

Sándor CSÖKE

**The Sumerian and Ural-Altaic
elements in the
Old Slavic language**

1979

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"Derogatory propaganda against the Hungarians has been circulating on a large scale in the Western World for approximately a hundred years. The originators of these attacks were the French and the Czechs, followed by the Rumanians, Serbs and also the English. By their accusations, they intend to convince the Western World that the Hungarian nation in the Carpathian Basin and the Danube Valley is a later intruder, a "foreign body" among the family of European nations, who for a millennium has only caused trouble. Therefore, they propose to annihilate these people or, if this is not possible, to reduce their power to a minimum ... then there would be peace in that part of the continent."

Tibor Barath, A Kulföldi Magyarok Ideologia

Montreal, 1975 (p. 195)

Remarks by Sándor Csőke on this quotation

The Finno-Ugric historians and linguists in mutilated Hungary and in the West are dedicated supporters of this trend (the annihilation of Hungary). The acts of the linguists and historians in Hungary can be overlooked for understandable reasons, (Only those who support the Finno-Ugric theory are offered a chair at the Universities. Translator) but that the Western Finno-Ugric linguists have such tendencies cannot be understood. Who is forcing them to become the executioners of the nation?...

In the following pages, with undeniable evidence, I will disprove the unscientific historical and linguistic statements of the Indo-European linguists.

PREFACE

The writer of this essay studied from written documents the language called "Old Slavic" which should actually be called "Old Bulgarian" as it was in the past.

According to historiography and linguistics, in the ninth century A.D., a Slavic people settled in the territory of Salonika, the northern part of present-day Greece. The language of these Slavs was used by the two Christian missionaries, Cyril and Method, in order to spread Christianity among the people.

Linguists examined the structure and vocabulary of this language and declared it to be of Indo-European origin.

The writer of this essay examined the structure and vocabulary of this language and he came to the conclusion that Old Bulgarian -- more recently "Old Slavic" -- is actually in its structure a pure agglutinative language and 70% or more of its vocabulary also belongs to a family of agglutinative languages.

For my examination I used the essays of H.H. Bielfeldt: Altslavische Grammatik, published by Halle/Saale, 1961. In the following pages, I present to the reader the results of this examination. I state from the beginning that the language which is called Old Slavic has letters which do not originate from the Greek but which are identical to the letters of the Coptic language. Or else they originate from the same source from which the Greeks borrowed their alphabet. Here I present the Koptic characters and the Greek characters. It will not be difficult for the reader to see the truth. Characters of the Koptic language:

Α = a	Ι = i, j	Ρ = r	ω = s
Β = b	Κ = k	Σ = sz	Υ = l
Γ = g	Λ = l	Τ = t	Ϟ, ϙ = h, ch
Δ = d	Μ = m	Υ = u, w, y	Ϛ = ch
Ε = ē	Ν = n	Φ = ph	Ζ = h
Ζ = z	Ξ = ks, x	Χ = kh, ch	Χ = č
Η = ē, ê	Ο = ô	Ψ = ps	Ϟ = c, kj
Θ = th	Π = p	Ω = ô, ô	Ϡ = ti

Characters of the Greek language:

α = a	κ = k	ς, ς = s
β = b	λ = l	τ = t
γ = g	μ = m	υ = ü
δ = d	ν = n	φ = f
ε = e	ξ = ks	χ = ch
ζ = dz	ο = o	ψ = ps
η = ē	π = p	ω = o
θ = th	ρ = z	υ = u
ι = i	φ = u	

The reader does not need any specialized knowledge to be able to compare the forms of the characters of these languages. He will come to the conclusion that the characters of the "Old Slavic" language are closer to the Koptic characters than to the Greek. From this fact we may draw far-reaching conclusions ...

(Translator's Note: From time to time, the pronunciation of a Slavic word is indicated. I have kept the author's transcription, but would like to point out that the letter -j- is to be pronounced as the English -y-.)

WORD STRUCTURE

The writing system of the Old Slavic language.

cf. Bielfeldt, Op. Cit. p.24

α = a	τ = t
α = ja	ογ = u
β = b	κθ = ju
β = v	φ = f
Γ = g	χ = ch
θ = Turkish ğ	υ = e
Α = d	υ = č/cs/
ε = e	ω = š/s/
κ = je	ψ = št/st/
κ = ž/zs	υ = g/ nasal/
ζ = z	υl = ul
ζ = dz	b = i
ι = i	υ = ā
κ = k	κ = ρ ; κ = g/ nasal/
ι = l	κκ = jp; κκ = jg / nasal/
μ = m	ξ = ks /ksz/
η = n	ψ = ps/ psz/
ο = o	θ = th
π = p	υ = u, i, ū
ρ = r	c = s/sz/ ...

I use the Latin letters in transcribing, following the data of the quoted work, so that even the non-linguistic specialist may find it easy to understand the phonetics of the examined words. I have kept the original forms of only the especially unusual letters,

e.g. the written form: Γραδ υ = city

the transcribed form: gradυ = city

гpaAб = gradб = city

Токб = tokб = current (air or water)

рѣба = rѣba = fish

In the Old Slavic language there was vowel harmony but linguistic science is silent about this (for understandable reasons). Bielfeldt (Op.Cit. p.29) writes about the important characteristics of vowel harmony:

"The opposition of the back and front vowels is of fundamental importance. The union of consonants with following vowels in Old Slavic follows certain rules; in front of the vowels of both rows only certain consonants can stand. The laws of palatalization are conditional on the difference between these two rows. The vowels of both rows are interchangeable in the inflexional endings and suffixes; e.g. the difference between the "hard and "soft" roots in the declinations is connected to the difference between the two rows of vowels"...

That is a clear law of vowel harmony just as in any agglutinative language! For what reason is linguistic research silent on this important language characteristic?

According to this law:

The hard vowels	The soft vowels
o /o/	e, ѣ /e, je/
ѣ /ui/	и /i/
ѣ /o/	ѣ /i/
a /a/	ѣ, ѣ /ä, ja/
ѣ /o/	ѣ, ѣ /e, je/
oy /u/	ю /ju/ ...

For a comparison with the Old Turkish see Gabain, Op. Cit. p. 44

WORD FORMATION

I. The Formation of Nouns

1. Old Slavic -o, written -б; action, continuation or a result of the continuation, therefore in most cases abstract ideas.

e.g.: сѣборб = meeting, gathering

позорб = play, victory

токб = current, flood

ровб = trench, pit (runel) (Hung. rovas)

As concrete nouns:

возб = wagon

звонб = sound, ringing

In Old Turkish: -ı, -i, -u, -ü, etc

udu = escort

yazı = plain

In Finnish: -o, -u, etc.

nauro = laughing

makso = wages

kuolo = death

In Votyak-Zyrian:

ušto = hole, opening

vošta = u.s. (as above)

In Anatolian-Turkish:

yazı = writing

korku = fear

sürü = flock, herd

This characteristic is apparent in Sumerian also:

zig-a = rising

dug-a = saying, order

hal-a = part, share

Compare these with Diakonoff, Op. Cit. p.60

Rule: In the Old Slavic language, the letter -o, written -b indicates a noun and is identical with the noun-suffix (nomen agentis/actionis) of the agglutinative languages and therefore cannot be of Indo-European origin.

2. Old Slavic: -ko, -oko, -iko

written: -k^b, -b^k, -ik^b

Noun suffix meaning the result of an action.

a/. -k^b

e.g. znak^b = sign

root: zna- = know, recognize

c.f. Russian: zvuk <zvu-k = sound, ringing

b/. -b^k

e.g. s^bplet-b^k = weaving, spinning, knitting
ostat-b^k = remainder

c/. -ik^b

e.g. mo^čen-ik^b = martyr
ou^čen-ik^b = student etc.

These suffixes naturally do not only form nouns from verbs but also from other nouns. Therefore their function is "denominalis" and "deverbalis".

e.g. Old Slavic: zla-k^b = vegetables
kam^b-k^b = stone
zlat-ik^b = gold medal

Noun suffixes in the agglutinative languages:

Old Turkish: anu-q = readiness
közünük = window

Cheremiss: kat-šk = piece
Finnish: puh-ek = speech
rynnä-kkö = attack
Turkish: böl-ük = troop
yaz-ık = slit
Lit. Mongolian: daga-ki = wool
Tungusian: hisa-ki = shoulder

Bielfeldt, Op. Cit. p. 119, mentions the suffix cluster: -zn- ik-^b, and states that the compound suffix -zn-^b consists of a possessive adjective suffix and the above-mentioned -ik^b noun suffix which creates the nomen agentis/ activis - or noun. As we can see, the noun suffix -ik^b originates from the agglutinative languages. The origin of the suffix -in^b is also to be found in similar components in the agglutinative languages. e.g. in Vogul the adjective suffix -əŋ

üsəŋ = urban
Finnish: puun = of the tree (genitive)
Turkish: evin = of the house
Mongolian: ekeyin = of the mother
Old Turkish: mončugun = of the pearl
Hurrite: haldi-in^b = untranslatable (adjective)
Urartu: urbar-innə = sacrificial
Old Slavic: gr^bš-^bin^b = guilty
prav^bd-^bin^b = truthful
gospod-in^b = belonging to the aristocracy
pogan-in^b = belonging to the pagans ...

As far as we can see, this suffix is identical to the possessive adjective suffix -in of the Ural-Altaic language and is also identical to the suffix of the possessive case. Therefore it is not of Slavic origin. The compound: -in-ik-^b

written: -zn-ik^b in Old Slavic also creates nouns from nouns.

e.g. gr^bš^bin^b = guilty > gr^bš^bin^bik^b = criminal
k^bniž^bin^bik^b = literate
post^bin^bik^b = faster (one who fasts)
istoč^bin^bik^b = spring (water) ...

This same suffix exists in the Ural-Altaic languages also.

e.g. Uzbek: -niki
 u-niki = his
 kolchoz-niki = of the kolkhoz
 davlat-niki = of the farm

The second compound suffix is not a Slavic element either but again belongs to the agglutinative languages:

 -ñninʒ, -taninʒ, -aninʒ are again possessive adjective
 suffixes.

 graždaninʒ = citizen, city-dweller
 slov-ñninʒ = of the word

Finnish: suomalaisen = of the lake

 etymologinen = of etymology etc.

Structural analysis: slov-ñninʒ slov-ñn-inʒ
 noun-suffix ←
 possessive adjective suffix ←

3. Old Slavic -arʒ: nomen actoris
 vratař = guard, gate guard
 rěbarʒ = fisherman

Hurrite, nomen actoris: iz-uri = errand-boy, messenger

Urartu, " " : a-i-ure = leader

cf. Estonian: kal-ur = fisherman

Hungarian: vez-ér = leader

 fut-ár = messenger

Turkish: yaz-ar = writer etc.

4. Old Slavic -jo, written -jʒ > -jʒ > -ʒ (contraction)

a) nomen actoris: voždʒ = leader
 stražʒ = guard
 plačʒ = crying, etc.

b) other languages:

Finnish laula-ja = singer, singing

 tekijä = committer, doer

contraction: väänti < väänt-i = drill

 paisti < paist-i = roasted

Mordvinian: moraj = singer, singing

contraction: kuli = dying

Lapp koārije = tailor

Votyak eksej = prince, lord

Zyrian öksi = u.s.

Old Slavic zčlodŭi = criminal etc.

The identity is undeniable. The word structure and the components of the language which has been declared to be Slavic or Old Slavic are identical to those of the agglutinative languages, therefore this language which we know from linguistic remains, is not of Indo-European origin.

5. The suffixes -tai, -atai

e.g. pozoratai = viewer
 chodatai = mediator
 ratai = plowman, planter etc.

Mongolian: -tai, -tei
 moritai = horse-rider, knight
 suryaxulitai = learned, educated

Its function according to the English language Mongolian grammar is: "to form nouns designating possession, connection with & containment in something" ...

6. The suffixes: -čĭn, -čĭn = nomen actoris:

 kržmčĭn = steersman

 kžnigčĭn = literate

Mongolian: -čĭn = nomen actoris

 kapučĭn = gate guard (Hung: kapuőr)

 futučĭn = messenger (Hung: futó)

 pičičĭn = secretary, clerk, etc.

7. Nomen agentis suffix : -telʷ

Old Slavic : dʲla = work ; dʲla - telʷ = worker
 krʲsti = christen : krʲsti-telʷ = christening
 ouči = teach : ouči-telʷ = teacher

This is the formation of the elements in a suffix-cluster:

It consists of the -t which is the causative verb and the -l which is the noun suffix, and which has an identical meaning in all of the agglutinative languages.

a) the -t causative suffix:

Old Turkish: uqıt- = teach, instruct
 Turkish: okut- = u.s.
 Hungarian: oktat = u.s.
 Cheremiss: šužâkta = starve
 "Old Slavic:" ouči-te-lʷ = teacher

b) the noun suffix -l:

Hungarian: kötél = rope
 fonál = yarn
 "Old Slavic:" oučite-lʷ = teacher, etc.

It is notable that in the word oučitelʷ = teacher, the root word belongs to the agglutinative languages: in Old Turkish ukı- > Slavic učī-. The palatalization of the -k- sound supports this.

The above -mentioned suffixes which formed nouns belong to the masculine noun group.

8. Now let us examine the noun suffixes which end with the letter -o and which belong to the neuter noun group.

Old Slavic: -lo, written -lo, according to Slavic linguists, originated with its contraction from the ancient form *-dlo:
 *-dlo > -lô ...

This component can also be found in its original form in Tungusian and Lamut : -tlə and -lə ...

e.g. dag- = fly : da-tlə = wing
 hon- = written : hon-atla = clearing
 əmən- = leave : əmən-tlə = remains
 džeb- = eat : džeb-ətlə = leftovers
 cf. džeb- = eat : džeb-lə = food
 Old Slavic: dʲb- = work : dʲb-lo = work of art
 načĭ- = begin : načĭ-lo = beginning
 /*or-dlo/ > ralo = plough etc.

cf. Bielfeldt, Op. Cit. p. 120 and Benzing, Lamutische Grammatik, p 39/86e...

9. The adverb of place suffix : -ište

Old Slavic: sĭnĭmĭ = assembly
 sĭnĭm-ište = assembly-place
 ischodʷ = exit
 ischod-ište = place of exit
 sĭkrovʷ = recess (hiding)
 sĭkrov-ište = hiding-place, etc.

The compound suffix -ište is made up of the "lativus" suffix -š and the locative suffix -te. Naturally, these suffixes are to be found on a large scale in the agglutinative languages. In the Cheremiss language, they appear as a suffix indicating an adverb of place and as a case ending.

Thus in the Cheremiss language:

tušto < tu-što = there
 purla-šte = on the right
 tš-šte = here

Old Slavic: sĭkrov-ište = hiding-place, etc.

This suffix, in the course of linguistic change, became a suffix in the formation of nouns in the language which is called Old Slavic. Let us now examine the feminine noun suffixes.

10. The Old Slavic suffix -a forms the deverbative nouns. In its origin it is identical to the masculine and neuter gender forms -o and -e, which together originate from the agglutinative languages which still exist today.

- e.g. ism^{na} = exchange, change
 ograda = fence
 opona = curtain
 Old Turkish: ögä = glory, fame
 qutada = happiness
 Sumerian: hala = share
 duga = saying, command, etc.

cf. the words quoted under point # 1 ...

11. The Old Slavic suffixes -ka, -ika, -bka, -bka

- e.g. bliž-ika = the following
 ož-ika = relative
 kl^{bt}-bka = cell, prison
 vlad-bka = ruler
 mot-bka = spade, etc.
 Turkish: ar - qa = back
 Kirgiz: Jel - kä = neck-flesh
 Kazani-Tatar: jil -kä = neck
 Tungusian: Gold; ama - ka = bear
 Mongolian: aja - ga = drinking-bowl
 Manchurian: sap- ka = chopsticks
 Cheremiss: wüšl- ka = bundle
 somšl- ka = work
 Tungusian: kälbi - ka = spade
 Old Slavic: mot-bka = spade, etc.

In connection with this, we have to mention the Hungarian word "kalitka" = cage, which the Finno-Ugric linguists have declared to be a loan-word from the Slavic.

Let us state that this Hungarian word phonetically, morphologically and semantically drifted from the agglutinative languages into the Slavic languages.

Proof:

- Hungarian: kalitka, kalicka = cage
 Turkish: kilit = Schloss (castle, lock)
 cf. kilit-le = le-/be-/zár = lock up, in
 Old Slavic: kl^{bt}-bka = cell
 Serbo-Croatian: klitka = cell
 Morphology: zárka (Hung.) = cell ...

I believe that the Hungarian Academy of Science will remove that word (kalitka) from the list of "Slavic" loan-words. The noun-suffixes -ka/-ke together and separately emphasize that this word has been taken from the Hungarian language into the Slavic ...

12. Old Slavic: -ota (noun-suffix)
 čistota = cleanliness
 toplota = heat
 velikota = greatness etc.
 Zyrian-Votyak: kizta = thickness
 Cheremiss: kušit = greatness
 Vogul: xosit = length

13. Old Slavic: -ina (many functions)
 tišina = silence, stillness
 istina = truth
 staršina = superior, old
 ropozina = lawn
 godina = hour
 Old Turkish: tütün = smoke
 tirin = regiment
 Mongolian: bagana = supporting-beam
 Osman: täknä = tekne (Hung.) = trough, washtub
 Kazani-Tatar: tigänä = u.s.

14. Old Slavic: -*čcč*, -*čce*, -*čca*, (-ica) in all three genders:

Korean, Tungusian, Mongolian: -*aci*, -*či*, -*ča*, -ge, -kə

Turkish: -*ač*, -*č*

Old Turkish: -*ča*, -*čä*

Mordvinian: -*kä*, -ke

Hungarian: -ka, -ke, etc.

Linguists believe that this suffix or the -c sound goes back to an Indo-European -k- sound which underwent palatalization. However, when we study the identical forms in the Altaic languages, we have to reject this theory because the Indo-European origin is just a hypothesis whereas the existence of these suffixes in the agglutinative languages is undeniable.

Let us take the Old Slavic word *otčcč* = dad, which supposedly is the Ancient Slavic *otč = father, with a diminutive suffix.

Thus: Old Slavic: *otčcč* < *otčkč;

The suffix: -čcč < -čkč : k > c (palatalization)

Let us now look at the Mongolian similarities:

Lit. Mongolian: *eče-ge* = father, dad, old

Altaic Turkish: *äti-gä* = u.s.

Kalmuck: *etsə-gaa* = u.s.

cf. *ets* - kə = u.s.

Ancient Slavic: *otč-kč

Old Slavic: *otčcč*

The Ancient Slavic word is unknown; it is a linguistic hypothesis, while the Mongolian suffix is a reality. The above suffixes are original noun suffixes with a diminutive function in the language which is called Old Slavic and they have no connections with the hypothetical Indo-European suffixes. The language which is called Old Slavic is an agglutinative language...

a) The Old Slavic -čcč as a nomen agentis suffix is identical to the nomen actoris suffix -či, -č, -ci/c = dza in the agglutinative languages.

Old Slavic: *lov-čcč* = hunter

bor-čcč = warrior

tvor-čcč = creator

Mongolian: *tarijan - či* = peasant

ota-či = doctor

mori-či = groom

cf. Old Slavic: *lov-čcč* = hunter etc.

b) as a diminutive suffix:

Old Turkish: *ata-či-m* = my daddy

ögü-čü-m = my mommy

Old Slavic: *grad-čcč* = little city

oblač-čcč = little cloud

Let us now look at the change in palatalization.

Tungusian: *nejkə* = little louse

Manchurian: *ecike* = little brother

Mordvinian: *panžke* = little flower

riveške = little fox

Zyrian: *bedok* = little stick

puok = little tree

Hungarian: *fiók* = little bird

cf. Russian: *kruzsók* = little circle

kusók = little piece

Kazani-Tatar: *čəbəškə* = little chick

cf. Russian: *bátjuška* = my daddy, etc.

Therefore in both cases there exists a phonetic change: k > č, k > c, and č > c, all without any Indo-European misrepresentation.

In Tungusian/Lamut/ this exists in the following form: -kən < -kə-n

e.g. *uliki-kən* = little squirrel

urəkcə-kən = little hill, etc.

The neuter and feminine suffixes naturally belong here. According to these statements, the -ca, -ica suffixes, which the Finno-Ugric linguists mention repeatedly, are not of Slavic origin. Let us finish our observation with this conclusion:

Old Turkish: iñäk = cow

Turkish: inek = cow

Old Slavic: ionica = calf

Finnish, morphology: penikka = puppy ...

The -k suffix became -c in Old Slavic, in this case. The -a suffix was the sign of the feminine (demonstrative pronoun). The Turkish sound -i- at the beginning of the word was: io- in Old Slavic ...

cf. Old Slavic: oučenikъ = student

oučenica = girl student, etc.

15. The Old Slavic noun suffix: -tъ

e.g. blagoda-tъ = mercy

sъmrъ-tъ = death

ta -tъ = robber

vlas -tъ = power

peš -tъ = oven

Tungusian: top -ti = sphere, ball

kaj -ti = scissors

Yakut: kyp -ty = u.s.

