



## The sixteen ANCIENT MAGYAR WORD GROUPS by Adorján Magyar

So the question is not, if this or another language is related to the Magyar. The valid question should be: which ancient linguistic groups are represented most frequently in the language in question.

1. **Magyar G, GY, H - M,N** wordgroup's world of mag (round seeds), and of roundness.
2. **Kun**, hun **K, T -N** wordgroup represents the hard wedges, and ornate environment.
3. **Fekete (black) Kunok** also lived in the world of the basic word **KŐ**, their symbol was the blunt wedge.
4. **Szemere SZ, S Z, C, CS -M, N** wordgroup's environment has all the eye shaped (szemes,) cereal plants, honey and sweets of life, which were the founders of wandering cultures.
5. **Besenyő B, P, V, V - S, SZ** wordgroup guards the words of water, of tenderness, of beauty. Their ancient symbol was the water-drop, and this is the base of their later decorations too. Their art brings to life the plant and animal life of the Carpathian inland sea, even today. According to their belief, the World swims as a water-bubble on the Sea of Heaven. The newest findings of quantum physics tell us the same concerning the structure of the Universe.
6. **Jász S, SZ, Z, ZS, C, CS - J** wordgroup left behind the ideas of a Good (Jó) God, its glowing (izzó) sun, and a world of Jasmins.
7. **Székely Sz-K** wordgroup nursed the growing life (szikecske) of a seed and the consciousness of this creation, in their world of rocky mountains. Their ancestral places of worship were at these jagged (szakos, székes) mountains-
8. **Kazár K-Z** wordgroup holds fast to the words and lines of ancient rams, which decorations are present on

vessels within the Carpathian basin since the early Stone Age.

9. **Kabar K, H, G, GY-B, P, F, V** wordgroup's two main symbols are the horns and udder of the male and female goats. These two belong into the very earliest pottery decorations in the Carpathian Basin from the moment, that these animals arrived there, according to the testimony of Békásmegyer excavations. These decorative elements are also represented on the bags of Magyars returning from Etelköz, thus spanning several thousand years of continuity. The so called „onion” shape of Eastern church towers are in reality also the udder shape mentioned above.

10. **Török T, D-R, L** wordgroup places emphasis upon the idea of eternal return both in language and symbols. The name of their Mother Goddess Turán is still misunderstood, but even so it is still brought into connection with the Magyars. The English Arthurian legends are based upon their world view. The „Turks” of Bisanthyne historians are representatives of this ancient group and not the later political Turkish nation.

11. **Körös K, H, G, GY - R, L** representatives of this wordgroup used as symbol the earthly reflection of creation's globe form. They preserved the idea of the birth of ages in their word KOR, and the circles, group of circles created from straight lines returning within themselves gave them freedom of motion. Their homeland was the region of the Körös rivers in the Carpathian Basin, where they are the name givers of this region. Their gardens, round churches can still be followed. Presently Béla Gondos is the most familiar with these round churches, of which he photographed several hundred. Hazájuk jól követhetően a Körösök vidéke, ahol e terület névadói is. Their great holiday was Christmas, which is a pre-Roman Christian holiday called Karácsony, which is the birth of light and their Mother of Ages[1] who gave birth to Life. The falcon Kerecseny is given to flight to celebrate that life appeared on the wings of light.

12 **Avar B, F, P, V - R** wordgroup gives word to the finished creation as it appears in earth. Their symbol is the cross, representing the cross motion of light, which was their first memory of creation. Their words clearly nurse the connection of heaven and earth, and they pass them to us with the varied pronunciation through the upper lips (B – creation), medium line between the upper and lower (P – transitory state), and the worldly matters with the help of their lower lips (v – worldly matters). Their round castles express their place in creation, their strength. The names of Great Mother Goddess Baranya, and Mother Earth Virona are still living within the Carpathian culture.

13. **Palóc B, F, P, V - L** wordgroup is the etherial relative of the Avar. They expressed the connection of force and matter with the position of their consonants, or their reciprocal form. The flow of creation, its connections can clearly be understood based on their language structure.

14. **Pannon B, P, F, V-N** wordgroup took as their symbol the elongated shadow of a circle. As such, this group built its society between two foci, and as such it belongs to the wander-societies managing to stay in organic connection with the homeland. The later navigating cultures emerged from their ranks, the Venetians, Phoenicians. Their most ancient memory is the Light (fény), its reciprocal is the more material Sun, called Nap. Their Tree of life is the Fenyő (pine), which was derived from the word fény (light). The Christmas tree and pine tree belongs into their culture, even though the „official” ethnographers try to originate them from the Germans.

15. **Szarmata S, Sz, Z, Zs, C, Cs - L, R** wordgroup cradles the words of spirit and meekness. The light of this world was represented with a dragen, as seen on the Sarmatian banners. volt. The Pazyryk burial shows a Scythian soldier's tattoo of a dragon, and the little dipper emerges from his mouth.[2]

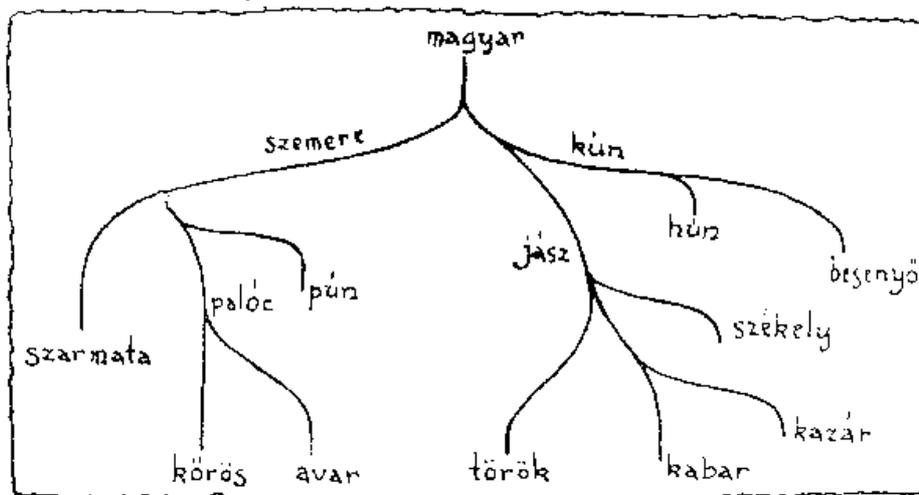
16. **Marmar M, N - R, L** wordgroup cradles the words of earthly sweetness, their mellow structure. As the Besenyő represented the world as a water-bubble, the Marmar expressed the same with the little spherical

bubbles of raspberries, and through them their Magyar affiliation. With the life of this earth they developed words of **morose**, **marcona**, and their reciprocal **rém** (terror) and **remegés** (trembling). The figures of the creators of Rome, Romulus and Remus, are part of Marmar belief system, as is the Celtic **Mac Morna**. This latter is symbol of death, as is the name of a fish **márna** in a Székely ballade, along with the idea of sinking (**merülés**) and deep.

**Let's familiarise with them, for the world needs guidance so much!**

[1] Tomory Zsuzsa *Karácsony*,

[2] Vanished Civilizations, Mc Graw-Hill Book Co. Inc., Edited by Edward Bacon, 302. old.



THE MAGYAR FAMILY TREE

## THE SIXTEEN COMPONENTS OF THE MAGYAR LANGUAGE AND CULTURE



SZEMERE GROUP

## SZEMERE

The Szemere connection.

**SZ – M word group**

(the Magyar sz = English s)

The Szemere connection.

**SZ – M word group**

The Szemere were a matriarchal agricultural society. Their symbol was the oblong shape of the eye and of the

grains of wheat. The basic sounds they employed in their symbolic language was the sound of wind-blewn stretches of wheat: SSSSS and its related sounds: sz, z, c, cs as their sounds for energy and ending with the m, n sounds of materiality.[3]

Their name for **Great God** was Ős (ancestor). Great God was the One behind all creation.

**Sun/Son-god's** role was to bring about creation. His names were : **Szem, Szemúr, Szemes** (Eye, Lord of the Eye, The One who sees everything).

In later cultures this name appeared as Semar, Shamas, Samson, Szimson, and Sandon.

As the seeds contained the light and life-force for growth, so the Szem culture considered the Earth as their nurturing mother. They were a mostly matriarchal society and **Mother Earth** had an especially elevated position. She was known by the following names: **Szemere, Temise, Tamara, and Isis**.

Their symbol of God, life and life-sustaining substances was connected to a grain of wheat.[4] This symbol and the connected philosophy determined their "modus operandi". Since this oblong shape has two foci their life moved always between these two. At one point they were anchored in the land of their origin, the other was free to move with the help of this axis to any distances and develop roots in new lands without breaking the organic connection between the two, within the oblong shape of their "grain of wheat". One can liken this movement to the shape of a daisy: at the center is their Creator. One end of the petals clings to this spot in time and space, the other end of the petal seems free-floating, ready to embrace new influences and establish a new culture around its second focus.

The life-sustaining grain and its oblong shape inspired their territorial ideal, and modus vivendi, their culture embraced lands located between two foci. The organic connection between these two foci was always maintained and the flow between them was natural and constant. Such natural flow can easily be realized between the Carpathian Basin and the Fertile Crescent through the last 7,000 years of history. The last such major arrival from the Near East was Prince Árpád's return in the 9th century A.D. Even though the name of Árpád's office is mentioned in the Old Testament along with the cities of Árpád, he was fully aware of the land which was his heritage in the Carpathian Basin, and knew that his return was a home-coming.[5]

The Szemere were the bearers of the ideas of alertness (szemes), of multitude (számos) and distance (messze), of numbers (szám) and counting (számol).

Their strong cultural influence in ancient times can be traced to the following lands just to mention a few:

**Territories** Sumeria, Mizraim, Misir, Mesiri, Tamera (Egypt' ancient name), Simron (Samaria), Somalia in East Africa.

Malai islands, Sumatra, Sumba, Sumbaiva, Semerang, Philippines, Samar

**Cities:** Mazaka in Cappadocia, Semne and Kumne in Egypt.

**People:** the Szemere in the Carpathian Basin, the Tamul inhabitants of India, the Musri in Cappadocia, and the nearby Muska, or Moskai.[6]

**Szemere place names within the Carpathians**

## In the counties of

Moson	three towns by the name of Moson
Pozsony	Szempez, Somorja, Szemet
Sopron	Sany, Zemenye, Muszaly, Répce-Szemere
Vas	Sömjén, Szemenye, Miske
Veszprém	Somlyó, Som
Somogy	Somogyvár, Zamárdi, Som, Mesztegnye, Falú-Szemes, Puszta-szemes, Szomajom, Zimány, Somotor
Zala	Sümeg
Fejér	Zamúr (village)
Sopron	Semmering near Austria, once a territory of Hunnia
Komárom	Szomor
Szerémség	Zimony
Csík	Somlyó

The center of the Szemere thinking was God of the Universe, who was their ancestor: **Ős**.

His Son was **Szem** (Eye) and he was represented by the Sun. They perceived the early shape of the Sun was oblong, an “eye” shape.

