremonial garment.
Cherry	fruit, genus prunus,	kerek	round
	consisting of a pulpy,	cseresznye	cherry
	globular drupe enclosing		
	one stone		
	OE ciris		
	Gk kerasos		
Chicken	the young of the domestic	csike	chicken (székely dial.)
	fowl or of any age	csirke	chicken
	OE cicen, ciken	***Recipr. M — M * ***	
	cf.D. kieken	kicsi	smthing small
Chimney	a vertical structure	kémény	chimney
	by which smoke can escape	kémelő	a hole to look through
Chip 1	a small piece of wood/food	csipet	a very small piece
	ME chippen	csíp	to pinch a small piece
	OE cippian		
	cf.MLG.,MD kippen:		
	chip eggs, hatch	A variant of words expressing smallness	

		csepp	a drop of water
		csipa	„sleep” in the eyes
		csibe	a chick
		Recipr. M — M **	
		pici	tiny
		paci	a young foal
		poci	„tummy”, etc.
Chip 2	to utter a short,chirping	csipog (eval.in view of the above)	
	sound (imit.)		
Chirp	to make a short, sharp sound, like birds	csipog	to chirp
		csörög	the sound of the
	? var. of chirk		magpie (szarka)
Chord	a string of a music.instr.	húr	gut, intestine
		húr	string of a musical instr. (an application of the above.)
Chorus	a group of people singing	kör	circle (also of people)
	in concert		
	Gk chorós = dance,		
	band of dancers		
Chronic	inveterate, constant	kór	a chronic disease
Chum	an intimate friend or	kún	a man
		kan	a male
	companion	koma	a male relative, a comerade
	Origin uncertain	kamasz	teenager
Churn	a vessel/machine	korsó	a vessel to hold

	in which butter is made-		liquids in small amounts
	ME chyrne OE cyrin c.Icel kirna=tub		
Circle	a closed plance, curve	kör	circle
	L circulus	karika	hoop
	ME circle	kerék	wheel
		kerek	circular
Clan	a group of families or households, as among the Scot.Highlanders. Gaelic: clann	család	the immediate, or extended family
Claw	a sharp, usually curved	karom	claw
	nail	köröm	nail
	ME clawen OE clavian,der.clawn		(this k—r group of words denotes a curved, rounded state.)
Clef	a symbol to indicate the pitch. L clavis = key	kulcs	key
Clock	instrument for measuring time	halad	to proceed
	OE clugge = bell	harang	bell
	ONF cloke = bell		

Close	to stop, obstruct	k—l group of words = circularity	
	ME clos	kaloda	an instrument of
	(to close a door = a		confinement
	circular motion)	*Recipr. M — M ***	
		lakat	lock
		lakatol	to lock in
Club	a heavy stick	kalló	a club
	cf.Icel klubba, akin to		
	clump		
Cob	a corn-cob. A male swan	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ME **origin obscure**	bak	orig.masculine principle
Coil	1. to wind into rings	hajlik	to bend
	2. to wind	kajla	a bent something
	L colliegere		
Cock	1. a rooster	kokas	rooster
	2. a male of any bird		
	OE cocc		
Coma	a state of prolonged	kum, huny	to sleep
	unconsciousness		
	G. koma = deep sleep		
Coma 2	the nebulous envelope	gomolyag	a nebulous formation
	around the nucleus of a		of something, usually
	comet		of round shape, like a
	Gk come = hair		cumulus cloud
Cone	L.M.s. conus	kan	male principle

Cook	to prepare food by heating ME, OE coc L coquus	kohaszt köveszt	to cook on hot stones
Cop 2	1. a conical mass 2. Obs.or dil.the top/crest of anyth. OE cop, copp, top G.,cf. Kopf	kúp kobak	cone head
Cape 2	A long mantle of silk or other material ME, OE cap	köpeny	cloak, mantle
Carpenter	a workman who uses tools and lumber ME.,ONF carpentier L carpentum: wagon	kerék kerékgyártó	wheel carpenter
Cord	a string or small rope ME corde, Gk chorde = gut	húr	gut, string of an instrument
Cornea	der.from L corneus = horny	köröm karom	nail claw
Corral	a pen/enclosure for horses/cattle	kör kert	circle yard

	t.Sp.enclosed yard,		
	der.corro = ring		
Corrie	Scot. a circular hollow	kör	circle
	in the side of a hill or	kerek	circular
	mountain.		
	t.Gaelic coire = caldron		
Cos	one of the Dodecanese	kos	a male sheep, symbol
	islands in the Aegean off		of the kazár group,
	the SW coast of Turkey		a ram
Cot 2	a small house	kas	hive, basketlike struct.
	ME, OE	kásztú	early form of castle
Cote 1	a small house	ház	house
	Origin not known	hézag	an empty space
		köt	to tie, to weave
Couch	a bed or other place of rest	kas	a basketlike structure,
	ME couche(n)		on top of waggons
	L collocare		
Cough	to expel air from the lungs	köhögni	to caugh
	ME doghen		
	OE cohhetan		
	cf.G keuchen		
Court	an open space wholly or	kert	garden
	partly enclosed by wall		
	ME, t.OF cort		
	g.L co/ho/rs = enclosure		

Cove 1	a small indentation in the shoreline.A cave, cavern, a concavity ME, OE cofa = chamber Icel. coft = hut	öböl köböl	bay a vessel holding liquids (Both of the above are female principle as opposed by their recipr.: bak, etc.)
Cove 2	a person, a fellow. Kova = creature	kofa	a person selling things in markets. The Creator in the Kabar = Bak, the created = kaba *Recipr.M — E**
		Baka	man
Covet	to desire inordinately, or without regard to the rights of others	kíván követel	to desire to demand
Crane	1. wading birds 2. an upright post turning on its vertical axis ME, OE cran c.G. kran	kerül, köröz	circular motion as above
Crease	a line, mark produced in anything by folding **Origin not known**	gyűrődés	crease
Crochet	a kind of needlework	horog	hook

	with a small hook	horgol	to crochet
	OF crok = hook		
Crock 3	soot, smut	korom	soot
	soil, or marking		
	Origin not known		
Crook	a bent/curved implement	horog	angle
	ME krok(e)		
	cr. Icel krokr		
Cross	ME, OE cros	kereszt	cross
	L crux	(composite of kör + geszt = a circle	
	Icel. Kross	and an inner focus, as in the Gaelic	
	t.O Irish **?**	cross.)	
Crouch	to stoop, or bend low	görnyed	to bend low
	ME crouchen, der.		
	croche = hook	horog	hook
Cabbage 1	any of various cultivated	káposzta	cabbage
	varieties		
	ME caboche		
	L caput	kobak	the rounded part of the
			head
Cain	first son of Adam and Eve	kaján	malevolent
		kíjó	snake
		hajlott	crooked

		kaj	color of a ripe apriot
Crow	birds of genus Corvidae	holló	crow
	ME, OE crawe (harsh cry	„kár-kár”	its cry
	of the craw)		
Crown	an ornamental wreath or	korona	crown, derived from
	garland for the head	kör	circle (fem.principle)
	ME croune,		
	cf. corona		
	L corona		
Crust	hard outer portion of	kéreg	hard outer crust of anyth.
	bread, etc.	héjj	outer covering of softer
	ME., L crusta = rind		items, such as fruits, nuts
			bread, etc.
Cry	to utter inarticulate sounds	kiált	cry
	ME crie(n)	károg	the cry of a crow (or
	OF crier		an unpleasant person.)
	L quiritare		
Cub	the young of certain	*Recipr. M — E **	
	animals. See cob	bak	the male of certain
			animals
		bocs	the young of the bear
			(related to pici = tiny)
Cube	a solid, bounded by 6 equal squares	köb	the cube-root of a number.
	t.L cubus		

	Gk kybos = die, cube		
Cuff 2	to strike with open	csap	to strike
	hand. Beat, buffet		
	cf. Swed kuffa = thrust,		
	push		
Cumin	a small, aplaceous plant,	kömény	cumin
	bearing aromtic seed-like	kemény	hard
	fruit		
Cumulus	a heap, pile. A cloud	gomolyag	cumulus, related to
	with domelike summit	gömb	sphere
	made up of rounded	gombolyag	a ball of yarn, etc.
	heaps		
Cup	a small, open container	kobak	a rounded vessel from
	to drink from		nature, like a gourdpeel
	OE cuppe	kupa	cup
	LL cuppa	köböl	large, wooden vessel
	L cupa = tub, cask		for holding liquids
		Recipr. M — M **	
		pohár	cup
Curb	a chain or strap		
	attached to the upper		
	branches of a bit.		
	F. curbe = curved	görbe	bent. (Has a large family
	L curvus = bent		of associated words.)

Curl	to form into ringlets	karika	ring
	ME crolled, crulled	kör	circle
Curve	a bending line without	hajlik	to bend
	corners	hajlott	curved
Cushion	a soft bag of cloth,	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	leather filled with feather,	zsák	sack, bag
	air, etc.		
	ME cushin		
	OF cussin		
Cut	to penetrate with sharp	kés	knife
	instrument	késel	to cut with knife
	ME cutten, kytten		
	Swed. kata = cut		
Cute	US colloqu. pleasingly	kedves	nice, pleasing
	pretty, dainty		
	(aphetic var. of acute)		

D

Dab	to strike lightly as	tapint	to touch
	with the hand, pat	topog	making small steps
	or tap.		while standing in
	ME,CF dabba = tap		one place
	with the foot	toppant	an energetic tap with
	G Tappe = footpring		the foot
Dad	earlier dadde = nursery	tata	
	substitute for father	dada, dadó	variants of atya, father

Daemon	Gk daimon	Damion	One of the ancient Magyar names of God
		Dana	as above
		Damu	as above
Dairy	a place where milk is kept		
	ME deirie = female servant (f.dei)		
	OE daege = breadmaker	dagasztó	one who kneeds bread
Danaus	Ruler of Argus, etc.	Dana	see/daemon
Dance	to move with foot/body rhytmically, etc.	Tana, Tenő	name of the Creator
		tenni	to do, to create
	ME daunse(n)	tánc	originally part of religious experience
	OF danser		
	Origin not known		
Dean	head of faculty	tan	material to learn
	ME deen	tanul	to learn
	t.OF deien	tanít	to teach
	L decem = ten	tanár	teacher
Deed	that which is done	tett	deed
	ME dede		
	OE ded, var. daed		
	G Tat		
Devil	spirit of evil. Satan	gyúl	to burn, to flame

	ME devel	(also compare: Deus in L. and	
	OE deofol	devi in Hindi)	
	L diabolus		
	Gk diabolos,		
	orig. slanderer		
Do	to perform, etc.		
	ME, OE don	tenni	to do
	D doen		
	G tun		
	L dere		
	Gk tithénai		
Doe	female of the deer,	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	rabbit, goat, etc.	őz	doe
	OE da, cf. L dama,		
	damma		
Dog	a domesticated carniv.	dög	arch. form of „animal”,
	ME dogge		still used sometimes for
	OE dogca		dog.
	Origin not known	**-**ca, -ka	dimin.suffix
		Recipr. M — E *	
		kutya	dog
		Recipr. E — E ***	
		God	the Creator
		dog	the created; creature
Door	a movable barrier,	tár	to open something that

	commonly turning		involves circular motion
	on hinges		usually on a hinge
	ME dore	tér	as above, a circular
	OE duru		motion, a return to
	cf. G Tűr		original state
	Icel. dyrr		
	L foris		
	Gk thyra		
Dough	flower combined with	dagaszt	to kneed dough
	water		
	ME dogh		
	OE dah		
	c.D deeg		
	G. Teig		
Dove	any bird of the	tuba	a dove
	pidgeon family		
	ME, OE dufe		
	cD duif		
	G taube		
Dozen	a group of 12 units	tucat	dozen
	ME dozein	tizen..(kettő)	over ten (with two)
	OFM dozeine		
	L duodecim		
Dure 2	arch. endure	tartani	to hold, to last

	ME dure(n)	tartós	something lasting
	t.FM durer		
	L durare		

E

Ear 1	organ of hearing	er, ar	something protruding
	ME ere	hall	to hear
	OE eare		
	c.G Ohr		
	L auris		
	Gk ous		
Ear 2	part of a cereal-plant	er, ar	as above
	cont.its flower and seed	kalász	flower/seed of a plant
	ME ere		
	OE ear		
	c.G Ahre		
Earl	British nobleman of rank. Before the Norman invasion, the governor of the great divisions of Wessex, Mercia, etc.	őr	guardian
	ME erl		
	OE eorl		
	c.Icel.: jarl = man warrior as original meaning		

Early	before the appointed time	korán	early
	ME erli		
	OE earlice (f. aer = soon+		
	+ lice-ly)		
Eat	to take into the mouth and	eszik	to eat
	swallow nourishment	eddegél	to eat slowly
	ME eten	étel	nourishment
	OE etan	edény	vessel to hold food,
	G. essen		a dish
	L edere	iszik	to partake of liquids-
	Gk edein		to drink.
Ebb	the reflux, or falling tide	apály	ebb
	ME ebbe		
	OE ebba		
	c.D ebbe, eb		
Echo	reflexion of soundwaves	hang	sound
	L, Gk echo = sound		
Edge	the border, or part		
	adjacen to a line of		
	division; a brim, or		
	margin		
	ME egge		
	OE ecg		
	c.G Ecke akin to		

	L acies = edge,point	ék	edge, point
Egg	Female reproductive cell. Scand.,cf.Icel egg ME ey OE aeg L ovum, Gk oión	ég	the universe — believed to be egg-shaped. (also see menny–mony)
Egg2	to incite, or urge t.Scand. of Icel. eggja, der. egg = edge	ék	
Ego	„I” or self L ego	Ég egyed egyén	heaven, or God an individual (or part of God) an individual
Ember	small, live coal ME eemer, emeri OE aemerge c. Icel eimyrja	parázs	ember
Era	a period of time marked by distinctive character, etc. LL var. of aera = = number, or epoch L aera = counters,pl.of	kor ör, örv	era circle, formed by a band

	aes copper, bronze		
Etch	cut, bite, corrode with acid, etc. t.D etsen G atzen = feed, corrode, akin to eat	eszik	to eat
eu-,	a prefix meaning „good” „well”, chiefly in words of Greek origin t.Gk comb.form of eús, adj.good, neut.eu (used as adv. well)	jó	good
Eve	Bible’s first woman ME, OE Efe L Eva Hebr. Hawwah,expl. as „mother of living” (hay) but **meaning uncertain**	év öv	a year come full circle a circle, symbol of the female principle of the Universe.
Evil	Inconsistent with the moral law ME, OE yfel c.G. Űbel	bal	lit.: left. Something bad, like misfortune, etc.
Eye	organ of sight	ég, óg	sky, light