Turkish: tör -t = four

bi -t = louse

sır -t = mountain ridge

16. The Old Slavic noun suffix: -ělъ, written -ělъ and -alъ

e.g. gъib-ělъ = danger, peril

peč-alъ = mourning

obit-ělъ = dwelling

Mongolian: Jobal = suffering

Ĵirgal = happiness

Hungarian: halál = death

Compound form: -tělъ

e.g.

Hungarians:

дб-тělъ = action

тěl-тěl = action !!!

Ĵöve-тěl = coming

hiva-tal = office ... etc.

17. The Old Slavic noun suffix: -nъ

danъ = giver

branъ = battle

bolъz-nъ = sickness

Vogul:

öl-nъ = life, dwelling

Finnish:

kohi-na = murmur

I have presented ninety percent of the noun suffixes of the language which is called "Old Slavic."

It can already be stated that, in the language which is called Old Slavic, the order of noun suffixes, together with all the suffixes is identical to that of the agglutinative languages. Therefore the Old Slavic language is not Indo-European but is a member of the great family of agglutinative languages...

The Formation of Adjectives and Adjective Suffixes.

1. Adjectives ending in vowels indicated by: -*ŋ*

e.g.	mil <i>ŋ</i> = friendly, dear
	slép <i>ŋ</i> = blind
	chrom <i>ŋ</i> = lame
	souch <i>ŋ</i> = dry
Finnish: -i suffix	nuori = young
	pieni = small
	uusi = new
	hyvä = good
Sumerian: -a suffix	gul-a = big
	dug-a = good, nice
Mongolian:	yek-e = big
Hungarian:	kicsi = small
	fekete = black, etc.

2. The most usual suffix: -*ŋnŋ*

e.g.	vbr <i>ŋnŋ</i> = faithful, loyal
	zakon <i>ŋnŋ</i> = lawful
	dl <i>ŋ</i> ž <i>ŋnŋ</i> = owing
	čžst <i>ŋnŋ</i> = honorable
	dosto <i>ŋnŋ</i> = deserving
Estonian: -ne suffix	vesine = wet, damp
	edasine = far
Zyrian: - <i>ni</i> suffix	vekn <i>i</i> = narrow
Old Turkish: - <i>ŋ</i> suffix	ölä <i>ŋ</i> = damp
	ayančay = honorable
Vogul: - <i>ŋ</i> suffix	nam <i>ŋ</i> = famous
Mordvinian:	kež <i>ŋ</i> = angry
	sal <i>ŋ</i> = salt, etc.

3. The Old Slavic possessive adjective suffix: -*inŋ*

e.g.	voievod-in <i>ŋ</i> = of the leader (the leader's)
	zmi-in <i>ŋ</i> = of the snake (the snake's)
	Mari-in <i>ŋ</i> = of Mary (Mary's)
Vogul: - <i>ŋ</i>	üse <i>ŋ</i> = of the city
Finnish:	isän = of the father (the father's)
Mongolian:	ereyin = of the man (the man's)
Cheremiss:	ačamān = of the father (the father's)
Hurrite:	haldi-inā = of Haldi (name)
Urartu:	urb-ar-inna = of the sacrifice (sacrificial)
Tungusian/Lamut/	am- <i>ŋi</i> = of the father
	nakat-a <i>ŋi</i> = of the bear

4. Old Slavic: -*ŋkŋ*, -*čkŋ*, -*okŋ*

e.g.	slad- <i>ŋkŋ</i> = sweet
	krat- <i>čkŋ</i> = short
	šir- <i>okŋ</i> = wide
Hungarian:	puf- <i>čk</i> = bloated
	has- <i>čk</i> = u.s.
Zyrian:	koknid-ik = effortless
	jejid-ik = whitish
Mordvinian	sta-ka = heavy
	kuva-ka = long
Old Turkish:	süz-ük = clean
	Yd-uk = saintly
	tägl-ük = blind
Turkish:	kır-ık = broken
	sol-uk = faded
	büy-ük = big etc.

5. Old Slavic: -*vŋ*, -*avŋ* (adjectives showing a characteristic)

e.g.	ži-v <i>ŋ</i> = lively
	tin-av <i>ŋ</i> = muddy
	kr <i>ŋ</i> v-av <i>ŋ</i> = bloody
Finnish:	vere-vä = bloody
	liha-va = meaty

cf. liha-v = meaty
Mordvinian: salo-v = salt

6. Old Slavic: -ivъ; identical to the Old Turkish adjective suffix -i/-g

Phonetics: $\text{ŷ} > \underset{\wedge}{u} > v$

e.g. milost-ivъ = pitiful
straš-ivъ = fearful
lbn-ivъ = lazy
Old Turkish: säw-ig = in love
sımtağ = negligent
arığ = clean
Finnish: väkevä = strong
kirjava = colourful

7. Old Slavic suffix cluster: -slivъ. For its function cf. above

Old Turkish: -liğ etc.

e.g. razoum-slivъ = intelligent
zavid-slivъ = envious
poslouš-slivъ = obedient

Phonetics: -liğ > liu > liv

Old Turkish: ada-liğ = dangerous
tür-lüg = mannerly
quť-lığ = deserving

cf. Estonian: lapse-lik = childish etc.

8. Old Slavic: possessive case: -ovъ and -evъ

e.g. grom-ovъ = of the thunder
dog-ovъ = noon
lčv-ovъ = of the lion /Oroszlámos/
Petr-ovъ = Peter's
spasitel-evъ = of the Saviour
Mordvinian: nud-ov = with a hole
käv-ev = stony
sod-ov = sooty
pil-ev = big-eared(!)

Hungarian: (nagy)-fűlű = (big)-eared

... - lábú = ... -legged

... - kezű = ... - hands, etc.

This suffix is identical to the Sumerian -ag/-ak genitive suffix.

Phonetics: ag > ai > ei $\begin{matrix} \text{eü} > \text{ü} = -\text{ü}/-\text{ú} \\ \text{eü} > \text{eu} > \text{ev} = -\text{ev}/-\text{ov} \dots \end{matrix}$

cf. Hungarian: possessive suffixes -é and -i

9. The Old Slavic possessive adjective suffix -ii belongs to the above group and is identical to the Hungarian, Mongolian -é, -i, -ai, -ei, -i and to the Sumerian -ag and the Urartu -e/-i and is not of Indo-European origin.

Old Slavic: rab-ii = of the prisoner

pás-ii = of the dog

čii < ččjč / = whose? /iii/ Hungarian: kié?/

Mongolian: qaγan-ai = of the Khan

cf. qaγan-i = u.s.

Urartu: Mi-nu-a-i-né-e-i = Minua's etc.

Note: The writer, when he makes this linguistic comparison, does not use hypothetical etymology but takes his information from written documented linguistic data.

The simple possessive adjective suffix belongs in this group, the -i suffix, written -č

e.g. Old Slavic: človčč-č = human /Hung.: ember-i/

proroč-č = prophetic

mater-č = motherly /Hung.: anya-i/

Hungarian: király-i = royal

úr-i = gentlemanly

anya-i = motherly etc.

Naturally this suffix can be found also in the other agglutinative languages.

10. Old Slavic: -lъ, -lъ, -lъ

e.g.	krъg-lъ = round
	top-lъ = warm
	svѣt-lъ = bright
	kъs-lъ = sour
Cheremiss:	tam-le = sweet, tasty
	kuat-le = powerful, strong
	tъnъs-le = peaceful
Turkish:	sewim-li = dear
	tüy-lü = feathered
	tat-lı = sweet
	kan-lı = bloody
Tungusian/Lamut:	buŋtu-li = round, spherical
	nəbu-li = dishevelled, etc.

11. The Old Slavic demonstrative adjective suffix: -lъ is identical to the Hungarian latus suffix: -ni

e.g.	prъd-lъ = first
	poslъd-lъ = last
	outr-lъ = morning
	bliž-lъ = nearby
Hungarian:	...pap-ni
	...mester-nyi
	...dobás-nyi-ra ... = ...as far as one can throw ...
	...pillanat-nyi-ra... = in the batting of an eyelid.. etc.

Naturally this suffix can also be found in Sumerian. Therefore we cannot take it to be a suffix borrowed from the Slavic language.

From these observations, we may state that the adjective suffix in the language which is called Old Slavic, in all its forms, is not Indo-European but is identical to the forms of the agglutinative languages.

12. Let us finish by taking the Old Slavic possessive adjective suffixes which can be found in the German and Baltic languages: -sko, written: -skъ. Let us state that this form is actually a compound taken from the agglutinative languages into the Baltic and German languages because the language which is called Old Slavic, in its linguistic structure and vocabulary, belongs to the agglutinative languages:

Proofs.

The compound: -skъ < -s-kъ
 Tungusian/Lamut/ -ski < -s-ki
 ↓
 -ski ...

meaning: belonging to someone or something.

These compound suffixes can be found in the following ancient written documented forms:

Urartu:	-se = 's (possessive)
	-ŋə = possessive adjective suffix
Hurrite:	-ŋi = u.s.
e.g. Urartu:	ur-bu-a-se = belonging to the sacrifice
	Sarduri-ŋə = Sarduri's
Hurrite:	pab-an-ŋi = of the mountain, the mountain's
The components:	-se + ŋi > -seŋi > -seki
Tungusian/Lamut:	-səki
	-ski

The compound suffix: I. -se

Finnish:	puu-ksi/ks = ksz/ = belonging to the tree
	mäe-ksi = belonging to the hill
cf.	ala-s = under
	ylö-s = up
Mongolian:	önde-s = up
Cheremiss:	jalə-se = of the village, etc.

II. -ŋi, -ŋə

Mongolian:	aqayin-ki = belonging to the older brother
Kazani Tatar:	ataniŋ-qı = belonging to the father
Altaic Turkish:	ataniŋ-ŋı = u.s.
Old Turkish:	içrâ-ki = of the inside
Tungusian components:	əwə-ski = here
	ama-ski = back
	tulə-ski = out
	tawa-ski = there, etc.
Old Slavic:	člověč-čskŋ = human
	zem-čskŋ = earthly
	bož-čskŋ = godly
	nebes-čskŋ = heavenly, etc.

Formation of Adverbs with Suffixes

a) Adverbs of place:

Old Slavic: -de? = where?

e.g.	k'ŋde = where?
	nik'ŋde = nowhere
	n'bk'ŋde = somewhere
	ov'ŋde = here
	on'ŋde = there
	v's'ŋde = everywhere

Mongolian: -da, -de

ende = here
tende = there
qotalada = everywhere
dergede = beside, at

Old Turkish: qanta = where?

Turkish: nerede = u.s., etc.

b) Adverbs of time: -ŋda = when?

Old Slavic: kogda = when?

on'ŋda = then
ov'ŋda = now
v'ŋsegda = anytime

Mongolian: margada = tomorrow

önide = a long time ago
nasuda = everytime
urtuda = u.s.

Note that the examples mentioned above are identical to the locative -case endings of the Turkish language. These endings became suffixes which proves that the Old Slavic language is an agglutinative language.

- c) Ablative case: - $\text{d}\bar{\text{b}}$, - dou
 e.g. $\text{t}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{b}}$ = from here
 $\text{k}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{b}}$ = from where?
 $\text{on}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{b}}$ = from there
 $\text{in}\bar{\text{d}}\bar{\text{b}}$ = from somewhere else
- Mordvinian: aldo , alda = under
 Finnish: alta = u.s.
 Lapp $\bar{\text{S}}$: jilledé = from the West
 olkode = from outside
 Old Turkish: qanyuda = from where? etc.

Let us close our observation with the following statement. The adverbial suffixes actually originate from case-endings just as we have seen above. A pure vowel case-ending could also become a suffix, e.g. Old Slavic $\text{večer}\bar{\text{e}}$ = evening (n.) (Hung. est = evening
 $\text{večer}\bar{\text{e}}$ = in the evening (adv.) est-e = in the evening) !!!

Compared to the Old Slavic suffix, the Magyar language uses the locative case as does the Mongolian: $\text{ma}\bar{\text{J}}\text{ui-a}$ = badly; $\text{qata}\bar{\text{J}}\text{ui-a}$ = mercilessly. Actually we are talking of the dative case. The systems are identical in many cases together with all the elements. Just one example:

Old Slavic: $\text{dol}\bar{\text{b}}$ = down
 Old Turkish: $\text{god}\bar{\text{I}}$ = down
 Chagatai: koji = down

I believe that no further comment is necessary.

The Verb suffix.

Statement.

The structure of verb suffixes and their elements in the Old Slavic language is identical to the structure of verb suffixes in the agglutinative languages.

Proof.

In the language which is called Old Slavic, the verb suffixes are added to two verb roots, the infinitive (verb-noun) root and the present tense root. Let us call these roots by their abbreviated terms - inf. root and pres. root.

The inf. roots can be divided into two categories, a) root without suffix and b) root with suffix. Let us examine the group of verb roots without suffix:

$\text{ml}\bar{\text{b}}\text{-ti}$ / < * mel-ti / = mills; inf.root: $\text{ml}\bar{\text{b}}$ - < * mel -
 kla-ti / < * kol-ti / = butchers; inf. root: kla - < * kol -
 bra-ti / < * bor-ti / = fights; inf. root: bra - < * bor -

The most ancient form of the root ended in a consonant; the consonant changed place with the preceding vowel. cf. above. From this we can see that the consonant cluster at the beginning of the word is not some kind of superior linguistic characteristic but is a common linguistic deterioration. e.g. the verb roots which end in -s and -z in the so-called Old Slavic languages:

nes-ti = carry
 pas-ti = graze
 vez-e = drive (transitive)
 $\text{gr}\bar{\text{z}}\bar{\text{e}}$ = chew

-d and -t endings: met-e = sweep
 plet-e = spin
 pad-e = fall, drop
 bod-e = stab, prick

-k and -g endings: pek- = roast
 tek- = run

žeg- = burn
mog- = have
er ending: tŕ- = rub
mŕ- = die ... etc.
In Ostyak: wër- = does
man- = goes
am òt = be pleased
jont- = play
jèš- = drink, ... etc.

Here belong the verb-roots without suffix, which end in a vowel:

bi-ti = strike, beat	inf. root: bi-
vi-ti = turn	inf. root: vi-
poči-ti = rest	inf. root: poči-

In Ostyak:

ji-ti = come	inf. root: ji-
lè-ti = eat	inf. root: lè-
wu-ti = buy	inf. root: wu- ... etc.

Similar verb-root structures can be found in any agglutinative languages:

Mongolian: bol- = is, will, is possible

Turkish: bol- = u.s.

Vogul: ol- = u.s.

Mongolian: gar- = step forward, come out, form

Turkish: sağ- = squeeze, milk

bük- = bend

boğ- = tie, tangle

In the Mongolian language it is already a verbal suffix:

kese- = punish

dele- = strike, knock

böki- = bend

cf. Finnish: pago- = run

As we can see, the pure verb-root, without suffix is not a Slavic linguistic characteristic, but rather a characteristic of the agglutinative languages.

Rule: In the Old Slavic language we can form a new verb-root from a noun and from a verb. Therefore in the Old Slavic language there is a denominal and a deverbal verb suffix, just as in any other agglutinative language.

In the following, we will present the structure of verb suffixes.

The inf. root has the suffixes: -a-, -b-, and -i-

The -a- suffix: gnŕv-a- = be annoyed / denominal/

konč-a- = end /denominal/

pokaz-a- = show

izbir-a- = choose

The -b- suffix: onbm-b- = become silent

oslab-b- = become weak

čbl-b- = recover

oum-b- = understand, mature

šbd-b- = sit

The -i- suffix: vod-i- = lead.

av-i = show, point

post-i- = fast

gost-i- = treat, entertain

bogat-i- = become rich

These forms are not of Indo-European origin, but rather can be shown to have identical forms in the agglutinative languages with an identical function and phonetic structure. Thus:

Old Slavic: -a-

-b-

-i-

Old Turkish: -a-

-ä-

-Y-

-i-

-u-

-ü- etc.

e.g. Old Turkish:	küč = strength	küč-ä- = strain
Old Slavic		čl-ä- = heal
Old Turkish:	at = name	at-a- = call
Old Slavic:		gnbv-a- = be annoyed
Old Turkish:		kül-ä- = praise
Old Slavic:		chval-i- = praise
Mongolian:		bar-i- = catch
		dar-u- = push, squeeze
		sab-a- = beat, whip
		sab-i- = u.s.
Finnish: (dialect)		pod-e- = be sickly
		jan-u- = be thirsty

It seems as though the above three verb suffixes of the Old Slavic inf. root are in reality one element because the language which is called Old Slavic in its origin is an agglutinative language and, as such, knew vowel harmony also. This is where the vowel harmony of the different forms originates.

Thus: Old Slavic:	gnbv-a- = be annoyed
Old Turkish:	boš-a- = free
Old Slavic:	bol-ä- = be sickly
Old Turkish:	küč-ä- = strain
Old Slavic:	post-i- = fast
Old Turkish:	öl-i- = dampen etc.

Here we cannot talk of borrowed forms, therefore the only possibility is identical forms.

Note: In judging the function of the suffix, we are not allowed to disregard the rules of polysemantics.

The suffix -ng- which is added to the inf. root, written: -nŋ-, pronounced: nu is a verbal suffix which forms the instantaneous verb form. This Old Slavic element is identical to the existing instantaneous verbal suffix of the agglutinative languages: -ne-, -n-.

Thus: Old Slavic:	-ng-
Finnish:	-ne-, etc.
e.g.	tlrk-ng- = clatter
	sčh-ng- = dry
	poma-ng- = remember
	ištez-ng- = disappear
	ougas-ng- = extinguish
Lapp5:	sourga-ne = scare
F:	čokka-ne- = sit down
	botta-ne- = swell
Finnish5:	pake-ne- = run forward
	vanha-ne- = become old
	ale-ne- = sink

The Old Slavic -je-, written: -ĭe-, frequentative form, continuative form, forms the repetitive verbal form.

Old Slavic: inf. root:	pokaz-a- = show
pres. root:	pokaz-a-je = is showing
	izbir-a- = select, choose
	izbir-a-je- = is choosing
	naric-a-je- = is naming
	sčidz-a-je- = is burning
	rabota-je- = is working

This form is identical to the verifiable related forms in the Ural-Altaic languages: -iji-, -ji-, -ja-

Lit. Mongolian:	böki- = bend
	böki-ji- = is bending
	qaŋi-ji- = is bending
MordvinianV:	čepi-je- = is cutting
	tosti-je- = is knocking
E:	veri-ja- = is bleeding
	ali-ja- = is laying
Ostyak:	neli-ji- = is licking
	jasti-ji- = is saying

LappS: koca-je- = is awakening
 puola-je- = is burning
 Hungarian: hever-é-sz = is lying (phonetics: je > é)
 legel-é-sz = is grazing
 kotor-á-sz = is groping

Old Slavic: (contraction)

pres. root: pas-e = grazes
 vez-e- = travels
 met-e- = sweeps
 peč-e- = fries (phonetics: je > e)

Old Slavic: je > i

inf. root: bol-ŕ- = become sick
 pres. root: bol-i- = is sickly
 inf. root: vel-ŕ- = command
 pres. root: vel-i- = commands
 inf. root: drŕŕ-a- = hold
 pres. root: drŕŕ-i- = holds out

Finnish: je > i

paina = push, squeeze
 pain-i- = wrestles
 mata- = wriggle, squirm
 mat-i = slide, climb

but poik-i = gives birth ; poik-a = son
 mun-i = lays : muna = egg
 pes-i = nests : pesä = nest

Finally: The function of the Old Slavic Verbal suffix -ova- is the repeating of an action and is reflexive. The identical verbal suffix in the agglutinative languages is -v- (reflexive).

Thus:

inf. root: dar-ov-a = give presents
 obŕd-ov-a = eat lunch
 mil-ov-a = sympathize
 rad-ov-a = rejoice
 imen-ov-a = name

Mordvinian: lènde-ve - = name

kado-v- = remain

lazo-v- = crack

panŕo-v- open

LappS: kočŕot-ove- = name

VogulK: tat-ov- = bring

ur-ov- = guard

Hungarian: hány-ó-dik = toss

húz- ó-dik = stretch

cf, harag-uv- ... etc.

Thus we have presented the structure of the verbal suffix and its elements in the language called Old Slavic. The structure and elements of the Old Slavic verbal suffix are identical to those of the agglutinative languages. Therefore the structure of the noun and verb suffixes of the Old Slavic language is agglutinative! In no way is it Indo-European.

Why are the Finno-Ugric linguists silent about this fact of linguistic history? And why are the Slavists silent?

Rule: There is not one verbal suffix element in the language which is called Old Slavic which has no identical form in the agglutinative languages!

The Verbal Noun and its Suffix

In Old Slavic:	-ti
Ostyak:	-ti
Finnish:	-ta, -tä, -da, -dä

The Indo-European linguists and their supporters, the Finno-Ugric linguists, would say that the Finn-Ostyak languages borrowed these suffixes as a result of their lower ranking origins. Let us also observe the Ural-Altaic similarities.

cf. Ramstedt, Einführung ... II p. 119: "The suffix -ta is in Korean the infinitive ending --the usual lexical form of the verb."...