During the time of free mythologizing this Sun could have been considered either male or female as long its mythology expressed a scientific truth. Stories in fact were created to bring a scientific truth closer to the people and even children could understand the facts of creation: the birth of the Sun, the Earth, the Moon, and the Planets.

A legend of origins of the Patriarchal branch of the Szemere tells us that the **Son**, or **Sun** called **Szem** asked his father, the **Ős** (ancestral) **ősz** (gray haired) God to give him a wife. The father listened to his plea and helped him to fall into a deep sleep. While he slept, a flower grew out of his side. God collected its seeds and scattered them into the deep waters of the Universe. One seed became the Earth, the others all the different life forms upon the Earth. The newest papers on cosmology tell us about the birth of the Earth of the body of the Sun[7].

Donald L. Hamilton in his quoted book also mentions that the newly born Earth had an oblong shape which becomes rounder as the motion of our planet slows down, thus attaining a smaller mid-girth and a more perfect round shape. This corresponds with the origin legend of the Matriarchal branch, which considered the Sun as female who gave birth to the daughter of Sun and Earth, which is the Moon, called **Temise**. Her name is connected with *moistness*, and waters. The scientific fact is, that the Moon greatly influences the circulation of waters both on land and of the air.

At a closer look we have to realize, that

the Patriarchal origin legend and its language remained clearly visible in the English language, where the *Sun is a Son*, with a male role, which is a scientific truth considering the inseminating action exerted upon life-forms on Earth.

The Matriarchal concept of origins took part in the formation of the German language, where the *Sun is die Sonne*. This is of later origin, since – as we mentioned earlier – *the early language was free of gender distinction* within the world of words. Concepts of gender were part of the ancients' philosophy and of the role an object played within creation. The Earth's role as life-bearer and giver encompasses all ideals of a good and loving Mother.

### **The Sun (Szem) and its male qualities:**

Let us see now how these concepts were preserved within the English language:

Szemere Szem = **Sun**, its early eye shape.

The debris during the formation of the Solar system: **sand**

The **Sun** is the **Son** who radiates life and light to benefit all

The Sun's quality: **shine**

The time of its highest effectiveness: **summer**

The best place in England to observe the summer solstice: **Sumburgh**

According to legends, the Universe and all therein is God's **song**

The male impregnating substance: **semen**

Procreation was in later times considered a **shame**.

The early universe was **a noisy** place, which is the *opposite of the song*, which they believed is creation itself.

**The Earth (Szemere) and her female qualities carry the concept of "particles" (szemcse), "many" (számos) and water (nedű).**

**Mama** = this ancient word for mother was within their consonants

**Mother** = reciprocal of Szemere which means "Daughter of the seed"

**Matter** = materiality is a female concept: it can enfold, and remember

**Moss** = part of their environment

**Mote** = a speck of dust, which is part of the Earth (szem, szemcse)

**Motion** = reflection of their mobile life-style (mozog)

**Myth** = the original form of myth is *mese* – a story, which, when told in Magyar regions, always goes with the reminder: “*This is not a fable my child!*”. Early stories, myths always had a scientifically correct core.

**Mead 1** = meadow = *mező*

**Meadow** = *mező*

**Mead 2** = sweet drink, *méz* (honey) in Magyar

**Mess** = it is a reciprocal of *szemét*, the core is szem, szemcse (particle).

**Maize** = it is the reciprocal form of *szem*

**moist** = their new environment appears to be a watery region

**mud** = the watery region comes to our attention here too.

### Geographic names in England of Szemere origin:

**Mousa's** castle – Magyar partner is *Moson*

**Don** (river) = Magyar partner is *Duna* and both rest upon the word **nedű** (liquid),

**Nadder** (river) = Magyar *nedű* (liquid).

**Ouse** = Magyar *Ős* = ancestor, a very ancient, mono-syllabic name of God. Through this a male role was assigned to this river. Its large tributaries make this association understandable.

**Thames** – river, bears the name of *Temise, the Szemere Earth* mother and the Magyar river **Temes**

**Thanet** – it is an island amidst marshes. Its reciprocal is the Magyar *nedű* – liquid. It is also connected with the word *tanya* (farm), *tanit* (to teach), *tenger* (sea)

**Shean** – *Szem*, an ancient name, seed, eye,

**Shannon** – name of a river, derived from the ancient name *Szem* like the Magyar river **Szamos**



MAGYAR MOTHER CULTURE

## MAGYAR

### M – G word group

#### (The Magyar linguistic stock)

They believed that the perfection of Creation is expressed with the world of spheres. Their symbols were spherical. Their main symbol was the sour-cherry (*meggy*) and other round fruits and their round kernels (*mag*).

Their main sound was the **G** describing the early “gu-gu” intonations of babes, the round dome of the sky (*ég*), round kernels (*mag*), round fruits (*meggy* = sour cherry). They applied the mag = kernel concept to the Sun, whom they called *Mag-úr* = Lord of the Seed, to Sonship, mentioning just the most prominent occurrences.

Their symbolic animal was the stag, who symbolized Creation and the Song of Creation. They called him *Ákos* or *Ékes* – the Shiny one. On the tip of his antlers and on his fur millions of stars were shining, on his forehead Venus glittered, full moon shone on his chest, between his antlers the Sun radiated light and warmth to help creation. It was he who brought down the infant Sun after the dark day of winter Solstice.

The Great God’s name was *ÉG* which word means not only the name of God, but also Heaven, and the verbs to shine, to burn. The name of the Son who worked within creation was expressed by adding the “*m*” sound of *materiality* to the name of the Father, thus becomes *Mag* – seed. The Sun was considered such a seed and was called Magúr or Magor, Lord of the Seed. The life inherent in the Son came through him down to earth.

They practiced agriculture from their earliest beginnings. The yearly discarded antlers were their first agricultural tools called *eke* – plow. In many regions the mythical person who teaches the art of agriculture, bears *Magor’s* name. It was Magor for example who thought agriculture to the Phoenicians. In ancient Greek the name *Makar* means happiness, since Magor was the benefactor of Mankind.

On the British Isles the earliest names were preserved in the Fin legends, which were later also adopted by the newly arriving Celtic people, the Scotch, Irish and Welsh. Magor’s name can be frequently found, especially among the names in Scotland.

Among the forty Scottish names which are said to be certainly of Celtic origin, I found only seven names which did not begin with *Mac* or *Mc*. and through these they can be traced to ancient Magyar origins. In Magyar, *mag* or *makk* means seed, son and sun, as does the Scottish *Mc* or *Mac* preceding the family names. To give an illustration: for the highly prominent Scottish family’s name, that of the *Macarthur’s* the Magyar translation would be *Artur magja*, which means “the *seed or son* of Arthur”. We may also translate the word for son with the Magyar “-fi” glued as an affix to the family name, like *Arthurfi* (son of Arthur). *Fi* means a child in the Celtic language also, – but this belongs to another ethnic group.

## Magyar geographic names of the British Isles.

**Magor** or **Makar**'s name seems to be resounding in the name of *St. Machar*, who founded the Aberdeen church in 580 AD at the river *Don*. The town itself was an important port for 8,000 years. The history of Aberdeen mentions that the first settlers arrived here 6000 years ago and settled at the River Don and Dee. The history does not mention who the indigenous population was, only that the inhabitants were brachiocephalic and left this anthropological trait here up to our days. It is not known if the River Don was already named at St. Machar's time. If it was, the brachiocephalic population may have been this indigenous population, which named the River Don and probably bore the Mac names. Aberdeen Cathedral's ancient manuscripts and historical graveyard may shed more light upon this matter.

The *Cornish* legend of descent from the giant *Gogmagog* who came forth from the Princess Albina's union with demons and her subsequent giving birth to giants is also part of the Scythian-Magyar origin sagas. Ipolyi believes the Magyar legend of origins from **Góg** and **Magóg** is an authentic pre Christian Magyar tradition.[8]

**Armagh** is a stronghold, built in the fifth century. According to legend, it was built by queen **Macha**. Her ancestor, the fairy, Macha bore *twin boys* from her marriage to a mortal. The **Magyar**, or **Makar** origin legends of historical times are based upon the *twin sons* of Nimrod. The names and the twins point to a common origin of this legend. According to this legend the Irish society originated itself from the fairy-folk just as did the Magyar.

We find many intersecting points in geographic names, family names, anthropology and legends concerning the **Mag** people.

*Ugie* is a river at the Grampian region. Its Magyar relative is *UgoCSa*, the name of a county and **Űk**, meaning ancestor.

*Ogwen* river and lake is near lake **Bala** in Snowdon. Its Welsh name is Evyri. Its first syllable, *Og* is the same as the Magyar *óg* meaning the highest point of a dome where light comes in. Bala is a lake in Hungary too.

*Ore* is a river on the SW. shore, and the island of *Thanet* is here. Ore's name is related to the Magyar word *őr* (guardian) word, which does fulfill any river's defensive position. Tanet's name contains the Magyar God's and ancestor's name *Tana*, its reciprocal is also connected with the concept of water (*nedű*).

*Ouse* flows in middle England and another Ouse in Sussex. **Űz** is a Magyar historical name, *ős* means ancestor.

*Roe* flows near Londonderry. This monosyllabic word contains the Magyar *ró* word, which means to carve out something, like the river carves its own path. Mythology of the region may give further clues.

**Aged**                    *agg, ég*

**Eagle**                    Archaic Magyar prayers remember a bird which walks in heaven, which seems to hint to the meaning of this word

**Egg**                      *ég = sky*. The ancients believed the Universe as egg-shaped. There is a parallel in the M-N wordgroup (menny - mony)

<b>Ego</b>	<i>ég, egyed (individual, part of God)</i> This ego concept became corrupted in later language use.
<b>Egg 2</b>	<i>ék</i>
<b>gambol</b>	<i>ugrál, recipr. megy = to walk</i>
<b>game</b>	<i>játék</i>
<b>go</b>	<i>megy</i>
<b>Mac</b>	<i>mag, meaning son and seed</i>



White hun

## WHITE HUN

### Kun

#### **K – N word group**

#### **(The white Kun linguistic stock)**

The Kun and Hun were always warrior military nations. They believed that – according to the laws of Nature -- they have to appear where corrupted, sinful people live who deserve punishment. It is for this reason King Atilla called himself the „Scurge of God”, or the „Hammer of God”.

Originally the Kun people were mountain dwellers who lived in the Carpathian Alps and later also the Alpine regions outside the Carpathian Basin. In ancient times their only domesticated animal was the dog, which still thrives in today's Kunság: the large, long haired, white, wolf-shaped Komondor. Its head is pointed, wedge shaped. The wedge was the Kun's basic religious symbol. Their language at the beginning was fully identical with the Magyar language, but later they preferred to use the hard k and t sounds instead of the soft g, gy, d. Their numerical system was the three-six-twelve sequence. Today we have only traces of this, which are: the dozen, the older six monetary system, the division of hour and month into 12 units. Their basic words were as follows: ka, ku, kun, kat, tek, kund etc., etc.