	ME,OE ege, d.var.of eage		
	c.G Auge		
	L oculus		
Eyre	jurney in a circuit	jár	to walk.
	ME, t.OF eire = jorney		
Ewe	a female sheep	juh	sheep
	ME.,OE ooi, akin	jó	good (affirmative)
	to L ovis,Gk ois,	jó, jav	a good, a possession
	Skt. avi sheep		

F

Fasces	a bundle of rods	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	t.L fascis = bundle	suba	arch.something consisting of straw
		zsupp	bundles of twigs
Fear	a painful feeling of	fél	to be afraid
	impending danger	félelem	fear
	ME fere		
	ME faer = sudden attack		
	c.OS far = ambush		
	G. Gefahr		
Fell4	the skin, hide of an animal	bőr	skin (of anything)
	ME.,OE.,c.G fell		
	L peleis		
Ferment	any of various agents	forr	to boil (by heat, or
	which cause ferment.		fermentation.)

	t.L fermentum =		
	= heaven, agitation		
Fetid	having an offensive	büdös	fetid
	odor. Also: foetid		
	L fetidus, var. of		
	foetidus		
Fetor	a stench, also foetur	bűz	stench
Field	a piece of open ground	föld	the Earth; the soil
	OE., ME., c.G. feld	***Recipr. M — E ****	
		lap, lapály	a flat piece of land
File	any device, as a cabinet	választ	to separate.
	in which papers are		May consider:
	arranged.	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	F. fil = thread, strip	lap	a sheet of paper
	L filum = thread	lapos	a flat surface
	F. file = file, row		
Fire	the active principle of	parázs	live coal
	burning	pörzsöl	to scorch
	ME., OE fyr		
	c.D vuur	villám	lightning, as related to
	G. Feuer		vuur
	Gk. pyr	pír	red. The color of fire
Flake	ME.,OE flac, which	pille	Something that flutters
	occurs in flying.		like a butterfly,eye-

	cf.Icel. flaka: to be loose		lashes, etc.
		Recipr. M — E *	
		lap	something flat
		libeg	flutters
		repül	to fly
Flask	a bottle shaped container	palack	flask
	OE flasce		
	cf. Flagon		
Food	something that is eaten	étel (+ f)	food
	ME fode	ételek	
	OE foda	*Recipr. M — M ** *	
	cf. feed, fodder = foster	étel — élet	susteance — life
Fool 1	one who lacks sense	bolond	fool
	ME fol		
	OF **?** g.l. follis = bellows		
Freya	Scand.myth.goddes of fruitfulness, daughter of Njord and sister of Frey	Firuna	Avar name for representing mother Earth's spring aspect (Virona, Firuna = mother of flowers. See: Ipolyi and Magyar)
Furrow	a narrow trench made in the ground, esp. with plow	barázda	furrow
		Recipr. M—M ** and M—E*	
		rovás	to carve into something hard
	ME forwe, furgh(e)		

	OE furch		
	L porca: ridge between furrows	part	ridge, shore

G

Gap	1. a break/opening	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	2. vacant space/interval	vágás	a gape, openingl
	3. wide divergence	vály	to make an opening
	ME t. Scand,.,cf. Sw.	vályú	a carved, wooden vessel
	gap = opening, chasm	köböl	water containter
		öböl	bay. (the two latter are female principles as opposed to the b-k word group.)
Garden	a plot of ground devoted	kör	circle
	to the cultiv. of plants	keret	frame
	ME gardin	kerít, kerítés	to enclose, fence
	t.ONF of Gmc. orig.	kert	garden
	cf. G garten		
Garland	a wreath, or string of	kör	circle
	flowers, etc.	korona	crown (fem.principle)
	ME garlande, t. OF		
Garment	an article of clothing,		
	outer covering		
	ME., t.OF garment,	körít	to encircle

	deriv.garnir, garnish	körítés	garnish
Garter	a fastening, often in a	kör, karika	circle, hoop
	form of a band ME, t. ONF gartier, der.	kalács	a soft, rounded part of of the knee. (Lit. a
	garet, the bend of the		round, soft bread)
	knee, der. Celtic		
	garra = leg		
Gas	a substance possessing	kusza	a disorganized state
	perfect molecular		of matter
	mobility	gőz	steam
	Gk chaós		
Gate	a movable barrier	gát	a barrier
	1. a swinging frame		
	2. an opening/passage		
	ME gat, gate		
	OE gatu, gates, pl. a		
	geat opening in a wall	köz	an opening
Gather	to bring something into		
	one company/aggregate		
	ME gader(en)		
	OE gaderian, der. geador		
	= together, akin to gaed =	köz	common
	= fellowship, cf. together,	közösség	community,
	good		
Gauze	any thin, transparent		

	1. fabric (after the city Gaza)	Géza	a Magyar name.
	2. a thin haze	gőz, köd	steam, fog
Gear	a mechanism for transmitting or changing motion on wheels ME gere t.Scand., cf. Icel gervi garvi = gear, apparel, akin to OE garwe, pl. equipment, ready	kerék	wheel
Gazelle	any of various small antelopes t.F.t. Ar.m ghazal	gúzs	twist, as the horns of the antelope
Gehenna	OT valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, a place for burning refuse t.LL., t.Gk Géenna t.Heb. gé-Hinnóm=hell, short for gé-ben-Hinnom, lit.valley of son of Hinnom (Jer.19)	gyúl hon	to burn home (hún wordgroup)
Geo-	a word element meaning „the Earth” t.Gk comb.form gé	kő	stone, rock

Germ	1. microbe		
	2. rudiment of a living	csíra	sprout
	thing, an embryo in its		
	early stages		
	t.F germe		
	g.L germen = sprout		
German	of or pertaining to	ger	körös vocabulary's
	Germany		circle
	t.L. Germanus	manó	man.
	Origin not known	lit. „the circle of man (of people)"	
		it is a very ancient, pre-nation	
		description of a people, in which the	
		körös group dominated, quite possibly	
		its matriarchal component.	
		Mén	name of God of the
			hún group
		Recipr. M — M **	
		német	German. Orig. related to:
		nemez	to beget
		nemző	progenitor
Gird	to encircle with a belt	gyűrű	ring
Girdle	a belt, cord, etc.	kör	circle
	worn around the waist	körít	to encircle
	ME., OE gyrdel, der.	karika	hoop

	girdan	gyűr	to crumple a material
		gyűrű	ring
Girl	a female child or young person ME gurle OE gyrl in gyrden = = virgin, goddess CF., LG gör(e) = a young person	gyermek	a child
		kör	circle (symbol of female principle)
Girth	circumference ME girth, gerth t. Scand. cf. Icel gjördh = girdle, hoop	kör	circle
		kerék	wheel
		karika	hoop
Gist	the substance or pith of a matter, essential part OF 3rd pers.sing.pres. of gesirlie = rest g.L. iacere = to throw	geszt	a hard, round substance, a kernel
		gesztenye	a chestnut
Goat	any animal of the gen. capra ME goe, goot OE gat G. Geiss, akin to L haedus = kid	gida	a young goat or deer
Gob	a mass, or lump	göb	a knot

	ME gobbe = lump, mass		
	appar. OF go(u)be, ult. of		
	Gallic origin		
God	the one Supreme being	Kadisa	God, the creative
	ME.,OE., c.D god		principle
	G Gott	Keddasszony	the female principle
	Icel. goth		
	Goth. guth		
Gore3	a triangular piece of		
	cloth		
	ME, OR gara = corner		
	G gehre = gusset, der.		
	gar = spear	gerely	spear
Gorge	a narrow cleft	garat	gullet
	ME, OE throat	guga, gége	throat
	LL gurga		
	L gurges = stream		
	gula = throat		
Gout	a constitutional disease	köszvény	gout
	ME goute		
	OF L gutta = a drop		
	ML gout		
Gyp1	US slang to swindle	csap, becsap	to swindle
	Origin not known		

Gun	a metallic tube, etc.	kan	a projecting part,
	a projectile		lit. a male
	ME gunne, gonne, appar.		
	short for Gunilda		
	Origin not known		

H

Halo	a radiance surrounding	kör	circle
	the head	körít	surrounds
	t.L halos		
	t.Gk disk, a circular		
	path the oxen trod out		
Harp	a musical instrument,	hárfa	harp, originally
	consisting of a soundbox,	húr+fa	string (gut)+tree = a tree
	a pillar and strings		with strings, which are
	OE harpe		made of gut.
	ME harp(e)		
	G Harfe		
	Icel. harpa		
Hay 1	grass cut and dried	haj	hair
	for use of fooder	hajlik	something that bends
	OE., ME. heg, hieg	hajlékony	flexible
	c. G Heu		
Hay 2	a kind of old country	hajlik	to bend
	dance with winding	hajlong	to bend repeatedly,

	movements. 15.c.		as in the wind, during dance, as greeting, etc.
Haze 1	an aggregation of min. suspended particles of vapor, dust, etc. **Origin not known**	gőz köd	vapor fog
Heart	a hallow, muscular organ OE hearte ME herte G Herz Fr. coeur	kör keringés	circle. circulation
He	a male being OE, ME he Ofris he, cf. she, her, it, hence here, hither	hím	a male being
Hemp	a tall, annual moraceous herb OE, ME henep, haenep c.G Henf Gk canabis	kender	hemp
Hen	the female of domestic fowl		

	OE hana = cock	kan	a male
	G Henne		
Hint	an indirect, or covert	hint	to disseminate, strew
	suggestion, var. of		
	hent, der.hent v. seize		
Hit I	to deal a blow/stroke	üt	(h)it
	ME hitte, hutte, hete		
	Origin not known		
Hole	an opening through	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	anything	luk, lik, lék	hole
	OE.,ME hol = hole		
	c.G Hohl = hallow		
Hallow	1. having a hole/cavity		
	3. sunken	hal	to sink
	4. of sound: not resonant,	halk	quiet
	muffled, deep	hall	to hear
	OE hohl = hallow		
	ME halou, halue		
Home	a house, apartment, fixed		
	residence		
	OE, ME ham = home	hon	home, both country
	G Heim = home		and residence
Homo	primate genus, which		
	includes man	hím	male
	L homo	hun, kun	man

Horn	a hard, projected, often	köröm	nail
	curved and pointed,	kör,	circle,
	hallow, perm.growth.	görbe	bent
	A wind instrument	kürt	horn
	OE horn		
	ME horn(e)		
	G Horn, akin to		
	L cornu		
Hussar	it originates this	huszár	a special Magyar
	word very incorrectly		military group
	from the Serbian		
Hour	a space of time equal	kör	circle
	to 1/24th of a solar day	köröz, kerül	circular motions
	ME ure, ore, hore	örv, örű	a circular something
	g.L hora = time		
	t.Gk akin to year		
House	a building for human	kas	hive
	habitation	kas	a woven, basketlike
	OE hus		structure to keep small
	ME hous		fowl safe
	c.D huis	ház	house
	G Haus	kástyú	early castles, made of
			wood
		hézag	something that is

			hallow on the inside
Human	pertaining to, or characteristic of man t.L humanus	hún, kan manó manyó menyecske	a male, a man man woman a young woman

I

Igloo	an Eskimo hut Eskimo: house	ég Igló	sky, also the vault of the sky a town in Hungary
Ignite	kindle L ignis = fire	égni	to burn
Ilk	Scot/N.Engl. each, family, class, kind		
Ilka	Scot.: Ilk+a, the „a” an indef. art.	Ilka	frequent Magyar family name. Please note the indef.art.„a” which is the same as in Magyar
Iona	a small island in the Hebrides, off W.Scotl. Center of early Celtic Christianity	Ion	name of the seafaring jász. In view of the above, this may well be Ion+a, „a” as indef.art. (see for history in Magyar Adorján’s Ősműveltség, or

Tomory's Kezdeteink.)

Iron	a ductile, malleable	Író	something fluid
	silver-white metallic	érc	ore
	element	analog:	
	ME iren, ysen	víz–vas	isern–water–víz
	OE iren, isen, isern		
	G eisen		
Island	a tract of land, surrounded		
	by water	iza, isa	water
	OE iland, igland, f.ig, ieg =		
	= island		
	ME iland, yland		
Ithunn	Scand.mythol. Goddess		A lot of linguistic and religious
	wife of Bragi, who guarded		connotations
	in Ashgard the apples	hun	human in the hun word
	of the Gods		group
		Bar-ata	Creator in the avar
			tradition, etc.
		ős	ancient
		kert	garden

J

Jar3	a turn, or turning.	jár	to walk
	Var.of char3, chare,	kör	circle
	cf. ajar		

Jassy	a city in Rumania	Jászvásár	ancient city, originated by the Jász
Jat	a member of an important Indo–Aryan people, living mostly in NW India	Játa	one of the names of the ancient Jász.
Jay	any of several crested and uncrested birds of the corvine family. ME.,OF.,CF.,ML gaius **?** **Origin not known**	szajkó száj	a bird imit. speech human mouth The jay
Jewel	a cut or polished stone ME iuel T.AF ult.der. L iocus = jest, sport	jó, jav	a good, a belonging. something prescious
Jingle	to make clinking or tinkling sounds ME gynglen, appar.imit. cf. G jengelen	cseng	jingle
Jo, pl. joes	Scot. sweetheart. Also: joe, var. of joy	jó	good
Journey	a course of travel from one place to another	jár	to walk

	ME jorney		
	OF jorneé – a day's time		
	L diurnur of the day.		
	Daily.		
Jupiter	ancient deity of the Romans	Jó Jász	Supreme being of the
Jute	a Germanic tribe which invaded Britain from the continent and settled there in the 5th century.	Ját, jász Magyar	a group of the ancient

K

Kayak	An Eskimo hunting craft. Also kaiak	hajó hajlik	boat, ship something that bends
Key1	an instrument for fastening or opening a lock	kulcs, kulycs	key
	OE key(e), kay(e)		
	OE caeg		
	Ofris kei, kai		
Kid	young goat	gida	
	ME appar.t.Scand.		
	cf. Icel kidh		
	Sw and Dan kid		
Kidney	bean shaped, glandular organ	kád kászú	a vessel cont.water as above
	ME kidney, f.kiden		

Origin not known

Kin	one's relatives	kan	male
	collectively	rokon	kin
	OE.,ME cynn	(see words expressing males of a	
	OHG chunni	species within the k–n group:	
	Goth kuni	kandúr	tomcat
	Gmc root = to L-gen.	gúnár	gander
	Skt jan = beget		
King	male sovereign	kan	male principle, a man
	OE.,ME cynig, cyning		
	D konig		
	G Kőnig		
	Icel. konungr		
	Sw konung		
	Dan. Konge		
	King post = vertical post		symbol of the male principle: an erect post

Words belonging within the same group alphabetically and philosophically:

Cane

Cone

cameo (orig.n.k.)

candle (Lat)

cannon (Gk)

gun (Scand.)

kindle (Scand.)

knock

Also: see under „kin”

Kiss to touch/press ***Recipr. M — E ****

with the lips csók kiss

OE cyssan

c.G. küssen

c.G. Kuss

Kit 1 1. a set of tools, etc.