The Sumerian connections conclusively prove that this suffix is not of "Slavic" origin but that it is actually a compound...

The truth is that we cannot claim that the Koreans borrowed this suffix! Let us now make the comparisons.

Old Slavic:	kleveta-ti = suspect
	poči-ti = rest
	chvali-ti = glorify
	ves-ti = travel
Korean:	mek-ta = eat
	ka-da = go
	it-ta = be, exist
Finnish:	teh-dä = do, act
	syö-dä = eat
Ostyak:	taj-ti = have
	ji-ti = come
	jot-ti = play
Sumerian:	dú-ge-da = beautify
	kú-ge-da = clean
	nu-aka-da = not to do
	gál-la-da = need
	dúg-a-da = be good, etc.

cf. AnOr 28.I. 42

Note: The similar elements of the suffix -ta- in the Old Slavic and the agglutinative languages grew out of the older Sumerian form to take on their present shape. Therefore the suffix -ta- is not of Slavic or Indo-European origins, but Sumerian.

In conclusion, let us take the deverbal noun whose connections Bielfeldt explains on p. 235, Op.Cit.

Let us see the Turkish similarities:

Uighur:	kāl- = rise, come	: kāl-ti = future
	kāč- = pass	: kāč-ti = past
Old Slavic:	da- = give	: da-tč = gift
	žl- = live	: žl-tč = life

Therefore, from that page, we cannot say that the Old Slavic verbal noun suffix is of Indo-European origin!

PRONOUNS

I. Personal Pronouns

Old Slavic: (sing.)	azъ = I
Old Turkish:	öz = person; you; person; I
Finnish:	itse = u.s.
cf. dialect:	ize = u.s.
cf.	iz̃ = u.s.
Mordvinian:	äs̃ = u.s. etc.

Note: We cannot say that the Old Turkish word is a borrowing as we can see that, in the language which is called Old Slavic, the true meaning of the personal pronoun "azъ = I" is "myself, my person". Therefore this element is not of Indo-European origin.

Old Slavic: (sing.)	tъ-ъ = you
Lapp5:	to- = u.s.
Mordvinian:	to- = u.s.
Cheremiss:	tă-, tî- = u.s.
Votyak:	to- = u.s.
Zyrian:	te- = u.s.
Mongolian:	či- = u.s.
Finnish:	si- = u.s.
Old Turkish:	si- = u.s.
Sumerian:	za/ze-, zi-/ = u.s. etc.

The original ancient form is the Sumerian. The other elements originate from this form.

Historical Phonetics: ze-/zi- > Cheremiss: tă-, tî-

Zyrian: te-

Mongolian: či-

Finnish/Turkish: si/se-

What data can prove the Indo-European origin?

Old Slavic: (plu.)	mъ-ъ = we
Finnish:	me = u.s.
Lapp5:	mī = u.s.
Cheremiss:	me, mă = u.s.
Votyak:	mi = u.s.
Mongolian:	ma-, ba- = u.s.
Sumerian:	me = u.s. etc.

Old Slavic: vъ-ъ = you (Hungarian: tik, ti)

Note: This element is a combination of the personal pronouns te+ô = ti (you) as for example in the Tungusian language: süā > әwā = ti (you). In actuality sü-ä = te-ô... The Old Slavic combination however is: vi < v-i < that is vъ-ъ < vъ-ъ. The correlation of the first element of these combinations in the agglutinative languages is uncertain, therefore this question for the moment remains unanswered. The supposed Indo-European origins have not been proven by linguistics either...

The reflexive personal pronoun, se- = myself, himself (it has no nominative case and no plural number), has an equivalent in the Cheremiss language: ške = myself. The Old Slavic: sebe, is the genitive case, the root being: seb- which consists of the rootword se- and the reflexive suffix -b. This suffix is the possessive of the agglutinative languages e.g. Tungusian: -bī... Cf. Benzing, Die tungusischen Sprachen 125.

Now let us show the third person of the personal pronouns and we shall discuss the question of gender also. In this case we shall use not the Old Slavic but the Serbo-Croatian equivalents. Thus: the Serbo-Croatian personal pronouns, 3rd. pers. sing.:

masculine:	on = he
feminine:	ona = she
neuter:	ono = it

Let us state that this characteristic is not of Slavic origin but it belongs to the agglutinative languages. The differentiation of gender is a word formation constructed with the demonstrative pronoun.

Proof

The on = he (masc.) is the original personal pronoun, consisting of o- and -n, the pronominal suffix;

ona = she (fem.) is the pronoun o-, the pronominal suffix -n- and the demonstrative pronoun -a;

ono = it (neut.) is the pronoun o-, the pronominal suffix -n- and the demonstrative pronoun -o.

The original meaning of the feminine personal pronoun was: o-n-a- = she-that-there; the neuter: o-n-o = it-that-here ...

Originally, the language which was called Slavic did not have a difference in gender. During the development of the language, the folk etymology developed that possibility. In this particular case, they indicated the difference in gender with demonstrative pronouns and this later spread to the other parts of speech. The above elements exist in the agglutinative languages also.

e.g.: Serbo-Croatian: on o-n = he

Turkish: o = he

plural: o-lar = they

cf. on-lar = u.s.

Manchurian: i = he

with the pronominal suffix: in = u.s.

Mongolian: in, ima = u.s.

Hungarian: *e-ü > *eü > ew = ő (he) root: e-

Sumerian: e- or a- = ő (he)

Finnish: hän = he (h- prothesis)

With these we have proven that the personal pronoun, 3rd. person of the Slavic language belongs to the agglutinative languages and the differentiation of gender simply occurs with the demonstrative pronouns.

2. The Demonstrative Pronoun.

a) Old Slavic:	tъ = this (masc.)
	ta = u.s. (fem.)
	to = u.s. (neut.)
Finnish:	tä- = this
	tu- = that, that one there
Mordvinian:	te- = this, this one here
	to- = that, that one there
Cheremiss:	tiö = this
	täö = that
	tuö = that, that one there
Lit. Mongolian:	tere = that, that one there
	cf. tede = here
	cf. Czech: tedy = u.s. /ill/
North Korean:	tje, te = that there, that
Tungusian:	tä- = that
Moghuor:	te- = that, that one there
Kazani Tatar:	tögä, tigi = that there
Sumerian:	te 376, 71 = that, which
	ta 139, 27 = that, which
	ti-eš 73, 22 = he, that one

b) Old Slavic:	sъ = that (masc.)
	si = u.s. (fem.)
	se = u.s. (neut.)
Old Turkish:	šu = that there
Turkish:	gu = that there
Jakut:	subu = that
Finnish:	se = this, that
	cf. sieltä = from there
	cf. siinä = there, over there

- c) Old Slavic: onъ, ona, ono = that (all three genders)
 Turkish: o = that, that there
 Kazanian Tatar: ana = that! there!
 Baskirian: ana = u.s.

Now let us go back to the already mentioned personal pronoun in

Serbo-Croatian: on, ona, ono = he .

Word formation: The Old Slavic demonstrative pronoun onъ, ona, ono proves that the languages which have been declared to be Slavic, the 3rd. person of the personal pronoun comes from the agglutinative languages and the gender differentiation takes place with the demonstrative pronoun -- without any superiority...

3. The Possessive Personal Pronouns.

- Old Slavic: moi = mine (masc.)
 moja : moja (fem.)
 moje : moje (neut.)

This whole construction is a genitive construction, not a real possessive personal pronoun, just as in any other agglutinative language. Thus:

- moi < mo-i (masc.)
 moja < mo-j-a (fem.)
 moje < mo-j-e (neut.)

The root mo- is the personal pronoun - I -, as in any other agglutinative language. The suffix -i is the possessive suffix which can also be seen in the Mongolian language:

morin-i = of the horse

Old Slavic mo-i = of that...

Likewise the Hungarian word : enyém (mine) : eny-é-m, is a possessive construction.

In Old Slavic, this construction is expanded to the feminine gender with a little demonstrative suffix: -a = that.

Therefore in that case, we cannot speak of Indo-European origins.

In the final analysis, the possessive suffix; -i, goes back to the Sumerian suffix, -ag/ak, which formed the possessive case ending as we have already explained.

The same thing occurs in the second person singular, the only difference being that we can see the possessive case in its original form, together with the demonstrative particles.

- Old Slavic: tvoi < tv-oi = yours
 tvoja < tv-oi-a = yours (fem.)
 tvoje < tv-oi-e = yours (neut.)

Phonetics: Sumerian: -ag > -a₁ Mongolian: -a₁/e₁ > -i
 Hungarian: -ey > -é > -i
 Old Slavic: -oi > -i

Therefore: Old Slavic: tvoi < tv-oi

Hungarian: ti-é-d

Mongolian: morin-a₁ = of the horse

"In the third person, Old Slavic has no possessive pronoun," said Bielfeldt, Op. Cit. p. 147 §171/1 " but it uses the following possessive construction:"

jego s'čnč = his son, just as in the Russian language.

Therefore: jegо s'čnč = his son / pronounced: jegо/ literal meaning: his son (child).

Mongolian: inu nom = book his i.e. his book

This structure is not Indo-European and not Slavic, but goes back to identical forms in the agglutinative languages.

Analysis: jegо = jegо < *e-g-o = his

cf. the transcribed Russian: ji-v-ó!!!

Hungarian: ő-v-é

Mongolian: i-n-u/ pronominal particle

Sumerian: -a-ni/ Sumerian possessive suffix, 3rd. pers. sing

The suffix, -ni has a genitive function.

Regardless of how much we object to this fact, the "Old Slavic," jegо is of Hungarian origin -- which is terrible even to think of!!!

4. The Interrogative Pronouns.

Old Slavic: k'žto? = who?

č'žto? = what?

Both pronouns are compound words. k'žto consists of k'ž? = who? , the interrogative pronoun, and -to = that, the demonstrative pronoun. Its literal meaning is "who-that?" The second word consists of č'ž = what?, the interrogative pronoun, which is formed by the palatalization of k'ž-, and also the demonstrative pronoun -to = that. Therefore literally: what-that? We have seen the relationship of the demonstrative pronoun -to = that; now we shall show the Ural-Altaic similarities with regard to the interrogative pronoun.

Old Slavic: k'žto? = who? / who-that?

Finnish: ken? = who?

Mongolian: ken? = who?

Old Turkish: kim? = who, that-who?

Turkish: kim? = u.s.

Sumerian: ki 461, 21 = ša, šu = the one who, that which, whoever...

What data proves the strictly Indo European origin of these particles?

Conclusion:

Old Slavic: k'ž-i, ko-t-a, ko-ě = which

cf. Serbo-Croatian: koji, koja, koje = u.s.

Old Turkish, Uighur: qayu = u.s.

cf. qayu-si = who among them?

Tungusian: haj? = who?

Lithuanian: kàs = u.s. (Indo-European?)

Sanskrit: kàh? = what?

The negative is formed with the particles: ni- and -žē:

e.g. Cheremiss: ni 7ö /< ni-kö/ = nobody

Old Slavic: nik'žto-žē = nobody

cf. Turkish: hiç kim-se = nobody

The negative particle -ni- cannot be of Indo-European origin because it exists in Sumerian also: nu 75,6 = negative

The suffix: -lik'ž = quantity

Old Slavic: ko-lik'ž = how many?

to-lik'ž = as many as, so

Old Turkish: tümān-lig = about ten thousand

ni 7 -lig = u.s.

THE NUMERALS

The Cardinal Numerals.

According to linguistic research, the identical features of the numerals when compared in two or more languages are of decisive importance. Let us present a few examples that show that the Old Slavic numerals cannot be declared to be of Indo-European origin. Let us discuss the numerals 1, 2, 3 and 100 which are identical in Old Slavic and in the agglutinative languages. Thus:

Old Slavic: jedino , jedina , jedino = 1 (three genders)
 dva , dva = 2 (three genders)
 tri , tri = 3 (three genders)
 sto = 100 (three genders)

a) Statement:

In the Old Slavic language, the numeral, 1, is not of Indo-European origin but goes back to similar fragments in the agglutinative languages and actually it has no meaning as a numeral.

Proof:

Let us take the Old Slavic: jedino
 pronounced: jedino
 the root is: jedin-

This word is identical to the Finnish word: esi = in front of, before, in front
 Karjala dialect: edine = u.s.
 Lüüd: edine = the first

Therefore, Old Slavic: jedin , written: jedino

cf. Sumerian: id 334, 10 = before, in front of, the front, prince

The -j- sound at the beginning of the word is a prothesis...

This numeral which is declared to be Old Slavic is not of Indo-European origin but originated from the Finnish. Its original meaning was not 1 (one) but "in front of" or "the first", which is logical because in no language in the world do the numerals mean numbers...

Let us repeat that the Finnish: edine = in front of, first

Old Slavic: jedino = 1

pronounced: jedino ...

b) Statement.

The numeral 2 in the language which is called Old Slavic is not of Indo-European-Slav origin but is identical to the numeral 2 in the agglutinative languages.

Proof

Thus, Old Slavic: dva = 2 (masc.). It is clear that this word, in its original form, is without a consonant cluster. Therefore the intermediate vowels still exist. The meaning of this word is not 2 but "the following", just as in Latin...

Consequently, the Old Slavic: dva

Lit. Mongolian: daga = he follows

Tungusian: daga = near

Historical Phonetics: $\text{daga} \rightarrow \text{dava} = \text{dva}$

Thus Mongolian: daga Old Slavic: dva = 2 i.e. the following

cf. Sumerian: dah 169/2/3/6/9 = approach, add, companion

c) Statement.

The numeral 3 in Old Slavic, tri transcribed trije = 3 does not mean: 3 but "that one there". As such it goes back to the agglutinative languages, in this case the Mongolian language:

tere = that one there (demonstrative pronoun)

Proof.

Literary Mongolian: tere = that one there

Old Slavic: trije = three

Phonetics: In the Old Slavic, the first vowel elided.

Rules

In the language which is called Old Slavic, they did not count 1, 2, 3, but:

jedin < Finnish -edine = in front, the first
 dva < Mongolian daga = the following
 trije < Mongolian tere = that one there ...

Let us now take the numeral: s'zto = 100

Ostyak:	sót, sät = 100
Vogul:	sāt = u.s.
Finnish:	sata = u.s.
Mordvinian:	śada = u.s.
Cheremiss:	šüdö = u.s.
Turkmenian:	jüđ = u.s.
Baskirian: =	jöđ = u.s.
Uzbek:	juz = u.s.
Yakut:	sūs = u.s.
Hungarian:	száz = u.s.
Sumerian:	šar ₂ 396, 19/30f = many, numerous
Greek:	*śápos = 3600 / a borrowed word from the Greeks
Phonetics:	šar > s̄az r:z relationship
At the beginning of the word:	š > s̄ > s̄ > s̄ > s̄
At the end of the word:	r > z > đ > d > t > s ...

According to the above, the "centum-satem" theory is a theory which cannot be proven.

In conclusion:

Old Slavic:	t'zma = 10,000; crowd, throng
Kalmuck:	tūmā = u.s.
Lit. Mongolian:	tūmen = u.s.
Old Turkish:	tūmen = u.s.
Tungusian:	tuman = u.s. etc.

Note. Bielfeldt, Op. Cit. p. 171/212 mentions that these words cannot be identical to t'zma = darkness, but he does not mention the identical features of the Altaic languages otherwise what would have become of the Indo-European superiority? This is the way the Slavacists work.

The Ordinal Numerals

In Old Slavic:	pr'z v'z b-i = first; not a numeral, identical to the
Old Turkish:	bir = one, first
Turkish:	bir = u.s.
Sumerian:	bar = maš 74, 27 = first, prince
cf. Old English:	forvost = first, chief
In Old Slavic the	-t'z b suffix acts as the ordinal numeral suffix:
	četvr'z- t'z b -i = fourth
	p'm-t'z b -i = fifth
	šes- t'z b -i = sixth, etc.
Finnish:	kolma-n-te = third
	neljä-n-tä = fourth
Mongolian:	nigen-te = for the first time (polysemantic)
	qoyar-ta = for the second time
Old Turkish:	ikin-ti = second etc.
Let us compare the suffix -i- also	
Old Slavic:	pr'z v'z b -i = first
	v'z tor'z b -i = second
Manchurian:	udžu-i = first
	il-i = third

The two elements presented above are not of Indo-European origin either but are identical to elements in the agglutinative languages.

THE FORMATION OF THE NOUN SUFFIX

The Noun

Let us begin with the so-called o-declination. Let us take the "Old Slavic" word *-gradъ* = city. According to linguistics, the ancient form of this word is the Indo-European word, **gordos*, which is a hypothetical form and cannot be found in any written document.

Thus: Indo-European: **gordos*
 "Old Slavic": *gradъ*

The Indo-European nominative suffix is *-os*, which has disappeared from the Old Slavic language, more specifically, the *-s* has disappeared and the *-o-* has remained. therefore the *-o-* became the nominative suffix in words with similar endings. This is linguistics. This supposed progression cannot be proven by any kind of phonetic reasoning. On this basis, the Finnish word *talo* = house could be said to have an Indo-European origin, together with all other words ending in *-o*. The Old Slavic *gradъ* = city, in its structure, is identical to the Finnish word *talo*=house. The accusative is identical to the nominative, *gradъ* = city. According to linguistics, this word was formed thus:

Indo-European: **gord-om > gord-o' > gord-o* = *gradъ*

The accusative suffix therefore has disappeared. Naturally there is no proof of this progression either. According to this the word is untraceable.

The plural sign of the nominative plural was joined to the end of the word by the sign: *-ъ*. Thus: **-oi > -i*. This explanation cannot be proven by any phonetic data; however, in Finnish, we can find a logical relationship. e.g. the final *-a-* disappeared, making way for the plural suffix *-i*.

Thus: *muna* = egg
mun-i-ssa = in the eggs

Old Slavic: *grad-i* = cities

In this case, the Old Slavic plural suffix is *-i*, which is identical to the Finnish suffix. In spite of every explanation of the Indo-Europeans, it is clearly a Finnish suffix.

The Indo-European accusative plural suffix is *-ns* e.g. Cretan-Greek: *λύκους* = wolves; Gothic: *wolfa-ns* = wolves.

Together with the final vowel it becomes *-ons*, from which the Old Slavic form is supposed to have been derived.

Thus: *-ons > -ъ*. Naturally phonetic history has no proof of this. Otherwise the Indo-European elements would exist in the agglutinative languages also. e.g. Cretan-Greek: *λύκο-ν-ς* = wolves

Gothic: *wolfa-n-s* = u.s.
 Finnish: *talo-n* = house
 Mongolian: *eme-s* = mothers
üge-s = words etc.

As we can see, the Indo-European suffixes are not original suffixes in the so-called Old Slavic language, but rather identical to the corresponding elements in the agglutinative languages: the accusative suffix *-n* and the plural suffix *-s* are plural suffixes just as the plural suffix *-i*. Where is the proof to contradict this?

Let us use the suffixes to compare the word *gradъ* with the Serbo-Croatian

Singular:	Old Slavic	Serbo-Croatian
Nominative:	<i>gradъ</i>	<i>grad</i> = city
Genitive:	<i>grada</i>	<i>grada</i> = of the city
Dative:	<i>gradou</i>	<i>gradu</i> = to the city
Accusative:	<i>gradъ</i>	<i>grada</i> = city
Vocative:	<i>gradi</i>	<i>gradi</i>
Instrumental:	<i>gradomъ</i>	<i>gradom</i> = with the city
Locative:	<i>gradъ</i>	<i>gradu</i> = in the city

Note: In Serbo-Croatian, in the nominative case, the final vowel disappears. Now let us show the identical elements in the agglutinative languages and prove that the Old Slavic noun suffixes are not of Indo-European origin.

The Nominative Case

In Old Slavic and Serbo-Croatian, it is unmarked; in Serbo-Croatian the final vowel disappears.

cf. Finnish: *talo* = house
 Old Slavic: *gradъ* = city
 Serbo-Croatian: *grad* = city

The Genitive Case

The genitive suffix in Old Slavic is -a
 in Serbo-Croatian -a
 cf. Czech -a, -u, -e, -y ...

Note

In the Czech language, the possessive suffix has a different sound according to vowel harmony. It can be traced not only in the living language but also to the vowel harmony in words that have already fallen into disuse. The genitive suffix in Old Slavic and in any Slavic language, in its ancient form, is a vowel which can be traced to an identical form in the Sumerian language, regardless of the gender of the noun.

The Sumerian genitive suffix -ag or -ak was explained when we presented the Sumerian possessive adjective suffix, the Sumerian phonetic history and the similar elements in the Old Slavic language. cf. points 8, 9. However, we shall present it again here.

Sumerian: -ag, -ak
 Lit. Mongolian: -ai/ -ei : genitive suffix
 -u, -i u.s.
 Hungarian: -é, -i, -ű/ -ú: adjective suffix
 Urartu: -wə, -/e/i : genitive suffix
 Hurrite: -we u.s.
 Old Slavic: -ovč / -evč : possessive adjective
 -a, etc. : genitive suffix

We are not going into detail about the identical elements in other "Slavic" languages because any grammar book answers these questions.