Their holy plants were the pine trees and the star-shaped six petalled white flowers like the narcissus and alike. The crown of the pine trees is wedge shaped, they have needles instead of leaves, their branches grow in six, the end of their branches is always triune.

Their holy metal was the silver, which is white and it presents itself in nature resembling the branches of pines. This was the branch which was called White Kun. Their religious colors were the white and the blue.

**Addenda from Az ősműveltség** (for both White and Black Huns:)

**Names for God:** Ákos, Ékes for Father God

Kám, Kán, Kún, Hunor for their Sungod

**Symbols:** stone, menhirs

**Animals:** komondor, stallion, mare, snake, shark

**People:** Kúns, Huns, Kani people (the Babilonians called the Celts by this name), Celts, (Het, the progenitor of the Celts is an offspring of Canaan)



Black Hun

## BLACK HUN

**K-N wordgroup**

**(Black Hún/Kún linguistic stock)**

Their ancient home was in mountainous regions. They believed to be God's agents of punishment and called themselves the scourge of God. Their first representation in this role is on a rock painting at Pisannaya Gora. As long as the Magyar ideal was to create, the Kun wanted to destroy evil. Thus their names are one another's reciprocal form: Mag – Kam (kan, kun, etc.) This concept was attached to the legends of later Christian Kings, like St. László, who – according to legend – was for a while the Stable-Master of Heavens and keeps the horses – their manes were bedecked with stars -- of the Big Dipper moving with his whip which was made of the rays of the Moon.[9]

**Their basic sounds:** In their language the soft Magyar sounds, the g, gy, d, and m,n, changed to their hard equivalents: k, t és m, n. To these the nasal ng, nd and nt sound-combination was added, but this never occurred at the beginning of a word.

The k and gy sound changed to "j" on occasion, for example kék=kejék (blue), kígyó=kíjő (snake), etc.

The Csángó Magyars always used the c, sz and z instead of cs, s and zs sounds; they frequently interject the "j"

sound into their words. [For example: ljédesz sziliú= édes szőlő (sweet grapes).]

**Names of God:** Great God's name: Ék, Ékes Ákos which means "The brilliant one".

**The Sun/Son-God's name:** Kám, Kán, Kún, Hunor

**Among the White Huns:** Mén.

Words such as ede, ete = atya (father) contain the "-ed" word-particle. Hun male names are Ede, Edekon and Etele. *English names such as Ed, Aeteling, Athelu belong into this category.*

**Symbols:** wedges, stones, menhirs

**Animals:** Dogs, especially the komondor; the stallion and mare; the snake and the shark. (komondor, mén, kanca, kijing, cápa)

**Names of their people:** the Kúns, the Huns and the Kani people. The Kani people are the Celts, called Kani by the Babilonians. Het, their mythical ancestor descended from Canaan.

The White Hun's symbolic colors were the sky-blue and white. They liked to live among mountains with pine forests, where the wedge shape of the pine-trees became their symbolic wedge (ék). The symbol of their wandering life-style was the ever wandering *Moon* which they called **Mén** (stallion). This Mén can be found in many subsequent cultures as pater familias which even found his way into Christian prayers as Amen. **Manogan** is the ancestor of the Welsh, his name belongs into the same M-N group of words.

In English:

**Man**            **manó**

**Woman**        **manyó, menyecske**

**Many**            **mind (all)**

**Moon**            **mén**

**Money**         (orig.: strength: **mony**)

**Mountain**      **symbol of Mén God**

**Human**         **manó, manyó, menyecske** (man, woman, young woman)

**hoe**              **recipr. of ék** (the hoe is wedge-shaped).

**Cock**            **kakas**

**Coma**            **kum, huny**

<b>Cone</b>	<b>kan</b>
<b>Cook</b>	<b>köveszt</b>
<b>Chum</b>	<b>kamasz (teen-ager)</b>
<b>Kin</b>	<b><u>rokon</u></b>
<b>King</b>	<b>kan (a male)</b>
<b>Knight</b>	<b>a.a.</b>
<b>Knock</b>	sound produced by a forward motion – a male attribute
<b>Neck</b>	<b>nyak</b>

**Geographic names:**

**Kintail** – connected with the Island of Iona.

**Humber – a river.** The Hun general Locrinus drowned here during a battle in 1070 B.C., after the arrival of the Trojan refugees to the British Isles.

**Hunstanton** is a city on England's Eastern, S.Eastern shores.

**Kennet** is a district where the **conical hills** of Avebury and Silbury are. The 374 ft. **White Horse** of Uffington is nearby. All these belong into the Kun symbolism.

**Man** is an island, inhabited since mesolithic times. It is a pre-Celtic habitation. The houses are round wooden structures which are peculiar to ancient Magyar churches.



AVAR GROUP

**AVAR**

## **B-R wordgroup**

### **(Avar language group)**

Our Avar ancestors' symbol was the fire. One of their chandeliers with the eternal flame can be seen in the Cathedral of Aachen. They were the horticulturalists of the Carpathian Basin and of their subsequent homes too. They were the inventors of the round churches with glass cupolas made of natural glass. The Parthians of Persia and the Hixos of Egypt are their descendants outside of the Carpathian Basin.

**Basic sounds: b, f, p, v, and r.**

**Closest relatives:** the Palóc group

**Nations:** Barkó, Avar, Várkun; the pre-Indoeuropean inhabitants of Persia; the Parthians, Parsi, Peres, Farsi, Partini (ancient inhabitants of the Adriatic coast, Dio Cassius: Historia Romana, Hamburg, 1750.fol. Lib.XLI., cap.49, pg.293), Parthim (Strabo) in the same region, Obri (a name used by Slavic people for the Avar), Par, Partini, Arab (this latter is not identical with today's Arabs, as the Semites differ from the original Szemere.) In both cases there is a transposition of names.

**Names:** Bors, Bordan, Friapát, Partamazír, Prahat, or Frahat, Prahatak Parthian kings, Franaspat Parthian military leader.

**Settlements:** Their ancestral home is County Baranya in Hungary. Persia, Partia, Faristan, Persepolis, Veretragna, Firdusi, Barzue, Partus, Farrursi, Fraortes, Bardija, Varanes, Baram, Barviz, Dalmatia (2917), both shores of the Adriatic were their settlements outside of the Carpathian Basin.

**Cities:** Parád, Perk, Perkáta, Párkány, Börzsön, Borsod, Bereg, near Zara Obrovac (Obrovazzo in Italian); Budva; Sinus Avaricus; Paros, or Pharos, today's Lesina, or Hvar, the castle and city of Bar, Antivari in Italian, the castle of the Hyksos called Avaris, which ruled over Lower Egypt; its other name is Hauar. This name is also identical with the name of the city Hvar in Dalmatia. Their other city was Saruhan. This name is identical with the Magyar word "sárkány"(dragon). Avar city. The Nabateans had a city named Avar on the shores of the Red Sea which also changed to Hauara. Vetvar, or Védvár (lit.: stronghold), Vízvár (lit.: water-city) in Óbuda (Old Buda).

### **Names of God:**

**Great God's name: Ar, Er,**

**The Great Madonna: Anya (mother)**

**Mother of Earth, Life and Fire: Baranya, Firuna, and Virona (this latter means Mother of Flowers, Light and World),**

**God of Life and God of Fire: Bar-ata.**

**Son and Sun-God, Ar-any (force+matter) = light (today: gold)**

**Son/Sun-God within creation through recognizing the energy of creation by adding its sound which is**

**the B: Bár-ány (energy+matter) = lamb**

**Holy-days:** Palm Sunday, which is called Barka ünnep and Virágvasárnap, the Sunday of Flowers, Virágos Szentjános (St. John's day, a celebration near a fire), the day of St.Barbara, who is identical with the pre-Christian Baranya, the mother Earth. In all probability the "ember days" can be traced back to Avar beginnings.

**Religious symbols:** the cross within the circle

**Symbolic animals:** bárány (lamb), paripa (steed)

**Symbolic colors:** red, yellow, black or brown, the colors of fire and scorched vegetation.

**Physical appearance:** curly brown hair

**Plants:** carrots and beets; ivy , laurel

**B-R word-root expressed God (Bar-ata), creation and symbols pertaining to this concept. At the same time the high ideals of God are expressed with the help of the B sound to which we have to use our upper lip.**

### Words of God and creation

Er	the force behind creation. The essence of masculinity
Anya	premordial ancient matter
Bar-ata	God the Father as he presents himself within creation
Bar-anya	Ancient mother of all matter
Bárány	Lit.: lamb. Bar+any = energy, Life
Barát	a man of God. Today: a monk
Barna	brown. The color of burning
Bárka	ark, their first wessel
Barlang	cave their first home
Barom	animal which God created
Barka	symbol of life (pussy willow)
Bors	pepper. Round kernels as symbols of creation
Borsó	a.a.

Berkenye	a.a.
Bir	to take care
Biró	judge
Birka	sheep

**Transitory states – expressed at the mid-line of our lips:**

Parány	smallest particle of creation, an atom
Pir	flush, blush
Por	dust
Perc	a small segment of something
Pereg	to rotate
Part	shore

**Transition toward matter – which we express with E the help of our lower lip.**

Forog	to rotate
Forró	hot
Fúr	to drill
Firuna	Mother of Fire

**Energy's action upon matter –**

Ró, róni	to carve. Hence the Germanic word runo.
Ravó	teacher
Rab	captive (the reciprocal of God's essence of freedom).

**Words pertaining to matter which too is expressed with the lower lip.**

Vár	castle. An enclosed stronghold
Vér	blood, the strength of the body
Virág	flower. Its “ <b>L</b> ” variant <b>világ</b> means light and Universe. The material world (here the V-R root) meets here the world of universality of which it is part.

Viráganyó                      Mother of Flowers. Mother Earth

Virago                            a Celtic queen's name

**ENGLISH words which belong into the same symbolic language, even though it is not used in today's Magyar language:**

**B-R word-group is connected with God, creation and symbols pertaining to it:**

Bar – masculine symbol, symbol of God and the creative power

Bare – our first state on earth

Burn – burning and the heat it generates goes back to the first moments of creation

Bear 1 – this animal's color, round head and pointed nose are a perfect sun symbol. The brown color is the color of fire, the roundness of the head is the circle of the Sun, the nose is symbol of the rays of the Sun. The Magyar language today uses its Sz-M (Szemere) counterpart, which is medve.

Bear 2 -- to bear one another's burden as Bar God does.

Burden – Father Bar carries the burden of creation

Barley – round symbol of creation

Barn – a home for animals

Bird – symbol of the soul

Birth – process within creation

Board – the B-R root of this word is incorrect, since the flat board represents a fem. concept and the consonants should be V-R

Border – it is a place of transition, and it should belong into the P-R wordgroup

**The F-R wordgroup originally contained words of transition in the home land and not always observed in new environments.**

Far – connected to the Ó~~per~~enciás tenger (lit.: the ancient rotating Sea of Heaven), which denotes the rotation of the Earth, its waters and the atmosphere which is surely far away.