2. The case containing them

ME kyt, kitt appar.

t.MD kitte, kind of a tub kas a type of container

cf. Norv. kitte = bin kászú a container for holding

liquids. A tub.

Kit 2 A kind of small violin ***Recipr. M —E ****

used by dancing masters tök gourd, used as the

from 16–18th century soundchambers of

Origin not known ancient violin/guitar

type of instruments

citera ?

Kitchen a room/place for cooking

	ME kitchene		
	OE cycene		
	L coquina	köveszt	to cook with heated stones.
		konyha	kitchen
Knight	OE cniht = boy	kún, kan	a male
	c.D., G Knecht = male servant		
Knock	to strike a sounding blow	kő	stone
		kemény	hard
	ME knokke, **unexplained**		
	var. of knoke	koppan	knock
	OE cnocian		
	c. Icel knoka **?**		
	? imit. origin. ?		

L

Labarum	an ecclesiastical banner	***Recipr. M — Gk ********	
	t.L corresp. to	bál, balita	a pole. (male symb.)
	Gk labaron	lobogó	a flag, orig. from
	Origin not known	lap	a flat surface
		lobog	to flutter in the wind.
Label	a slip of paper or other material	lap	a flat surface, a page of a book, a slip of paper

	ME.,t.OF, ult.der.		
	L lamb = lick		
Lady	a woman of good soc. standing	Lavona	mother Earth of the Palóc group
	ME lavedy, levedi	Vilona	as above
	OE hlaeftige? Orig.meaning loaf–kneeder		
Lake	a body of fresh water	lé	liquid
	ME lacu = stream, pond, pool		
	OE as above		
	OF.,t.L lacus = lake, tank	lék	a hole cut into a frozen body of water, or a melon
Language	communication by voice	nyelv	tongue, as language
	ME., t.OF langage, longue = tongue		
	g.L lingua	nyelv	tongue as body-part
Lap	the part of clothing that lies on the front part of the garment	lap	a flat surface of something
	ME lappe = **unexplained**		
	var. of lape		
	OE lapian		
	c.MLG lapen, akin to		

	L lambere		
	Gk láptein = lick, lap		
Lazy	idle.	lusta	lazy
	Origin not known		
Leaf	one of the expanded,	lap	a flat surface
	usually green organs,	levél	leaf
	born by a stem		
	ME leef		
	OE leaf		
	G laub		
Leap	to spring through	libben	to spring lightly
	the air		
	ME lepe		
	OE hlepan		
	G laufen		
Left	belonging to the side	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	turned W. when facing N.	bal	left
	OE left, lyft = weak		
	cf.MD.,MLG lucht		
Lens	a piece of transparent	lencse	lentil
	glass with two opposite		also lens
	surfaces.		
	L lentil		
Level	having an even surface	lap	flat surface

	ME livel		
	OF ult. L libella, dim. of		
	libra = balance, level	libeg	it sways
		***Recipr. M — E * and M — M **	
		billeg	tilts, like the moving part of the scale.
Levin	arch. lightning	***Recipr. M — E ***	
	ME leven(e)	arch. villő	flash of light
	OE+leamne or the like	villám	lightning
	c.Goth lauchmuni = lightning	mennykő	lightning, also meteor
Life	1. the condition which disting. animals and plants from inorg. objects	levegő	air
		***Recipr. M — E ***	
		él	alive
	10. vivacity, sprightlyness, spirit	eleven	sprightly
		lélek	spirit
	ME., OE lif		
	c.D liff = body		
	G Leib = body		
	Icel. lif = body		
Linen	fabric woven of flax–yarn	len	flax
	thread made of flax yarn	len–vászon	linen
	ME lin(n)en n.adj.		
	lin — linen + –en		
Lip	either of the two fleshy	lap	flat surface

	parts of the mouth	libben	to flutter
	OE lippa	lebeny	lobe
	D lip		
	G Lippe		
	L labium		
Lisp	a speech defect	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	OE wlispian	selypít	lisp
	cf. D lispen		
	G lispeln		
Lobe	a roundish projection	lebeny	lobe
	of division, as of an	(related words: lap, libben, etc.)	
	organ, a leaf		
Lock	a device securing a door,	***Recipr.E — E *****	
	etc.	lock — close	
	ME, OE loc = fastening	lakat	lock
	OE lucan	***Recipr. M — M *****	
	D lviken	lakat — kulcsol	
	Icel. luka	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	Goth galukan = shut, close	kaloda	stocks
Low	Situated not far from the	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ground	al	the bottom part
	ME lowe, lohe, earlier lah	alacsony	low
	cf.Icel lagr, akin to lie		
Loose	free from bonds	laza	loose

	ME los, loos		
	Scand., cf.Icel lauss		
	D., G loose = free		
Lope	to move or run with a	libben	move with a light step
	bounding step	lép	to step
	Late ME var. obs.		
	loup = leap		
	Scand., Icel hlaupa		
Lux	L. light	luk	a hole (through which light may come)
		Recipr. M — L ****	
		csillag	star
		csillog	twinkles

M

Mac	Mc, M' Irish/Gallic	mag	cernel
	son	mag	son
Macaroni	a kind of pasta of Italian origin		
	Lgk makaria food of broth and pearl barley	mag	seed of a plant
	orig.: happiness	Magor, Makar	the „Happy God" of the Magyars
Mahabharata	one of the two chief epics of India		
	Skt. maha = great +	magas	high

	bharata = descendant of a king or a tribe named bharata	Bar	the Creator's name in Avar
		barát	friend, friar
Maiden	girl, young, unmarried woman,vernerian var. of maeght	megye	earth
		Magda	personification of mother Earth in Magyar
		méz	honey
	c.G Magd = maid	***Recipr. M — E ****	
		szem	seed of the wheat, fem. symbol of the Szemere group
Main	chief, principal, leading	Mén	name of God of the Huns
	ME maegen = strength		also the name of man
	ME meyn	Magor	name of Sun personified,
	c. Icel megin = strength		symbol of strength
Maize	a widely cultivated cereal plant	***Recipr. M — E ****	
		szem	seed
	Sp. maiz		
	t. Antillean maysi, mahiz	mag	seed
	t. Arowak marise		
Man	an individual at the highest development of the animal species	manó	man
		manyó	woman
		mén	stallion. Personification

	ME mann(e) OE mannian		of the Moon. Name of God as perceived in change
Mane	a long hair growing on the back of the neck, esp. that of horses' OE, ME manu G Mahne	mén	stallion
Mantle	a loose, sleeveless cloak OE maentel L mantellum, mantelem = = cloak	mente	cloak
Mar	to damage, impair, ruin ME marre OE merran = hinder OH G merrien = hinder	mar	to ruin, mostly by a corrosive
Mead 1	Poetic: meadow ME mede OE maed	mező megye	mead land
Mead 2	1. an alcoholic liquor made by fermenting honey and water 2. any of various non-alcoholic beverages	méz nedű	honey liquid

Mellow	1. soft and full flavored from ripeness 2. softened, toned down ME mellowe OE meru = tender, soft	mellő	soft
Mess	dirty/untidy condition ME mess t.OF put (on the table) L missum = sent, put	***Recipr. M — E **** szemét	rubbish, dirt
Mill	a building in which manufacture is carried out. ME mylle, myln OE mylen L mola = mill	malom	mill
Monad	any simple, single celled organism LL monas Gk. unit	monno	archaic one
Money	a medium of exchange any measure of value ME moneye OF moneia L moneta	monno mony	one. A unit. egg. Served as a unit of weight up to the early 1900's.

Mono	word element denoting „alone” Gk comb. form of monos = = alone	monno	one
Month	approx. 1/12th of the solar year OE moneth OE monath G Mond = moon	Mén menni	personification of the moon, signifying its constant coming and going with a white stallion. to wander
Moon	a body which revolves around the Earth ME mone OE mona OHG mano, akin to Gk mene = moon mén = month L mensis = month	mén	see above
Morsel	a bite, a mouthful, a small portion ME, OF mors = bite	morzsa morzsol	morsel to crumble
Moss	any of the criptogamic plants OE mos = bog ME = mos(se)	moha	moss

D mos = moss

G moos = bog, moss

Mote 1 a particle or speck, ***Recipr. M — E ****

esp. of dust

ME., OE mot = speck szem speck

D mot = grit, sawdust

Mother a female parent tér, tár female aspect of creation

ME moder nedű moisture, as primordial

OE moder matter. Egypt: Neith

D moeder ***Recipr. M — E ****

G Mutter szem eye; a seed of this shape

Icel. modhir fem. symbol of matter

L mater of the Szemere group.

Gk meter Also see Semele

Skt. mator

Motion the process of moving mozog moves

ME, L motio

Mow2 1. a place in the barn,

where hay, or sheaves of

grain, etc. are stored

2. a heap/pile of hay muhar grass (genus Panicum)

OE move Muhi a name of a puszta

OE muga, muha mag seed

Icel mugi

Muck	farmyard dung, etc.	maszat	muck
	ME muk	(maki	human excrement;
	t. Skand.,cf.myki =		slang)
	= cowdung		
Myth	a traditional or legendary	mese	a fictional story
	story		
	NL mythus		
	LL mythos, Gk. word,		
	speech, tale, legend, myth		
Morose	gloomily, or sullenly	marcona	morose
	illhumored, as a person,		
	mood		
	L morosus		

N

Nag 1	to torment by persist.	nyaggat	nag
	faultfinding	nyűg	nuissance
	cf. MLG naggen = irritate		
	Icel. nagga = grumble,		
	nagg = grambling		
Neck	1. the part that connects	nyak	neck
	the head to the trunk	ék	wedge
	5. any narrow, connecting	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	or projecting part	kan	male and its symbol
Nog 2	1. a brick-shaped piece	ék	wedge
	of wood built into a wall		

	2. any wooden peg, pin or		
	block.		
	Origin ? (var. of obs. knag,	***Recipr. M – E ****	
	ME knagge = speer, peg)	kún, kan	male symbol
Noise	loud, harsh sound	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ME, OF,L nausea	zaj	
Nomad	one of the race or tribe	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	without fixed abode	menni	to walk
	L nomas, t.Gk. roaming		
No	a word of dissent, denial	nem	no
	ME, OE na		
	Icel. nei, cf. ne = not	ne	not
Non	prefix, meaning not	ne	not
	L non = not		
Nook	a corner in a room	ék	a wedge, a corner
	ME noke	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	cf.d.Norv. nok = hook	kampó	hook
Note	in music: a musical	nóta	a song
	mark	*Recipr. M — E * and M — M **	
	ME, L nota = mark	dana	a song
Nugget	a lump of something;	mag	a round cernel
	a lump of native gold.		
	Appar. der. of D. nug =		
	= lump, block		

O

O’	a prefix meaning „descendant” in Irish names, like O’Brian,etc.	Ó	old, ancient, ancestral
Ocean	a vast body of water t. L oceanus t. Gk okeanos, orig. the great stream supposed to encompass the Earth	Ó-kíjó hajló	„the ancient snake” something that bends (that certain „great stream” was once symbolized by a snake biting into its own tale.)
Od	archaic, or dial. reduced form of God	ad adó	to give one who gives
Ode	a poem intended to be sung LL oda Gk oidé, contr. of aoidé	ó-dal	old song
Of	a particle indicating distance, separation ME, OE, c.G, L ab CK apó	***Recipr. M — E **** bó(l)	of, from
Old	far advanced in years or life ME, OE ald, eald D ond orig.p.p. and akin to Icel. ala = nourish	Ó	old

On	prep., a particle ex-	-on	suffix meaning on
	pressing a position above		
	ME.,OE on, an		
	D aan		
	G an		
	Icel a		
	Goth ana, akin to		
	Gk aná = up, upon		
Orchard	an enclosed piece of		
	ground devoted to the		
	cultivation of fruit trees		
	OE orceard, ortyard,		
	ortegard		
	L hortus	kert	garden
Ore	a metal bearing	érc	ore
	mineral		
	ME (o)or = metal	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	OE ar = brass	réz	brass
Orphan	a child berieved by	árva	orphan
	death of both parents		
	ME t.LL orphanus		
	t.Gk orphanos = without		
	parents, berieved		
Ox	adult, castrated male of	ökör	ox

	the genus bos		
	ME oxe		
	OE oax		

P

Pail	a container of wood		
	metal, etc.		
	ME peyle		
	OE paegel = wine vessel		
	akin to	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	G Pegel = water gauge	köböl	water container
Pal	a comerade. A chum.	Pál	man in Palóc dial.
	t. gypsy, dissimilated var.	Bál	name of God in Palóc
	of plae, pral = brother	Béla	personification of the Sun
Palace	orig. the Palatine Hills	palota	palace. Also consider the
	in Rome		above. A place of splendour,
	ME palaic		of light. House of the Sun.
Pale 1	a whitish appearance	béla	white shine
	ME, t.OF., g.L pallidus		
Pale 2	a stake or picket, as of	pálca	symbol of Bál
	a fence. Limits/bounds	bálvány	a stake. Also as above
	F pal	balita	a stake. Also as above
	L palus = stake		
Palette	t.f. a flat bladed	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	implement	lap	a flat surface
	L pala = spade, showel		

Pallet 1 1. a bed or mattress ***Recipr. M — E****

2. a small or poor bed lap a flat surface

ME pailet, lapos flat

OF dim. of paille

L palea = chaff

Pallet 2 a flat blade ***Recipr. M — E***

lap a flat surface

Palm inner surface of a hand ***Recipr. M — E****

Palmacae family lap a flat surface

L palma = palm, hand, lapát a shovel

blade or

oar pálca a rod or cane

ME paume

Palm 2 any plant of the pálma orig. the tree of Pál or Bál,

palmacae family the poplar tree

ME.,OE.,L palma = seel the above P-l

= palmtree, identical wordgroup.

with palm

Paradise 2. an intermediate place (The P-r root of the Avars denotes a

for souls transitory state of some kind, like

3. Garden of Eden pír = blush, pára = mist, parázs = ember,

ME paradis etc.)