Phonetic history:

Sumerian: -ag/ -ak > *-ai
 Urartu: -/e/i and -wə
 Hurrite: -we
 Old Hungarian: -ey, (folk) : -ej, -é, -i, -ű/-ú
 -nak, -nek
 Mongolian: -ai/ -ei, -u, -i
 Korean: -ai, -ii, -i
 Old Slavic: -ovč / -evč, -i: adjective
 -a, -č, -čč, etc.: genitive

Example:

Old Slavic: grad-a = of the city
 Serbo-Croatian: grad-a = of the city
 Czech: hrad-u = u.s.
 but les-a = of the forest ...
 Slovak: hrdin-u = of the hero
 Mongolian: morin-u = of the horse
 but morin-i = u.s.

Note: The above-mentioned case-ending -a belongs to the so-called -o/-jo declination, the masculine and neuter declination; the -a/ -ja declination being for the most part the feminine declination with the suffix -čč in the genitive case.

So Old Slavic: grad-a = of the city...
 but gor-čč = of the mountain
 Mongolian: morin-i = of the horse
 morin-u = u.s.

There are no data to prove that these elements are of Indo-European origin.

Dative Case

In this case we will present the relationship between two nouns: gradč = city and mužč = man. In the word mužč, the final sound changed from the -č with an "umlaut". The dative suffix is: -ou/:-u/

Old Slavic: grad-ou = to the city
 muž -ou = to the man
 Serbo-Croatian: grad-u
 muž -u
 Czech: hrad-u
 muž -i and muž-ovi
 Mongolian: qaγan-a = to the Khan
 Old Turkish: adaq-a = to the leg

Hungarian:	nek-e-m = to me
cf.	nek-i = to him
Western Turkish:	mar-a = to me
Ostyak:	ney-a = to the woman
Urtu:	URU-i-e = to the city
Turkish:	ev-e = to the house
Sumerian:	kà-e = beside the door
Korean:	čeg-e = here
cf.	čib-e = (to) home
	saram-e = to the man, etc.

As we can see there are no Indo-European characteristics in these words.

Accusative Case

Old Slavic:	-b and -c /-o, -i
e.g.	grad-b = city
cf.	muž -c = man
Serbo-Croatian:	grad-a = city
	muž-a = man
cf. Czech:	holub-a = pigeon
	muž-e = man
Chuvash:	tô v-a = mountain
Turkish:	dağ-l = u.s.
	ev-i = house
Mongolian:	ger-i = u.s.
North Korean:	saram-u = man
cf.	saram-i = u.s.
South Korean:	čog-o = weapon
	čog-u = u.s.
cf.	jan-a = sheep
cf. Vogul:	lū-m = horse
Manchurian:	-ma = accusative suffix
cf. Latin	-m = u.s. etc.

According to these, the Manchurian and Vogul languages are of Indo-European origin...

Locative Case:

Old Slavic: -b, -c /: b = ä, ē; c = i/

According to linguists, these elements were formed by the combination of the final vowel and the "place-suffix": -oi > -b and -ei > -i.

However there is no necessity for this derivation because the final vowel disappeared to give place to the case endings:

e.g.	grad-c = in the city
	muž-c = in the man
Serbo-Croatian:	grad-u = in the city
	muž-u = in the man
Czech:	muž-i = in the man
but	les-e = in the forest
Slovak:	dub-e = in the oak, on the oak
and	roh-u = in the horn
Sumerian:	gi-e = in the night
	uru-a = in the city
Urtu:	e-si-a = in the place
Korean:	saram-e = in the man
Ostyak:	χōt-a = in the house
Mongolian:	γajar-a = in the country, etc.

These endings cannot be said to be accidental nor is there a possibility that they are borrowings; here we are talking of a genetic identity, regardless of how loudly the Finno-Ugric linguists object to it!

Instrumental Case:

Old Slavic:	grad-om-b = with the city
	muž-em-b = with the man
Serbo-Croatian:	grad-om = with the city
	muž-em = with the man
Czech:	hrad-em = with the city
	muž-em = with the man
Old Turkish:	tämür-än = with iron
	yadağ -ın = on foot (lit. with foot)
Tatar:	jaja-un = u.s.
Finnish:	puu-n = with wood, etc.

The Old Slavic ending is identical to the case endings of the Ural-Altaic languages: -n, -an, -än; (n) m)

The Plural and its endings.

The plural suffix in Old Slavic is: -i. The equivalent examples in Finnish and Hungarian are:

Nominative

Old Slavic:	grad-i = cities
	muž-i = men
Finnish:	talo-i-ssa = in the house
	pu-i-ssa = in the trees
Hungarian:	lova-im = my horses, etc.

Genitive

Old Slavic:	(elision of final vowel) -ŭ < *-on and -ŭ < *-in
	grad-ŭ = of the cities
	muž-ŭ = of the men ...
Finnish:	puitt-en = of the trees
	taloj-en = of the houses

According to these examples, this suffix is not of Indo-European origin either.

Dative

Old Slavic:	grado-m'ŭ = to the cities
	muže-m'ŭ = to the men
Estonian:	jalgade-ni = to the legs
	motete-ni = to the thoughts
Hungarian:	Orosz János-ni = to János Orosz
Sumerian:	má mu-NI-ri = the boat over there
	im-mi-NI-gar = took them over there
Phonetic history:	-ni > -mi = -m'ŭ

Accusative

Old Slavic:	grad-ŭŭ = cities
	muž-m' = men
Old Turkish:	qılınçın-ın =
	tâmirâp-ân =
	ili-n =
Finnish:	puu-n =
Tungusian:	mō-ja = water
	ēkun-a = what

Instrumental

Old Slavic:	grad-ŭŭ = with the cities
	muž-i = with the men
Finnish:	pui-n = with the trees
	vierai-n = with the guests, etc.

Locative

Old Slavic:	grad-ŭch'ŭ = in the cities
	muž-ich'ŭ = in the men
Urtu:	-asə : s > ch

Note : The Old Slavic suffix is a compound. It consists of the locative -ŭ- and the directional suffix -s'ŭ. According to linguistics, the Old Slavic sound -ch- goes back to the older -s- sound. Therefore our conclusions concerning this suffix are correct in every aspect. Naturally this compound suffix also exists in the other agglutinative languages, e.g. Cheremiss, in a similar compound form: -eš < -e-š.

Thus: er lupš-eš = in the morning dew

I present Bielfeldt's explanation of the origin of this Old Slavic suffix cf. Op. Cit. p. 130.0

The hypothetical Indo-European word: *-oisu

Old Slavic:	-ŭch'ŭ
Urtu:	-asə
Cheremiss:	-eš, etc.

On that page we can also see the derivation of the Accusative Plural suffix.

Indo-European:	-ens < -en-s
Old Turkish:	-In, etc.
Mongolian:	-s ...

Now we can draw the conclusion that in the language which is called Old Slavic, the order of the noun suffix is not of Indo-European origin because that Indo-European origin cannot be proven by any kind of linguistic data, but the connection with the agglutinative languages is obvious. The "Old Slavic" language belongs in the family of the agglutinative languages.

We must mention that, in the Mongolian language, the -s suffix belongs to the most ancient plural suffixes. Therefore, we cannot talk of foreign influence. e.g.: eme-s = women; ere-s = men. Also the -n suffix, e.g.: amita-n = living matter(plu.); morita-n = horsemen. Consequently, these these are not of Indo-European origin either.

According to linguistics, mainly the masculine and neuter nouns belong to the above-presented order of suffixes in the Old Slavic language.

The nouns which end in -a are for the most part feminine, according to linguistics. The dissimilarity of the feminine noun case endings, in comparison, is not due to historical or phonetic deviation. The fusion of the case endings with the final vowel resulted in this dissimilarity.

e.g.: masculine:	genitive	grad-a = of the city
Neuter:	"	sel-a = of the village
Feminine:	"	gor- el = of the mountain
Mongolian	"	morin-u = of the horse

In the Mongolian language we see the original genitive suffix, while in the Old Slavic we can see how the final sound and the genitive suffix created the possible dissimilarity, which means that the Old Slavic language, in its origin, has no connection of any kind with the language which is called Indo-European but rather belongs to the group of agglutinative languages.

The writer sees that in the Old Slavic language the noun gender differentiation is a later development. It developed after the Slavic language broke away from the family of agglutinative languages.

Therefore there are the -o, -a, -i and -ø declinations, (which end with a consonant). A similar characteristic can also be found in Finnish e.g. -o, -a, -i etc. Note that the order of the noun suffix in the Old Slavic language is a hypothesis of the modern linguists. It cannot be proven with any kind of data that the people who spoke the "Old Slavic" language ever used this order. The original situation could have been just as it is in the Finnish language. This natural order just later on became the basis of the gender differentiation because we can also say that the words in the Finnish language which end in the letter -o are of masculine gender, e.g. talo = house, lukko = lock; the words ending in -a are feminine, e.g. omena = apple, hinta = flood, etc.

Certain kinds of gender differentiation can also be noticed in Mongolian, cf. Ramstedt - Einführung... II. 39.

e.g. masc. :	čagan = white
fem.	čagakčín = u.s.
	nojan = lord
	nojakan = lady
	keü = boy
	keüken = girl, etc.

Taking these into consideration, it can be proven that the Slavic language only later on developed the noun gender differentiation with the help of the demonstrative pronoun, just as the personal pronouns in the third person singular indicated the gender... In the Bulgarian language there is a trace of this possibility, e.g.:

Vlak = train	but:	vlak- et = the train (masc.)
	and	vlak-a = u.s.
stena = wall	but:	stena-ta = the wall (fem.)
pole = field	but:	pole-to = the field (neut.)

In the feminine word we can see the -a ending which is identical to the demonstrative pronoun (there). In the neuter gender, we can see the -e ending which is identical to the demonstrative pronoun (here). The Bulgarian folk etymology was unaware of the gender differentiation with the -a and -e suffixes, therefore they added the demonstrative pronouns -ta and -

Consequently, we are talking of a determination which is an ancient characteristic of the agglutinative languages, e.g. the Sumerian also, cf. AnOr 28. 94b. -e, a suffix which indicates nearness:

gala-e = the (gala) priest

e-pa-e = the canals, etc.

Bulgarian: vlak-a = the train

Korean: cib-i = the house

Finnish: min-ä = I, etc.

Rule: In the language which is called "Old Slavic", the determinative suffix, in the course of the development of the language became the suffix determining gender.

The Personal Pronoun Suffix

The order of the personal pronoun suffix and its elements in the Old Slavic language are also identical to similar elements in the agglutinative languages.

Nominative

Old Slavic: az/ě = I (literal meaning = my own, you)

As we can see it is not a true personal pronoun.

Genitive

Old Slavic: men-e = mine

Lit. Mongolian: min-u = u.s.

Estonian: min-u = u.s.

Dative

Old Slavic: m~~en~~-b = to me / m~~e~~-n-b/

Old Turkish: ma~~n~~-a = u.s. / ma-~~n~~-a/

Hungarian: nek-e-m = u.s. / just the suffix is identical/

and nek-i = to him

Western Turkish : ma~~n~~-a = to me

Urartu: URU-i-e = to the city

Turkish: ev-e = to the house, etc.

Accusative

Old Slavic: m~~e~~ = me

Estonian: ma = u.s.

Note: The Old Slavic suffix is identical to the nominative base in the Old Slavic language, which is not used and which is identical to the suffix in the Estonian language. In both languages the personal pronoun is unmarked in the accusative case.

cf. Old Turkish: definite form:

min-i = me

Serbo-Croatian: men-e = me

Tungusian: min-e = me, etc.

Rule: Neither the order nor the suffix can be of "Slavic" origin.

Instrumental

Old Slavic: with elision :	mʲen-o-ŋ = with me /:-jə/
Lamut-Tungusian:	min-gun = u.s.
Finnish:	min-un = u.s.

Locative

Old Slavic:	men-ŋ = in me
Mongolian, plur.:	man-a = in us

Nominative, plural

Old Slavic:	mʲe = we
Estonian:	me = u.s.
Cheremiss:	me = u.s.
Finnish:	me = u.s.
Mongolian:	ba = u.s. , etc.

Genitive

Old Slavic:	nas-ŋ
-------------	-------

Dative

Old Slavic:	na-mʲe
-------------	--------

Accusative

Old Slavic:	nas-ŋ... etc.
cf. Literary Mongolian:	na-dur = to us, in us
	na-ma-yi = us
	na-ma-bar = with us, etc.

Note In this case we have presented the root. The na- root can also be found in the Mongolian language. Therefore we cannot talk exclusively of Indo-European origin. We know the elements of the suffixes.

Demonstrative pronoun Suffixes.

Old Slavic:	-i/;jʲe/ = this (masc.)
	ʲe/;je/ = u.s. (neut.)
	ʲa/;ja/ = u.s. (fem.)

cf. In connection with this, the Hungarian demonstrative words: itt, emitt, amott... (here, over here, over there).

The root in Korean:	i, je = this
Tungusian/Gold/:	ǎ-/ e-, je-/ = u.s.
cf. Moghuor:	nie = u.s.
Ostyak:	i- = this c.f. in = this
Zyrian:	e- = u.s.
Mordvinian:	e- = u.s., etc.
Nominative:	i = this sʲe = u.s.
Gen.	ʲego = of this sego = u.s.
Dat.	ʲemou = to this semou = u.s.
Acc.	i = this sʲe = u.s.
Instr.	imʲe = with this simʲe = u.s.
Loc.	ʲemʲe = in this semʲe = u.s.

The roots of both these elements can be found in the agglutinative languages just as we have presented them. We know the suffixes from the connections with the noun suffixes. Therefore we can state that the Old Slavic language cannot be of Indo-European origin. The language formation which was declared to be Old Slavic in its structure and its structural elements is an agglutinative language regardless of how much this is denied.

The gender differentiation was also constructed with the demonstrative particles here and there in the language which is called Old Slavic.

e.g.	i = this (masc.)
	ʲe<iʲe = this! (neut.)
	ʲa<iʲa = that! (fem.)

With these connections we can also prove that the gender differentiation is not a superior racial characteristic but is a simple creation of necessity, constructed with the aid of the demonstrative particles.

The Adjective Suffix and the Comparison of Adjectives.

Note that the Old Slavic language forms its adjectives with the above-presented -i- and also forms its nouns with the demonstrative pronoun -i-. This is called determination.

e.g. Old Slavic: novъ = new : novъ i = the new
dobrъ = good : dobrъ i = the good

therefore meaning newness and goodness etc.

The same suffix, with the same structure can also be found in the agglutinative languages:

e.g. Tungusian: bun-i = the life
bakar-i = the finder

cf. Ramstedt, Einführung ... II p 80/81

In Old Slavic, the superlative is expressed with the -i, pronounced: -ji.

e.g. slabъ = weak : slabъ i = weakest
skorъ = fast : skorъ i = fastest

Serbo-Croatian equivalent:

slabi > slabi-ji = weakest
skori > skori-ji = fastest

The Old Slavic suffix in this case was formed by a phonetic fusion:

-ě-jъ > -ji

This suffix is a characteristic of the agglutinative languages; there is still a trace of it in Hungarian.

Thus, Old Slavic: slabъ i = weakest

Serbo-Croatian: slabi-ji = u.s.

Hungarian: érett-je-bb > érett-e-bb = ripest
őreg-je-bb > őreg-e-bb = oldest

but: bel-je-bb = furthest in
fol-je-bb = furthest up

In Hungarian, consequently, the ancient comparative suffix was -ja, -je, -á, -é, -a, -e, and the -bb however was the superlative suffix. The equivalent can be seen in the Finnish language: -i-mpa/-i-mpi, the Superlative suffix. The -i suffix is the comparative suffix but its function has become indistinct. Consequently, the "Old Slavic" comparative suffix is identical to the Finnish, Hungarian, etc. equivalents.

Old Slavic: slabъ i = weakest

Serbo-Croatian: slabi-ji = u.s.

Hungarian: fel-je-bb = furthest up

Finnish: huono-i-mpa = worst

In Hungarian, the -ja/-je suffixes have become almost obsolete and are very rarely used. e.g. bel-je-bb = furthest in

Its original meaning: bel-je : comparative
bel-je-bb : superlative

The function of the superlative has become obsolete, therefore Hungarian uses the prefix leg- to form the superlative.

In Old Slavic, the superlative has no distinct sign but the prefix: nai- is used to indicate the superlative. The Old Slavic: nai- = leg- also exists in the agglutinative languages.

e.g. Tub.: naj = very

Hak.: naj = very

Jakut: nāj = very

Thus, Old Slavic: naj-skorъ i = the fastest

Serbo-Croatian: naj-slabi-ji = the weakest

Rule: In the language which is called Old Slavic, the adjective suffixes, their structure and components, are identical to the equivalents in the agglutinative languages, which means that the Old Slavic language belongs in the family of agglutinative languages.

The adjective suffixes are divided into two groups. First: the non-determinate and second the determinate group.

The determined base consists of the root word of the adjective and the demonstrative pronoun: i/:jъ/.

e.g. Old Slavic

I

II

gen: dobr-a = of good

dobr-a-~~to~~go = of the good

dat. dobrou = to good

dobrou-~~to~~mou = to the good, etc.

cf. Old Slavic:

gen: dobra človъka = of good men

but: dobra-~~to~~go človъka-~~to~~go = of the good men

The use of the suffix is obvious. We have already presented the identity of the suffixes to those of the agglutinative languages. The determinative characteristic is also a characteristic of the agglutinative languages. Congruence is not only an Indo-European characteristic but it also exists in many agglutinative languages, e.g. Finnish, Tungusian etc. and we cannot trace this back to a foreign influence. Let us notice the following:

ez/ az/ ember = this man (nom.)
 ennek/ az/ embernek a = of this man (gen.)
 cf. ezé/ az/ emberé = belonging to this man
 ennek/ az embernek = this man (dat.)
 azt/ az embert = this man (acc.)
 ezzel/ az emberrel = with this man (instr.) etc.

Note the Old Slavic:

dobr-a ke-go
 literally: jo-nak ové =
 good-for-his (for his good)

whose identity with similar elements in the agglutinative languages cannot be denied, as we have seen.

The Pronominal Adjectives.

Old Slavic: k'č-i = which (masc.)
 koč = u.s. (neut.)
 koč = u.s. (fem.)
 Old Turkish: qayu = u.s.
 Cheremiss: kuč'o = u.s.
 Mordvinian: kona = u.s., etc.

The root, as we have seen, is : ko-. Let us present its suffixes.

Thus: Nom. k'č-i = which
 Gen. ko-č go = of which
 Dat. ko-č mou = to which
 Loc. ko-čm = in which
 Instr. k'č-im = with which, etc.

This root cannot be declared to be exclusively of Indo-European origin. We know the origins of the suffixes, therefore with what right did linguistics declare the language which is called "Old Slavic" to be of Indo-European origin?

The Numeral Suffixes

We shall just present the following:

Old Slavic: Nom. des-č = ten
 Gen. des-č-i/-e = of ten
 Dat. des-č-i = to ten
 Acc. des-č = ten
 Instr. des-č-č = with ten
 Loc. des-č-i = in ten, etc.

Note: The Nominative and Accusative are unmarked in Slavic. The Genitive suffix is: -i/-e. We know that, from the Mongolian language, the Dative suffix is also recognizable, e.g. Hungarian : nek-i. The sign for the instrumental case is: -č / :č -j-g, nasal, therefore in Old Turkish: -ŋ, etc. The Locative case can be shown in any of the agglutinative languages as we have already seen. The word formation, or the noun root, consists of the main root: des-, and the nasalized noun-suffix -č/:ent - abstract - can be found every where in the agglutinative languages. The literal meaning of the root is : totality. The main root: des-, in Sumerian: deš = together, in other words: the ten fingers together, the totality of the ten fingers, without any "Indo-European" superiority.

Naturally, the Hungarian word : tíz = ten also belongs here.

2nd. Person Singular:

Old Slavic:	-ši, vede-ši
Serbo-Croatian:	-š, vodi-š
Tungusian:	-si, wāj-si (you killed)
cf.	-s, wā-s = u.s.

3rd. Person Sing.:

Old Slavic:	-tŕ: vede-tŕ = he leads
Vogul:	-ə t : jiw-ə t = he comes
cf.	: ji-ut = u.s.
Serbo-Croatian:	-ø : vodi = he leads
Mordvinian:	-ø : vani = he looks, etc.

Now we shall examine the plural connections.

Old Slavic:	vede-mŕ = we lead, vodi-mŕ = u.s.
	vede-te = they led, vodi-te = u.s.
	vedŕ-tŕ = they led, vode = u.s.

The plural personal suffixes:

Ist. person:	Old Slavic:	-mŕ
	Finnish:	-me
	Estonian:	-me; etc.
2nd. person:	Old Slavic:	-te
	Finnish:	-te
	Estonian:	-te; etc.
3rd. person:	Old Slavic:	-tŕ
	Finnish:	-vat
	Estonian:	-d
	Cheremiss:	-t
	Vogul:	-t
	Mordvinian:	-t ... etc.