Farm – a place for agriculture

Fern – a plant

Ferment – a transitory state which creates something new

Fire – transitory state between energy and matter

First – God's number

Force – energy working within matter

Form – it comes about with the help of force working on matter.

Free – a state of being

Frolic – happiness expressed by motion.

Fruit – God given good

Furrow – the product of energy's action upon matter

Pare --

Parent

Parade

Paradise

Perch

Pour

Perk – a joyous, but transitory state

Prance – a.a.

Praise – transitory state

Pray – a.a.

Press – force's action

Pride

Print

**The reciprocal of B-R talks about earthly matters:**

Rabbit – a product of creation, reciprocal of the sun-symbol bear

Ravine – a split in the earth's surface and is the reciprocal of the B-R creative concept.



<b>Brown</b>	<b>barna</b>
<b>St. Barbara</b>	<b>guardian of household fires.</b>
<b>Barge</b>	<b>bárka</b>
<b>Bark 3</b>	<b>bárka</b>
<b>Barley/baerlic</b>	<b>b+árpa, boróka, bors</b> – round seeds as symbols of Creation.
<b>Baron</b>	<b>báró, bar+o, a God given dignity</b>
<b>Barrack</b>	<b>vár, an erect structure</b>
<b>Bar, Barrel (stave)</b>	<b>borda</b>
<b>Barrow 1</b> akin to beran, bear	<b>vár</b>
<b>Barrow 2</b> (burial mound)	<b>vár</b>
<b>Board</b>	<b>borda</b>
<b>Bore 1</b>	<b>fúr</b>
<b>Borough/burg</b>	<b>vár</b>
<b>Brandy</b>	<b>bor párlat</b>
<b>Brat</b>	<b>barát</b>
<b>Braze, der. braise</b>	<b>parázs</b>
<b>Breath</b>	<b>pára</b>
<b>Brew</b> (by boiling and ferment.)	<b>párlat</b>
<b>Broider</b>	<b>varr</b>
<b>Broil</b>	<b>pörköl</b>
<b>Brother</b>	<b>bar, barát, ember, testvér = a male, friend, human, brother.</b>

<b>Brume</b>	<b>pára</b>
<b>Burst</b>	<b>robban (recipr.)</b>
<b>Parcel</b>	<b>perc, perec</b>
<b>Part</b>	<b>part, perem</b>
<b>Part</b>	<b>perec</b>
<b>Pare</b>	<b>farag (p-f change)</b>
<b>Park</b>	<b>park (an enclosed space)</b>

<b>Ferry</b>	<b>rév (recipr.)</b>
<b>Friar</b>	<b>barát (f-r change)</b>
<b>Fry</b>	<b>pörköl (f-p change)</b>

<b>Poor</b>	<b>pór</b>
<b>Port</b>	<b>part</b>
<b>Priest</b>	<b>arch.: perest oldó</b>
<b>Pretzel</b>	<b>perec</b>
<b>Paradise</b>	<b>a transitory state</b>

**Raven** **Varju (recipr. forms)** In both mythologies this bird stole the fire from Heaven, since its scorched, black color.

<b>Rib</b>	<b>borda</b>
<b>Verge</b>	<b>part</b>

**Virago** (Old Celtic Queen's name)      **Viráganyó** (lit.: Mother of Flowers, of Light and World – ot all matter.)

**Ward**      **vár, várta**

**Ware 1**      **árú**

**Write**      **ró, rovás**

**Wrangle**      **pörlekedik (w-p change)**

### **Avar geographic names of the British Isles:**

**Barra** is the largest island of the Hebrides. It bears the name of Bar-atya, God of the Avars. The names of strongholds, places of safety are connected with this **B-R** root.

**Avebury** is famous for her stone circles. The first syllable Ave = év means circle, bury = vár (castle).

All place names containing the syllable .....**bury** are connected with the Avar **vár** = castle.



Palóc

**PALÓC**

**PALÓC**

**P-L wordgroup**

**(Palóc linguistic stock)**

-

**They are the closest relatives of the Avar B-R group. They held fire in esteem.**

**They were gardeners. Their symbol of soul was the butterfly (pille).**

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**Basic sounds** : b, f, p, v, and l, ly. Among the vowels there are many diphthongs: “aó, ou, ié, üő, öű,” the “á” is pronounced as a deep tone, akin to the Magyar short “a”; this way it is the exact opposite of the Magyar pronunciation.

**Masculine words:** p-l, b-l

**Feminine words:** l-p, l-b.

**Transitory sounds:** f-l, or l-f, which may form either masculine or feminine words.

**Names of God:** Name of the Great God: Ál, Él, El.

Name of the Son/Sun-God: Bál, Pál, Balota, Balisa, Pelopa, Balkán.  
Among the Scythians: Pál.

**Symbolic animal:** the swan (liba, lebed), stork.

**Symbolic colors:** yellow, white, green

**Holidays:** The raising of Balázsfa, Balogfa (a symbolic tree), May pole-climbing;  
May-tree raising at Pentecost.

**People of the Palóc:** Pál, Polovc or Palaúc, Palaste, Pelesta, Pelasgian, Falisk, Fál people in West and Ost-Phalia; Flamands, Vallons, Belgians, Lapps. In Italy the Faliskus people. The Germans call the people living in the valleys toward their southern borders Welsch. In Northern Dalmatia lived the Liburns.

The Livs lived between Russia and Poland. The Pól people are today's Poles.

**Ancient territories:** Peloponnesus, Pelasgia received her name from Pelops, or Pel-apa, who was the progenitor of the Palóc people, and the Pelasg people. Palestine. Belgium, Flamand territories. Livonia, or Livland, Polska, or Poland. Plock. Lublin. Volhinia, Fellin, Poltava, Polangen, Liban, Pilten, Vilna, Vilkomir, Valk, Veleni, Velje, Volmar, Polozk, Valdan, Veliz, Bolhar, Plakia (Hellespontos).

**Goddess names**

-

The following names contain the wordroots of birds, fluttering, prominent leaves and forked trees:

Palóc                      Levenye – this word and the ones below pertain to the idea of leaping, fluttering, leaves

Lavonya – a. a.

Libona (lit.: Swan mother, Goose-mother with fluttering wings.).

Vila is an old form villő = light

Vilona – mother of light, her symbol is:

Villa is the fork between two branches and it is a female attribute: it contains, it holds. Between them rises the Sun. (Today it is also the more prosaic fork we eat with)

Pálma is their symbolic tree, the poplar

Palóma

Greece

Pallas-Athene (Goddess of Athens with a lance in her hand)

The Palóc symbolism too held anything erect, like a **pole** a masculine, anything flat, enfolding, forking, fluttering a female concept.

**Abele**                      **pálma. Béla**

**Pole**                      **bál, bálvány** is a male concept. Its reciprocal: **lap** = flat surface is a female concept. They are one another's reciprocal, thus essentially the same.

**Bail 4**                      **bál, pálca**

**Bale 2**                      **bal**

**Balka**                      **bál**

**Ball**                      **labda (recipr.)**

**Bald, Welsh Bali**                      **béla (fehér)**

**Baluster**                      **bálvány**

**Bill 1**                      **lap, lapos**

**Billet 2**                      **pálca**

**Blade**                      **lap**

**Blanch**                      **béla**

**Blank**                      **béla**

**Blanket**                      **lap, béla**

**Blink**                      **pilla, pillant**

**Blizzard, blaze**                      **villám**

**Blond**                      **valkó**

<b>Bloom</b>	<b>virág</b>
<b>Bludgeon</b>	<b>balita</b>
<b>Bolus</b>	<b>balla</b>
<b>Lap</b>	<b>lap</b>
<b>Leaf</b>	<b>levél</b>
<b>Leap</b>	<b>libben</b>
<b>Left</b>	<b>bal (reciprocal forms)</b>
<b>Level</b>	<b>lap, libeg</b>
<b>Levin</b>	<b>villő</b>
<b>Life</b>	<b>eleven</b>
<b>Lip</b>	<b>libeg, lap, lebeny</b>
<b>Lobe</b>	<b>lap</b>
<b>Liver</b>	<b>lebeny alakú szerv</b>
<b>Lope</b>	<b>libben, lép</b>
<b>Love</b>	<b>same root as life</b>
<b>Pail</b>	<b>fem. aspect, it contains</b>
<b>Pal</b>	<b>Pál, Bál</b>
<b>Pale 1</b>	<b>béla</b>
<b>Pale 2</b>	<b>pálca, bálvány, balita</b>
<b>Palette</b>	<b>lap</b>
<b>Pallet 1</b>	<b>lap, lapos</b>
<b>Pallet 2</b>	<b>lapos</b>

<b>Palm</b>	<b>lap</b>
<b>Peel 2</b>	<b>lapát</b>
<b>Pelt 2</b>	<b>bőr</b>
<b>Vail</b>	<b>vályat</b>
<b>Valley</b>	<b>váll</b>
<b>Vault</b>	<b>váll</b>
<b>Wale</b>	<b>ver</b>
<b>Wale 2</b>	<b>választás</b>
<b>Walk</b>	<b>fal</b>
<b>Wall</b>	<b>fal</b>
<b>Weald</b>	<b>föld</b>
<b>Well 2</b>	<b>vella, forrás,</b>
<b>Whale</b>	<b>bálna</b>
<b>Fell 4</b>	<b>bőr</b>
<b>Field</b>	<b>föld</b> , meaning the entire earth. Field is the cultivated earth and so of later origin.
<b>File</b>	<b>választ</b>
<b>Flag</b>	<b>lebegő</b> (something that flutters.)
<b>Flake</b>	<b>pille</b>
<b>Flask</b>	<b>palack</b>
<b>Folk</b>	<b>falka</b>
<b>Fool</b>	<b>balga, bolond</b>

## Geographic names:

**Bala** is the name of a lake in NW. **Wales**. Both the Bala and the Wales names belong into the Palóc B-L wordgroup. Lake **Balaton** in Hungary, or as it is often called in a shortened version **Bala** echo the same language group.

**Balmoral** castle is the highest elevation and corresponds with the **Bál** concept: anything high, erect is the symbol of God Bál.

**Belfast** -- Bail Feirse is believed to be the original name of this 12th c. town

**Belas Knap** is a 1,000 ft. high neolithic stone-hill with ancient burial places. It's meaning is the elevation, the hill of Béla.



ÓSTÖRÖK GROUP

## ÓSTÖRÖK

### T-R word-group

(Török linguistic stock)

This Magyar language group should not be confused with today's Turks. Their symbol was the ancient, enormous white bull and their decorations consist of stylized bull-horns. The traces of their culture are distinct from Sumeria through Troy to the British Isles. The Arthurian legends are the solar myths of this group.[10]

**Basic sounds:** t-d and r-l; the "r" changes sometimes into z, zs, or s, sz, c cs sounds.

**Masculinity-femininity:** they did not use reciprocity to differentiate between these two aspects of creation.

Masculinity was always expressed by the vowels "a" and "u" (bak=bock)

Femininity was always expressed by the "á" and "é" sounds. (tár, tér, or rát, rét=to

open, an expanse, a meadow)

These rules were observed by them even in the case of reciprocity.