LL paradisus

Gk paradeisos

	OPers.Paridaeza=	vár	a castle, enclosed by walls
	= enclosure		
Parcel	a package, or bundle		
	ME.,OF.,ML particella		
	L particula = particle	perc	particle
Part	a portion, division of	választ	to part, to divide
	a whole		
	ME parte(n)	part	the bank of a river
	F partir	perem	border, brim
	L partire, pars		
Path	a way beaten or trodden	***Recipr. M — E****	
	by the feet of men or	csapás	path
	beasts		
	ME, OE paeth		
	G Pfad		
Peel 2	a shovellike implement	***Recipr. M — E****	
	for putting bread into	lap	a flat surface
	the oven	lapos	flat
	ME pele = shovel	lapát	a shovel
	g.L pala = spade		
Peg	a pin of wood or other	bak	male principle symbolized
	material, driven into		by a rod, peg, etc.
	something	bök	poke
	ME pegge		
	D peg		

	LG pigge		
Pellet	a round, spheroid body		
	of small size		
	ME pelet		
	OF pelote, der.	***Recipr. M — E****	
	L pila = ball	labda	ball
		labdacs	a small spheroid body
Pelt 2	skin of a beast, with	bőr	skin, pelt
	or without the hair		
	Origin not known		
Penal	of or pertaining to	bűn	sin
	punishment	bűntető	penal
	ME., L poenalis =	büntetés	punishment
	= pertaining to		
	punishment, penalty,		
	penance		
Pence	a penney, when value is	pénz	orig. a round, thin object
	indicated		as the scales of a fish, later
			the coin of any monetary
			system.
Peter	one of the twelve apostles	Petúr, Bisúr	Besenyő name of the Creator,
	ME., L petrus = stone		symbol a pond with a rock
	Syriac Kéfa = stone	kő	stone

Petit	small, etc. ME der. of Roman stem pit = small	pici	small. Part of an extended word-group nonexistent in Gk, L., E.,F or other related languages
Petty	of small importance ME pety OF petit	pici	as above
Phaeton	a light, fourwheeled carriage F.m. phaéton L phaethon	futó fut	phaeton. Basic word to run
Phallus	a male reprod.organ L.,Gk phallos	bálvány Bál, Pál	an erect pole, as symbol of the male reproductive organ God of creation. Symbol a pole.
Picket	a pointed post, stake F. picket, dim. of pick	bak bök	anything pointed. Symbol of the male principle to poke
Piece	a limited quantity of something ME pece OF g.Rom pettis= = broken piece Celtic orig. (piece of land)	pici *Recipr. M — E** csipet	small a small piece of something, a pinch

Pike	1. a sharp point	ék	a sharp point of anything
	2. the pointed end of	bök	poke
	anything	bak	male principle
	ME pik		
	OE pik		
Pike-man	a soldier, armed with	baka	a footsoldier. Orig. a man
	a pike		in the Kabar dial.
Pile 1	an assembl. of things		
	laid one upon another		
	ME.,OF.,L pila = pillar,	bál,-vány	pillar
	pier, mote		
Pill 1	a small globular or	***Recipr. M — E****	
	rounded mass of med.	labda	ball
	subst	labdacs, a small spherical body	
	ME.,MD or MLG pille		
	L pilula, dim. of pila =	Bál	the sundisk.
	= ball		
Pillar	an upright shaft or	bálvány	an upright pole
	structure		
	ME pylere		
	L pila = pillar		
Place	a particular portion of		
	space		
	ME.,OE plaetse, plaece		

	L platea = street		
	Gk plateia = broadway,	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	prop.fem. of platys =	lap	a usually broad, flat surface.
	= broad		Fem. symbol in the Palóc culture.
Plane 1	a flat, or level surf.	***Recipr. M — E****	
	L planum = level ground	lapos	flat
Pod	1. a small herd or school	***Recipr. M — E****	
	esp. of seals/whales	csapat	flock, pod
	2. Small flock of birds		
	Origin not known		
Poke	to thrust against or	bök	poke
	into something		
	ME poken		
	CF poach		
Pole 1	a long, slender piece	bál,bálvány	a pole
	of wood or other	balita	as above
	material		
	ME.,OE pal		
	L palus = stake		
	cf. pale		
Polish	to make smooth, glossy	béla	white light, shine
	ME polishe(n)		
	L polire		

Poor	having little or nothing in the way of wealth ME povere OF povre L pauper cF pauper	pór	a member of the lowest class of society
Port	1. a town or place where ships load 2. a place along the coast where ships may take refuge ME.,OE.,L portus	part	shore, port
Priest	one whose office is to perform relig. rites ME preest, OE preost L presbiter	arch.peres, perest oldó	an ancient class of Magyar priesthood. (See Ipolyi)
Pretzel	a crisp, dry bisquit usually in the form of a knot G var. Bretzel cf. ML bracellus = =bracelet	perec	orig. a ring, a ring/bracelet, a pretzel.
Prowl	to row or go about	barangol	to roam

	stealthily		
	ME prollen		
	Origin not known		
Prune	a variety of plum	barack	peach. Orig. only a
	ME., OE pruna		„round fruit”
	L prunum = plum		
	prunus = plum tree		
Punish	to subject to penalty	bűntet	to punish
	ME punish(e)		
	L punire		
Pupa	an insect in transform. bab		something round and small
	stage	bab	bean, pea
	NL., L girl, doll	baba, buba	a baby, a doll
	cf. pupil, puppet	babos	smthing with dots
Pupil2	an opening in the iris	bab	see above
	of the eye		
	L pupilla		
Puppet	an artificial figure,	baba	doll. See above
	earlier poppet		
	ME popet, appar.der.of		
	MLG poppe = doll of		
	Roman origin. LL pupa		
Puppy	a young dog		
	LL pupa = doll	baba	doll

Puss	1. a cat	suba	originally something
	2. Brit. a hare		stringy or hairy
	3. a girl/woman		
	D. poes		
	LG puus–katte = cat		
	Sw. katte–pus = cat		
Pot 1	an earthern, metallic or	fazék	pot
	other container		
	ME.,OE pott		
	MLG pot		
	cf. F pot **(? G)**		
Pyramid	a massive structure,etc.	perem	border, tier
	L piramis	peremes	something tiered
	Gk pyramis of Egyptian		
	origin		
Pyro	3. used to mean „of,	pír	blush
	relating to, or concerned	piros	red, the color of fire
	with fire.”	forr	to boil
	t.Gk comb.form pyr = fire	parázs	ember

R

Rake 1	an implement with	***Recipr. M – E****	
	teeth	gereblye	rake
	ME.,OE raca		

Rake 4	to go or proceed, esp. with speed. OE racian = go, hasten Sw raka = run, rush	rohan	rake
Rank	a number of persons forming a separate class F (obs) ranc OF renc, reng Gmc orig cf. OE hring = ring	rang kör	rank, status circle
Ravine	a long, deep, narrow valley F torrent of water	ró rovás ***Recipr. M — M** and M — E **** barázda	to carve, to etch a furrow a plowed furrow
Raze	to tear down, demolish ME raser L rasus = scraped	***Recipr. M — E **** súrol	scrub, scour
Reel 1	a cylinder, a frame or other device ME rele OE hreol	kör/kerül	circle/encircle
Rib	one of a series of long, slender, curved bones	***Recipr.M — E **** borda	rib

	ME,OE.,c.G Rippe		
Ribald	offensive, scurill in		
	speech, etc.		
	ME ribaut		
	OF riber = dissipate		
	MHG riben = in heat		
	MD ribe = whore	ribanc	whore
Rich	having wealth		
	ME, OE rice		
	G reich of Celtic orig.	***Recipr. M — L ****	
	L rex	király	king
Ring	circular band	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ME.,OE hring	kör	circle
	G. G Ring	karika	ring
	Icel. hringr	kereng	circular motion
	cf. rank		
River	a considerable natural		
	stream	**Recipr. M — L ****	
	L ripa = bank	part	bank
Rob	to deprive something	rabol	to rob
	by unlawful force		
	MR robbe(n)		
	OF robber		
	OHG roubon = rave		

Robe	a long, loose, flowing gow	lebegő	flowing
		Recipr. M — E *	
	ME.,OE orig.: spoil, booty, see rob	palást	an ornate robe
Rod	a stick, wand, staff	rúd	rod
	ME.,OE rod, appar. akin to Icel. rudda = kind of club		
Rot	to undergo decomposition	rothad	to rot
	ME, cf.Icel = rot OE rotian = to rot		
Rotary	a turning around on an axis	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	L rotarius L rota = wheel	tér, tár, tűr	words for turning, returning (fem.principle vs. r–t, r–d like rúd = pole)
Rotten	in a state of decomp.	rothadt	rotten
	ME roten Skand.,cf.Icel rotinn		
Rotund	rounded out, plump	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	L rotundus	terebélyes	rotund
Rouge 2	a reddish powder	***Recipr. M — L********	
	L rubeus = red	pír	blush
		piros	red
Round	circular as a disk	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ME.,OF rond	tér, tár, tűr	t–r group meaning circularity

	L rotundus = wheel shaped		in object and motion.
Rove	to wander about without a definite destination ME., Scand., cf.Icel rafa	***Recipr. M — E **** barangol	rove
Ruby	a red variety of corundum ME,m OF rubi(s) L rubus = red	***Recipr. M — E* and M — L ****** piros	red
Ruin	the remains of a fallen building ME ruine OF, L ruina = overthrow, ruin	rom	ruin
Rust	the red or orange coating on iron, when exposed to O2 ME., OE rost	rozsda	rust

S

Saber	a heavy edged sword F sabre, sablée t.G sabel **? oriental origin**	szab szablya	to cut saber
Sac 1	a baglike structure	zsák	sack

	in an animal or plant		
	containing fluid		
	L saccus		
Sad	sorrowful, mournful	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	ME, OE saed	gyász	bereavement
	G satt		
	G saths-full		
	L satis = enough		
	Gk haden = enough		
Sail	an expanse of canvas,	szél	wind
	spread to the wind to	száll	to fly
	make a vessel go		
	MR.,OE segl		
	G Segel		
Saint	L sanctus	arch. szem	saint (Ipolyi)
Salt	a crystalline comp.	só	salt
	ME.,OE sealt		
	G Salz		
	Icel., Goth salt		
	L sal		
Sand	a fine debris of rocks	szem	a tiny particle
	ME.,OE., G sand	szemcse	as above
Saros	a gulf in the NE part	sár	the shine of gold
	of the Aegean, N. of	(sár-arany	the yellow shine of gold)
	Gallipoli peninsula	(See comments on the Aegean)	

Sea	the salt water that covers the greater part of the Earth	(só?)	(salt)
	ME see		
	OE sae		
	D Zee, G See		
	Icel. saer		
	Goth saiws	sajó	something that flows
		Sajó	a river in Hungary
Sear	to burn or chaf the surface		
	ME sere(n)		
	OE searian, der. sear =		
	= dry	száraz	dry
Search	to go and look through carefully in seeking to find something		
	ME search(en)		
	OF cerchier		
	L circare, der. circus =	kör	circle
	= circle	keres	to search
Seep	to pass gradually as liquid, through a porous substance. Ooze	szivárog	to seep
		szív, szip	to suck

	? var. of d. sipe, OE sipian MLG sipen		
Segment	one of the parts into which anthing naturally separates L segmentum	szak cikk,-ely	segment as above
Seiche	an occasional, rhythmical movement from side to side of the water of a lake with fluct. of the water l level t.Swiss F **?** a graphic adaptation of G Seiche = = sinking	sajó sűlyed	something flowing to sink
Selah	a word occuring frequently in psalms **Origin not known**	szél szellem Szél(a)	wind spirit name of God of the Szolim group
Semen	impregnating fluid/ male org. L semen = seed	szem	seed
Series	a number of things t.L	sor	series
Shade	the comparative darkness caused by the interception		

	of rays of light. Refer to:		
Shadow	ME.,OE sceaduve	sötét	dark
	D schaduw		
	G Schatten		
Shako	military cap	csákó	military cap of Magyar orig.
Shame	the painful feeling	szemérem	modesty, a sense of decency
	arising from...		(this is a very large word
	ME.,OE sce(a)m		group with underlying
	G Scham		philosophy.)
Shin	the front part of the	sín	rail
	leg from the knee to		
	the ankle		
	OE scinu		
	ME s(c)hine		
	D scheen		
	G Scheine = thin plate		
Shine	to give forth, glow	saj	shine. (arch.)
	with light	sajgó	shiny
	OE.,ME scinan		
	G scheinen		
Ship	any vessel used for	***Recipr. E — E ******	
	navigating	ship / water	
	ME.,OE scip	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	D ship	visz	to carry

	G Schiff		
Shiver 1	shake or tremble with	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	cold,fear, etc.	fázni	to be cold
	ME shivre(n)		
	Origin not known		
Shoal 1	shallow	sekély	shoal
	ME schold, schald		
	OE sceald = shallow		
Sickle	implement for cutting	szike	sickle
	grain	szak	segment. Both an important
	ME sikel		part of the Székely
	OE sikol		symbolizm
	G Sichel	***Recipr. M — M *****	
	L secula	kés/szike	knife/sickle
Siécle	an age, a century, etc.	szak, szakasz	segment, part of something
	ME.,t.OF sege, siege	szék	seat
	L sedes = seat		
Sigh	to let out one's	sóhaj	sigh
	breath audibly		
	ME siken		
	OE sican		
	Origin not know		
Sing	1. to utter words/sounds	zeng	to resound, to sing

	with musical modulation		
	of the voice		
	2. to have a sensation		
	of ringing, humming		
	3. a musical sound		
	ME, OE singan		
Sip	to drink a little at a time	szív, szip	to sip (as through a straw)
	ME sippe	szippant	as above
	OE sypian = drink in		
Siphon	a tube or conduit	szívó	something that sucks in
	L sipho		air, liquids, etc.
	Gk siphon		
Slab	broad, flat piece of stone	lap	a flat surface
	wood, etc.		
	ME slabbe, sclabbe		
	Origin not known		
Slap	a small blow esp. with	lapít	to make something flat. To
	open hand or something		slap
	flat	lap	a flat surface, object-
	LG slapp, slappe = imit.		(a very large word-group)
Slow	taking or requiring a		
	comparativel long	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	time.	lassú	slow

	ME.,OE slow = sluggish, dull D sleeuw = sloth		
Snatch	to make a sudden effort to seize something MR snacchen **Origin not known**	csen, elcsen	to snitch
Soap	a substance used for washing ME sope OE sape G Seife	szappan	soap
Sock	1. a short stocking 2. a light shoe used by the Greeks and Romans as symbol for comedy ME sakke OE sacc L soccus	zokni	sock
Son	male child ME sone OE sunu D zoon G Sohn	szem	one of the names of the Sun. (large linguistic and philosophical back-ground.)

