

THE EURASIAN "LINGUA FRANCA" AND THE NORTH INDIAN LINEAR SCRIPT

by

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Summary

There is no doubt that in our remote past, before the „upheaval of languages” by the Lord, the people in the Edenic EEGAR.I had spoken a common language. According to Sumerian traditions this was the EEM.EESSAL, the language of women. It is easy to show that EEM.EESSAL means „SSEEKEL + MAG.GAR” (i.e. „székely + magyar”), thus, this is the authentic name of the Eurasian lingua franca which, by the EESSA-exodus at about 44.5 kyr BC, was the common language of the fugitives. It was widely distributed and lasted till about 20 kyr BC.

To the common language belonged a sacral syllabic writing system, originating also from the ancient motherland, in North India, near or around the modern city MUZAFFAR NAGAR, 80 km North from DELHI. The relics of this script are to be found on clay tablets and boulders in form of petroglyphs, dispersed throughout the (then) habitable territories of Earth, proving both the reality of the ancient migration and common origin of the writing itself, as well.

The author spent about 30 years with the study of this ancient Hungarian language and writing, called „North Indian linear writing system” (according to M. Gimbutas: „ancient European linear signs”) and gives various examples with transliterations and translations from the territory of TASSILI (in Algeria), Pylos (Greece), Crete (the Disk of Phaestos), Provence and Boitia(Greece).

The texts, without exception, describe the biblical story of KAIN and ABEL, the annihilation of the Edenic motherland by fire and Flood (the DELUGE!) caused by the revolt of the treacherous (HA)N.EEG (later:„Nyék”) HU.TU tribe living at that time near to the junction of the rivers Chenab and Ravi (currently in Pakistan) which became later the cradle of the HARAPPA culture. In the attack the king and military leader of „EEL” (meaning „SAR.REET.TO.HON.HA”) had lost his life. He had been called: HAR.I.I.BAD. We know this name as Árpád who was the leader of the 7 Hungarian tribes participating in the Land-taking in the Carpathian Basin, in 896 AC.

A few years ago I have published a paper in the *Migration & Diffusion* about the EESSA (= „snow”) -exodus which was determinant for mankind for tens of thousands of years in the past and its effects are felt even today [1]. I have dated this event just preceding the Upper Palaeolithic era (about 44 500 BC, i.e. 44.5 kyr). The exodus was triggered by a devilish attack of the HU.DU > HU.TU people living near to the junction of the rivers Chenab and Ravi (today in Pakistan), on the territory called HA.HAR.HABA which became later the centre of the HARAPPA culture. Due to the military action, a huge territory, the living space of EEGAR.I fishers, estimated to an area of 40-50 000 km² and located on the left side of the JAMUNA river, near to the CHAN.DU.HUR.I lake, 80 km north to DEL.HI, was burnt down. At that time this wet, morassic area was covered by high-growing Indian reed and the attack should have occurred in winter time when the reed was dry. (The memento to this horrendous event might have been the pagan commemoration days: the HALLOWEN

(< HALAL.HU.BAB.EEN) meaning: „HADEESS war annihilates my home”, and ADVENT (< HAD.HABEEN.EED) meaning: “forces of war strike down”). According to Cretan sources about 40 000 peoples were burnt alive to death and of the then 7 tribes 120 000 (from 6 tribes of mixed ethnic composition) became fugitives, who run HAMUG (> „amok”) in every direction of the wind.

The various episodes of these events, polished to the last limit of credibility, are to be found in the Bible’s chapter of Genesis [2] and in ancient heroic poems and narratives (Gilgames epos [3], Gessar epos [4, 5]). Briefly, the issues can be summarised so that the human beings, comprised a homogeneous community in those days and being fully aware of their strength, decided to build a city (probably on the peninsula of the lake mentioned) and a tower „reaching up to the heaven”. The „Lord”, in panic, recognising the superhuman might of these men, decided to cause an upheaval of their language. Thereby ceased the communication between the individuals, the discipline broke up and the link, holding them together, ceased to exist.

The story is certainly naive, but, as always happens, these naive tales are never without a historic kernel. Namely, it is unbelievable that such notions as

HA.HAR.MA.HAG.EED.DU.HUN > „ARMAGEDDON”
meaning
„Flood of murder hits the border-home of MAG.GAR’s”
or
(HA)BEEN.EED.EEG.HU.SSEED > „PENTECOST”
meaning
„war hits the home of heroic MAG.GAR’s”

were invented without cause and reason.