**Symbols:** as all the other Magyar groups, the Óstörök symbolized the masculine with a straight line, a club; softness, the capacity to enfold, to contain were considered the feminine aspects of creation.

**Occupation:** animal husbandry; they raised animals mostly of the bovine family.

**Territories and people:** Turján, Durján: these names mean earthwork structures. Túróc, Túrkeve, Dorog, Dorozsma, in Szatmár county Túrvekonya, Túrmező, (Croatian name: Turopolje).

The Thúringians in Thúringia were of the Óstörök group. They were also a significant component of the Sumerians. They were founders of the city of Ur, as the many excavated bull-decorations testify to their presence.

The reciprocal of the names Etrusc, Turan, Tezan gives us the following words: Rét, Retenna, Razenna, which are also their national names.

The Assyrians fought with the Rutennu.

The Italians call the Etruscans Toscano, Tosco and Tusco. This name also has other variations, such as Torko, Turko, Török. The Italians call today's Turks Turco.

The Assyrians wrote of a Turuki people.

The Egyptian writings preserved the name of a Rutennu people and in Syria mention is made of a Ruten country.

Lydia and Lid country in Asia Minor preserved its purely Török population up until today.

In Bavaria Dürkheim city's coat of arms portrays two horns in the mirror-image fashion of the Óstörök.

Turinheim, Turingheim take their names from the Óstörök, as do the Rutenians.

**Buildings:** The facade of the temple of Aegina is decorated with bullhorns, which is a carry-over from the more ancient religious symbols usually erected on top of poles or columns.

A great percentage of Magyar decorative elements comes from the Óstörök group.

The earthwork fortifications and wild-rose defense systems lead us to their culture also. The very specific memory of a "tülökvár" (castles made of horns) testify to their presence.

The wild-rose defense system gave rise to the story of Sleeping Beauty. In the story's original form she is called Csipkerózsika which means "*The Little Wild Rose*".

The seeming circular path of the Sun is the base of the **Arthurian** legends; the name Arthur means "Bull-man", but also contains the word element for return. He was the representation of the Sun.

<b>Dollar</b>	<b>tal, tál</b> (a flat surface, a plate)
<b>Turn</b>	<b>térül</b>
<b>Tour</b>	<b>tér</b>
<b>Tor</b>	<b>túr</b>
<b>Arthur</b>	<b>Artur</b> (the Bull-Man who Returns)
<b>Red</b>	<b>rőt</b> (color of the rising/setting Sun)
<b>Rod</b>	<b>rúd, dorong</b> (recipr.form)
<b>Door</b>	<b>tár</b> (something that opens wide)
<b>Rust</b>	<b>rozsa</b>
<b>Rose</b>	<b>rózsa</b>

### Geographic names

**Tees** it is a river in N. England. Related to the Magyar tűz (fire)

**Thourne** and **Trent** are rivers, akin to the Magyar river Túr.

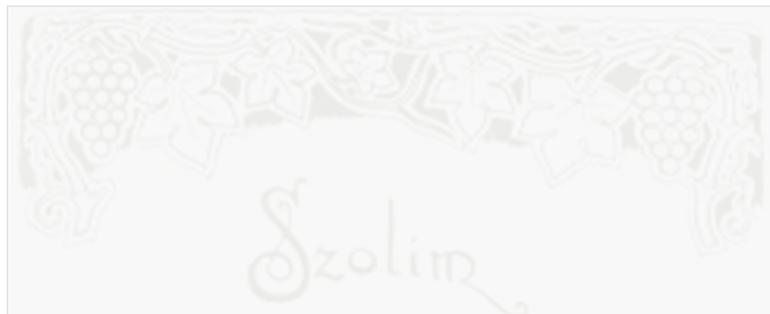
**Omagh Tyrone** is a town in Northern Ireland. Omagh's name means: Ancient Mag (Magyar),

**Orme Head** in Wales means orom or peak of a mountain in Magyar.

**Roe** river flows near Londonderry. Its name is related to ró (to carve).

**Stour** rivers are in Essex and Kent. It is the "S" pronunciation of a T-R word, like the name of the Túr river in Hungary.

**High Tor**, a 400 meters high limestone formation. It is a male symbol of the Óstörök.



SZOLIM GROUP

**SZOLIM or SZARMATA**

## **SZ-L wordgroup**

### **(Szarmata/Szolim linguistic stock)**

They are the closest relatives of the Szemere. Their traces can be found from the British Isles to the Near East, with epicenter in the Carpathian Basin. Their holy plant was the grape.

**Basic sounds:** s, sz, z, zs, c, cs and l, r

**Plants:** grapes (szőlő)

**Place names:** The names of Soloeis, Soloencia, Zeliz, or Azila were derived from the word szőlő = grapes. Heracles killed a monster named Syleus who lived in a vineyard. Silon in Canaan was famous for its vine. In Sicily we find Soloencia, Solous, place names, in Cyprus Soli. Jerusalem was founded by the Szolims; its old name was Ur-Solim. Canaan's ancient symbol was the grape.

There is a town named Szeleus in Torontál county. Zala is a county and city (correctly: Szala). In Erdély (Transylvania) during the Roman times stood the city of Sarmisegetusa; the meaning of this name is Island of the Sarm.

In Transdanubia Zala, dial. Szala (county), Salonvár, Szill, Sala (it was famous for its vine even in Roman times), Silacaene, near Kaposvár. This is a Romanized name, its correct name is Szill township.

### **The name of God :**

**Great God:** Er, Or, Ur.

**Sungod:** Szol, Szor, Szár. (Silenus, teacher of Bacchus)

**Mother Earth:** Szalona, Szelena, Cerez, Teréz, Lazanna, Leszena, Latona

**People:** Sarmatians.

\*

**Sail** an implement operating in the wind (**szél**)

**Sill** **széle**

**Soul** **szellem** (spirit)

**Lisp** **selypít** (recipr.)

**Lazy** **lusta** (“**Lackó** is the personification of laziness, who sits on the workers neck...”.)

**Seal** (marine mammal with a wave-like movement-pattern)+

OEnglish **seolh** (a.a)+

Icelandic **seir** (a.a)+

**Soar** **száll**

*+Remark: According to an Irish legend, the seals can abandon their animal form and turn into a maiden; the name of such maiden is "selky". Both the seal and its variants are in close connection with the Szolim **sellő** (mermaid), **szél** (wind) and **sallga** (waves). The mermaids – according to the Szolim language – are the personifications of sea-waves.*

*A version of this legend is the following:*

*A mermaid (**sellő**) fell in love with the handsome fisherman. In the form of a **seal** she came to land, shed her **seal**-skin and became a "**selky**" – a human maiden. She married him and bore him a son. Soon after she had to return to the sea. She left her young son a **sail**-boat, in which he **sailed** in the wind (**szél**) the seas from then on. All these words and the story lead us to the Szolim S-L word group. (Szél – szellő – sellő = wind, breeze, mermaid).*

### Geographic names.

*Seiout* is a river in Wales and is related to the Szolim-Magyar *saj*, *sajó* = to flow

*Soar* is a river. The name means *száll* (to fly). The Magyar rivulet *Szele* is related in form and concept.



BESENYŐ GROUP

**BESENYŐ**

**BESENYŐ**

## **B-S word group**

### **(Besenyő linguistic stock)**

This was a group of people who lived in watery surroundings. One of their lovely ideas perceived the Earth as a bubble floating on the Sea of Time. This image is scientifically correct, since the major surface of our Earth is of water, and it truly is a “bubble”. Their basic symbol was the drop of water and all other forms were derived from this. Their royal crown shows an image eerily reminiscent of today’s photographs showing the circle of water that ensues after a drop of water or other object plunged into the calmness of a flat water surface.

Most of the words for beauty (szép), for names of endearing (bece név), of smallness (pici), the so called “baby-language” comes almost exclusively from words of this word-group. When modern mothers insist on omitting “baby language” when teaching words to their children, they help to lose an important part of our ancient linguistic roots. They also deny the warm, cuddling feeling these ancient words hold for us. Some examples: kicsi (little), kicsi (a little horse), pocsi (tummy).

**Basic sounds:** f,p,v,b and s, sz, z, zs, c, cs

The “p” and “b” sounds are sometimes replaced by “mp, mb” but only at the end of the word, as in komp=ferry, zsomb=clump)

The “s, sz” (pronounced “sh” and “s”) sounds turn occasionally into “l” or “d” sounds.

### **Basic words:**

víz; csepp, or csöpp; szív; vese (water; drop; heart; kidney), all pertain to a liquid state and circulation. The word szív means heart, and also to suck in, its reciprocal (visz) means to carry, thus the function of the heart is contained in this two-consonantal word.

### **God:**

### **Great God:**

Is, Ős (meaning ancient, ancestor, ancestral.).

**Son of God:** Petúr, Bisúr, Vizúr (lord of the waters).

**Mother of all:** Oz-anya (Ancient Mother) Iszonya (Frightful; this name refers to her aspect as the personification of outer space and the cold and darkness there). Her sounds are: Ssssz, the sounds of circulation and also of caution: “...you may probe no further...”

**Mother Earth:** Vizona (Mother of the Waters; Csipkerózsika (lit.: Wild rose; in context: The Sleeping Beauty, pre-creation’s sleeping matter. When kissed by the energy of the Sun, she came to life).

The Latin Poseidon (God of the sea) carries the memory of this culture.

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### **Related words:**

Besenyő                      susog (whispers)

Slavic                        sapat, saput (sap) (whisper)

Italian                        bisbiglio (whisper, the sound of leaves and rushing waters).

The first syllable is identical with the word "váz" =

water.

### **Appearance:**

1. up-tilted nose, (pisze)

2. over-developed lips due to the frequent use of the "b" and "m" sounds.

3. "busa" = very thick, bushy hair.

### **Besenyő legends:**

The most prominent of their legends is of prince Csaba, who returns even after his death to help his people. Presently this legend is tied to King Atilla's youngest son, but it originated at a much earlier age and was part of a solar myth. (1103). The word Csaba means "comet" and it is its personification. The structure of the name lets us know that the Besenyő knew that the structure of the comets are "stringy", without a solid core. The legend describes the return of comets, of which the ancients were well aware.

### **Cities, territories, nation-names:**

Bosnia                        Pecsenevci, the inhabitants are the Pecsenegs  
(Szokolovics Oszmán, 1957)

Slavic                        pecsenyegi, the Slavic name of the Besenyő

Bosnia, régebben Bosina, Bosana

Bible                         The country of Saba

Mekka Kaba or Csaba kő (Csaba Stone). Pilgrims visiting Mekka clearly pronounce the name of the famous black stone as Csaba. This stone has a very high concentration of iron. The iron (vas) was the Besenyő's sacred metal. The name Mekka in all probability came down from the name "Men-Ka" or "Mennykő" = Stone of God

Abessinia                    Bessinia (The beginning "A" is only a definite article,  
which may have remained after the cultural

the Hyksos). There is a lot of iron ore  
of the Agau and the

influence of  
in this region. The languages  
Oromo are clearly related to the Magyar. According

to their legends they believe to be the descendants of the queen of Sheba. The story of Salamon and Sheba is but a late and artificial insertion into the text of the Bible.