	Icel. sunr.		
Song	6. musical/tuneful	zeng	to resonate. A musical sound
	sounds	zene	music
	ME.,OE.,G sang		
	Icel. songr		
Soup	a liquid food	***Recipr. M —E * and M — M **	
	F. suppe = soup, broth	víz	water
	of Gmc. orig.		
	cf. OE suppan = sip	szip	sip
	sopp = sop		
South	cardinal point of comp.		
	opposite North		
	ME.,OE suth		
	OHG sund, akin to		
	G Sűd	süt	to shine. To bake.
Speak	to utter words in a	***Recipr. M — E ****	
	talking voice	beszél	speak
	OE specan		
	Unexplained var.		
	of G Sprechen		
Sphere	a solid geom. figure	forog	to revolve
	generated by revolution		
	of a semicircle around		
	its diameter		

Spin	to make a yarn by drawing out, twisting and winding fibers ME spinne(n) OE spinnen	fon	(s)pin
Spiral	a single circle or ring of a spiral curve ME spiralis	see below	
Spire 2	coil or spiral L spira Gk speira = coil, winding	pörög, forog	spin, turn
Spot	a mark made by a foreign matter ME spotte Icel. spotti = bit, small piece	pötty pici	spot little
Staff	a stick, pole, rod, etc ME, OE staef D staf G Stab	***Recipr. M — E **** bot (+ s) ***Recipr. E — E ****** bat	 staff (s)taff
Stag	adult male deer ME stagge OE (unrecorded)stagga, akin to	(arch.) ágas ákos	a deer. as above

	Icel. staggr = male fowl, tomcat		
Stake	a stick, or post, pointed at one end ME, OE staka D staak G Stake, akin to stick	ék	wedge
Stele	an upright slab, pillar Gk standing block	álló	standing
Sturdy 1	strongly built, robust ME.,OF esturdy = dazed LL exturdire =deafen (with chatter)m, der. turdus = turtledove	törhetetlen törékeny	sturdy fragile
Sum	the aggregate of two or more numbers L summa	szem számol számos	seed to count numerous
Sun	the star which is the central body of the solar system ME., OE sunne G Sonne	szem	the shape of a grain and the eye; the first, unevolved shape of the Sun, as perceived by the ancient Magyars
Sura	one of the 124 chapters of the Koran		

	t. Ar.m. surah = row, step, degree	sor	row

T

Tap	to strike lightly, but audibly ME tappen F taper = strike, slap of Gmc. origin	tapogat ***Recipr. E —E ****** tap / pat	to touch
Tell	to give an account, or narrative ME telle OF tellan D tellen = reckon, count Icel. telja = tell, count	dal	song
Thames	a river flowing from SW to E through London	Temes ***Recipr. M — M**, M — E**** nedű	a river in Hungary. Names of both are connected with the Szemere culture. liquid
The	def. art. ME.,OE uninflected var. of that	***Recipr. M — E**** az	def.art.
That	demonstrative pronoun ME.,OE thaet, that, the	***Recipr. M — E**** az	dem.pronoun

	G das		
	Gk to		
Toth	Egyptian divinity,	tud	to know
	god of learning,	tudás	knowledge
	wisdom, magic		
	Inventor of numbers		
	and letters,Egypt.Tehut		
Thou	the personal pronoun		
	of the 2nd person		
	ME.,OE thu		
	c.G and MD du		
	L te	te	thou
Throat	passage from the	torok	throat
	mouth to the stomach		
	ME,OE throte		
	cf. throttle		
Thunder	a loud noise accomp.		
	by lightning		
	ME.,OE thunor		
	c.G Donner		
	Icel. Thorr, Thor, akin	dörög	thunder
	to L tonitrus = thunder		
Tick 1	a light, sharp, recurring	***Recipr. M -- E ****	
	click/beat	ketyeg	to tick (like a clock)

	Late ME tek = little touch,		
	akin to		
	D tik, LG tikk = touch		
Tickle	to touch/stroke lightly	csiklandoz	tickle
	with fingers, a feather, etc.		
	ME tikel(en)		
	? frequ. of tick1		
Tire	a hoop or band	tér, tár, tűr group of words, all meaning	
	ME tyre, spec. use of	a line returning within itself.	
	tire		
Tithe	the tenth part of...	tized	tithe, a tenth part
	ME tithen	tíz	ten
	OE te/o/g/o/thian		
	v.der. Theogotha =		
	= tenth part		
Tiu	Engl.mythol. a god of	gyúl	to ignite
	the sky and of war, the		
	equiv. of Tyr in Scand.		
	OE Tiw, god of war		
	See Tuesday		
Toil	hard, continuous work	törődés	hard work
	ME toile(n)		
	t.AF toiler = strive,		
	dispute		

	L tudiculare = stir	tesz	to do
Torah	the 5 books of Moses	tűr	to roll up something (as a
	Heb.instruction, law		scroll).
		törvény	law
Tour	a travel from place		
	to place		
	ME, t.F.g L tornus		
	Gk tornos = making a	tér	a line returning within itself
	circle		
Toy	an object, often a	**Recipr. M — E ***	
	small imitation of a	játék	toy
	familiar thing		
	ME toye = dalliance		
	Origin not known		
Tree	a perennial plant with		
	wooden trunk		
	ME.,OE treo(w)		
	c.Icel. tre		
	Goth triu, akin to		
	Gk drus = tree, oak	tölgy	oak
Troll 2	in Skand.folklore one	törpe	dwarf
	of a race of supernatural		
	beings		
	T.Scand.,cf.Icel troll		

Tub	a vessel, or recepticle	**Recipr. E — E ***	
	to bathe in		tub / water
	ME tubbe		basin
	c.LG tubbe		
	Origin not known		
Tuesday	Martis dies	tűz	fire
Tune	a succession of musical	dana	song
	sounds	***Recipr. M — M** and M — E ****	
	ME **unexplained var.**	nóta	song
	of tone		
Turban	a form of headdress,	tűr,	to wind
	wound around directly		
	the head		
	Turkish tulbend		
	t.Ar. dullband		
	t. Pers., Hindu		
Turn	to cause to move	tér	to return
	around an axis	térül–fordul	coming and going
	ME,OE turnian		
	L tornare		
Turret	a small tower, usually	torony	tower. (it is based on the t–r
	forming part of a larger		wordgroup, denoting a
	structure		circular pattern. Most ancient

	ME. touret		Magyar churches were built
	t.OF touret, dim. of		in a circular pattern.)
	tour = tower		
Turtle	any of the chelonia		
	Sp. tortuga		
	LL tortuca, der. of		
	tortus = twisted	tűr, gyűr	to wind, to twist
Tutor	employed to instruct	tud	to know
	ME.,t.L protector	tudor	someone who knows

U

Ural	Ranges from the Arctic	uralkodni	to rule over
	ocean almost to the	uralni	to treat with respect
	Caspian Sea. Highest		
	mountain is Mt. Telpos,		
	5540 ft.		

V

Vail	to cause or allow to	vályat	a groove
	descend lower		
	ME vale		
	L ad vallen		
Valhalla	Scand. myth.	possible relationships:	
	Val = hall	vár	castle
	NL.t.Icel. valhöll =	hal	to sink, to die
	= hall of the slain		
Vapor	a visible exhalation	por	dust

	as fog, mist, condensed steam, etc. t.L steam r. ME vapour	pára	vapor
Vara	a unit of legth in Sp. and Portugese, 32–43” t.Sp.Pg rod, pole L vara = forked pole	Bálvány villa	a pole, Palóc symbol of Bál; male symbol fork. A forked tree or pole was the symbol of Vilona, the Palóc mother Earth
Vary	to change or alter ME, t.L variare	változik	to change
Vault	an architect.structure ME vaute OF vaute g.Rom volta L volutus = turned, rolled	váll	shoulder (of a person, a hill, a rounded structure.)
Verge	the edge, rim or margin of something ME.,t.F.g L virga = rod	part	rim, edge
Vizier	a principal helper of a Mohammedan sovereign Turk. vezír	vezet vezér	to lead leader, ruler

	t.Ar.wazir = bearer of burden		
Vouch	to answer (for) as being certain		
	ME vouche	bizonyít	to testify
	F voucher, akin to L vocare = call		

W

Wale	a streak, stripe or ridge produced on the skin by the stroke of a rod or whip: a welt	ver	to hit
	ME, OE walu = weal, ridge	váll	a ridge
Wale 2	Scot. and N.Engl. to choose ME wal(e), Scand., cf.Icel val = choice G wahl	választás	wale
Walk	an upright work or structure ME.,OE.,L vallum	fal	wall
Ward	a division, or district of a city ME.,OE weardian	vár várta	castle sentry box

	M D waerden		
	G warten		
Ware 1	articles of merchandise	árú	ware
	ME.,OE waru		
	G Ware		
Wash	to apply a liquid, esp.	ázik	to soak
	water for the purpose	(water, or víz is related to this subject	
	of cleansing	and may be the base of these words.)	
	ME.,OE wascan		
	D wasschen		
	G waschen		
	Icel. vascan		
Water	a transparent, taste	víz	water
	and odorless liquid		
	ME.,OE water		
	D water		
	G Wasser		
	Icel. vatn		
	Goth vato		
Wattle	rods/stakes intervowen		
	with twigs or branches		
	for making fences or	*Recipr. M — E **	
	walls.	sövény	wattle
	ME wattel	sző	to weave

	OE watul = covering		
	var. of waetta =		
	= bandage		
Weak	liable to yield, break,etc.		
	ME weik		
	t.Scand.,cf.Icel veikr		
	G weich	puha	soft
Weald	poetic: an open country	föld	Earth
	ME weld		
	OE weald = forest		
	var. of wald, wold		
Well 2	a hole drilled into	forrás	spring
	the ground, etc.	vella	fork, a V shaped opening
	ME welle		
	OE wellan		
	D wellen		
	Icel.vella, var.of		
	viellan, accus. of		
	weallan = boil		
West	10. the direction	este	evening
	of the sunset.		
	ME.,OE.,cD., G		
	West		
	Icel. vestr		
Wet	covered, or soaked	vízes	vet

	in water		
	ME wett, wete		
	OE waetan = to wet		
	ME weet		
	OE waet		
	Icel. vatr		
Whale	any of the large	bálna	whale
	marine mammals		
	ME., OE hwael		
	MHG val		
	Icel. hvair		
Woman	a female human	manyó	woman
	being		
	ME., OE wifman,	*Recipr. M — E* *	
	wif = female	Firuna	Mother Earth of the
			Avar group
Wood	a hard, fibrous		
	subst.		
	ME.,OE wudu, earlier		
	widu		
	c.Icel. vidhr		
	OHG witu		
	O Irish fid	fűz	villow
Wrest	to twist, or turn	birok	wrest

	ME wreste(n)		
	OE wraestan		
	c.Icel reista, akin		
	to wrist		
Write	to trace or form	*Recipr. M — E **	
	characters, letters,	rov	to carve
	words, etc. on the	rovás	carved writing
	surface of something	ró	to write
	ME., OE writan		
	G reissen = to tear		
	Icel. rita = write		

Y

Yard2	a piece of enclosed	kert	yard. (Both mean an enclosed
	ground		ground. The k–r group is
	ME yerd		from the Körös, the y–r
	OE geard		group of words from the
	D gaorol		Jász word group.
	Icel. gardhr		
	Goth gard = house		
Yea	yes	jó	good.
	ME ye, ya		
	OE gea		
	D.,Icel.,G.,Goth ja		
Yes	affirmative expression	jó (+az)	good. This is good.
	ME., OE gese, appar.f.		Affirmative. Der.of the

	gea = yes+si = be it		Jász name of God (Jó).
Yoke	contrivance for joining together a pair of draft animals ME yok OE geok D juk G Joch Icel. ok L iugum	iga	yoke
Youth	the condition of being young ME youthe OE geoguth G yugend	jó	good
Y–lang-y–lang	An annouaceous tree, canangium adoratum, or cananga adorata, etc. Flowers are used for their perfume. Growing in the Philippines and Java	(isp)iláng–(isp)iláng	the beginning of a childrens' song
Yule	Christmas	jó	good

ME yole

OE geol(a)

Icel. jol

Z

Zeal	ardor for a person, cause, etc.	cél	zeal
	L zelus		
	Gk zelos, der. zeein = boil		

Zig–zag

F.,G zickzack		szak	a small part of something
		cikk	as above
		cikk–cakk, zeg–zúg	zig–zag

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NT. NAGYERNYEI SZABÓ ZOLTÁN

ÖSSZEGEZŐ TANULMÁNY

Ez a kilencven oldalas mű alapvető szóösszehasonlító nyelvészeti szakmunka, mely európai ősműveltségünk szókincséből az angol nyelvbe elkölcsönöződött szavainkból ragad bennünket ősműveltségünk nagy gazdagságának bővebb ismerete felé. Felülmúlhatatlan fejlettségű nyelvünk ősforrását ezer éve a latinnak hivatalos nyelvünkké erőszakolásával tömte be a római egyház. Majd a Habsburg és a nőágon következő Lotharingen-uralkodók beolvasztásunkra törekvése odáig ment, hogy a németet hivatalos nyelvünkké erőltette, sőt ősnépi öntudatunk elaltatására iskoláinkban a számunkra sohasem létezett finn-ugor ősöktől való származásunkat taníttatta. Tomory Zsuzsa lélekébresztő és szemnyitogató művében az összehasonlító angol-magyar szószedetében előnkbetárja nemcsak a Sorbonne egyetem által elismert ősnyelviséget, hanem közelebbről az európai ősnyelviségét is a nyelvünknek. Ebből válik nyilvánvalóvá, hogy a többi népeknek közötte a történelem hajnalán nem idegen jövevényként léteztünk, hanem azoknak éppenséggel vendéglátó gazdái voltunk. Nyelvünk az ősnyelv, mely a későbben Európába vándoroltak számára is életnek forrásává vált.