Let us complete the comparison:

Old Slavic:	ved-ŕ = I lead
Tungusian:	odā-u = I shall be
Old Slavic:	vede-ši = you lead
Tungusian:	wāj-si = you killed
Old Slavic:	vede-tŕ = he leads
Vogul:	jiw-ə t = he comes
Old Slavic:	vede-mŕ = we lead
Estonian:	näe-me = we look
Old Slavic:	vede-te = they led
Estonian:	nä-te = they looked
Ostyak:	jil-ti = you came
Old Slavic:	vedŕ-tŕ = they lead
Cheremiss:	tolš-t = they come
Ostyak:	jil-ə t = they come
Mordvinian:	pali-t = they kiss, etc.

Rule: In the language which is called Old Slavic, the structure of the suffix in the present tense, together with its components, is identical to the structure of similar elements in the agglutinative languages.

Let us see the dual connections:

Old Slavic:	vede-vŕ = we lead (two of us)
	vede-ta = they led (two of them)
	vede-te/-ta/ = they lead (two of them)
Ostyak:	jil-mə -n = we come
	jil-tə -n = you come
	jil-tə -n = they come

Rule: The "Old Slavic" language could not have inherited the suffixes of the present tense with their structure and elements from the Indo-European language because there is no kind of linguistic data to indicate the existence of the Indo-European language, but the whole structure and its elements are identical to the equivalent forms in the agglutinative languages.

Rule: The present tense of the Old Slavic language can be used to express the future tense, the Present Future, just as in the agglutinative languages.

THE AORIST TENSE

Note that I am purposely using Bielfeldt's expressions. In this way, I intend to avoid possible misunderstandings. The sign of this "tense" is: -s-, so linguistic research calls it the "sigmatic" aorist tense. This particle, under phonetic change, became -h- and -š-. This time we shall examine the s/h change.

Statement: This particle, or tense suffix, is not of Indo-European origin because we can also find its equivalent in the agglutinative languages, e.g. in the Tungusian languages, in Vogul and also in Estonian ... Let us emphasize that, within this study, we present only the correct connections. Let us begin with the aorist -s-.

Old Slavic:	p ^h ti = span
Tungusian:	bi- = exist, live, be
With the suffix:	p ^h -s- ^h
	p ^h /short form/
	p ^h /short form/
	p ^h -s-o-m ^h
	p ^h -s-te
	p ^h -s- ^h
	bi-s ^h -m
	bi-s ^h -nri
	bi-s ^h -ni
	bi-s ^h -p
	bi-s ^h -s
	bi-s ...

Its function is to express past action.

Let us compare the Old Slavic plural and dual form with the Ostyak equivalents, past tense:

p ^h -so-m ^h	ji-su-w = we came
p ^h -s-te	ji-s-ti
p ^h -s- ^h	ji-s ^h -t
p ^h -so-v ^h	ji-s-m ^h -n /dual/
p ^h -s-ta	ji-s-t ^h -n
p ^h -s-te	ji-s-t ^h -n

Let us notice the Estonian connections in the plural form:

luge-si-me = we read (past)
 luge-si-te
 luge-si-d ...

We can clearly see the personal suffix and its identical components! It is impossible to understand how the linguists failed to notice these connections! The Indo-European "equivalents" cannot be accepted because they are only a hypothesis, created at the writing desk! The Indo-European hypothetical word: *p^hen-s-te = you stretched (me)out.

Old Slavic:	p ^h -s-te = u.s.
Tungusian:	bi-s ^h -s
Estonian:	luge-si-te, etc.

Facts which can be found in the living language have weight: the sign of the aorist tense is not of Indo-European origin.

We can prove how much this element, the -s- formant, belongs to the agglutinative languages by examining the structure of the ancient Eastern language, the Hurrite language. cf. Diakonoff, Op.Cit. p. 115/2 and p. 127: -aš-, -iš-, -oš-, -uš-. These suffixes, according to linguistics, are the sign of the Perfect or Preterite tense.

e.g. adi-ni-n taže-n idd-u/ož-t-a = therefore that is my gift that was sent undu-ma-an žen/a/-iff-/e/n pašš-u/ož-i = and now my brother has just sent. etc.

Consequently, the linguistic form of the language which is called Old Slavic, the "sigmatic" past tense, is not of Indo-European origin, but identical to equivalent forms in the agglutinative languages.

Old Slavic: -s-, -š-, -ch-
 Estonian: -s-, -si-
 Tungusian: -s-, -si-, -hi-
 Cheremiss: -š-
 Hurrite: -u/ož-, etc.

The identity is undeniable!

But let us continue the comparison. As we have already mentioned, the Old Slavic aorist sign changes under certain phonetic conditions:

s > h

s > š ...

The same possibility also exists in the Tungusian languages:

Udihe: si > hi and h

e.g. Old Slavic: rĭb-ch-u = I spoke
 Udihe: tš-hi-mi = I sat
 rĭb-cho-mĭ = we spoke
 tš-h-u = we sat
 rĭb-s-te = you spoke (plu.)
 tš-h-u = you sat (plu.)
 rĭb-š-m = they spoke
 tš-hi-ti = they sat
 cf. Cheremiss: ilš-š-na = I lived
 ilš-š-ta = you lived (sing.)
 ilš-š-t = he lived, etc.

Rule: The language which is called Old Slavic cannot be an Indo-European nor a Slavic language. The structural coherence of the Old Slavic language can be deciphered only by comparison with the agglutinative languages and definitely not with the Indo-European languages!

Now I will present the aorist tense without the "sigma", which linguists have declared to be unmarked.

Statement: This tense is identical to the preterite of the agglutinative languages whose sign is: -i-, -a-, -e-, etc./

Proof:

Old Slavic:	pad- = fall	: MordvinianM:	pal- = kiss
Estonian:	näg- = look		
Old Slavic:	pad-ŕ	MordvinianM:	pal-a-ń
	pad-e		pal-a-t
	pad-e		pal-a-š
	pad-o-mŕ		pal-a-mĕ
	pad-e-te		pal-a-dĕ
	pad-ŕ		pal-a-št

Estonian: năg-i-n
 năg-i-d
 năg-i
 năg-i-me
 năg-i-te
 năg-i-d, etc.

Note: The asigmatic aorist tense is identical to the widely used preterite of the agglutinative languages, therefore we indicate it with the same particles: -i-/ -a-, -e-, etc./ Let us compare it with the Old Slavic:

Old Slavic: pad-e = fall.'

Estonian: năg-i = neze! (Hung.) = look!

In Old Slavic also, the personal suffix has disappeared, cf. with the above. We do not even mention the Hungarian connections! The groupings of the past tense of the "Old Slavic" language are identical to similar groupings of the Cheremiss language.

Cheremiss: asigmatic:	tol-š-m = I came
Old Slavic: asigmatic:	pad-ŕ = I fell
Cheremiss: sigmatic:	ilš-š-m = I lived
Old Slavic: sigmatic:	pa-s-ŕ = I spanned, etc.

I believe that linguists finally have to admit that they were totally mistaken when they declared the "Old Slavic" language to be of Indo-European origin.

THE IMPERFECT

In the Old Slavic language, there is a past tense called the "Imperfect".
Its sign is: -ach ...

e.g. dela-ach- ζ = I made
 cbi \bar{b} -ach- ζ = I recovered
 vid \bar{b} -ach- ζ = I saw
 Udihe/Tungusian: ga-xi-mi = I received
 wā-ha-mi = I killed

Orocs/Tungusian: wā-ha-m =

The origin of this suffix is the above-presented asigmatic past tense suffix -i, etc. and the sigmatic past tense suffix -s. Therefore it is a compound. This means that this suffix is not "Indo-European" either but it is a suffix which is still used in two agglutinative languages. Naturally, here we have presented only the regular connections, but the detailed explanation is the task of further research.

THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

In Old Slavic, the suffix is -i

Hungarian: -i>-j> etc.

Sumerian: -i> -a, etc.

e.g. Sumerian: Ÿu-zu luhh-i = wash your hands!

cf. Poebel, Op.Cit. #674-681

Old Hungarian: mut-i = mutat = show!

gyer-e = come!

nesz-e = take!

popular: men-j = go!

lel-j = find!

ír-j = write! etc.

Sumerian: gin-a = go!

zig-a = get up!

si-sá-e = lead! drive!

badd-u = run!

"Old Slavic": nes-i = bring!

dvign-i = move!

đbla-i = do!

rčc-i = say, speak

pomodz-i = help!

cf. pad-i-te = eat! (plu.)

cf. Hungarian: jöv-e-tek = come!

The similarity and identity are so obvious that it is amazing that linguists did not notice them, or maybe they did not want to notice them.

The "Old Slavic" b ζ 6-ti = be, exist, live (auxiliary verb) is not of Indo-European origin either but is identical to the verbal form widely used in the agglutinative languages.

Thus, Tungusian: bi- = be, exist, live
 Lit. Mongolian: bü- = be, exist
 cf. bayi- = u.s.
 Sumerian: bar 74, 56 = u.s.

We will present the suffixes of the irregular verbs from written documents.
 cf. Bielfeldt, Op.Cit. p. 202/#260

e.g. kcs-m⁶ = I am : serbo-Croatian: jesam = u.s.
 - : jesi
 kcs-t = he is : je
 - : jesmo
 - : jeste
 s⁶ M-t = they are : jesu ...

In the Old Slavic language, in Serbo-Croatian and in other Slavic languages, in similar formation, the j- sound at the beginning of a word is a prothesis. The form without the prothesis exists, for example, in the Vogul languages:

analyzed: j⁶asam = I am
 word root ————— j⁶-sa-m
 repetitive suffix —————
 personal suffix —————
 Serbo-Croatian: j-e-sa-m < *e-sa-m
 "Old Slavic": j-e-s-m⁶ : kcs-m⁶ ..

This verbal form is not of Indo-European origin but is identical to the equivalent form in the agglutinative languages. The root is : e-
 The repetitive suffix is -s-, widely existing in the agglutinative languages,
 e.g. Hungarian : te-sz (does); le-sz (will be).

Thus, Old Slavic: e-
 Finnish: o- : cf. on = is
 Mongolian: a- : cf. aju = u.s.
 Hungarian: a- : cf. is ... etc.
 cf. Korean: it-ta < isi-da < i-si-da = is, exist, live
 The root is: i-, the repetetive suffix : -si-, the verbal noun suffix: -ta/-da.

The Old Slavic verbal form (tense) is not linked to the Indo-European connections. The Koreans did not borrow the verb - to be- from the Germans!

German: ist < i-s-t
 Korean: itta < i-s-ta < i-si-da
 Therefore : German: is-
 English: is-
 Korean: isi < i-si-lli

Important. The Indo-European linguistics exaggerated the history of the languages called Indo-European!

The time of realization is here ...
 Past tense, Old Slavic : b⁶ch-⁶ = I was
 b⁶ ↓ = you were
 b⁶ ↓ = he was
 Tungusian: bi-sä-w = I was
 bi-še-s = you were
 bi-še = he was, etc.

Here we note that in the "Old Slavic" language, the verb -to be- b⁶ch⁶ - forms the future tense with the suffix -de-, in spite of the fact that the Indo-European linguists did not want to or do not want to notice it.

The equivalent of this suffix is present in the Tungusian language: -dži-, -dži-, -dū-, -di-, etc., the suffix which indicates the future tense.
 Old Slavic: b⁶ M-d⁶ M = I will be : Tungusian: bi-dži-m
 Slovak: bu-de-m = u.s.
 Serbo-Croatian: bu-de-m = u.s.

THE VERBAL NOUNS

1. The Continuous Adjectival Verbal Noun (Present Participle).

Let us take the "Old Slavic" suffix formation.

Genitive singular:

- I. ved-*ŕ*št-a = of the leader
- II. zna-*ŕ*št-a = of the expert
- III. chval-*ŕ*št-a = of the praiser

Therefore the suffix is : 1. -*ŕ*št- : -*ŕ*št- = -j₃št-

2. -*ŕ*št- = -*ŕ*št-

Let us examine the first form:

zna-*ŕ*št-e-m₃ = with knowledge

According to the statements of linguists, the formant: -*ŕ*št- : -*ŕ*št- goes back to the Indo-European element: -j₃nt-j- = -jontj-, in which the consonant group tj in "Old Slavic" became *št* : tj > *št* (inverted order).

Illustration: -j₃nt-j-
-jontj-

thus: -j₃ntj-

and: -j₃nt-

finally: -j₃št

written: -*ŕ*št-

and: -*ŕ*št- : suffix cluster.

Linguists stated that the Old Slavic suffix goes back to the Indo-European participial suffix -nt-. We reject this and we state that we do not know of any written documents in which the existence of this supposed "Indo-European" formant could be proven.

We prove that this suffix in its harmony, formation, location and function goes back to the Sumerian participial suffix -ed. The nasal form is a later development of Old Slavic.

Thus, Sumerian: sag-bal-E-Dam = being, existing...

gú-nun-dI-Da-ám = screaming ...

dú-Dam = building

igi-il-ilA-Dam = looking (raising the eyes)

nam-tar-rÉ-Dé = determining the fate ...

Therefore, Sumerian: -ed (participial formant)

Hungarian: -end/-and

"Old Slavic": *-j-ot-j-

*-j-ont-j-

-*ŕ*št = j₃št ...

This suffix also exists in the Hungarian "metathesis".

"Old Slavic": zan-*ŕ*št = knowing, (Hung. tudand)

vel-*ŕ*št = commanding (Hung. parancsoland)

ved-*ŕ*št = leading (Hung. vezetend)

transcribed: ved-jonšt = leading (German: führend)

Hungarian: foly-vást = flowing (German: fliessend)

biz-vást = trusting (German: vertrauend)

fut-vást = running (German: laufend), etc.

Question: Why call this "Old Slavic" language "Indo-European-Slavic" when it isn't?

Note: The above-presented suffix in Old Slavic, the -jonšt-/ -j₃št-/ is only used in the suffix form. It does not appear in the nominative case. The Old Slavic nominative form ends in a vowel which assimilated the sound of the verbal suffix.

Thus: ved-*ŕ* = vezet-*ŕ* = leader

zna-*ŕ* = tudó = expert

chval-*ŕ* = dicsér-*ŕ* = praiser, etc.

This suffix is also identical to the widely used equivalent in the agglutinative languages; Thus : final sound plus suffix:

"-v-v>-w "

-*ŕ*

-*ŕ* /-hiatus/

-*ŕ*

in the agglutinative languages: -a, -i, -i^y, -e, -i_^, etc.

Sumerian:	\check{v} g \check{s} tug \check{a} -ra = to the hearer
	u-a = provider
	ki-bal-a = rebelling country
	é-a = ancestry
Hungarian:	issz-a = drink
	szagl-a = sniff
	szül-e = give birth
Hurrite:	un-a = future
	tad-ug-ar-i = lover
Urtu	ha-i-né = buyer
Mordvinian:	pal-i = kisser
Finnish dialect:	laula-i = singer, singing
LappK :	hülle-i = swallower
Old Slavic:	ved- \check{z} = leader, etc.

2. The Past tense Adjectival Verbal Noun (Past Participle)

The signs are: a). - \check{z} s- /roots which end in consonants/

b). - \check{v} \check{z} s- /roots which end in vowels/

Genitive: a) ved- \check{z} \check{s} -a : v. ved- = lead

b) zna- \check{v} \check{z} \check{s} -a : zna- = know

Phonetics: The \check{s} -sound formation: sj> \check{s} ...

Tungusian: - \check{z} a/ - \check{c} ä

ām- \check{c} ä = come (has come)

džawa-w \check{c} a = taken, bought

Old Slavic: zna- \check{v} \check{z} \check{s} = cf. above ...

From these facts we can conclude that the forms presented under point a). express active action, whereas under point b). they are passive. With the help of the Tungusian language comparison, we can solve the as yet unresolved morphological connections of the Old Slavic tenses...

In the Mongolian language, this suffix can be found in the following combination: - \check{z} san/ -gsen, perfect noun

e.g. yabu- \check{z} san = who arrived, who came

kele- gsen = who spoke, said

I In Written Mongolian this combination can also be found:

yabu- \check{z} sa- \check{z} ar = the one who already left

Khalkha-Mongolian yaw-sār = u.s.

Tungusian: kek- \check{s} e = one who did

Morphology, Old Slavic: - \check{z} \check{s} -

- \check{v} \check{z} s-

Mongolian: - \check{z} san/ -gsen

Tungusian: - \check{k} ša, -sa, - \check{s} a, - \check{c} ä, etc..

Note: This suffix is identical to the above-presented -s- preterite suffix.

3. Perfect Participle

In "Old Slavic": -l \check{z} is the suffix

e.g. da-l \check{z} = given

bi-l \check{z} = hit

dōla-l \check{z} = done

bōra-l \check{z} = bought, etc.

Mongolian: -lu \check{z} a/-lūge : -lu- \check{z} a

-la \check{z} /-lei \check{z}

-la/-le

e.g. Literary Mongolian:

yabu-lu \check{z} a = left

ūkü-le-ge \check{z} = died

mede-lū-ū? = did he/she know?

Khalkha-Mongolian yawa-lā = left

Kalmuck: yow-lā = u.s.

cf. bi-lā = been

cf. bi-lū = has he been?

Bielfeldt mentions, Op. Cit. p. 228, that this suffix is identical to the adjective suffix -l'č, in Old Slavic.

e.g. gni-l'č = rotten

zčrč-l'č = ripe

These connections also exist in the agglutinative languages:

Mongolian: tani-l = acquainted, known

tuγu-l = calf : to calve

Chuwash: xər-lə = red : flushed

Turkish: oša-l = bad : neglected

yazl-lı = registered

sevgi-li = loved, etc.

Consequently that important suffix and its structure is not of Indo-European origin but it belongs to the agglutinative languages and is linguistically characteristic of them. The language which is called "Old Slavic" cannot be of Indo-European origin because its structure is identical to the agglutinative languages!

4. The Present Tense Passive Adjectival Verbal Noun.

"Old Slavic": -m'č

e.g. neso-m'č = taken

moli-m'č = begged

vedo-m'č = led

piše-m'č = written

Turkish: yaz-ma = written

as-ma = hanged, hung

Old Turkish: kās-mā = cut

bar-ma = passed, left

Cheremiss: temə-mö = filled

ru-mo = cut, notched

5. Passive Preterite Participle.

Old Slavic: -n'č, -en'č, -an'č

e.g. nes-en'č = taken

ved-en'č = led

reč-en'č = said

Old Turkish: tol-un = full, filled

tüg-ün = knot, knotted

Mordvinian: kado-ń = left, abandoned

pala-ń = kissed

kando-ń = brought

Cheremiss: pul-nâ = been

Korean: čug-in = dead

sa-n = shopped, etc.

Old Slavic: -t'č

e.g. raspā-t'č = stretched out

klā-t'č = cursed

žā-t'č = harvested

povi -t'č = rolled up

Turkish: süpr-üntü = garbage, swept

kur-untu = conceited

bula-ntı = disturbed, mixed up

Hungarian: kifeszített = stretched out

átkozott = cursed

beképzett = conceited, etc.

THE SUPINE

Old Slavic: -t'č

e.g. vidē-t'č = in order to see

lovi-t'č = in order to catch

Tungusian: O-da = in order to become

Suffix cluster: taŋ-dâj = to read

tik-tâj = to fall, etc.

This suffix is not of Indo-European origin either.

THE PREFIXES

The language which is called "Old Slavic" uses prefixes like Sumerian and Hungarian.

Old Slavic:	a/	vč- = in
		včn- = in (with vowels)
	b/	po- = to
examples:		
a/		vč-vesti = to lead in
Hungarian:		be -vezet = u.s.
Sumerian:		ba-a-tu = to drop in
Hungarian:		be-tért = u.s.
		vč-žestí = to light fire
Hungarian:		be-gyújt = u.s.
Sumerian:		bí-si-si = he puts it in there
		vč-vrčti = to put in
Hungarian:		be-dug = u.s.
b/		po-mazati = to anoint
Hungarian:		be-ken, be-mázol = u.s.
Sumerian:		má-bí-ús = he guided the ship in
Hungarian:		be-írányít = to guide in
		po-mrčznčti = to freeze
Hungarian:		be-fagy = u.s.
Sumerian:		ba-gin = he went there
		po-oučati = instruct
Hungarian:		be-tanít = u.s.
Sumerian:		ba-ni-sú = he sprinkled it onto it
Hungarian:		be-szór, megszór, etc. = sprinkle
The Sumerian-Hungarian identity:		
		ba-, bí-
		ba-/be- ...

Phonetics: b > v and b > p ...

I believe that the identity cannot be denied. The language called "Old Slavic" is an agglutinative language ...

Old Slavic:	ou- = away, from
Sumerian:	al-
Hungarian:	el- ... Phonetics: l > u ...
e.g.	ou-rčzati = to cut off
Sumerian:	al-bal-bal = break
Hungarian:	el-törte
	ou-krasti = steal
Hungarian:	el-lop = steal
	ou-mlč knčti = to grow dumb
Hungarian:	el-némul = to grow dumb (silent)
	ou-choditi = leave, go away
Hungarian:	el-megy = leave
Sumerian:	al-til
Hungarian:	el-dől = to fall
Sumerian:	al-habb-a
Hungarian:	el-rothadt = rotten
Sumerian:	al-hul-hul
Hungarian:	el-átkozott = cursed, etc.