Bess According to Strabo they came from Thrace and lived on the Balkans; their metallurgy was advanced.

Buzovac An ancient iron mine on the land that was the land of the Bess.

Bessapara A city in Thrace in the time of the Romans. Original name: Bessze-vára (castle, stronghold of the Bess, since the Sanskrit puri and the Greek polis is identical with the Magyar "vár". Besse of Bessa was one of the names of the Besenyő Goddess.

Varbossanie Sarajevo's old name. Original meaning: "Castle of Bossanya".

Bosna it is a river, 20 km. from Sarajevo.

Byzantium had Bess soldiers

Sop the name indicates Besenyő origins

Belgium Spy (a town with ancient cave-dwellings.)

Csöbörccsök A Magyar city built on the shores of the Black Sea

Besarabia the name indicates Besenyő origins

Bisanthe A city near the Sea of Marmora, Rodosto's ancient name.

Byzantium Constantinople's old name. According to Greek legend it was founded by a Thracian man by the name of Bysas, a non-Greek.

Bosporus According to Greek legend, the Goddess Io swam across the waters here in the image of a cow, and that is how Bosporus obtained its name. The "cow" may have been the Besenyő bözönd, a bovine, which lives near water and is quite numerous at this region even today in the bay named the "Golden Horn".

Siberia Sibir, Sabar, Tapar people

Magyar: Sopron, Moson, Veszprém, Vas, Pozsony, orig. Pison,

Pécs, Becse, Bécs, Bács, (their meaning: stronghold), Bácska Beseny, Fekete Beseny near the lake Balaton, Becskerek (this name means: round castle.)

<b>Base 1</b>	<b>váz</b>
<b>Bash</b>	<b>csap</b>
<b>Basin</b>	<b>vás, víz</b>
<b>Basket</b>	<b>csepű, seprű</b>
<b>Bastard</b>	<b>zabi</b>
<b>Baste 2</b>	<b>vizez</b>
<b>Baste 1</b>	<b>csepű</b> – the material used for basting
<b>Beast</b>	<b>busó</b>
<b>Bison</b>	<b>busó</b>
<b>Bat</b>	<b>bot</b>
<b>Boast</b>	<b>büszke</b>
<b>Boast 2</b>	<b>szab</b> (recipr.)
<b>Boat</b>	<b>bödön</b>
<b>Chip 1</b>	<b>csipet</b>
<b>Chip 2</b>	<b>csipog</b>
<b>Path</b>	<b>csapás</b>
<b>Petit</b>	<b>pici</b>
<b>Petty</b>	<b>pici</b>
<b>Piss</b>	<b>pisí, -l</b> (to expel a watery substance)
<b>Saber</b>	<b>szablya</b>
<b>Sap</b>	<b>víz</b>
<b>Seep</b>	<b>szivárog, szív, szip</b>

<b>Ship</b>	<b>víz, víz</b>
<b>Sip</b>	<b>szív, szip, szippant</b>
<b>Siphon</b>	<b>szívó</b>
<b>Speak</b>	<b>beszél</b>
<b>Soup</b>	<b>szip, víz</b>
<b>West</b>	<b>este</b>
<b>Water</b>	<b>víz</b>
<b>Wet</b>	<b>vizes</b>

### **Besenyő geographic names:**

**Bath** is famous for its healing waters. The name is related to the Besenyő-Magyar víz = water).

**Bosham** is a peninsula stretching into the sea. Its literal translation is Home at the Waters.

**Boston** has the best harbor of the region.

**Bude** is a recreational area near water. This name is related to Buda, the Magyar capital city at the Danube.



JÁSZ GROUP

## **JÁSZ**

### **J-SZ wordgroup (Jász linguistic stock)**

They were known under several variations of the Jász name, like Ion, lazyg, and Jassi as the ancient indigenous

inhabitants of the Carpathian Basin[11]. They were a sea-faring people with a deep knowledge of astronomy. They developed several cultural centers outside the Carpathians. They were known as Philistines in the Near East.

Marcus Aurelius in 175 A.D. dispatched 5,500 Jazyg and Sarmatian troops to the British Isles as a consequence of a treaty between Rome and the Jazyg. Rome was never able to occupy the land of the Jazygs even though they were next door neighbors. This treaty dissolved slightly the tension between Rome and the Jász.

Jász (Jazyg, Ionian) and Sarmatian remains can still be found in England, especially in the region of Ribchester and the Wall of Hadrian. Looking closer at their culture here one has to realize that there was a much earlier Jász presence in the British Isles.[12] Professor Littleton, expert on Arthurian legends believes that this legend originated with the Jász.

**Basic sounds:** s, sz, z, zs, c, cs and j, h, g. The two latter sounds create the transition toward the Székely and Kazár language group.

### **Groups:**

Black and white Jász: The color of their clothes differentiated them

Jász                                      gyász (mourning)

gyász (black)

Slavic                                      jaszno (light, white)

### **Nations, cities**

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Jassi                                      in Moldavia

Jászvásár                              It is the same in both the Székely and the Csángó language. Today: Jassi

Forum Filistinorum                      the Jász in Latin documents of Hungary

Aser (country)                              named after the Jász

Assur                                      named after the Jász

### **The other names for the Jász:**

Ját, Jád, Júd (see below)

Philistine (see below)

Ász, Ísz, Úz. This latter name reverberates in the name of the river Ouse

In Erdély (Transylvania) Úzon (name of a river and a town)

In the Bible Asdod

Askalon

Jericho

Gaza

Jordan (orig. meaning: flowing, and water in Jász). The “dan” ending is related to river names, like Duna (Danube), Tana. Tana was the Volga’s old name, which in turn was derived from the Palóc “vol” wordroot, meaning water. The “ton” word also means continuity. So the name Jordan originally meant: a stream. (vízfolyás)

Jász jászok (a boat made of a tree-trunk)

jászol (manger. Made of a tree-trunk)

jászó (cave; a hallow)

Jászó (the name of a town in Abaúj-Torna)

Jászai (the location of a cave)

Kajászó (name of a town)

### **Jász territories**

Poland Jat, Jatwi, Jatwich, Jatsing, Jaczving, Jazving people, which after taking up Christianity melted into the Slavic poion.

The Jász here are called Jasko, Jacko. The latter proper name denotes Jász origins. The word jaz in Polish means a person of higher standing.

Crete Etheokreten — The name of the Philistine/Jász population here.

Philistine Tacitus calles these Judeos (Hist.V/2). Later they were subjugated by the Jews, who then adopted their name, form of government, institutions, etc. from the original Judeos. Since the Jász were less numerous, they slowly melted into the semitic environment.

Greek Homeros calles the Greeks collectively in his Iliad

Achaios. (Haj = hair in Jász)

Ionians the Ionians and the Achaios were brothers, their forefather was Ion. Here too we can observe the absorption of the Ionians by the Greeks. Homeros describes the Achaios as long haired people who travelled by boats. Only

in Magyar are the two words of the same

origin: hajas (hairy), hajós (boat-faring).

Both are connected with the verb hajlik (to bend) and kújó (snake)

Istria an old Jász territory; the population is called Istros, who wore black (gyász) clothes.

Ionian Sea was the old name of the Adriatic. Today only the smaller Ionian islands are called by this name, like the ones at Corfu.

Jadera, Jasera The Roman name of today's Zara

Issa The old name of the island of Lissa

The Jász fleeing from the Greeks they went to Lybia, Palestine and also colonized Argolis, Attica and the western shores of Asia Minor. Here too we find an

Ionian and a

Sinus Iassicus as above

Jázon Argos Homeros calls the Ionians Jáz. (Odyssea 18:246)

Attica Her old names are Jónia and Jász (Strabo)

Greeks called the Jonian dialect Yas.

The name Jázon means a wanderer and is the personification of the wandering moon

Illuria a part of Illuria is called Jas, her inhabitants Jata, but it was also called Jonica. (Gyárfás)

Ionian Capital city: Mursa (Eszék)

Pelastim the Jewish name of the Philistines

Latin Sagittarian is another Roman name of the Jász, since they were not only very talented fighters, but one of the meanings of the name

Jász is ijjász (archer, bowman) Their name had this

meaning also, besides wanderer.)

\*

<b>Ajar</b>	<b>jár</b>
<b>Jar 3</b>	<b>jár</b>
<b>Ját</b>	<i>one of the ancient names of the Jász, also some inhabitants of NW India.</i>
<b>Jay</b>	<b>szajkó</b>
<b>Jo, joes</b>	<b>jó</b>
<b>Journey</b>	<b>jár</b>
<b>Ewe</b>	<b>juh</b>
<b>Jasmin</b>	<b>jázmin</b> , symbol of the jász and femininity

**Sad**                      **gyász** (mourning)

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### **Jász geographic names of the British Isles.**

The **Ay**.... particle is part of several British geographic names. It seems to be the reciprocal of **Jó** meaning good and also river

**Ure** valley is near **Yorkshire**. Both appear to be of Jász origin.

**Yare** river gave its name to Yarmouth in SE. England. The Jász-Magyar meaning of this name is to walk, to flow

**Yeo** is a river in SE. England meaning jó = good and river.

**Yore** is a river in NE. England in the Yorkshire with the above meaning.

**Iona** bears the name of the Jász people. Iona was a burial place. **Gyász** = mourning belongs into the cultic vocabulary of the Jász.

**Islay** and **Jura** islands have the most ancient Celtic crosses. The word Jura is also a Magyar geographic name in the Carpathian Basin.

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SZÉKELY GROUP

## SZÉKELY

### **Sz-k wordgroup**

(Székely linguistic stock )

Their isolated homes among the Carpathian Alps preserved the ancient Magyar culture in its totality, including her rovás writing, history, legends and spirit. Many of their settlements can be found world wide. Probably the best known is Sicily. The Székelys hold themselves fast to their Hun-Magyar origin.

**Basic sounds:** k, h, g, gy, and s, sz, z, zs, c, cs

**Occupation:** shepherds

### **Name of God:**

Great God: Ékúr.

The Sun/Son-god: Szikúr, Lord of Life

**Symbols:** scroll, zig-zag, carnation = szekfű, its petals end in zig-zag,

### **Names:**

Székely, Zakul, Zakur (Kézai, Fáy Elek), Saksa, Sakson, sakalasa, sekursa,  
patriarchal society.

Szikán                                    the matriarchal division of the Székely; they were the  
ancient inhabitants of Italy and of Sicily, where up to this day the “r” is still pronounced almost as a  
“zs” according to Székely dialect.

Sigin, Sigÿn                            north of Thracia (Herodotos); this name is connected with  
the Magyar word szegény = poor, which originally    may have meant peaceful also.

Czech                                    this name is related to the Székely words csék, szék.

Both the Sicilians and the Czechs like to shorten  
some words of calling in the Székely manner.