Szerzőnk ezeket a távlatokat Sir John Bowring nyelvtudósnak e mű kezdetén közölt megrendítő megállapításával nyitja fel előttünk. Ezen világot bejárt angol a Szentírásból János apostol evangéliumának ismert első részéből idéz: *“Kezdetben vala az Íge, és az Íge vala az Istennél, és Isten vala az Íge. Ez kezdetben az Istennél vala. Minden ő általa lett és nála nélkül semmi sem lett, ami lett. Ő benne vala az élet, és az élet vala az emberek világossága. Valakik pedig befogadták őt, hatalmat ada azoknak, hogy Isten fiaivá legyenek, azoknak akik az ő nevében hisznek:akik nem vérből, sem a testnek akaratából, sem a férfiunak indulatjából, hanem Istentől születtek. És az Íge testté lett és lakozék mi közöttünk (és láttuk az ő dicsőségét, mint az Atya egyszülöttjének dicsőségét), aki teljes vala kegyelemmel és igazsággal.”* Majd az ő általa idézett evangeliomi részhez Bowring hozzáfűzi mély tisztelettel, hogy aki az egyedülvaló magyar ősnyelv létrejöttének megalkotását megfejti, az a világ teremtése titkához jut el. Az Íge képeit életrehívó, Teremtő Isten az Ővele a Szentlélekben egy Szent Fiában: az örökkön élő Szent Ígében közölte magát embergyermekeivel: Ádámnak és Évának Isten Szentlelkének közössége örök életre való hatalmat adott a teremtés jelenségeinek képei felett és így önmagunk képe felett is Eképpen önmagunkon sem fogott a múlandóságnak a romlandósága. Mintegy száztizenkét évig éltek ősszüleink a Szentírás szerint Istennel az Ő paradicsomnak nevezett örök lelki közösségben. Ez alatt Isten teremtő Szentlelkének belső ismerete szerint kapott nevet minden az egyetemes teremtettségben és kialakult magyar ősműveltségünk tükörképe: ősnyelvünk. Ez után történt az ősszülők kísértésbe esett öntudatának a Teremtő Istentől elfordulása. Isten Szentlelkétől elszakadása és az örökkévalóan élő Ígéből nyert hatalmából a saját homoktestébe, következésképpen való alásűlyedése. Bekövetkezett az, hogy a kísértő felbukkanásával az ember az általa ismert Isten akaratával szembefordult: ebből lett lázadása. Ettől előre intette őt Isten. Elvesztette hát az ember az örök életnek a teremtés képei felett való hatalmát, az ő romlottságából kifolyólag azok Isten előtt múló képekké váltak és amikor az isteni közösségből elbukott ember öntudatával most már a változandó képekkel azonosult, maga is elveszett, azokkal együtt múlott el és beállt a halál.

Az Isten teremtésben magát megismertető őskijelentésének belső lelkiképpeni ismerete hervadásnak indult. Kifakult az ember tudatából, vele fakult ősműveltsége és annak az ő tudatában volt tükörképe: a maga magyar ősnyelve is. Még inkább kopott ez az ős nyelv a szétvándorláskor új világkép ígézete alá kerülve, a régi töredékéből új nyelveknek kisarjadzásával.

Magyar ősnyelvünk még mai szókincsében leginkább őrizte meg az örökké élő isteni Íge valóságának: ősműveltségének szunnyadva élő csíráit. Ez a mi reményünk és örökségünk! Ezeknek nyomát, amint tőlünk kölcsönzötten, más újabb nyelvekben szórványosan fellelhetők, Isten Lelkével felkutatni nemcsak örökségünk, hanem létkérdésünk. Ilyen szemnyitogató, az élet felé úttörő munka Tomory Zsuzsa műve.

Krisztus a teremtésbeli őskijelentés megcsorbult nyelvének, ismeretének Szentlélekkeli helyreállítására, a romlandóságból megváltásra az örökkévaló isteni Íge: Istennek egyszülött Szent Fia testet öltött. Hervadó sodródásunkban, megszólít bennünket: “Az én beszédeim Lélek és élet. Senki sem mehet az Atyához, hanemha

én általam.” Az Ő maga életével hit által lelkiképpen az örökéletre táplál: “Aki eszi az én testem és issza az én vérem, örök élete van annak és én feltámasztom azt az utólsó napon. Aki eszi az én testem és issza az én vérem, az én bennem lakozik és én is abban.” Megváltásunk ténye lüktet az Ő szavaiban: “Én vagyok a feltámadás és az élet. Gyertek én hozzám mindnyájan.”

Mikor Jézus örökkévaló Ígéit magyar ősnyelvünkön halljuk, a Szentlélek belülről megszólal, megvilágosít, őbenne újjászül a romlandóságból. Íme Istenben való ezzel a hitünkkel magyar ősnyelvünk tanulmányozása létkérdés számunkra.

Tomory Zsuzsa lelkiképpen belemélyed ősműveltségünk magyari ősnyelvébe. Idézi ennek századunkbeli lelkes kutatóját, Magyar Adorjánt, mikor e jeles kutatónknak a múlt ködeit félreseprő felismerései szerint magyar ősnyelvünknek hangtörvényeit, ragraragozó szóképalakításait és mondatfűzéseit belsőképpen alakító törvényeinek értelmét ismerteti ezen áldást magában hordozó nyelvünknek hajlékony és magasbaszárnyaló életében, mely velünk van ma is! Ennek külsőképpeni vetületét látjuk a hímes létrehívó, alakító erőnek és az anyai anyagi kifejező erőnek ősnyelvünk életében egymásbafolyásában. Ezt látjuk magyar lelkű népművészetünknek “virágnyelvében” is az egymással azonosuló tükörképekben. Ott van az ősi ünnepi lakomákon a nagycsalád fejétől a jobb- és balszárnyra mintegy egymás tükörképeiként elhelyezkedő férfi- és női ülésrendben, református templomaink ülésrendjében és elkísér a sírig az Árpád-korabeli nagycsalád temetkezési rendjében. Költői, táltosszárnyakon száll a magyar népmesében napholdas hősnek az ég királyának leányát az álomfúvó sárkánytól életre menekítésében. Megörökíti az 1800-as évek kezdetén ismert Kisfaludy vers: *“A bereknek gyors kaszási már utólsót vágnak. Az árnyékok óriási hosszuságra nyúlának. Mi ott járánk, meg-megállánk, s hogy a vízbe tekintettünk: ég alattunk és ég fölöttünk.”* Szerzőnk kimutatja annak fontosságát, hogy magyar ősnyelvünk szókincsében eme egymásbatükröződés értelme szavaink külső jelképeiben is megjelenik és azonnal felismerhető, mint például a “bök” és a “köb/köböl” szavaink esetében is. Ősi ragraragozó nyelvünk ragjaival is folytatja az életnek eme egyesülésben alkotó, külső látható folyamatát, például “be-le” és “benn/ben-ne”. Néha a hímségi és az anyai egymásról való tükörképeiben a kettő szervesen annyira egymásbafolyik, hogy e kettőnek az egysége már csak megfordítható, de el nem különíthető, mint például “déd” szavunkban, mellyel közösen egyaránt mind a “déd”-apa és “déd”-anya szavunk értelmezhető és a még közelebbről megnem jelölt kis-“ded” és “déd”-unoka szavunkra is alkalmazható.

Tomory Zsuzsa kiváló eredménnyel kimutatja, hogy szókincsünk ilyen jelképei is eljutottak az európai ősműveltségünkből az angol nyelv anyagába. Európai ősműveltségünk bizonyítékaiból ismertek eddig:

1. A budapesti Duna alatti Metro alagútjának kiásásakor előkerült eocénkorbeli trópusi növényzet maradványa és a miocénkorbeli Afrikával való szárazföldi kapcsolat folytán egyuttal napfényre került egyiptomi három gumóparos fogú ősmasztodon foglelete. (Élet és Tudomány 2. száma, 1977. I.14:36-37 old. a Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet ismertetése.)

2. Az erdélyi rézbányában lelhető vörösréznek az ősi egyiptomi aranytárgyakon felismert felhasználása.

3. A Cromagnon-inak elnevezett ember (homo sapiens) magas műveltségének a jégkorszakbeli Afrika Atlasz-hegységbeli barlangjaiban fennmaradt leletei és onnan Földünkön elterjedése (Hóman Bálint: “Ancestral nations – Ancestral Hungarians” i.e. “Ősemberek – Ősmagyarok” Hungarian Cultural Foundation, 1985. Atlanta, Georgia, 29-30 old.)

4. Az egyiptomi sarlószerű vállravetett karddal (scimitar-ral) trónoló férfiszobor Szegvár Tűzkövesről[1] és az I. Kökényesdombból való Vénusz-szobor, s a körösi, tiszai, bükki-borsodi, bánáti ősműveltségek régészeti feltárása (Kalicz Nándor: “Agyagbálványok” Corvina, Budapest, 1970)

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5. A szumér Djemdet Nasr-korabeli képírással egyező írásos Tatárlaka-i és Kolozsvárt őrizett agyagkorongok, az erdélyi Tordos-ról, csicsókeresztúri Torma Zsófiának Kolozsváron őrzött Anatolia-i és Ilium-i (Trója-i. Itt volt Ilione a kettős koronájú leánya Trója királyának és ide hozták Tyndareus, másképpen Tündér Király leányát Szép Ilonát, Vergilius: Aeneid Book I. line 650-4 és Book II. line 566-9 jellegű régészeti gyűjteménye.

6. Magari nép Afrikában a Chad-tótól Dny-ra régi Sao/So nemzet egy része, szomszédai általi neve Kotoko, erődített építményeik vannak, földművelők (Encyclopedia Brit. 1971. *Kotoko*, a Pallas Nagy Lexicna, 12. köt. 224. old. “Makari”) Sesostris fáraó meghódította Ázsiát és seregének a Fekete-tenger és Dny. Kaukázus között visszamaradt telepesei a Kolkhisziak, kiknek déli szomszédságában a szírejm főniciaiak és makron-ok laknak egyiptomi eredetű körülmetélkedéssel élve (Herodotus: *The Histories* Book II. Caput 103-118, Xenophon: *Anabasis* IV.8, Strabon: *Geographica* Soann-es/Sannos-ok, Gondolat, Budapest, 1977., XII.3.18., 578. old. Index és térkép: Herbert Zebisch *Pelazgishe, eine Iberishe Sprache, Linearschriften* – 4. Band. im Eigerverlag, Schậrding, Österreich, 1988, Seite 25: idézi Shota Dzidziguri-t *The Georgian Language,* University Press Twiblisi, 1969. p.7: Kartvel Sprachen: Laz/Chan., Swanetisch, Zan. Kolchisch, Makkariaanisch, usw.) Suanen called Sawiar by the Ossettians, but MK ‘art’s by the East Georgians (Dr. Georg Rosen: *Ossetishe Sprachlehre…*, 1846.p.58) a jászok által alkalmazott nevek emlékeztetnek az afrikai Csád tó mellékéről nagyrészt eltünt Sao/So nemzetre, s az ott még ma is élő Magari népre, de emlékeztetnek a Konstantionos Porphyrogenetos bizánci császárnak művében magyarok másik neveként említett Sabartoi asphaloi névre és még a kínaiak által avart jelentő Zsuan-Zsuan névre és az indiai fehér hun (ephtalita) “ál-avaroknak” talán ma kazkázusi avarként élő maradék népre tényleg rendelkezik velünk is rokonosítható egy pár családi-, személy és földrajzi névvel. (Konstantin: *De Administratio Imperio*, caput 38), az egyiptomi 6. dinasztia idejében (Kr.e. 2345-2185)

7. Kus földjén utazó, úton lévő egyiptomi jelenti, hogy ott Makher ország van (E.A. Wallis Budge: *A history of Ethiopia, Nubia and Abyssynia* 10. Osterhout, 1970. Ebből közölt idézet Dr. Baráth Tibor művéből.) M ‘Kher szudáni ország (E.A.W.Budge: *An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary*, 1978., Dover Publication, New York, vol. II.p.998 a), M ‘gir/Megir Sziriának egyik tartománya (E.A.W.Budge: ibid., vol.II.p.999)

8. Az eredetileg képíró, s utóbb ékíró Elám, másképpen Ádzsem/Anshan/Szuza uralkodója Kr.e. 2030-ban meghódította Ur szumér városállam királyságát, s annak királyát fogságba vitte. Ma Ur városának neve Mugheir, másképpen Mukkayar (*Encycl.Brit*. 1971., Vol.8, p.106-107, Young’s *Bible Concordance*, 1936 Eardmans, Grand Rapids, Michigan, p.1018, Strong’s *Biblical Concordance*.)