The „upheaval of the languages” by the „Lord” began before about 46.5 kyr, in the time of the attack by HU.DU.HUM (where DU.HUM became [ENG] DOOM, originally meaning: „home at/near to the „snow-lake”). From the Ugaritic epos „KERET” we know even the name of the attacking warlord; he was „KERET” ([HA]BUR.HA.HAM.EE = [HA]BUR.EE.GARAM.EE > [ENG] FRAME). Thus, we may add HU.DU.HUM > WEERUM and DU.HUM, as well, to the previous doomsday structures. It is probable that in addition to the name of JAMUNA river, also the name of the

EESSA.NAD.EE.EE.DU.HUR.EE > CHANDO.HOR.I lake

was saved from major changes. Looking at the structure, it is immediately seen that replacing the [MAGY] NAD by the English synonym: [ENG] REED, the name changes to

EESS.HA.HAR.REED.EE.EED.EEN.I lake

i.e. „MAG.GAR SAR.REED Eden lake”. The very often occurring structure: „SAR.REED > SAR.RET” is composed of two notions: MUD + REED. The „MUD” is a kind of reference to the morassic territory which was overgrown by Indian REED and grass. In other words, the name did not change, indeed.

The city, previously mentioned, might have been located on the lake’s peninsula. During the liberation war of the then Hungarian capital, Buda, against the Turkish army, at the end of the 17. century, an Italian military engineer, Marsigli, got hold of a Transsylvanian calendar-rod whose four even sides were inscribed by runic characters [6, 7]. Herefrom we know even the name of this city:

city of HAZ.’ASSIN.HABU.HUN.NEE.HUSS > „Zsinboneus-ok városa”.

(Yes, the name begins with the word „assassin” and „BU.HUN” = „sin”, but ends by NEE.HUSS = NEEB.EESS = „MAG.GAR people”). Not far away from the city should have „the tower reaching up to the heaven” been located which, to my opinion, was a quite simple observation tower in order to check the traffic on the right side of JAMUNA river and that across the bridge (maybe a pile-bridge ?) connecting the two sites, for the river was flowing at that time near to the lake and constituted the boundary between the two ill-feeling nations.

The famous tower of BABILON, the ÉTEMENANKI (meaning approximately: „chair of those who survived the late war of devil’s Flood in the home of HAG.GAR’s outpost”) was an oversized and –decorated copy of the original which should have been a fairly simple: SSEED.HU.BA (= „MAG.GAR border, house of the RAVEN”; the respective Hungarian word for raven: HUL.HA.LU > „holló” hides a very important meaning: „house of the people in MAG.GAR.IHA”), i.e. STUPA, being even today quite common in India and the Asian countries.

The Hungarian word for God: EESSA.DEEN > „ISTEN” means: „MAG.GAR warlord”, or „(I am) MAG.GAR”, or „house of GOLD” etc. but also the [ENG] GOD = „GOLD house of HAT.TI” etc. let one remember to the ancient „motherland”, thus it is absolutely certain that „their God” could not have been neither „angry”, nor „surprised” looking at that/those stupa(s). He was rather proud of his children who were smart enough to have built such wonderful towers. To the contrary, ZU, the god of the HU.TU Netherworld became angry and his envy and hate (the word HADEE > „hate” was the HU.TU people’s „epithet ornans”) was enough reason to initiate a massacre! The envy might have been due to the extraordinary talent of this people. R. Rudgley writes in his book [8] that the appearance of homo sapiens sapiens on the then habitable territories of Earth caused cultural explosion on every field of human activity: it was the time of birth of art (sculpture, painting, body ornamentation, decoration of utilitarian objects), magic, faith and belief; fast development could be observed on various fields of technologies (megalithic architecture [temples, pyramids, dams], management of flowing waters, processing of low melting point metals [gold, silver, tin, lead], fishing [net, fish basket], elaborate and hygienic burial of dead) and in the organisation of society.

The scientists dealing with the history and development of ancient cultures have not noticed the first steps taken by homo sapiens in this direction, therefore, to make the leap comprehending exactly what have happened, they came forward with hair-raising ideas and suggestions. For example, E. Däniken in his book „Chariots of Gods” expressed his serious belief that this knowledge is due to extraterrestrial beings. Others were convinced that these developments were initiated by the peoples of a sunken continent: „ATLANTIS” and this belief hides a little kernel of the truth, indeed, because

HAD.(EE)L.HAN.HAD.EESS > „ATLANTIS” =
HASS.I.SAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA.HAR.(EED).DU.EESS. MAG.GAR.I.HA.NEEP.
HAD.HABUR.HAD.DEE. EE.GAR.EE

the name of ATLANTIS contains the name of the ancient motherland, EEL, the cause (i.e. the burning up of this home) which triggered the exodus and even the name of fugitives: „the people of MAG.GAR”.

The meaning of the word „ATLANTIS” is a solid proof for that it was neither a continent, nor an isle near to the Rock of Gibraltar (as the French J.C. Girard believes even today), yet by its own manner it had sunken, burnt down to dust and ashes (HADEESS.HA.HAR.EED > Egyptian = [EGY] DESRET = „desert”, [HUN] GEEG.EEN.D.HA > Sumerian = [SUM] KIKINDA, meaning: „army of SAR.RET’s people from the Eden”, however, the meaning of the Sumerian word is: „scorched earth”) and became first temporarily and later completely forgotten.