The three Kings of the 3rd dynasty of Egypt are of Székely origin: Sechemchet, Csaba and Huni.

**Ancestral land:** Göcsej region in Transdanubia, Hungary

**Appearance:** bearded (szakállasak), with a pointed beard.

<b>Chick</b>	<b>kicsi</b> (little), reciprocal
<b>Kiss</b>	<b>csók</b> (recipr.)
<b>Sak 1</b>	<b>zsák</b>
<b>Shako</b>	<b>csákó</b>
<b>Sickle</b>	<b>szike</b>
<b>Sigh, OE sican</b>	<b>sóhaj</b>
<b>Zig-zag</b>	<b>cikk-cakk</b> , derivative of <b>ék</b> (wedge)

### Székely geographic names.

**Scilly's** islands are in Cornwall (150-200 islands) and all hold prehistoric graves. Once the famous Cornish tin-mines may have been here. This name through the name of the Siculs of Hungary and later through the name of Sicily is connected to the Magyar szik word meaning sprout, salt and the Szikul-Székely nation's name.

**Skye**, south of it the following islands can be found: Eigg, Muck, Rhum and Canna. All these have Magyar counterparts, such as *Szik* (as above), *Ég* (heaven), *mag*, *makk* (seed and acorn) and *kan* (male). Rhum contains the M-R word element of Mármaros.



KAZÁR GROUP

## KAZÁR

**K-Z wordgroup**  
(Kazár linguistic stock)

They were shepherds. Their symbolic animals were the sheep and the octopus. The curvature of the ram's horns and the tentacles of the octopus were prominent in their designs. Mythologies of the Golden Fleece originated with them.

**Basic sounds: h, k, g, gy and sz, s, zs, z, c, cs**

**Ancient habitat:** Bihar; Székelyudvarhely; Dömös-Kazár, Kozárd puszta in Szatmár; Kazárvár in Szolnok; Kozár, Egyházaskozár in Tolna county. Historical traces of Cyglamező: Kézai's "Gesta Hungarorum" mentions Chigle; it is believed that the city of Cegléd is the place mentioned in the early manuscripts. The Pozsonyi Chronicle remembers it as Sigla, the Budai Chronicle as the fields of Chiglad, the Chronicle of Túróczy as Czigla and Verancz as Chikmezú szegleti. The Csík-mező of Erdély is the most probable place for it. The name suggests that it was easy to close down (csuk) this place. For linguistic affiliations of these two words see later.

**Nations:** Kus, Kushit

**Cities:** Nap, Napata[13]

Near East: Kaisarea, Al Kazar in Arabian

In Sicily: Cossyra (orig. meaning: the silver ram)

Near Athens: a mound named Sikelia (Freeman)

In Pisidia: the city and meadow of Sagalassus (Livius)

Segesta in Pannonia, today: Segesd

Segesvár and Segesd in Erdély (Transylvania).

**Population:** Cushites, or Ethiops. A Kazar group arrived to Hungary with Árpád and some "Cush" people lived under Atilla's reign also.

Sikels on the island of Ithaca (Odyssea)

Sakalasa, or Sakarsa according to Egyptian writings are identical with the

Zakhur people of the Near East (Sayce)

The longest surviving name of the Huns is Zakul (Kézai)

**Name of God:**

Great God: Ós, Ise,

Son/Sun-God: Kos his symbol the ram. In Egyipt Amon-Ra (Ram-God).

**Name of their founding father:** Cush, Kos (Bible). This name meant "man" also.

**Animals:** kacskar, or kusgar (ovis polii)

**Symbols:** The Milky Way, as the Ancient Mother/Matter of the world they represented by a white goat

The Great God as the premordial, Ancient Force was represented by a black goat. These symbols were present in the Stone Age. already formed and

**Catch** *kacsó* (a small hand)

**Dog** *dög*

**Dough** *dag, dagad* (to swell, to rise)

**Gas** *gőz, kusza*

**Gate** *gát*

**Gaed (OE)** *köz,*

**God** *Kad-isa, Kedd asszony* (names of Father and Mother God as they are present in Creation)

**Gist** *geszt*

**Goat** *gida* (their symbolic, "God given" animal)

**Haze** *köd, -kusza*

**House** *has,-kas,-ház*

**Cask** *kászú*

**Castle** *kástyú, kastély*

**Kid** *gida*

**Kiss** *csók*

**Kit 1** *kas*

**Kit 2** *tök*

**Coach** *kocsi, derived from kacs (tendrill)*

## Conclusion:

The most obvious words of Kazár origin – with the exception of the word coach which is a cultural product of later ages – pertain to the earliest beginnings: the primordial nebula (haze = köd, kusza), the center of its rotation (gist = geszt), the product of creation (kid = gida, dog = dög), the expression of love (kiss = csók). These words are part of the Magyar mother culture. Since the word kid is applicable to both a young human and a young animal I believe it belonged into the kis, kicsi (little) wordgroup.



KABAR GROUP

## KABAR

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### K-B word group

(Kabar linguistic stock)

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Their main occupation was goat-herding

**Basic sounds:** b, p, v, f and k, h, g, gy

**Masculine words are composed of: b-k, (bak =bock)**

**Feminine words are composed of : k-b (kabala = mare)**

### Names for God

**Great God:** : Uh, Ug, Uk, Ag, Ok — Uhu, Ugú, Ug-ota, Ug-or.

**Son/Sun-God:** Buh, Bug, Bog, Bak, Buha, Baga, Bagar, Bagol., Bogata Habur, Khabor, Habura, Bagoj (the spelling with “j”is on purpose)

**Great Mother-Goddess:** Ub, Öb, Öböl, Öbür, Uber, Obana (Words pertaining to space, receiving, the feminine)

**The younger Mother Goddess: Mother Earth:** Keb, Köb, Gub, Kebel, Kübele, Kuban.(Words pertaining to roundness, breasts.)

**The name of the Great God and Great Mother Goddess is always mono consonantal.** The name of the Son and Mother Earth is the bi-consonantal variant of the above since they entered the three dimensional world of materiality.

**Place and river-names:**

*Habura* river and town in Zemplén; the town of Kaba in Hajdu county

*Habren*, a river in England, named after a young lady who drowned in it. This may be a remnant of a legend dealing with nymphs (Hableány)[14]\*.

Mount Kapela in Croatia, Kaprie, Kupari, and their reciprocal: Pago and Bakar, or Buccari islands in Dalmatia.

Kabali, province of Phrigia, Kibira its capital, where the goddess Kybele was greatly revealed; the male deity was called Bagaios.

Cappadocia: her older name was Kypro, today Cyprus which is famous for her copper-mines.

**Documented Magyar personal names:**

Baka, dated 1146 AD, Beke, Bek 1277 AD, Bukud, Bukul 1237 AD, Kaba 1292 AD

**Features:** In some aspects they started to identify with the goats' features.

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**Kabar traces.**

The inhabitants of Melanesia are the offsprings of the true Kabars.

The word Heber originally meant Kabar.

In China several Kabar myths were preserved in folk-tales. From here we know that in Kabar mythology the Magyar Magic Stag's role was replaced by a goat, even later by the fox, with great detriment to the original meaning.

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<b><i>Back 3</i></b>	<b><i>köböl</i></b>
<b><i>Bag, cf. Icel baggi</i></b>	<b><i>bog</i></b>
<b><i>Bake</i></b>	<b><i>köveszt</i></b>
<b><i>Baker</i></b>	<b><i>pék</i></b>
<b><i>Beak</i></b>	<b><i>bak, bök</i></b>
<b><i>Beaker</i></b>	<b><i>köböl</i></b>

<b>Big</b>	<b>kövér</b>
<b>Bigot</b>	<b>kevély</b>
<b>Buck 1</b>	<b>bak</b>
<b>Bucket</b>	<b>köböl</b>
<b>Bug</b>	<b>bogár</b>
<b>Chap 1</b>	<b>csap</b>
<b>Chap</b>	<b>kabar</b>
<b>Chip 1</b>	<b>csip, csipet</b>
<b>Chip 2</b>	<b>csipog</b>
<b>Cob</b>	<b>bak</b>
<b>Cop 2</b>	<b>kúp</b>
<b>Cape 2</b>	<b>köpeny</b>
<b>Cove</b>	<b>öböl</b>
<b>Covet</b>	<b>kiván, követel</b>
<b>Cabbage 1</b>	<b>káposzta, kobak</b>
<b>Cube</b>	<b>köb</b>
<b>Cup</b>	<b>kupa</b>
<b>Peg</b>	<b>bak</b>
<b>Picket</b>	<b>bak</b>
<b>Pike</b>	<b>ék, bök, bak</b>
<b>Pike-man</b>	<b>baka</b>
<b>Weak</b>	<b>puha</b>

**Kabar geographic names**

**Habren** is a river in England, named after Loocrinus' daughter who was drowned here by the orders of Gwendolyn. This may be a remnant of a legend dealing with nymphs (**hableány**). According to Welsh legend, Habren is the Goddess of the river.



Koros word group

## KÖRÖS

### K-R word group

(Körös linguistic stock.)

Their most representative symbol was the circle.

Their holy places were gardens encircled by stones, called kör-kő (stone circle), hence the IE Kirche, church.

Their symbolic birds were the eagle-varieties with circular flight pattern, called kurul, karol, károly, király, kerecsen, karvaly

**Basic sounds:** k, h, g, gy and r, l

### Monosyllabic words:

**1. Mono-consonantal:** They are identical with that of the Székely, Kazár, Kabar and Óstörök words, as the “ur, er, osz, ar;” or in reciprocal: “ra, re”. With “l”-pronunciation we get the “al, il” and its reciprocal: “lo, lu” words. These words pertain to God, origin, the concept of age, greatness, and so on.

**2. Bi-consonantal:** They are variations of the above: “kor, kur, har, kal, gal, győr” and their reciprocal: “rag, lek, log, luk”. The meaning of these words are as explained above, but related to the visible world as it appears in materiality.

**Symbols:** the circle, hoop, ring (kör, karika, gyűrű) the feminine, and stake (karó) the male concepts.

**National names:** Kőrös, Kurus, Kuruc

Kardukhoi, Kardakes, Kordiüoi, Kürtioi, Kurd, Kurhi

**Population:** the Kőrös, Kár, or Kál, were the most valuable elements of the Hyksos.

**Territories:** Chorazin, Korasan, Argolis, Arcadia; the Kál were at home in Armenia, Syria, Canaan and the greater part of Asia Minor. Akarru (the joint name of Phoenicia and Syria); the Kalu region. Karpatos, Crete, Caria, Hermione, Kalidna were their homes among the islands of the Pelloponesos. Argos, Orkmenos, Korintos.

**Cities:** Győr (one among many)

**In Erdély:** Kalotaszeg on the river Kalota, Kálló, Kálnó, Krassó Szörény (we have the greatest variety of the most ancient Kőrös designs here). This name was once Karas, Karasó. Orosháza, Arad, Karán-Sebes, Gyarmat, Gyalár near Vajdahunyad, Krákú-Almás, Lokva mountains, Kalán (spoon) city in the county Hunyad; it got its name from the muscle-shell shaped, natural hot-spring basin, that was carved into the rocks through the forces of nature. Galánta, Kőrös, Kárpát mountains.