9. The American Linguistic Seminar at Bochum University, Germany, including Russian and other linguists accepting *The One Language of Mankind* as a fact based on up to date computerized linguistic research rejected the existence of a separate Finno-Ugric language family – elvetvén a külön magábanlétezését az u.n. “finnugor nyelvcsaládnak” megállapították, hogy egy nyelvezete van az emberiségnek és a magyar nyelvet az ősnyelv elágazásának jelenlegi állapotában az Elámo-Dravida/Uralo-Dravida törzs jellegéhez legközelebbállónak találták, s ezt ennek közelebbi kiágazásaival az Afro-Ázsia-i, Káartvel-i, Indo-Európa-i és altaival együtt egy közös nyelvnek Nostratic névvel jelölt egyik főbb nyelvtörzseként ismertették. Láthatólag ezt a szétvándorlást és nem a nyelvben hordozott ősműveltség belső lelki fejlettségének kifejező erejét vette figyelembe (Walter Koch: *Language in the Upper Pleistocene*, 1991 Bockmeyer, Bochum, Germany az ősnyelvi elágazások ábráival: az 5.1 számu Koch 1991. kezdetén-, az 5.2 számu Vitaly Shevoroskin 1990. évi és az 5.3 számu Bateman 1990-ben készült ábráját mutatja).

10. Gordon Childe ausztrálként londoni régész századunkbeli művei a Kárpátok övezte Dunavölgyet jelölik Európa rézkorszaka forrásául. Khéta-Szárnak, a khéták/hittiták királyának testvére: Madzsarim, a Kádes-i csatában az egyiptomi II. Rámzesz fáraó rohama elől az Orontesz habjaiba menekült. Egyiptom száz kapujú fővárosának, Thébának óriási királyszobra: a Memnomium falán a kádesi győzelmet hirdető felírást szemléltető nagy csataképen a Pentaur hőskölteményében eként említtetik Madzsarim, a magyarok uralkodója, idézve Erdélyi István: *Sumer rokonság?* (Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1989. 57. old.)

11. Árpád városa Szíria ÉÉNY-i részében Kr. előtti IX. századtól harcol Urartu, Hamath és KTK-állam szövetségében Kr.e. 730-ig Asszíria ellen. Mai neve Rifath (*Encycl.Brit.* 1971., vol.2, p.470)

Nemrat a Lybia Kr.e. 1080 körüli nagy főnökének, Buyuwawa-nak a fia, ki örökli apja hivatalát és főpap. Ennek fia I. Sheshong Kr.e. 950-929 atyja hivatalait örökli, majd Tanis királya, Egyiptom fáraójaként a 220 évig uralkodó Bubastita fáraók dinasztiáját alapítja.

Másik Nemrat, Hermopolis uralkodójaként Kr.e. 730-ban csatát veszít Kush uralkodójával, Piankhy-val szemben. (Wm. Stevenson Smith: *Ancient Egypt*, 1960 Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, pp. 149-152, 199-200, 210)

12. Európa korai hegy- és vízrajzi nevei nem indo-európai eredetűek és a fennmaradt ősi dallamai öthanguak (pentatonikusak), mint a magyar nép dalaié.

13. Egyiptom népe földjét két őse neve után egy részben Mezor-földének, más részben Cham-földének nevezte. (Jacob Bryant: *A New System or Analysis of Ancient Mythology* vol.4. London, 1807)

14. M-K-R népnévjelölés fordul elő a korai ókorban Észak Afrikában (*Geography* IV.2.19 Monneret de Villard, 1938:92). Ptolemy a Kr.u. II. sz.-ban a Nilus nyugati oldalán lakó *Makourai* népet ír le és a makoriták királysága: Makouria a Kr.u. V. sz.-ban a Nilus 3. és 5. vízesése között a Nilus mindkét partján Ó-Dongola fővárossal Nobata-ban volt. Ezek után felvették a kereszténységet (Christopher Ehret és Merrick Posnansky: *The Archaeological and Linguistic Reconstruction If African History,* Univ. of California Press Berkeley, CA., 1981/2.pp.12-52)

15. Magor nevüket, településeink nevét és lelkünk gyökerében átélt szavainkat szétvándorló népeink elvitték magukkal mindenfelé (Honolulu-ban Tóth Vámos Bátor és még néhányan már igyekeznek újra összegyűjteni ezeket, de még mindig nem elegen a mi ősnyelvünk eredeti gazdagságához képest.)

16. Nevünknek, nyelvünk elnevezései történelmi kapcsolódását világosan felismerjük India Bihar-tartománybeli Maukari (ejtsd Makari) királyságában (Kr.e. 322-Kr.u. 647), ahol Harsa volt utólsó királyuk (Encycl. Brit. 1971. vol's 12.p. 139 és 14. p. 1121)

17. Herbert Zebisch, a Kréta szigeti Mesara fennsíkon fekvő Phaistos-beli képírásos korong szövegének megfejtésén buzgólkodik a Kaukázus-i Georgiabeli kártvel-nyelv segítségével. Eddigi szemnyitogató tapasztalatai alapján megírta, hogy az indo-európaiaknak bele kell nyugodnia abba, hogy nem minden kezdődött velük Európában. A megfejthetetlen történelemelőtti írások tanulmányozásáról saját maga kiadásában megjelent könyvsorozat, amelynek legjobb esetben kitérő, de még inkább fagyos a fogadtatása. (Schärding, Austria)

18. Indiában lakozó magyarokról a történész jelentése (Plinius Kr.u. I. sz.-ban: "Indiam colunt

Magari…Uri…Abaortae, Osii.")

19. Sevordi magyarok (örményül Sewordik) jelentése "feketék társasága" Gandja ÉNY-i részén Shamkur tartományban, kiket Mas'udi Sippwardiyya-ként ismert, mint a perzsa csapatok által használt kiváló minőségű harciszekercék készítőit (Murudj, 11,75, Marquart: *Streifzűge*, 36-40, *Encycl. Islam*, New edition, Leiden, E.J.Brill, 1971. vol. IV., p. 342: *Al Kabak*).

20. Madzsar városa a Kazkázusi Kuma folyó mellett ma is áll, rovásírásunknak kialakulását szakértőink az egykor elámi Szuza környékén vélik felfedezni. Bartók Béla a magyar dallam felépítését kutató útjain az ahhoz legközelebb állót a Kaukázustól DNY-ra eső kis-ázsiabali Anatoliában találta. Embertanászaink a Káspi és Aral tó közötti egykori származata lakósságban ismerik fel az Árpád népéhez közelállót.

21. Az ősi Tisza-Bodrogközi temetkezések feltárásaiból megismert vérképlet egyező a ma is ott élő magyar népünk vérképletével. A XI. sz.-i ősgeszta feljegyzésein nyugvó történészeink jelentései Nimród (olykor Nemproth/Nemrot és Menroth néven is említve) népének a Kárpátok övezte Duna völgyébe vissza-visszatéréséről értesítenek. Ezen elvándorolt és visszatérő magyar nyelvű törzseink őshazáját Magyar Adorján néprajzi tudósunk nem a 600.000 éves barlangkultúrában élők között, hanem Magyar Alföldünk egykori tengerrel boríttatása idején a Csallóköznél a tengerbe ömlő Duna szigetein élő műveltségben ismerte fel, mert az a sajátosan magyar lelkű ősműveltség.

Messze sugárzó Lelke ősműveltségünknek és csodálatos magyar nyelvünknek azt mindig életre keltő és kifejező ereje vissza vonza a még bizonytalanságukban elmaradt elvándorlókat a mai Kazaksztáni Kusz-tanáj környékéről és a Buchara környéki Üzbég-földről – és, akik csak szétvándoroltak, szerte a világról.

Tomory Zsuzsa ezt fogta meg, mert ez megfogta őt. Isten ezt az Ő Ígéjének ajándékával belénk helyezte életünknek alapjául és ha ezt tőlünk elveszik, nem élhetünk, nélküle összeomlunk. Ezért, míg a másodhangzók a hangzóilleszkedés törvénye szerint szóbokrokat alkotva színezik a szót, Isten neve mindig változatlan, egymássalhangzós szó! Ő felülmúlhatatlan szeretetű, kegyelmes és igazságos, mert Úr az Ő neve. Meghódolunk neki, mert az övé vagyunk, senki ránk jobban gondot nem viselhet. Engedelmeskedünk az Ő bennünket belülről megszólító Ígéjének és Ő azt megszenteli bennünk: legyen az Ő dicsőségére. Ez az ámenes magyar nyelv csalhatatlan reménységének és békességének a lelke.

Most kedves szerzőnk ezen ősműveltségünk nyelvbeli lelki kincseivel előáll és bemutatja, mit adtunk az angoloknak, Európának, a világnak. Minden felkutatott, adott szókincsünk a visszatérő, újból megtalált nyereségünk. Ez az éltető és ajándékozó ősműveltség, amelynek, mint az angolba, a világ nyelveibe eljutását kimutatta és kimutatható, most már az ő révén is bizonyítéka annak, hogy európai őshazánkban nem idegenek, hanem Isten kegyelméből őslakók vagyunk. És ő még ezt a munkáját kiegészíteni: a magyar népszótárt megszerkeszteni, a magyar szóbokroknak idegen nyelvekbe elágazását felkutatni, a magyar nyelvet belsőképpen létszükségletként tanulmányozni, ezért buzgolkodását bővíteni akarja! Az Ígében a Lélekbe befelé pillantva ez nem is lehet másképp, ezért a munkáért lelkesedés ihlete mindjárt tágul!

A jó Isten áldja meg érette!

Rev. Nagyernyei Szabó Zoltán

SUMMATION AND ADDENDA BY

REV. ZOLTÁN SZABÓ NAGYER

This ninety page long fundamental linguistic study carries us -- through the Magyar words which appear as

loanwords in the English language – toward a greater understanding of the riches of the Ancient European Magyar culture. The incredibly rich source of the Magyar language was plugged up through the enforced official use of the Latin language by the Roman Catholic church. Later the efforts of the Habsburgs and on the maternal* side the Lotharingen rulers went so far in their attempt to annihilate the Magyar language and culture that they enforced the use of the German as official language and began to teach in the Hungarian schools the Hungarian origin from a never existing Finno-Ugric ancestry in order to silence the country's self assurance through which comes from knowing their ancient ancestry. Susan Tomory's soul-awakening and eye-opening work brings forward in her English-Hungarian lexicon not only the fact of the ancient Magyar origins which was recognised by the Sorbonne, but even closer she also presents data that this origin is an European origin. It becomes clear that the Magyars did not arrive here at the beginnings of history as foreign newcomers, but on the contrary, the Magyars were the hosts of many others arriving in Europe. The Hungarian is the ancient language which became the life-blood of the later arriving nations too.

Our author opens these new vistas through a quotation by the British linguist Sir John Bowring. This world-travelled Englishman quotes from the Holy Bible the well known verse of the Apotle John: *"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. In him was life;and the life was the light of men. …But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God. And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,)full of grace and truth.* Bowring later added to the biblical text the following with great respect: anyone who solves the secret of the origin of this unique Magyar language, will reach the understanding of the secrets of the creation of the world.

God the Creator brought to life the images of the Word and expressed himself through the Holy Spirit and his Holy Son, -- who is the eternal holy Word – to his children, Adam and Eve and gave power over the manifestations of creation and so over our own image too. So the decay of the temporal did not have power over us. Our ancestral parents lived about one hundred and twelve years according to the Holy Scriptures with God in the spiritual unity called Paradise. During this time everything received its name in the universality of creation with the help of God's Holy Spirit which creates and so the mirror of our Magyar ancient culture emerged: our ancient Magyar language. This was followed, that the consciousness of our ancient parents fell into temptation and the turning away from God the Creator. Further the separation of God's Holy Spirit and the power of the Eternal Word became encased into Man's body of sand and subsequently the fall ensued. It came to pass, that with the appearance of the Temptor Man turned against the will of God he knew: this became his revolt. God warned him ahead of time of this. So Man lost his power over the images of creation and due to his fallen state these became only fleeting images before God, when Man, fallen from his unity with God and identified himself with these fleeting images, and then he got lost himself along with them and death ensued.

The inner knowledge of the ancient revelation as God let himself known through Creation began to wilt. It became pale in the consciousness of Man, and his ancient culture and its mirror image within his consciousness paled too: the Magyar ancient language itself. This ancient language became even paler due to migration, when it came under the spell of new vistas and when out of its old fragments new languages sprang forth.

Our ancient Magyar language is the one language which preserved – even in her present vocabulary -- the reality of the Eternal Word: the slumbering seeds of her ancient culture. This is our hope and heritage! The traces of these words can be found in other, newer langauges here and there and to find these with the help of God's Spirit is not only our heritage, but it is a question of vital importance. Susan Tomory's work is such an eye-opening work striving toward life.

Christ, the eternal Word, God's only begotten incarnated in order to bring back Creation's ancient revelation -- which became damaged – with the help of the Holy Spirit and bring it back from decay to salvation. In our wilting drift he calls upon us „My words are Spirit and Life. No one can go to the father but through me". He himself nurtures us to reach eternal life: „Whoever eats my body and drinks my blood, has eternal life and I will resurrect him on the last day. Anyone who eats my body and drinks my blood, lives within me and I in him". The reality of salvation pulsates in His words: „I am the resurrection and the life. Come to me all of you..." When we hear Jesus' eternal Words in our ancient Magyar language, the Holy Spirit within begins to speak, englightenes and helps us to be reborn out of the decay. So this belief in God the study of our Magyar ancient language is a matter of life and death for us.