PHONETIC HISTORY

The Consonants.

The initial and final g-sound of the root.

Old Slavic:	gov ^g z ^z da = cattle- (adjective)
Serbo-Croatian:	goveda = cattle (collective)
the root:	go-ve-
cf. Old Indian:	gau ^g ...
Sumerian:	gu ^g ₄ 297,3 = ox, horned cattle
cf.	gud 297,3 = u.s.
cf.	kuš ^g ₂ 329,6 = u.s.

This word is taken from the Sumerian and therefore does not originate from the Indo-European languages. We have to mention that the Sumerian: GUD = divinity and that the English: GOD and the German: GOTT = divinity are also taken from the Sumerian.

Old Slavic:	gor ^g iti = to burn
the root:	gor- ^g -
cf.	gr ^g z ^z n ⁿ = oven
cf. Russian:	gorn = u.s.
Sumerian:	gur ^g ₅ 46,5 = oven
cf.	gir ^g ₄ 430,2 = oven, stove, fireplace
cf.	kur ^g ₅ 12, 126
Literary Mongolian:	gal = fire
cf.	qor-us- = hurt, burn
Lamut-Tungusian:	gul = light the fire
	golomo = fireplace
Mongolian:	golumta = u.s.
Kirghiz:	gulamta = u.s.
Phonetics:	at the end of the root r > l ...

Old Slavic:	gospod ^g o = lord
Sumerian:	giš, geš ^g ₃ 296,2 = man, lord, prince, someone

Old Slavic:	igo = yoke
cf. Latin:	iugum = u.s.
Sumerian:	ugun ^g ₂ 350,2 = border, mounting

Old Slavic:	bog = God
Lit. Mongolian:	boγda = majesty, royalty; majestic, heavenly
Uighur:	boγdaz = u.s.
Suiyuan:	boγda = God, saint

Old Slavic:	g ^g ol ^g = angle, corner
Serbo-Croatian:	ugal = u.s.
Hungarian:	zugoly = nook, recess
dialect:	szugoly
Old Turkish:	sāγir = u.s.
Chagatai:	sāγir = u.s.
Uighur:	saγir = u.s.
Lit. Mongolian:	sigui = angle
Ostyak:	soγ, soγ = corner, hill

Note: In Old Slavic the s-sound at the beginning of the root has disappeared; structurally, the root together with the suffix is identical to the

Hungarian word:	zugoly
	szugoly : -ly = suffix
Old Slavic:	g ^g ol ^g : -l ^g = suffix

The initial and final k-sound of the root.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	klāsti = to lay, to load, put together
Old Turkish:	qala- = to put together, aside, to lay
Middle Turkish:	kala = to pile up
Hungarian:	kalangya = shock, stock (of corn)

In Old Slavic, the s-suffix is the repetitive suffix.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	klj-očē = key
Sumerian:	ku ₁ 72,8 = close, lock
Hungarian:	kulcsol : -csol = repetitive suffix = clasp (hands) kulcs = key; habarcs = mortar

This word went from the Hungarian into the Slavic languages regardless of how much the Finno-Ugric linguists reject this!

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	kovati = to forge
analysed:	kov-a-ti = kuj-e-m = I forge
Turkish:	kuyumcu = jeweller, goldsmith
Old Osman:	quy- = pour, cast (metal)
Chagatai:	quy- = melt metal, pour
Sumerian:	ku ₃ 468,51 = precious-metal worker

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	pokoi = rest
analysed:	po-koi
Serbo-Croatian:	po-kôj = u.s. po-kojni = died, dead
Hungarian:	huny, el-huny = close your eyes, die
Mongolian:	qonu- = sleep, stay overnight
Kalmuck:	χon ^o = u.s.
Sumerian:	hun = rest
Latin (?):	quies = rest, sleep, peace

The ancient root ku- cannot be of "Indo-European" origin...

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	pekъ = I bake
Ancient Slavic:	*pek-ti = bake
Tungusian, Gold:	peku = heat pekusi = hot pekusi- = to be hot
Olcha:	peku = hot
cf. Old Slavic:	peš-ti = bake
cf. Sumerian:	peš 354, 88 = burn

This word is not of Indo-European origin either.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	kalъ = dirt
Lit. Mongolian:	qaldaᠭ = patch, dirt
Kalmuck:	χaldaᠭ = u.s.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	krъ vъ = blood
Sumerian:	guru, gurun, kurun 552, 22 = blood
Lit. Mongolian:	qor-qarᠭ = pus
Chagatai:	qurdašaᠭ = boil on a horse ...

The supposed Indo-European origin of the Old Slavic z-sound.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	znati = know, inform, teach
analysed:	zna-ti
Sumerian:	a/ zu 6, 13 = know, recognize b/ gi 85,40 = u.s.
Hungarian:	zû-gat = inform zu-vol = gossip, twist words

Phonetics: The vowel of the first syllable disappeared. In Sumerian both root words exist: zu and gi. Therefore we have no need of any Indo-European explanation.

The Old Slavic^W ancient form: z'ēnā-
 Sumerian: zu
 Sumerian: gi
 Greek: ζυγυός-677W = I recognize

Old Slavic: zr'eno = corn
 cf. Lithuanian: žirnis = peas
 Sumerian: zar 491,2 = grain, corn
 cf. Akkadian: zēru = seeds, sowing, shoot
 Kalmuck: šaraG = grain
 Shoron: šyraq = barley grits
 cf. Sumerian: gur, guru 10, gurun₄, 5392 = seed, sprout, fruit
 cf. Latin: grānum = corn, kernel
 cf. German: Korn = corn etc.

Old Slavic: z'āb'ē = tooth
 Lithuanian: žambas = sharp object
 Lit. Mongolian: šobu-šar = point, pointed
 cf. šob-qa-ji = to be pointed
 Osman: sivri = pointed, awl
 Altaic Turkish: šibege = u.s.
 Finnish dialect: hambaz = tooth
 popular: hammas = u.s.
 Sumerian: zu₂ 15, 13 = u.s.

Old Slavic: zadi = in the back
 analysed: zad-i
 Greek: χόδανος = bottom, posterior
 Sumerian: gudu 329,2 = anus, posterior
 Vogul: khuti = posterior
 Lit. Mongolian: gede = back of the head
 gedergü = behind, back

Old Turkish: kid, kidin = back
 Uighur: kädin = behind
 Jakut: kütäx = back of the head ...

Old Slavic: z'v-a-ti = call
 Lithuanian: žavėti = discuss, practise magic
 Old Turkish: saw, sab = word, speech, proverb, news
 Middle Turkish: sav-la = speak a lot
 sav-či = fortune-teller
 Vogul: saw = word
 Sumerian: šab/šag 384,2 = word, order
 This word is not of Indo-European origin.

Old Slavic: vez- = I lead, I travel
 cf. ves-ti = leads
 cf. ved-e-t'ē = u.s.
 cf. vez-e-t'ē = travels
 Mordvinian: v'eda- = leads; Hungarian: vezet
 Sumerian: us 211,29 = radū = lead, guide, go behind, follow
 Uighur: uduz- = lead
 Old Turkish: uduz- = u.s. etc.

Note: In the Old Slavic and the supposed Finno-Ugric languages, the v-sound is a prothesis. The d-, s- and z-sounds go back to the older Sumerian š-sound, thus the "Old Slavic" language is not of Indo-European origin, because in the time of the Sumerians there was not even a trace of the so-called Indo-European languages.

The supposed "Old Slavic" s-sound in the initial and final position.

Old Slavic: s'ē, si, se = the
 Old Turkish: šu = that there
 Turkish: şu = u.s.
 Jakut: subu = the
 Finnish: se = this, that
 cf. sieltä = from there
 cf. siinä = there, over there, etc.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	p-čs-a-ti = write
Altaic Turkish:	pič-ik = writing, book
Chagatai:	peč-ek = ticket, sign
	piči-čin = writer
Mongolian:	biči- = write
Turkish:	bit- = u.s.
Sumerian:	bad 69,54 = open, plough
cf.	pit ₂ = u.s.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	slovo = word
Chuwash:	sola- = speak
Szagaji:	sülö- = u.s.
Kazak:	sülö- = u.s.
Kazani -Tatar:	söylä- = speak, say
Chagatai:	söyle- = u.s.
Osman:	söyle- = u.s. etc.

Note: The form and meaning of the supposed Indo-European words do not belong here. The Old Slavic word is not of Indo-European origin.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	sr-čd-čce = heart
cf. Lithuanian:	širdis = u.s.
Jakut:	süräx = u.s.
Kalmuck:	zürkə = u.s.
Lit. Mongolian:	širuken = u.s.
Old Turkish:	yüräk = u.s.
Turkish:	yürek = u.s.
Chuwash:	čə rə = u.s.
cf. Avesta:	zərəd-a = u.s. etc.

Note: The centum-satem theory is only a theory and nothing else ... well, let us see..

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	s'čto = 100
Vogul:	sāt = u.s.
Ostyak:	sòt, sāt = u.s.
Finnish:	sata = u.s.
Mordvinian:	sada = u.s.
Cheremiss:	süč'ö = u.s.
Turkmenian:	jüč = u.s.
Baskirian:	jöč = u.s.
Uzbek:	jüz = u.s.
Jakut:	sūs = u.s.
Hungarian:	száz = u.s.
Chuwash:	śar = u.s.
Sumerian:	śar ₂ 396, 19/30 = many, a lot
cf. Greek:	ἑξάκιστος = 3600 / loan word from Sumerian

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	ostrč = pointed
Old Turkish:	uč = point
Turkish:	uç = u.s.
Uighur:	uč = the pointed end
Osman:	už = end, point
Jakut:	us-uk = u.s.
Teleut:	uč-a- = sharpen
Finnish:	astala = splinter
Sumerian:	iš, iši = mountain
cf. Sumerian:	igi = splinter
Turkish:	igne = splinter, needle

Note: The Old Slavic s-sound is not of secondary Indo-European origin but identical to the similar Ural-Altaic sound. But apart from this, there is a second possibility in the agglutinative languages.

Old Slavic:	včsč = village
Slovene:	ves = u.s. e.g. Nova-Ves = Ujfalu = New Village
but	vas = u.s. e.g. Nova-Vas = Ujfalu = New Village

The v-sound at the beginning of the word is a prothesis...

Thus:	včsč
	včsč
	čsč
Slovene:	*es > ves
or	*as > vas
Sumerian:	aš ₆ 128,2c = house
cf.	eš ₃ 128,2c = u.s.
cf. Akkadian:	ašru, ašāru, ešru, ešāru
just as:	wašāru ...

meaning: place, locality. This word in Akkadian is borrowed from Sumerian.

Old Hungarian:	azaa = háza = his house
cf.	Sándorháza = Sándorfalva = Sándor's village

Phonetics: The h- in Hungarian is a prothesis... yet this word exists in Sumerian in this form too: aka, ag₂ 183,6 = place, locality

cf. Latin: vīcus = group of houses, village

Both word forms: včsč and vīcus go back to the Sumerian words: eš and aka, ag.

Derivation: Sumerian: aš, eš > Old Slavic: včsč

ag, aka > Latin: vīcus...

The time has come for us to analyze the Greek and Latin loan-words from Sumerian...

Old Slavic:	sčs-ti = sit down
analyzed:	sč-s-ti
cf.	sčdč-ti = he sits
analyzed:	sč-dč-ti
cf. Latin:	sedere = u.s.
Sumerian:	suš 536,14 = sit
cf.	še-du 367,206 = u.s.
cf.	su ₅ 536,14 = u.s.
cf.	sig ₇ 351,6 = u.s.
Lit. Mongolian:	saγu = sit

Hungarian:	szék = chair
Chagatai:	sūki = chair
South Korean:	sjeok = u.s. etc.

The root word in each case is sč-; the -s- and -dč- are only suffixes...

Old Slavic:	sedmč = 7
analyzed:	sed-mč : -mč = suffix
Middle Turkish:	jādi = 7
Osman:	jedi = 7
Old Turkish:	yiti = 7
Vogul:	sāt = 7
Latin:	septem = 7 etc.

Note: As we can see, the Indo-European language family, phonetically and morphologically, has no connection with the Ural-Altaic-Old Slavic language family. Where did the p-sound go from the Old Slavic and the Vogul languages? Moreover, the Gothic word form is : sibun, the Greek however is: $\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}$ 1 In connection with this, compare the Semitic-Akkadian word: šibu or sibi = 7. How did the b-sound in the Old Slavic and Vogul words become a d-sound? If the Hungarian word "hét" is an "Aryan" loan-word, how could it be "Finno-Ugric"? From this, it is clear that the "Indo-European" linguists are always guided by political interest and in this way they make their decision, never according to the truth...

Old Slavic:	mčzda = wages
Sumerian:	maš ₂ 76,9 = rent, proceeds, income
cf.	maš-da-a-ri 76,70
Turkish-Tatar:	müzd = salary, honorarium
Persian:	mužd = u.s. (loan-word from Sumerian)

The Old Slavic ch-sound

Old Slavic:	oucho = ear
Serbo-Croatian:	ucho = u.s.
plural:	uši = ears

- Old Turkish: $\check{s}id$ = hear
 cf. $e\check{s}it$ = u.s.
 Sumerian: $\check{s}u\check{s}$ 231,70 = hear, perceive
 Phonetics: The initial \check{s} -sound disappeared.
 Morphology: The Old Slavic word is simply a verbal-noun, thus:
 $ucho < uch-o$ = hearer
 e.g. Finnish: $korva$ = ear, which actually means : hearer and which is related to the Turkish: $qulqa$ = ear, actually: hearer.

- Old Slavic: $moucha$ = fly
 Sumerian: $mu\check{s}$ 405,6 = fly
 Zyrrian: $mu\check{s}, mo\check{s}$ = bee
 Votyak: $mu\check{s}$; u.s.
 Cheremiss: $m\check{u}x\check{s}$ = u.s., etc.

Consequently, the hypothetical Finno-Ugric or Aryan word: $*mek\check{s}e$ = fly, bee, can be finally traced back to the Sumerian word above...

- Old Slavic: $vr\check{c}h\check{c}$ = peak
 ancient form: $*ur\check{c}h\check{c}$
 Lit. Mongolian: oro = peak, point
 Kalmuck: $or\check{a}$ = u.s.
 Jakut: oro = u.s.
 Middle Mongolian: $horai$ = u.s.
 Hungarian: $orom$ = u.s., etc.

Phonetics: In Old Slavic $v < u$
 cf. Serbo-Croatian: $*urch > vrch$
 cf. Russian: $verch < v-erch < *erch$; in Russian the v -sound is a prothesis.
 Bliefeldt, cf. Op.Cit. p.83, identifies this word with the Latin: $verruca$ = scab, rise. This word form also exists in the Mongol-Turkish languages, without the v -prothesis.

- Thus, Latin: $verruca$ = rise, wart
 Osman: ur = swelling, growth
 Kazani-Tatar: $\check{or}\check{o}$ = u.s.
 Lit. Mongolian: ur = lump, knot

- Old Slavic: $vr\check{b}\check{s}iti$: $v\check{c}rch\check{c}$ = I thrash
 ancient form: $*ur\check{b}\check{s}iti$: $*urch\check{c}$
 Old Turkish: ur = to beat
 Turkish: $vr-$ = u.s.
 Jakut: $\bar{u}r-$ = pile up
 Russian: $v\acute{o}roch$ = corn stock

Phonetics: In the Old Slavic language, the v -sound at the beginning of the verbal noun goes back to a more ancient u -sound. In the present tense $v <$ prothesis. The connection is logical, and in every respect it is in accordance with reality and there are no Indo-European characteristics in it.

Analyzed: $vr\check{b}\check{s}iti < *ur\check{b}\check{s}-i-ti$

```

graph LR
    A[verb root] --> B[repetitive suffix]
    B --> C[verbal suffix]
    C --> D[verbal noun]
    E[*ur-bš-i-ti] --> A
    E --> B
    E --> C
    E --> D
  
```

- Old Slavic: $tich\check{c}$ = quiet, peaceful
 cf. Serbo-Croatian: $tišina$ = silence
 Old Turkish: $tüş\check{a}$ = he dreams
 Chagatai: $tüş$ = dream
 Sumerian: ti 73,6 = rest

- Old Slavic: $choditi$ = to go, go
 Lit. Mongolian: $od-, odu-$ = happen, stand aside
 cf. Greek: $\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$ = way
 Osman: $ad-$ = stride
 Turkmenian: $\check{a}d-im$ = step, etc.

The Initial and Final sounds of the root words

Old Slavic:	pr ^{ti} da' = in front of, before
Ancient Slavic:	*per-d' / according to Bielfeldt/
Lit. Mongolian:	uri-da = in front of, before
Jakut:	urut = u.s.
Ancient Mongolian:	*puri-da = u.s.
Osman:	pärdä = curtain (l)
Old Slavic:	s ^{ti} p-a-ti = sleep
Mongolian:	seb = recovery, rest
Sumerian:	sig ₃ 295, 47c = silence, rest
Phonetics:	g > u > w > p ...
Old Slavic:	p ^{ti} -ti = sing
the root:	p ^{ti} -
Osman:	öt = u.s. /-t = suffix/
Jakut:	ät = speak, sound
Phonetics:	In Turkish, the initial p-sound disappeared.
Old Slavic:	1. pr ^{ti} st ^{ti} = earth, dust
	2. prach' = dust
ancient form:	*porsos = u.s. / according to Bielfeldt/
Finnish:	poro = dust, ashes
Mongolian:	bor = dust, sand
Hungarian:	por = dust etc.
Old Slavic:	pol ^{ti} = side, half
Finnish:	puoli = u.s.
Vogul:	päl = u.s., etc.
Sumerian:	bar 74, 7/86 = u.s.
Phonetics:	b > p; and r > l

Old Slavic:	pri-l ^{ti} p-a-ti = stick there
Serbo-Croatian:	lep-i-ti = stick
Old Turkish:	yap- ^{ti} sur- = to fasten, stick
Turkish:	yap- ^{ti} st ^{ti} r- = u.s.
Chuwash:	šib- ^{ti} š- = u.s.

According to these examples, the l-sound at the beginning of the word is secondary.

Old Slavic:	pol-ica = stick / literally: beater/
Sumerian:	bar 74, 117 = staff, stick
cf. Sumerian:	bal = strike, beat
Hungarian:	pálca = cane
cf. Finnish:	palja = hammer : beater
	pallata = to hammer
cf. Hungarian:	pall = strike, beat, flirt
cf. Kirgiz:	balga = hammer, etc.

Old Slavic:	p ^{ti} es-a-ti = write
Altaic Turkish:	pič-ik = writing, book
Chagatai:	peč-ek = ticket, sign
	piči-čin = writer
Mongolian:	biči = write
Turkish:	bit- = u.s. etc.

The Initial and Final b-sound of the root.

Old Slavic:	b ^{ti} ti-ti = be, exist, live
Tungusian:	bi- = u.s.
Mongolian:	bū- = u.s., etc.
Old Slavic:	b ^{ti} ti ^{ti} k' = bull
Old Turkish:	buka = u.s.
Uighur:	buka = u.s.
Osman:	bu ^{ti} a = u.s.

Mongolian:	buqa = bull, etc.
cf. Old Turkish:	böğür = to bellow
Mongolian:	möğü-re = u.s.
Hungarian:	bög = u.s.

Bielfeldt, Op.Cit. # 85, will not accept the Ural-Altaic origin of this word but rather traces it back to the Slovene word: búkati= bellow and meanwhile, he forgot to mention that this word also exists in the Altaic languages, cf. above.

Old Slavic:	nebo = heaven, sky
Sumerian:	nab 129,2 = God ...

According to Bielfeldt, this word is identical to the Latin: nebula = fog and the German: Nebel which means the same thing. It cannot be accepted that the "Ancient Slavs" had such a "foggy" idea of Heaven. Because this word sounds like the Latin and German words, he presumes they are identical yet his comparison, in spite of this, is not convincing...

Old Slavic:	blato = swamp
cf.	bal'čtin' = u.s.
cf. Russian:	boloto = u.s.
Lit. Mongolian:	balčiγ = dirt, filth, loam
Turkish:	balcık = u.s.
Eastern Turkish:	balčık = u.s.
cf.	palčık = u.s.
Kirgiz:	balqaš = swamp

Note: This word went into Modern Greek from the agglutinative languages: βαλάντις

Sumerian:	barana = Euphrates
Serbo-Croatian:	bareš = swamp
cf. Latin	palus = u.s. etc.

The Sumerians called the Euphrates the "great barana" = the great swampy river. The Latin word is a loan-word. The Latin language is not a superior language. The world did not begin with the Latin and Greek languages. The language called "Old Slavic" cannot be an Indo-European language because there is absolutely no proof to indicate that it ever existed. It is only a hypothetical ancient language, created at the desk...

The Initial and Final t-sound of the word-root.