**In Nógrád county:** Karancs-Ság, Mt. Karancs, Horka, Görgő, Kőrös, Nagy Hargics, Mihály-Gerge, Garáb, Garáb-puszta, Mt. Kőrös, Karacs-Ápátfalva, Karacs-Keszi, Kercseg-tető. Folk art in the Magyar village of Piliny preserved clearly the old Kőrös designs.

<b>Anger</b>	<b>harag</b>
<b>Angle</b>	<b>horog, görbe</b>
<b>Anchor</b>	<b>kör, horog, görbe</b>
<b>Anglian English</b>	<b>N and E group of OE dialects. Gender distinction was not used – neither in</b>
<b>Carl</b>	<b>király</b>
<b>Char 3</b>	<b>kör, köröz, kor</b>
<b>Charka</b>	<b>kerék</b>
<b>Cherry</b>	<b>kerek, cseresznye</b>
<b>Chorus</b>	<b>kör</b>
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>kóros</b>
<b>Circle</b>	<b>kör, karika, kerek</b>
<b>Clan</b>	<b>család</b>
<b>Claw</b>	<b>karom</b>
<b>Clock, OE clugge (bell)</b>	<b>harang</b>
<b>Close</b>	<b>kaloda, lakatol</b>

<b>Club</b>	<b>kalló</b>
<b>Coil</b>	<b>hajlik</b>
<b>Carpenter</b>	<b>kerék-gyártó</b>
<b>Cord</b>	<b>húr</b>
<b>Cornea</b>	<b>köröm, karom</b>
<b>Corral</b>	<b>kör, kert</b>
<b>Corrie</b>	<b>kerek</b>
<b>Court</b>	<b>kert</b>
<b>Crease</b>	<b>gyűrődés</b>
<b>Crochet</b>	<b>horog, horgol</b>
<b>Crock 3 (o.u.)</b>	<b>korom</b>
<b>Crook</b>	<b>horog</b>
<b>Cross</b>	<b>kereszt</b>
<b>Crouch</b>	<b>görnyed</b>
<b>Cros</b>	<b>holló</b>
<b>Crown</b>	<b>korona, kör</b>
<b>Crust</b>	<b>kéreg</b>
<b>Cry</b>	<b>kiált</b>
<b>Curb</b>	<b>görbe</b>
<b>Curl</b>	<b>karika</b>
<b>Curve</b>	<b>hajlik</b>

Körös geographic names of the British Isles:

**Caerleon** is a city. Her first syllable is identical with the Magyar kör (circle)

**Cerne** – famous for its giant drawing. This giant uses two long walking sticks as he heads toward the river. In an ancient Magyar song there is a maiden who supports herself with two golden rods as she is ready to step into the Danube. (“Gyenge lilionszál ugorj a Dunába, támaszd meg magadat két aranypálcával...”) The two golden rods are symbolic of the golden rays of the Sun.

**Cornwall**'s name in Magyar means kör (circle)+fal (wall), a circular wall

**Cregneish** is an ancient burial place at the River Neb



## PANNON or PUN

### P-N wordgroup

(Pannon linguistic stock)

Their ancient home was in Transdanubia where this name is still used on occasion. Their basic symbol was the oblong reflection of a circle and also the slightly convex mirror or disk. Their name for the Sun was Nap, its reciprocal was fény (light), and fenyő (the tree of light). The Christmas tree is an old memory of this Tree of Light (fenyő). The phoenix of classical culture belongs into this word group and line of thought.

Their occupations were connected with the sea and trade. Their sails were dyed red and their late offsprings still sail the tiny Lake Velence in Hungary.

**Basic sounds:** p, b, v, f and m, n. The word-endings are frequently “mp, mb, nd, nt, ng, nk ”

**Names:** Pannon, Pön, Főnök, Venéd, Venét, Vend

**Colors:** red, green and golden yellow

**Plants:** fir trees, especially the pinus pinea variety, the pomegranate, the red peony.

**Animals:** the Fény-madár = “golden-bird” and the “fire-bird”.

**Religious symbols:** The slightly convex disk.

**Origins:** from the matriarchal Pannon; the name of their country was derived from the name of their mother goddess.

**Names of their deities:** Matriarchal culture: Pannonia, goddess of water and air. Patriarchal group: Panopa, Banota, Fónük. The Goddess Epona was connected with this culture.

**Territories:** Pannonia, Venetia, Viennese lowlands, which they called Vindobona, the southern part of Austria, part of Slovenia, Slavonia. In Makedonia lived the Peon people.

**Cities:** At the bay of Cattaro where the most muricidae are found lies Perasto, Perzagno and Kumbor. Scagliari is an ancient Phoenician center for the red dye.

**People:** see below

**Appearance:** redish skin, which gave the Phoenicians their name.

**Variations of the Pannon name:**

**People, nations and places**

-

Pannon, Pún, Venét, Venetians, Phoenicians. The Vend, or Venét is only a variant of the Pannon name.

The African country of Punt; this name reminds us of the Estonian punane (red), and the Vend name. The Red Sea is close to the Mediterranean and was part of their country.

The Greek word phoinikeios, phonikeios (red) is related to their name.

The Egyptian Fun (earth) is also related to the name of Phoenicia, but it is also related to the word-root of scent (pi, pu, fú, fuj, or pah, pǔ, pūh)

Eritrea, Erytrea = Red-Country

South of Egypt is Nubia and the city of Napata. In Egyptian nub, nuba = gold. The existence of a people by this name is very probable in this region.

Literal translation of Napata is “Father Sun”, or “Father of Gold”, “Golden Father”.

The American Indians.

***Ban***                      ***bán***

***Band***                      ***pánt***

**Bank**

**Epona**                      **Panna, the Mother Earth**

**paint**                        **pemecsel**

**puffy**                        **püffedt**

**Punish**                      **büntet**

**Penny**                      **péNZ (money. Orig.: the lens form scale of the fish)**

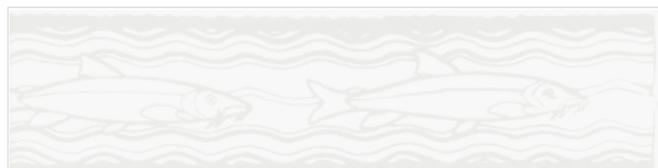
**wamder**                    **vándorol**

**Pannon geographic names:**

**Mt. Penni.** Pen in Celtic means mountain.

**Neb** is a river. Its name is related to the Pannon Nap, meaning Sun. Ballbeg, the Round Table, Glen Maye, Mull Hill, or Meayll Circle at Cregneish is on its banks with an ancient burial place. Ancient astronomical places are nearby.

**NeVERN** is a river. On its banks, near Stonehenge there is a richly engraved Celtic cross, which is also a Pannon Sun symbol.



mARMAR -- M--r wordgroup

## **MARMAR**

**(Marmar linguistic stock)**

**It has sparse linguistic traces. Most seem to be connected with the sea, salt, wars, death and destruction. The names of the founder of Rome: Romulus and Remus when stripped from the Latin endings is Rom (ruin) and RéM (terror)**

**Basic sounds:** m-l, n-l, m-r, n-r

**Names of God:** Molok, or Moloh God of Sun and fire; human sacrifices started in a much later era. Mar, Marah, Mart, Mars gods of battle; their derivatives are the names of Mark and Martin.

**Names:** Marmar. Their descendants are the Marmarids, the Malay group: the Maoris; the Mauri and Merid, a branch of the Berbers; the Moors; Mordva or Mordvin people; the Malgas of Madagascar, the Egyptian Romesu; the Moravians.



**lumber**

**lump**

**march**

**marine – sea and salt are marmar symbols**

**market**

**marry**

**melody**

**melt**

**merge**

**merino**

**merit**

**mermaid**

**merry**

**miracle**

**mirage**

**mire**

**mirror – all Magyar ethnic groups used the mirror as Sun-symbol**

**mole**

**mole**

**myrth**

**moral**

**more**

**morning**

**mul-berry – Sun symbol**

**mule – Sun-symbol. Its parallel is the Sz-M szamár (donkey) which carries the Sun-cross on its back.**

**mull**

**Marmar geographic names in the British Isles**

**London**

**Mull Hill** on the River Neb is an ancient burial place.

Appendix 1.

Magyar consonants:

C like in cell

Cs as in church

J as in Year

N as in navy

Ny as in new

T as in tub

Ty as in „Tj”

S as in shadow

Sz as in September

Z as in zebra

Zs as in Jeanette

***Magyar vowels***

A as in although

Á as in March

E as in ever

É as in Main

I as in In

Í the same elongated

O as in October

Ó as in ode

Ö as in church

Ő the same elongated

U as in under

Ú the same elongated

Ü as in

Ű the same elongated

One must stress, that the „elongated” vowels can drastically change the meaning of the word. For example: por = dust, pór = poor. Örül = to be happy, őrül = getting crazy, álom = litter, álom = dream, etc.

Appendix 2

### **The Szemere outside the Carpathians:**

Egypt	Mizraim, Misir, Mesiri (Egypt's ancient name)
Samaria	its old name: Simron  inhabitants: samar, semar  Semar, Samaria's founder, traceable back to the name of the Szemere Sungod
Cappadocia	Mazaka (city)  Musri people  Muska, Moskai near Cappadocia
East Afrika	Somalia
Malai islands	Sumatra, Sumba, Sumbaiva, Semerang,
Philippines	Samarsia (one of the islands)
Asia	Samarkand

Samur (near the Amur)

North Dalmatia Zermanya, today Zrmanya (a river)

Semaruna (family name)

Roman city Nissa (their hat shows Szemere design.M.A.921)

Nisava river near the above city

## LITERATURE

[1] Susan Tomory: Organic Magyar Linguistics.

[2] This expression was coined by this author, Susan Tomory.

[3] For the explanation of the pronunciation of Magyar consonants see Appendix 1

[4] Even today people see the face of Jesus at the germ end of the kernel of wheat.

[5] For further details see Mr. and Mrs. László Botos' book titled *Home-coming*.

[6] For further details see Appendix 2

[7] Donald L. Hamilton, *The Many Motions of Planet Earth* , <http://www.novan.com/earthmot.htm>

[8] Arnold Ipolyi *Magyar mythologia*, Vol. II. pp. 203-204

[9] Tomory *A Hét vezér nevének kapcsolatai*, Heraldika Kiadó Budapest, 2005

[10] For further details see Tomory *A New View of the Arthurian Legends*.

[11] See Tomory *A New View of the Arthurian Legends* (manuscript. Its Hungarian original was published by the University of Miskolc/director Dr. Ágnes Gyárfás.

[12] For further details see Susan Tomory *A New View of the Arthurian Legends*.

[13] Adorján Magyar *Az ősműveltség* manuscript pp. no. 1769.

[14] See Tomory's *A New View of the Arthurian Legends*.