Susan Tomory immerses herself in spirit into the ancient magyar language of our ancient culture. She quotes the spirited researcher of the 20th century, Adorján Magyar when this excellent researcher brushes aside the fog of the past as he explains the meaning of the laws, agglutination, imaging and sentence structure of this language, which all work within the blessings of its flexible and high flying life, and this is with us even today! We can see the outer relfections of this colorful, enlivening, forming force and the maternal, material force of expression as they merge within the life of this ancient language. We see this happening in the Magyar folk art which encases the Magyar spirit and its „flower-language" as they become one another's mirror images. There is the ancient order of ancient marriage festivities organised to the right and left side of the head of the family and this seating order of the male and female form mirror images of one another; this is present in the reformed church's seating order today and it leads us directly to the burial order of the extended family in the age of Árpád. In the poetic folk legends the hero – incorporating the Sun and Moon – who saves the daughter of Heaven from the sleep-breathing dragon. The Magyar poet Kisfaludy wrote the following in the early 1800's: „The quick reapers of the meadow cut their last row. The shadows grow to immense length. We walked there, came to an occasional stop, and when we looked into the water: sky was above us and sky was below us". Our author shows the importance of this mirroring within the ancient Magyar vocabulary, as it appears in the outer form and it is recognizeable immediately, as is the case of the „bök" (to pierce) and „köböl" (a vessel). Our ancient agglutinative language continues with its postpositions life's trend toward unification and its visible process, like „be-le" (into) and „benn/ben-ne) within. Sometimes masculinity and femininity as they mirror one another merge genetically so much so, that the two can be only turned around, but cannot be separated. This is the case of our word „déd" (great grand...) which can be used for father, mother and without any closer identification it appears in the word „kis-ded" (babe) and „déd"-unoka (great-grand child). Susan Tomory shows with excellent results that these symbols of our ancient European culture's vocabulary found their way into the matrix of the English language. The following are known as proof of the ancient European Magyar culture:

1. During the excavation works of the Metro in Budapest they found tropical plant remnants from the Eocene age and as proof with the Miocene age land connection with Africa they found the three-bulbed tooth of an ancient mastadon. (Élet és Tudomány 2. issue, 1977. pages I.14:36-37 by the Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet.)

2. The ancient Egyptian gold objects contain red copper found in the copper mines of Transylvania.

3. The remains of Cro-magnon man's high culture can be found in the caves of the Atlas mountains dating from the Ice-Age which later spread all over the globe (Bálint Hóman: *Ancestral nations = ancestral Hungarians* (Ősemberek = ősmagyarok, Hungarian Cultural Foundation, 1985. Atlanta, Georgia, page 29-30)

4. The clay statue of a man, sitting on a throne found at Szegvár Tűzköves[2] with the Egyptian-like curved sword (scimitar), the Venus statue of Kökönyesdomb I, the excavations of the Körös, Tisza, Bükk-Borsod, Bánát ancient cultures (Nándor Kalicz: *Agyagbálványok* = translation: *Clay idols* = Corvina, Budapest, 1970)

5. The inscribed clay disks of Tatárlaka in the Kolozsvár museum is from the same age as the Sumerian

Djemdet Nasr scripts. The same museum holds the collection of Anatolian and Ilium style inscribed tablets of Zsófia Torma of Csicsókeresztur from Tordos Transylvania. [Troy I: The Trojan King's double crowned daughter, Ilione lived here and the daughter of Tyndares, in other words the daughter of the King of the Fairies, Szép Ilona, the beautiful Helena was brought here according to Vergil: Aeneid book I. line 650-4 and Book II. line 566-9)]

6. The Magari people in Africa, SW of the lake Chad which was a part of the old Sao/So nation, and is called by its neighbors Kotoko, have fortified buildings, practice agriculture (Encyclopedia Brit. 1971. *Kotoko*, a Pallas Nagy Lexicon, Vol. 12. page 224. "Makari"). The Pharao Sesostris conquered Asia and the remnants of his army settled at the region of the Black Sea and SW Caucasus, who became the ancestors of the people of Kolkhis. Their southern neighbors are the Sirejm Phoenicians and Makarons who practice the Egyptian style circumcision (Herodotus: *The Histories* Book II. Caput 103-118, Xenophon: *Anabasis* IV.8, Strabon: *Geographica* Soann-es/Sannos-ok, Gondolat, Budapest, 1977., XII.3.18., 578. old. Index és térkép: Herbert Zebisch *Pelazgishe, eine Iberishe Sprache, Linearschriften* – 4. Band. im Eigerverlag, Schậrding, Österreich, 1988, Seite 25: idézi Shota Dzidziguri-t *The Georgian Language,* University Press Twiblisi, 1969. p.7: Kartvel Sprachen: Laz/Chan., Swanetisch, Zan. Kolchisch, Makkariaanisch, usw.) Suanen called Sawiar by the Ossettians, but MK 'art's by the East Georgians (Dr. Georg Rosen: *Ossetishe Sprachlehre…*, 1846.p.58). Names used by the Jász people remind us of the Sao/So people of Lake Chad, who largely disappeared in the course of history and the Magari people, who still live there, but they also remind us of the name Sabarto Asphaloi which was used to designate the Magyars by Constantinos Porphyrogenetos Byzantian King, the Zsuan-Zsuan name used by the Chinese historians meaning the Avar people and the Indian White-Hun (Ephtalita) "pseudo-Avars" who may be the Caucasian remnants known as Avars and can be brought into relationship with the Magyars through a few family, personal and geographical names. (Konstantin: *De Administratio Imperio*, caput 38), in the time of the Egyptian 6. dinasty (2345-2185 B.C.)

7. An Egyptian reported as he passed through the land of Kus that there is a Makher country. (E.A. Wallis Budge: *A history of Ethiopia, Nubia and Abyssynia* 10. Osterhout, 1970. Ebből közölt idézet Dr. Baráth Tibor művéből.) M 'Kher szudáni ország (E.A.W.Budge: *An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary*, 1978., Dover Publication, New York, vol. II.p.998 a), M'gir/Megir is a province of Syria (E.A.W.Budge: ibid., vol.II.p.999).

8. The ruler of Elám, or Ádzsem/Anshan/Susa which originally used pictographic writing and later changed to cuneiform occupied the Sumerian city-state's, kingdom of Ur and took her king into captivity. Ur's name today is Mugheir, or Mukkayar. (*Encycl.Brit*. 1971., Vol.8, p.106-107, Young's *Bible Concordance*, 1936 Eardmans, Grand Rapids, Michigan, p.1018, Strong's *Biblical Concordance*.)

9. The American Linguistic Seminar at Bochum University, Germany, including Russian and other linguists accepted *The One Language of Mankind* as a fact based on up to date computerized linguistic research and rejected the existence of a separate Finno-Ugric language family and came to the conclusion that Mankind has one language and found the Magyar language in its present state the closest to the Elamo-Dravidian/Uralo-Dravidian stock's character and reported it under the Nostratic name, which is a further division of the above along with the Afro-Asian, Kartvel, Indo-European and Altai languages. Obviously this took into consideration only the migratory route and not the spiritual development and its force of expression of the ancient culture which can be found in the language. (Walter Koch: *Language in the Upper Pleistocene*, 1991 Bockmeyer, Bochum, Germany which shows the branching off of the ancient language in figures no. 5.1 by Koch in 1991. the beginning of the study and no. 5.2 by Vitaly Shevoroskin in year 1990. and no. 5.3 by Bateman in 1990).

10. Gordon Childe Australian born English archaeologist of our age points to the Danube valley, which is encircled by the Carpathian mountains as the originator of Europe's copper age. The name of the brother of Kheta-Sar, the King of the Khetan/Hittite King was Madzsarim who fled from the onslought of Ramses II's army in the battle of Khades into the waters of the Orontes. Madzarim, the King of the Magyars name came down in the

inscription of the giant King-statue, the Memnonium of the hundred-gated capital city Thebes as it commemorated the battle of Khades in the poem Pentaur, according to the study of István Erdélyi *Sumer rokonság?* (Sumerian relationships?) Akadémia Publ. Budapest, 1989. page 57.)

11. The city of Árpád in the North-NE part of Syria waged battles from the 9th c. B.C. against Urartu, Hamath and in the KTK state-federation and to 730 B.C. against Assyria. Its name is Rifath. (*Encycl.Brit.* 1971., vol.2, p.470)

12. Nemrat, was the son of the great chief Buyuwawa of Lybia around 1080 B.C. and he inherited the chief priest status from his father. His son Sheshong I. in 950-929 B.C. again inherited this office and became later King of Tanis and founded as Egypt's Pharo the Bubastita dinasty which lasted 220 years. Nemrat II., the ruler of Hermopolis lost a battle in 730 B.C. against Piankhy, ruler of the Kush. (Wm. Stevenson Smith: *Ancient Egypt*, 1960 Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, pp. 149-152, 199-200, 210)

13. The map of early Europe shows that the mountain and water names are not of Indo-European origin, and their ancient and still preserved melodies are pentatonic like the Magyar folk songs.

14. Egypt called their land after the name of two of their ancestors partly the land of Mezor, partly the land of Cham. (Jacob Bryant: *A New System or Analysis of Ancient Mythology* vol.4. London, 1807)

15. M-K-R name-designation can be found in North Africa's ancient history (*Geography* IV.2.19 Monneret de Villard, 1938:92). Ptolemy describes a Makourai people in the 2nd. c. AD on the Western side of the Nile and the kingdom of the Makorites: Makouria in the 5th.c. AD between the waterfalls 3 and 5 of the Nile and both of its banks. O-Dongola, their capital city was in Nobata. Later they adopted Christianity. (Christopher Ehret és Merrick Posnansky: *The Archaeological and Linguistic Reconstruction If African History,* Univ. of California Press Berkeley, CA., 1981/2.pp.12-52)

16. The migrating Magyar people carried with them their Magor name, the names of their settlements and words that were part of the root of their soul where ever they went. (Bátor Vámos Tóth and a few others are trying to collect these names, but the group is still too small to accomplish this task as compared with the riches of this material.)

17. The historical connection of our name and language is clearly visible in the Maukari kingdom of Bihar county in India (322 B.C: and 647 A.D.), where Harsa was their last king. (Encycl. Brit. 1971. vol's 12.p. 139 és 14. p. 1121)

Herbert Zebisch busies himself with the translation of the Phaistos tablet of the Cretan Mesara plateau with the help of the Georgian Kartvel language. In his writings about his experiences he states that the Indo-Europeans have to come to terms with the fact that not everything started with them in Europe. About the study of pre-historic writings which he considers undecipherable he wrote a series of books which were evaded as best, but mostly neglected. (Schärding, Austria.)

18. The historian Pliny writes about the Magyars living in India (Plinius Kr.u. I. sz.-ban: "Indiam colunt Magari… Uri…Abaortae, Osii.")

19. Mas'udi knew of the Sevordi Magyars (Sewordik in Armenian), where the name means "the gathring of the blacks" in the NE region of Gandja in Shamkur province and whom he knew as the builders of the wonderful chariots they make for the Persian troops. (Murudj, 11,75, Marquart: *Streifzűge*, 36-40, *Encycl. Islam*, New edition, Leiden, E.J.Brill, 1971. vol. IV., p. 342: *Al Kabak*).

20. The city of Madzsar at the banks of the Caucasian river Kuma still stands, and our professionals link the evolution of their runic script to Anatolian connections in Asia Minor SE of the Caucasus. This was also the region where Béla Bartók while researching the building blocks of the Magyar folk songs found the closest musical relationships. Magyar anthropologysts find the closest line of descent of Árpád's people in the Sarmatian people between the Caspian and Aral seas.

21. The Rh neg. blood samples of the ancient Tisza-Bodrogköz population as found at the excavations is the same as the samples of the present population there. Historians who rely on the text of the ancient Gesta of the 11th century AD report that the people of Nimrod (occasionally Nemproth/Nemrot and Menroth) occasionally, but repeatedly returned to the Danube valley which is encircled by the Carpathian mountains. Adorján Magyar ethnographer recognises that this emigrating and then returning Magyar speaking people did not call the 600.000 year old cave culture as their home, but the Csallóköz and its islands of the sea that covered the Great Hungarian Plains at the influx of the Danube into this sea, since the here preserved culture is such a typical representative of the Magyar spirit of this ancient culture. The spirit of this culture, and its wonderful Magyar language and its expressive force lights up the distances and brings back the wanderers left behind in uncertainties from the region of Kazakhstan's Kus-tanaj and the Uzhbeg lands near Buchara and all those who wandered far and wide on this earth.

Susan Tomory grasped this understanding because it grasped her. God placed this gift of his Word to become the basis of our lives and if we loose this, we cannot live, we collapse. It is for this reason that amidst the laws of consonants and sounds which color the words by forming word groups, the name of God always remains the same, mono-consonantal word! He is love unsurpassable, mercyful and just, because Lord is his name. We submit ourselves to him, because we are his and no one can take better care of us than he. We follow the lead of his Word which calls on us from within and he blesses this in us: for his glory. This spirit is the Magyar language's unmistakable hope and peace.

Now our dear author brings forth the spiritual treasures of this ancient culture and shows what we gave to the English, to Europe, to the world. Every newly recovered word is our returning, newfound gain. This is the enlivening, giving ancient culture, which was and can be demonstrated within the English and other languages of the world and through her it is proof, that we Magyars do not live in our European ancestral home as foreigners, but we are the indigenous population there out of God's grace. And she even plans to complete this work with the following: she plans to gather a Magyar folk-vocabulary, to research the migrtory routes of the Magyar word-clusters to other languages, to research the contents of the Magyar language as a life-necessity, and so she plans to expand her work in these directions! To look from the standpoint of the Word into the Soul this cannot be in any other way, because the enthusiasm for this work opens up ever wider vistas!

May God bless her for this!

Rev. Nagyernyei Szabó Zoltán

[1] Ez említett szobrot beszélő szobraink válfajába sorolom: a ***szék***en ülő alak vállára vetett ***szike***, ruháján a ***szék***elyek jellegzetes ***ék*** vonalvezetése, s a lelőhely ***Szeg***vár neve egyöntetűen a székely nevet, s népcsoportot idézi. Bővebben l.: Tomory Zsuzsa *Kezdeteink* c. művében. (Nagy Lajos Király Egyetem kiadása)

[2] Ez említett szobrot beszélő szobraink válfajába sorolom: a ***szék***en ülő alak vállára vetett ***szike***, ruháján a ***szék***elyek jellegzetes ***ék*** vonalvezetése, s a lelőhely ***Szeg***vár neve egyöntetűen a székely nevet, s népcsoportot idézi. Bővebben l.: Tomory Zsuzsa *Kezdeteink* c. művében. (Nagy Lajos Király Egyetem kiadása)

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