Old Slavic:	t'kma = darkness
cf.	t'km'kn' = dark
Lit. Mongolian:	tumaγ = foggy, dark
	tuman = fog
Finnish:	tumma = dark
Uighur:	tamu = hell, pit, dungeon (1)
	tuman = fog, darkness
Chagatai:	tuman = u.s. etc.

Old Slavic:	toč-i-ti = to make flow
cf.	tok' = flow, river
Old Turkish:	tök- = to pour out
Osman:	dök- = pour, pour out
Chuwash:	tâk-, tok- = u.s.
Sumerian:	dug ₃ 396, 26 = pour out, in
Phonetics:	k > č palatalization ...

Old Slavic:	t'k-a-ti = weave
Old Turkish:	toqıl- = u.s.
Uighur:	toku- = u.s.
Middle Turkish:	tokıl- = u.s.
Chagatai:	toka- = u.s.
Osman:	doku- = u.s.
Sumerian:	tag 126,26 = weave, strike
cf.	tuku ₅ 126,22 = u.s.

This needs no explanation...

Old Slavic:	t'k-n'k-ti = push
Uighur, Old Turkish:	t'ık = push against something
Middle Turkish:	t'ık = to stuff in
Osman:	t'ika = to stop up
cf.	d'ık- = u.s.

Old Slavic:	otc'c' = father
Old Turkish:	ata = u.s.
Turkish:	ata = u.s.
Middle Turkish:	atakl' = dad, etc.

The Initial and Final d-sound of the Word-root

Old Slavic:	db-ti = lay, set, put
Sumerian:	du 206, 41 = u.s.
cf.	du ₃ 230, 31 = u.s.

Old Slavic:	drbvo = tree
cf. Russian:	derevo = u.s.
Uzbek:	därax't = u.s.
Eastern Turkish:	daraX = plant, tree, bush
Turkmenian:	daraht = tree
Taranchan:	därax = u.s.

Old Slavic:	dom' = house
Old Turkish:	tam = wall
Osman:	tam = u.s.
Chagatai:	tam = roof
Mongolian:	tama = wall
Korean:	tam = u.s.
Sumerian:	dim ₂ = 440, 7 = to build

Old Slavic:	rouda = ore
cf.	r'zdr' = red
Sumerian:	urudu, urud 132, 2 = copper
Phonetics:	urudu > 'rudu > Old Slavic: rouda
	urudu > urud > 'rud > Old Slavic: r'zd-r'

The initial u-sound, during the course of phonetic history, disappeared, therefore the d-sound is not of Indo-European origin.

Old Slavic:	vbd' = knowledge
cf.	vbd-b-ti = to know
Lit. Mongolian:	mede-ge = to know; knowledge
cf.	mede- = to know, decide
cf. Tungusian:	möddy-, mydde = mark, note
cf. Old Slavic:	m'ndr' = wise
	m'ndrost' = wisdom, etc.

The Old Slavic r-sound.

Old Slavic:	rbc' = speech
cf.	reš-ti = to speak
	reč-e-t' = u.s.
Ancient form:	*rek-ti
Sumerian:	rig ₇ 295c, 5 = to speak, to say
cf.	riq ₂ = u.s.
Hungarian:	regél, rege = to recite, recitation
Phonetics:	The g-sound, with palatalization : g > q > š > č in the language called "Old Slavic".

Old Slavic:	r'nd' = line
Serbo-Croatian:	rêd = u.s.
Sumerian:	re ₂ 206, a, 11 = râdu
	ra 328, 27 = šakânu
	ra ₂ 206, 23 = kânu
Semantics:	to lead, guide, rule, direct, be suited to, follow, leadership, government, be firm, be constant, to set, to put, to order, to decide, to prepare, to create, to effect, to apply
Hungarian:	rend, rendez, rendel = order, set in order, to order
Note:	The "Old Slavic" word is identical to the Sumerian-Hungarian. It belongs to the agglutinative languages whose priority can be proven in written

documents. Let the Indo-European linguists show similar valuable written documents showing the traces of the Indo-European languages.

Rule: The initial r-sound in the Old Slavic language is, in most cases, secondary, e.g. the r-sound, formed by a transposition, is also of Ural-Altaic origin.

Old Slavic:	r'z' d-a-ti = complain
Sumerian:	ir ₂ -du 579, 388 = complain, howl
cf.	er ₂ -du 579, 388b = lamentation, crying
Hungarian:	ordít, ordibál = bawl, keep yelling
cf.	rőköl = cry, bawl
	rivul, rí, riogat, riggat, ríkat = weep, cry,
	frighten, make (sy) cry
cf. Old Slavic:	rou-ti = bawl
	rto-ti = u.s.
Lit. Mongolian:	orkira- = scream, bawl...

Old Slavic:	r'z' -ti = to bury, dig
Mongolian:	ur = pit, hollow
Chagatai:	or = ditch, pit
Jakut:	orō-, oruo- = bury, to dig out
Hungarian:	róna = ditch
cf. Finnish:	lovi = cleft, notch, fissure, crevice
cf. Russian:	rovn'j = straight, flat
Hungarian:	róna = flat, open country
Suluan:	or'j u = straight, flat, etc.
Phonetics:	or'j u > or'j - > *rou- > *rov-
	Hungarian: ↓ róna ...

Old Slavic:	r'ka = river
Lit. Mongolian:	uru-s- = to flow, stream
Koibal:	ury- = pour
Burjat:	urus' al = current
	úrús = big river
Jakut:	órús = u.s.
	ürä' = little river, etc.

In "Old Slavic" the initial vowel disappeared. Now let us see a few comparisons of the word-endings.

Old Slavic:	kr'g' = circle
Sumerian:	kur ₂ 60, 33/4 = to curve, bend circle
Finnish:	keri = circle
Old Turkish:	qur-ša = to surround
Mongolian:	kürdü = circle, etc.

Old Slavic:	*tar' /pronounced: jaro/ = spring
Polish:	jar = u.s.
Czech:	jarā = u.s.
Old Turkish:	yaz /< *yar/ = u.s.
Turkish:	yaz = summer
Hungarian:	nyár = summer
Mongolian:	naran = sun
Korean:	nerim = summer
Chuwash:	śor, śur = spring
Sumerian:	śar 152, 38/108 = green
Kazani Tatar:	jarča = summer corn
Baskirian:	järsä = u.s.
Jakut:	Yaryssa = u.s.
cf. Russian:	jarica = u.s. etc.

The "Slavic" word is a loan-word from the agglutinative languages.

Old Slavic:	kour' = rooster
Sumerian:	kur-gi-hu 366, 57 = hen
cf. Akkadian:	kurkū = u.s.
Finnish:	kurki = crane
Lit. Mongolian:	qora = mountain-cock
Kirgiz:	qur = u.s. etc.

The Initial and Final l-sound of the word-root.

Old Slavic:	let- l -ti = fly
Finnish:	lentä- = fly (nasal)
cf.	lento = flying
cf.	lintu = bird /:flier.../
Sumerian:	zid 84,44 = rise climb
Phonetics:	z > l, which means that the Old Slavic l-sound, in most cases, is secondary.

Old Slavic: l~~l~~odi~~l~~ = people (collective)

pronounced: l~~l~~odi~~l~~

Serbo-Croatian: l~~l~~judi = u.s.

analyzed: l~~l~~ju-di

the root: l~~l~~ju-

Sumerian: lu₂ 330,2 = Man

Note: The Sumerian word went into many "Indo-European" languages, also into German: Leute = people, also a collective word. From this, it is obvious that the Indo-European linguists did not undertake an objective linguistic research.

Old Slavic: l~~l~~ob~~l~~ = dear

The Verbal form: l~~l~~ob-i-ti = to love

Old Turkish: s~~l~~aw = u.s.

cf. s~~l~~awer = dear

s~~l~~awig = love

Turkish: sev- = love, etc.

Note: The "Old Slavic" l-sound, in this case, is not of Indo-European origin either, but secondary and it is formed from the Turkish s-sound.

Let us note:

Sumerian: sag₅ 356, 5/6/7 = good, beautiful, pure, friendly, favourable, sweet, advantageous, well-being, beauty, goodness...

sig₅ 454,7 = u.s.

cf. dialect:

Old Slavic:

si-ib 147,33b = u.s.

l~~l~~bp~~l~~ = fit, suitable

l~~l~~bpota = prosperity

l~~l~~ob-i- = love ... etc.

Old Slavic:

Sumerian:

Lit. Mongolian:

Turkish:

led~~l~~ = ice

sedi-sid 103b, 8 = cold, frost, winter

Yud, Yutu = very cold, winter

jut = u.s.

Old Slavic:

cf.

analyzed:

Old Turkish:

Turkish:

Phonetics: Old Turkish k > Old Slavic chv ...

chval-i-ti = praise

chvala = praise

chval-a

k~~l~~ilä = praise

k~~l~~ilä = u.s.

Old Slavic:

k~~l~~it~~l~~ka = cell

k~~l~~it~~l~~ = u.s.

Turkish:

kilit = lock

cf.

kilit-le = to lock, lock in

Hungarian:

kalitka = bird-cage

Sumerian:

kul 72,8 = hold fast, close

I believe there is no need of special explanation!

The Initial and Final m-sound of the root.

Old Slavic:

analyzed:

Middle Turkish:

Uighur:

Eastern Turkish:

Kazani-Tatar:

Kazak:

m~~l~~ka = torture, torment

m~~l~~-ka/-ka = suffix/

mu~~l~~ = trouble, need

mu~~l~~ = need, grief

mu~~l~~ = trouble, sorrow, grief

me~~l~~ = sorrow, pain

mu~~l~~-al = to suffer, etc.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	mečь = sword
Lit. Mongolian:	mese = short sword
Kalmuck:	mesö = u.s.
Koibal:	mis = live

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	manъ = man
Vogul:	manši = u.s.
Old Turkish:	manč = u.s.
Finnish dialect:	meš, mež = u.s.
Sumerian:	miš 296,3 = man
cf.	muš, mu-uš = u.s.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	moštь = power
Sumerian:	mah 57,3 = powerful

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	im-a-ti = take, take away
Lit. Mongolian:	ümke- = pick, press in the hand
Lit. Mongolian:	abu- = take
cf.	abuča = taking
Osman:	avuĭ = handful
Chuwash:	ivâs, ivâ = u.s.
	uzâ = u.s.
Serbo-Croatian:	uze-ti = to take
Slovak:	vzia- = u.s.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	tьma = darkness
Finnish:	tunna = dark
Chuwash:	tam = very dark, etc.

The n-sound

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	ni... ni = neither ... nor
Turkish:	ne ... ne = u.s.
Sumerian:	nu ... nu = u.s., etc.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	onъde = there
Old Turkish:	anda = u.s.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	onъdou = from there
Old Turkish:	andın = u.s.
Hungarian:	onnan = u.s.

The Initial and Final v-sound of the root.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	vrtъchъ = old
cf.	v-etъs-a-ti = to grow old
Old Turkish:	öd = time
Hungarian:	idő = u.s.
cf.	idős = old
Sumerian:	ed, ud = time
cf. Hungarian:	idősödik = he is growing old
Phonetics:	The initial-v is a prothesis.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	velii/velъjъ/ = big
cf.	velikъ = u.s.
analyzed:	v-eli-kъ
Osman:	ulu = to make big
Kazani-Tatar:	ele = to become big
Jakut:	ulu = u.s.
Old Turkish:	ulu = big, bigger
Middle Turkish:	ulu = big, elevated
Sumerian:	ul ₅ 154 ⁴ , 10 = to be high

Phonetics: The initial v-sound is a prothesis and the -k is a suffix.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	v ⁶ k-n ⁶ -ti = learn, get used to
Uighur:	uk- = to understand, comprehend
Middle Turkish:	uk- = u.s.
Mongolian:	uka- = understand, comprehend
Old Turkish:	uk- = u.s.

Phonetics: The initial v-sound is a prothesis...

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	v ⁶ /so-k ⁶ = tall
Finnish:	iso = big

Phonetics: The initial v-sound is a prothesis.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	vl ⁶ k ⁶ = wolf
analyzed:	vl ⁶ -k ⁶ : -k ⁶ = suffix
ancient form:	*ul ⁶ -k ⁶
Middle Turkish:	ul ⁶ - = shout
Old Turkish:	ul ⁶ - = moan
Kazani-Tatar:	ula- = shout
Osman:	ulu- = u.s.
Chuwash:	ūlu- = u.s.
Mongolian:	uli- = u.s.
Finnish:	ulvo- = u.s.

The Old Slavic word: vl⁶k⁶ = wolf, actually means one who shouts; in German: Heuler = one who howls. Phonetics: u⁶>v, in this case, an integral part of the sound.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	vrač ⁶ = doctor
ancient form:	*urač ⁶
Sumerian:	uraš 535, 4/7 = to see, look, examine, have a vision, have a secret

Phonetics: u⁶>v; š⁶>č⁶ ...

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	vr ⁶ -t ⁶ -ti = to turn
ancient form:	ur ⁶ -t ⁶ -: therefore u>v
Mongolian:	or-č ⁶ - = to turn
Ancient Mongolian:	*porti-
Middle Mongolian:	horč ⁶ - = u.s.
Manchurian:	foro = to turn
Ewenki:	horol = to turn
Hungarian:	forog, fordul = to revolve, turn
Votyak:	porjal = revolve, spin

In Mongolian and in Old Slavic the more ancient initial p-sound disappeared...

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	vis- ⁶ -ti = to hang
Old Turkish:	as- = to hang up
Turkish:	as- = u.s.
Uighur:	as- = to hang up, hang on
Chuwash:	os-, us- = to hang
Mongolian:	asa- = raise oneself up
Phonetics:	The initial v-sound is a prothesis ...

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	v ⁶ k ⁶ = age, lifetime
Finnish:	ikä = age, life, lifetime, stage of life
LappR:	ake = u.s.
cf.	jake = u.s.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	d ⁶ va = two
Mongolian:	daγa = follow
Tungusian:	daga = near
Phonetics:	γ>u>v ...

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	ov ⁶ ca = sheep
analyzed:	ov- ⁶ ca
Sumerian:	ua, u'a, u, 494,6
cf. Hungarian:	juha-k = sheep

The j-sound connections.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	konč = young
pronounced:	jɔnɔ
Old Turkish:	ini = younger brother
Uighur:	ini = u.s.
Chagatai:	ini = u.s.
Kazani-Tatar	ənə = u.s.
Jakut:	ini = cub
cf. Old Turkish:	enük = boy, youth
Middle Turkish:	enik = u.s.
Phonetics:	The initial j-sound is a prothesis ...

Old Slavic: fasti = eat

This verbal form is irregular. The root goes back to two different more ancient origins, one of which has the initial j-sound as a prothesis, in the other, however, the j-sound is an integral part of the sound. The ancient source is the s/š - sound.

<u>1. Old Slavic:</u>	fasti = eat
analyzed:	fas-ti
pronounced:	jasti
ancient form:	*as-ti : j - prothesis
the root:	as-
Old Turkish:	aš = food, nourishment ; aša = eat, feed
cf.	as-liq = kitchen
Uighur:	aš = nourishment, food
Chagatai:	aš-la- = eat, drink
Middle Turkish:	aš-lak = food
Tobol:	ašlau = trough, manger
Kalmuck:	ašlū = a flat trough
Tatar:	ašlau = trough
Old Slavic:	fasli = crib : manger
Hungarian:	jászól = manger
and	asztál = table

It is strange that linguistic research is silent about these connections.

<u>2. Old Slavic:</u>	padč = nourishment
	padenič = eating
analyzed:	pa-dč
the root:	pa- : inherent j-sound
pronounced:	ja
Osman:	jā = to eat
Old Turkish:	yi- = u.s.
Middle Turkish:	ye- = u.s.
Chuwash:	ši- = u.s.
Finnish:	syö- = u.s.
Hungarian:	eszik = u.s.
Sumerian:	še 367, 58d = to eat, dine
cf.	še -ba 367, 31 ...

3. A third possibility is given:

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	padč = food
the root is:	pad-č : j- prothesis
Lit. Mongolian:	ed-le = to eat, dine

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	šama = pit
pronounced:	jama : j- prothesis
Mongolian:	aman = opening, hole, valley
Jakut:	ama tīl = u.s.
Turkish:	am = pit

Now let us see the following:

Old Slavic:	vo l-cvati = to wage war
analyzed:	vo l-c-va-ti
pronounced:	voje-
Mongolian:	baji-ldu- = struggle, fight
cf.	baji-ri = battlefield

Phonetics: The initial b > v ...
cf. with these connections:

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	ves-ti = lead /verbal noun/ ved-e-tě = u.s. /supine/
Mordvinian:	veda- = lead
Finnish dialect:	veDa- = lead, pull
Cheremiss:	pid = lead
Hungarian:	vezet, vezér = lead, leader
Mongolian:	uduri = to be a leader
Koibal:	uz- = to be led, to lead
Old Turkish:	udu-z- = to lead
Uighur:	udu-z- = u.s.
cf.	ud- = follow
Sumerian:	uš 211, 29 = to lead, follow, pull

Phonetics: The initial v- is a prothesis ... After this, let us see the so often mentioned "Old Slavic" word:

	vo t@voda = army leader
pronounced:	vojevoda
Hungarian:	vajavoda, vojvoda, etc.
analyzed:	vo t@-v-od-a
Hungarian/Mongolian:	← baji- = to fight/ verbal root/
Prothesis←	
verbal root ←	
verbal adjective ←	

Note: This word, according to the above proofs, is not of "Slavic" origin but belongs to the agglutinative languages in its entirety and in its elements, regardless of how much the Indo-European linguists object!

Note: The d > j progression is also:

d > n ...

Literary Mongolian: dotura = in, inside, on the interior

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	h@tro = liver
pronounced:	jetro
Middle Turkish:	jotra = in the middle, inside
cf. <u>Old Slavic:</u>	v@-n@tr@ = in, ill

Let us notice:

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	ig@lin@ = needle- (adj.)
Russian:	iglá = needle
Czech:	jehla = u.s.
Old Turkish:	jignä = u.s.
Turkish:	iğne = u.s. etc.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	agoda = berry
cf.	†agoda = u.s.
Czech:	jahoda = u.s.
Middle Turkish:	igdä = rote Brustbeere
cf.	jigdä = u.s.
Eastern Turkish:	jigde = small berry
Mongolian:	jegde = shrub etc.

The Old Slavic Palatalization

k > č

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	čes-a-ti = comb, detach
cf. Greek:	κετόν = flax scraps
Latin:	cārō = I card wool
Latvian:	kašyti = scratch
Church Slavic:	kosa = pigtail
Hungarian:	kóc = tow
Mongolian:	qaru- = scrape, scratch
Turkish:	qaz- = scrape, plane

This word cannot be said to be strictly of Indo-European origin either.

<u>Old Slavic:</u>	na-čr@ta-ti = to write
	čr@ta = sign, stroke
Old Indian:	kṛntati = he cuts
Lithuanian:	kertù = I cut with the axe

Mongolian:	kerči = cut, cut in, carve
Turkish:	kärt- = u.s.
Finnish:	kirja = book
Sumerian:	har 401,9 = carve, draw

Note: There is no need of palatalization, whose characteristics can be traced in the agglutinative languages also, but the following sound change is more probable: s > č

Sumerian:	sar/-šir/ 152,41 = to write
Chuwash:	šir- = u.s.
Mongolian:	širu-γan = line, scratch
Manchurian:	šur-γan = line
cf.	niru- = draw
Hungarian:	ír- = wrote
cf.	sirom = my grave, I cry
cf.	ceruza = pencil
cf. Chuwash:	širužə = writer
Turkish:	yaz- = write, etc.

Phonetics: k > č and s > š. The parallel progress in some dialects is an acceptable possibility. The Indo-European origin is not convincing.

Old Slavic:	črŕnъ = black
Sanskrit:	kr̥ṣṇáh = u.s.
Old Prussian:	kirsnan = u.s.
Lithuanian:	kėršas = black and white

In all the Turkish dialects:

kara < kar- = black

cf. ɣara = u.s.

Mongolian:	qara = u.s.
Russian:	černъ = black

Phonetics: Mongolian-Turkish: kar- > Russian: čer-

Old Slavic:	po-či-ti = rest, sleep
Sumerian:	ku 536,1-40 = rest, sleep
	še ₄ 103b, 4/10 = rest
Latin:	quiēs = rest
Hungarian:	csend = quiet, rest, etc.

Old Slavic:	čis-ti = to count
cf.	čit-e-tъ
Sumerian:	šiti 314, 14 = to count
cf.	šid 314, 15 = to count, recount
cf.	kid 314, 17 = count, recitation

Let the Slavicists show their counter-objections...

Old Slavic:	človъkъ = man
cf. Russian:	čelovék = u.s.
Finnish:	kaleva = strong, powerful man
Ancient Finnish:	*kaleγa = u.s.
Sumerian:	kalag-ga 322, 19/ 73c = strong, powerful
cf.	kal/ag/ 322,33, n.2, 15 = man

Note: In the Old Slavic language, the suffix: -kъ is a noun-suffix.

Phonetic and morphological derivation:

Sumerian:	kalag-a
Ancient Finnish:	*kaleγa
Finnish:	kaleva
palatalization:	čaleva
Russian:	čelovék
"Old Slavic":	človъkъ ... etc.

In this group belong the other Slavic words and the well-known Greek words: kaluger, kaludjer, etc. = monachus, which goes back through the Finnish language to the Sumerian language. The Finnish word also means: wonder-worker, magician, etc.

The writer of this book believes that international historians and linguists somewhere left the road which leads to the truth...

g > ž

Sumerian:	gana 143,3 = bearing, pregnant
cf.	gin ₅ 558,2 = slave, maid
Old Slavic:	žena = woman
Old Prussian:	genno ¹ = u.s. /imperative mood/
Sanskrit:	jānīh = woman
Uighur:	jāŋä = older sister-in-law
Kazak:	jeŋgä = wife of the older brother
Jakut:	saŋas = wife of the father's relative

The initial and final c-sound of the root

Old Slavic:	cōna = price, reward
Lit. Mongolian:	čene- = to value, tax
Kalmuck:	tsen ^h = u.s.

Old Slavic:	cōsar ^h = king, emperor
Hungarian:	császár = u.s. ; -ár = nomen actoris
cf. dialect:	sászár
Mongolian:	Yasa-ŋ = the reigning prince, the highest judge
Turkish:	jasa-q = prohibition
cf.	jasa = law
Uighur:	jasa- = decide, choose
Jakut:	Yasa-j = rule, direct, etc.

Old Slavic:	cōl ^h = whole, healthy
cf.	cōl-ŋ-ti = to heal, recover
Sumerian:	sil ₉ 457, 17 = whole, intact; health
cf.	zil ₂ 126, 8 = to be healthy, th thrive
cf.	kal, 332, 16 = u.s.
cf. Gothic:	hails = whole, entire, healthy

The initial and Final š-sound of the root.

Old Slavic:	šep-ŋ-ta-ti = whisper
Lit. Mongolian:	sib-gi = whisper
cf.	sib-ir = whisper(ing) (noun)
Jakut:	sip-sī = whisper
Kirghiz:	šibŷr = u.s.

Old Slavic:	ši-ti = to sew
Sumerian:	šita 233,15 - 442,2 = to tie up, bind up, tie
Finnish:	sitoa = stitch together, put together
Lit. Mongolian:	side- = to fasten, sew on
Kalmuck:	šid ^h = sew
Teleut:	šidä = u.s.
Osman:	siŷim = thread, string

Old Slavic:	šir-ota = width
Lit. Mongolian:	sar-ba-ji = to spread out, spread
Manchurian:	sar- baXun = spread out (past)

These connections in phonetic history prove that the language which is called "Old Slavic" is not of Indo-European origin...

The Vowels

A few words about the diphthongs. The hypothetical Indo-European $-ei$ became $-i-$ in Old Slavic. We do not need the Phonetic history of this progression because the "Old Slavic" $-i-$ sound is identical to the equivalent sound in the agglutinative languages.

Sumerian:	igi 142,2/30 = eye, to see
dialect:	i-de ₃ 142, 66c = figure, appearance
Old Slavic:	vid _z = u.s.
cf.	vid _b -ti = to see ...
Lit. Mongolian:	biči = to write
Altaic Turkish:	pičik = writing, book
Chagatai:	piči-čin = writer
Suiyuan:	piči- = to write
Old Slavic:	piš - ā = I write, etc.

Sumerian:	e ₃ 381, 251e = to go
Old Slavic:	i-ti
Lit. Mongolian:	elege-de- = richly, overflow
Hungarian:	elég = enough
Old Slavic:	lich _z = overflowing
cf. Mongolian:	elijede = richly, overflow
Taranchan:	ālāk = many, very many

The initial e -sound disappeared from the Old Slavic word.

Supposedly the Indo-European $ai-$ and $-oi-$ became $ī/ā$ in Old Slavic. This is not necessarily so because:

Old Slavic:	cbl _z = whole, healthy
Sumerian:	sil = u.s.

/cf. the examples shown on p. 116/

Old Slavic:	c _b na = price, wages
Lit. Mongolian:	čene- = to value, tax
Old Slavic:	v _b d- t = I know
Mongolian:	mede- = to know, decide
Old Slavic:	r _b -ka = river, wide river
Mongolian:	uru-s = to flow, stream
Yakut:	örüs = wide river etc.
Old Slavic:	p _b -ti = to sing
Osman:	ō-t- = sing : the p-sound dropped
Old Slavic:	poi- _o = I sing : i = a filler
Old Slavic:	sn _b g _z = snow
Tungusian:	siŋ i-ks _g = frost
cf.	siŋ i-lgen = snow
Mongolian:	sōŋ = a piece of ice
Chagatai:	saŋ = thin ice
Kazak:	seŋ = piece of ice
Phonetics and morphology:	sn _b g _z < *s _b ng _z
Tungusian:	siŋi-
Old Slavic:	pri-l _b p-i-ti = to stick
Osman:	yapış = to stick
Uighur:	yapşur = to adhere, stick
Chuwash:	śiB-śś = u.s.

The ou -sound is also a result of the elongation of the vowel...

Old Slavic:	poust _z = deserted, empty
cf.	pous-t _z
Old Turkish:	buz- = destroy, annihilate
Uighur:	buz- = u.s.

Kazani-Tatar:	bez- = spoil
Chuwash:	pəs- = u.s.
cf.	pus- = u.s.
Sumerian:	pad 469,6 = to destroy
Old Slavic:	oucho = ear
Serbo-Croatian:	ucho = u.s.
plural:	usi = ears
Old Turkish:	äsid- = to hear
Sumerian:	suš 231, 70 = to hear, perceive, etc.

Old Slavic:	ouči-ti = to teach
Serbo-Croatian:	učī-ti = u.s.
Old Turkish:	uqīt- = to teach, share, etc.

In the diphthong -ou-, the u-sound has an l-sound as an antecedent:

Old Slavic:	ou- = prefix
Sumerian:	al- = u.s.
Hungarian:	el- = u.s.

Old Slavic:	ob-ou-ti = to dress
the root:	ou-
Hungarian:	öl-t ...

Old Slavic:	oumč = understanding
Hungarian:	elme = understanding, spirit, sense
cf. Hungarian:	alma > óma ... = apple

Finally, Old Slavic:	slouga = servant
Serbo-Croatian:	sluga = u.s.
Hungarian:	szolga = u.s.
old form:	szulga = u.s.
old form:	szuluga : -ga = suffix
Sumerian:	sulu 12, 120 = piqittu = inspection, support, commission, authority, administration, place, etc.

The origin of the nasal sounds

Old Slavic:	pntč = five
Sumerian:	bad 69,54 = to open, open
cf.	šu-bad 354,114 = open hand
Osman:	pändžä = the five fingers; paw
cf.	pandžuk = hand
Sart:	pandž = five
Hungarian :	mancs = paw ...

Note: The ancient form of this word-family is the Sumerian word which means "open hand" the five fingers and the palm. There are no Indo-European characteristics in it ...

Old Slavic:	zābč = tooth
Mongolian:	šobu-γar = point, pointed
Finnish dialect:	hambaz = tooth ... etc.

Sumerian:	bad 69,26 = Gold Silver
cf.	pad ₂ = u.s.
Hungarian:	péz = money
	pénz = u.s.
	péndz = u.s.
Old Slavic:	pñnγč = silver coin, etc.

Metathesis

Old Slavic:	gradč = city
Ancient Slavic:	*gordč
Lithuanian:	gardas = fence
Albanian:	garth = fence
Gothic :	garda = (sheep) pen, (cattle) pound
Sumerian:	gar 597,7 = enclose, surround, enclosure
cf.	kar 326 ^x , 8 = dam, wall, railing

Hungarian:	garád = fence, fill, dike, ditch
LappN:	garsân = sheep enclosure
Finnish:	karsina = fence, enclosure
Lit. Mongolian:	qoriĵa = fenced in yard
Kirgiz:	qora = cattle pen
Manchurian:	χorxo = u.s. etc.

Note: The Sumerian-Hungarian word form - garád - is the ancient source of the "Slavic" language word formation - goród, grad, etc.

The Hungarian -garad > Old Slavic: gradъ... In this case, there was no necessity for transposition. The vowel in the first syllable simply disappeared ...

Old Slavic:	brġgъ = bank, slope
Ancient Slavic:	*bergъ /technical term/
Avesta:	bar 3 zah = mountain, height
Sanskrit:	brġhant = high
Serbo-Croatian:	breg = hill
Sumerian:	bar 74, 215 = high, to be raised...

This word is of Sumerian origin...

Old Slavic:	mlġko = milk
Ancient Slavic:	*melko = /technical term/
cf. Russian:	molokó = milk
White-Russian:	malakó = u.s.
Sumerian:	gar ₂ 319,9 = rich milk
dialect:	mar = u.s.

Linguists emphasize the Indo-European origin of this word but the truth says differently!

Old Slavic:	glagolъ = word
cf.	glagol-a-ti = say, speak
cf. Russian:	gologol-i-tġ = chat
Hungarian dialect:	galagyol, galatyol = talk without substance
cf.	kalatyol, keletyel
Chuwash:	kala- = speak
Lit. Mongolian:	kele- = to say, speak
Uighur:	kġlġmġġi = interpreter
Turkish:	kelime = word
Finnish:	kieli = tongue, language
Sumerian:	gu ₃ 15,5 = speak, word
cf.	ka 15,2 = mouth
cf. Akkadian:	qġlu = voice, call
	qġlu = to call, scream
Sumerian:	gal-ga 278,3 = order, rumour
cf. Russian:	gólos = sound
Oset:	χalas = u.s.
cf. with these connections:	
Sumerian:	bur ₄ 71, 11d = eribu, raven
cf.	buru ₄ = u.s.
Russian:	vóron = u.s.

Rule: The language which is called "Old Slavic" is neither Slavic nor Indo-European but belongs in the family of agglutinative languages which, in phonetic history, became a deteriorated language form.

Old Slavic:	gladъ = hunger
Ancient Slavic:	* goldъ /technical term/
Sanskrit:	gġrdhah = greed
Lit. Mongolian:	χuri-χu = hungry, starved
Hungarian:	gornyadozik = droop ...

Old Slavic:	vlad- [†] b-ti = rule
Lithuanian:	valdyti = u.s.
Sumerian:	bala 9, 16 = government, period of rule, year of rule, regent

Phonetics: b > v ; a progression which can be shown in the Indo-European languages is a borrowing from the Sumerian...

Old Slavic:	črbda = order, row, herd
cf. Russian:	čereda = succession, sequence
cf. Sanscrit	sārdhah = herd
Baskirian:	sirat = row
Cheremiss:	čeret = line
Russian:	čered = u.s.
Old Turkish:	čergä = row, succession
Mongolian:	jerge = line
Chagatai:	džergä = u.s.
Manchurian:	džerge = u.s.
Turkish:	sıra = line, etc.

In Old Slavic, the two words became one:

Sumerian:	šar 396, 19 = be numerous, many, plenty, crowd
cf.	šer 152, 23b = pile, troop, band
Old Turkish:	sürüg = herd
Lit. Mongolian:	sürüg = herd of cattle
Osman:	sürü = u.s.
Lit. Mongolian:	čerig = army, troop
Osman:	čāri = u.s.
Hungarian:	1. sor = line 2. sereg = regiment 3. csorda, cserda etc. = herd
Morphology: Sumerian:	šar šer
Baskirian:	sir-at : Oïrot : jārjā = u.s.
Turkish:	sır-a : Finnish : järje = range, order

Hungarian:	sor = line
but:	ser-eg = regiment
Altaic:	sür-
and	čer
Hungarian:	cser-da, csor-da, etc. = herd
Russian:	čer-ed, čere-da
Old Slavic:	črbda ...

The entire word-family belongs to the agglutinative languages.

The German: Schar = troop, regiment, is derived from the Sumerian word: šar, whether they like it or not!

Old Slavic:	-žrb- ti = devour, swallow
cf.	-žer- = I swallow
Lit. Mongolian:	jal-ma- = swallow, devour
Kalmuck:	zäl-gi- = u.s.
Osman:	jal-mar = swallow
Kirgiz:	jal-ma- u.s. ... etc.
Phonetics:	the final r l ...

Sumerian:	ur ₃ 297, 58
cf.	gud-ur ₃ -ra = plough-steer
cf.	uru ₄ 56, 5 = cultivate, plant
cf.	uru ₁₂ 255, 28 = to harrow the field
Old Slavic:	ralo = plough
ancient form:	*ordlo ...
cf. Old Slavic:	ratai = ploughman
ancient form:	*ortajb ...

Old Slavic:	ra-s-ti = grow
Sumerian:	ru ₅ -441, 3 = u.s.

Old Slavic:	l [†] g-a-ti = lie
Lit. Mongolian:	al [†] u-r = fraud, deceitful
Kalmuck:	al [†] ū-r = u.s.

The a- and o-sounds in Old Slavic

Old Slavic:	pop ^o = priest
Sumerian:	pap 60,2 = high priest, priest
Hungarian:	pap = priest

Old Slavic:	morc = sea
Lit. Mongolian:	mören = wide river
Korean:	mur = water
Sumerian:	mar 597,38, 267b = flood
cf.	me 579,19 = water

In this case once again we cannot speak of strictly Indo-European origin...

Old Slavic:	oko = eye
Sumerian:	ug ₆ 449, 145d - u ₆ 449, 145 = igi 449,7 = see, look, eye ...

Old Slavic:	nov ^o = new
analyzed:	no-v- ^o
Sumerian:	nu 75,6 = denial, no
	u ₆ 449,195 = see, look
combined:	*nu-u
Old Slavic:	no-v- ^o = not seen = new
cf. Old Slavic:	nev ^o sta = fiancée
analyzed:	ne-v ^o s-t-a = not known ...

Equivalent Sumerian combinations:

	nu-ga 75,56 = weak
Hungarian:	nya-va-lya = weakness ...
cf. Sumerian:	nu 75,6 = denial, no
	gu ₂ 106, 162/3 = to dress oneself; clothing
combined:	*nu-gu = undressed
Old Slavic:	nag ^o = naked
cf. Sumerian:	me 532, 39/18 = voice, speech, to speak
combined:	*nu-me = does not speak, dumb
Old Slavic:	nem ^o = dumb ...

Old Slavic:	ves-lo = oar
the root:	ves- : v-prothesis
Osman:	äš- = row
Chagatai:	äs = u.s.
Eastern Turkish:	äs-käk = oar, etc.

Old Slavic:	ves -ti = lead
cf.	ved-e-t ^o = u.s. /supine/
Mordvinian:	veda- = u.s.
Finnish dialect:	veDa = u.s.
Sumerian:	uš 211,29 = guide, lead, follow, pull
Koibal:	uz- = lead
Old Turkish:	uduz = lead etc.

The Old Slavic ^o/ä/-sound

Old Slavic:	vbra = belief, religion
Osman:	ärim = hope, expectation, superstition, imagination
Chagatai:	ärim = u.s.
Lit. Mongolian:	erim = hope

Old Slavic:	rig ₇ 295c 2/5 = speak, talk, say
cf.	rek- ^o = I say
cf.	rbč ^o = speech

Sumerian:	šita 62,3 = light, pure, clear
Old Slavic:	svit-a-ti = to become light
	sv ^o t- ^o -ti = to lighten, etc.

Old Slavic:	čbna = price
Lit. Mongolian:	čene- = value, tax

The Old Slavic i-sound

Old Slavic: N. Sg. F. si = this (diese)

demonstrative pronoun: s^{ti}

Finnish: siellä = there

Old Slavic: iska-ti = look for

Old Turkish: istä- = to look for, wish

Turkish: iste- = u.s.

The Old Slavic ^{ti}ti-sound

Old Slavic: b^{ti}ti-ti = be, exist

Mongolian: bü- = u.s.

Tungusian: bi- = u.s. ...

Old Slavic: s^{ti}ti^{ti} = satisfied, full

Lit. Mongolian: čad- = become satisfied, satisfy o.s.

Kalmuck: tsat- = u.s.

Old Slavic: m^{ti}ti-ti = to wash

Cheremiss: m^{ti}š^{ti}k- = u.s. /-š^{ti}k- = repetitive suffix/

Zyrian: m^{ti}š^{ti}k- = u.s.

Mordvinian: muš^{ti}k^{ti}- = u.s.

Sumerian: me₅ 579,45 = to dampen, rinse

The Old Slavic ^{ti}ti-sound

Old Slavic: d^{ti}no = ground, floor

Sumerian: dun₃ 595,8/27 = deep

Old Slavic: kv^{ti}v^{ti} = blood

Sumerian: kurum₃ 309,4 = u.s.

The Old Slavic ^{ti}ti-sound

Old Slavic: čr^{ti}ven^{ti} = red

Sumerian: kur-un 69^x, 14/214/111a = red

Phonetics: k > č palatalization ...

Old Slavic: pr^{ti}v^{ti} = first

ancient form: *p^{ti}er-v^{ti}

Old Turkish: bir = one, first

cf. pir = u.s.

Turkish: bir = u.s.

Chuwash: p^{ti}er, p^{ti}erə, = u.s.

The Old Slavic f-sound

The Old Slavic and even the Slav languages have no initial or final f-sound. This is true, in most cases, of the agglutinative languages, except for Hungarian. For example, in Slovak, only one original word-form has an initial f-sound: fúka = fúj! (Hung.) = blow! This is an onomatopoeic word, borrowed from the Finno-Ugric languages ...

The Slavic languages, in that case, are also closely related to the Mongol-Tungusian languages.

In closing I quote Dr. Tibor Baráth: A Magyar Népek Őstörténete I. p. 177:

"The existence of a language and the family group to which it belongs is determined by its grammar, phonetics and its vocabulary."

I believe that I have in every respect fulfilled the above mentioned rule. There is no "Old Slavic" language. The language which is called "Old Slavic" is a regular agglutinative language whose phonetics, in the course of phonetic history, have deteriorated.

It is my conviction that the above-mentioned proofs are irrefutable...

EPILOGUE

The writer of this book has presented to the reader the structural connections and the phonetic history of the language which is called Old Slavic.

We can state the following rules:

1. The language which is called Old Slavic is an agglutinative language in its structure.
2. The language which is called Old Slavic has word formations similar to those of the agglutinative languages, with identical elements.
3. The Old Slavic noun formation, together with its elements, is identical to the equivalent in the agglutinative languages.
4. The Old Slavic noun suffixes and their elements are not of Indo-European origin but are identical to the equivalent forms in the agglutinative languages.
5. The Old Slavic verbal formation and its elements are identical to the equivalent structure and elements of the agglutinative languages.
6. The Old Slavic verbal suffixes and their elements are identical to the equivalent structure and elements of the agglutinative languages.
7. Seventy percent of the vocabulary of the "Old Slavic" language is not of Indo-European origin but identical to the equivalents in the Sumerian-Ural-Altaic languages.
8. The vocabulary of the Old Slavic language has also fifteen percent of Indo-European related words.
9. Five percent of the vocabulary of the Old Slavic language can be shown to have strictly Indo-European connections.
10. In the language which is called Old Slavic, we can indicate the rigid characteristics of phonetic harmony.
11. In the Old Slavic language, the gender differentiation, in the course of language progression, through folk etymology, with the help of the demonstrative pronouns, has a compound construction, therefore it is not an original gender differentiation.

12. The names of the numerals in the language called Old Slavic are not of Indo-European origin either; they are not original numerals but can be shown to originate from equivalent forms in the agglutinative languages.

13. The Old Slavic: slov^hbn-čskč

analyzed: slov^hbn-čskč

and slov^hbn

analyzed: slov^hbn-e

meaning: Slavic and Slav. This shows that linguists falsified this meaning just in order to "ensure" historically the name "Slav". These word forms in actuality are the Old Slavic noun: slovo < slov-o = word, with the added suffix variations!!!

Let us analyze the morphology of the word:

Old Slavic: slov-o = word

adj. 1. slov^hbn-čskč = in agreement with the word

2. slov^hbn-e = in agreement with the words

Therefore it does not mean "Slavic"

These words have no connections with the name of the people - Slav- but they are variants of the word: slovo with adjective suffixes...

With the spreading of Christianity, the "Slavic apostles", Cyril and Method, explained the Bible in the language of the people, therefore, "according to the word": slov^hbn-čskč, and not in Latin...

This is the truth, like it or not...

My conclusion is:

The known written language form of the language which is called "Old Slavic" is the product of the language of the Hungarian tribes, Kadosa and Zoárd. These tribes came from the southern part of the Caucasus to join Árpád's Magyars and then they separated from them and settled in the Balkan peninsula, from the city of Dureš to Salonica...

I quote Badiny: Kaldeától Istergamig, p. 17:

"The history of mankind, recorded up to present time, to a great extent, lacks real data. This history was not written according to the findings of archeology, anthropology and linguistics but according to a factor which we cannot call scientific -- power -- which scientific interpretation always publicised in *its* own interests.."

Rule: The Language which is called Old Slavic is a "deteriorated" form of the Hungarian language just as French is of Latin or English of German. This is the truth and nothing else...

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