The fugitives of EESSA had not been endowed with dangerous arms (if the club is not regarded as such), rather they carried their wife and little children, the day-to-day food and fishing utensils...and an immense experience and knowledge, including a syllabic system of writing (I call it North Indian linear writing since about 20 years) they had accumulated during an about 3500 years long period of peaceful living in the „Golden Epoch” (provided such an epoch existed at all?). *The knowledge of writing is regarded as the most important ingredient of civilisation.*

Currently there are very many spoken languages on Earth, seemingly without the slightest connection to each other which tellingly echoes the validity of the biblical story about the Tower of Babel. But, there is no doubt that in our remote past there should have existed a single language, and if so, then maybe we can rediscover this Edenic way of communication. According to Sumerian traditions this language was the „language of women”, the EEM.EESSAL = EEM.HUL = SSEGEEL + MAG.GAR, or „székely + magyar”. (In the paper [1] I dealt extensively with the book: „Sumerian Mythology” by S.N. Kramer [9]. From the epos „ENKI and NIN.HURSAG” we learn that mankind had experienced the „Golden Epoch” (if at all) in DIL.MUN = (EE)SSAR.REED.DU.HUN and the goddess of this beautiful land was NIN.SIKIL. The Sumerian word NIN (= [MAGY] „néne”, „néni”) means „woman” and SIKIL < SSEGEEL, i.e. [MAGY] „székely”. I could also give a short account that to our knowledge the „székely” soldiers gave the border-ward since times immemorial, but even for me was a shocking experience to read in Kramer’s book that this „time” goes back to the „Golden Epoch”! It means in other words that this MAG.GAR race had authentically survived about 46.5 kyr, or about 1500 generations and, though reduced in number since the Trianon decisions, there are about 1.5 million of them still alive in Erdély, Rumania. I think this is unprecedented in mankind’s history!).

I would like to make it clear at the onset that the written records of this ancient language are simply immense; can be found over the whole world from Peru to Japan, India, territory of ancient Sumer, Erdély (= Transsylvania) and Provence etc. where the EESSA-fugitives had left behind a clearly recognisable mark on the walls of caves or in form of petroglyphs on boulders, the print of a human palm (HAN.HAD > „hand” = „army from the land of Flood”). Today the „only” trouble is that this language became too „dispersed”, every extinct and living idiom inherited a little piece from it (and the heritage was not nurtured, the syllables became more or less damaged), maybe the modern Hungarian the most, but the ancient scripts, keeping the most authentic variant of the language, were written by the North Indian linear signs and, unfortunately, they withstand so far every attempt of transliteration or interpretation.

Here I don’t want to deal with the linguistic research of the Danish H. Pedersen (and others, like Illich-Switich, Dolgopolsky etc.) who compared the various languages to estimate the extent of diversity. Pedersen and the later Nostratics have even found linguistic links between the Indo-European, Ural-Altaic, Eskimo-Aleut and even Semitic languages and attempted (without success!) the reconstruction of the (common) language spoken in Europe, Western Asia and parts

of Africa before the advent of agriculture. *I think so that outgoing from the least damaged words of already extinct and today's living languages, toponyms collected over the whole world (!) (reference should be made to the "TAMANA" toponyms published by B. Vámos-Tóth et al in the last decades, whose number exceeds today 10 000 [10]), family names and – as mentioned – from the written relics of this language, provided we can penetrate its secrets, reconstruction seems to be possible.* Based on modern words of identical or similar meaning this problem seems to be intractable, because in most of the cases *they have different structures.* (Thus, I claim [as amateur linguist] that the results of the etymological work done in the last 130 years in the Finno-Ugric linguistics is very questionable on similar accounts. The presentation of the evidences I have collected would break the "thread" of this publication, thus, I have to abstain from it).

Rudgley thinks so (and he is absolutely right) that the "pandemonium of Babel", the existence of 5000 – 10 000 seemingly distinct and independent languages can be explained in terms of linguistic divergence which commenced about 50 – 40 kyr ago. Later he gives a more precise date:..."it began as recently as 40 kyr ago or perhaps somewhat before". (My estimate, published in a number of papers in the last 20 – 25 years is about 44.5 kyr BC, the biblical era of ENOS). Thus, the evolution of languages occurred by "monogenesis" and every extinct and living language is affiliated with each other, however, due to the large distance in time it is extremely hard now, or is practically impossible to prove the affiliation. (Attempts to do this were successful only when the already settled were separated 1 – 2 kyr ago, or spent together fairly long time without any outer influence).

C. Renfrew dates back the appearance and development of the Sumerian language to the upper Palaeolithic period (see [8], p.47) giving thereby a sharp refutation to the popular error in Hungarian linguistics [11] stating that the people of Sumer occupied their home "between the two rivers" in the 2nd half of the 4. millennium BC. At the same time his suggestion that the first written scripts appeared 7.5 kyr ago at the Sumerian city of URUK (WARKA) is a bad joke! The archaeologist D. Schmandt-Besserat realised already in 1969 that "something is very much out of order with the dating of the appearance of writing" because she recognised the abstract characters on thousands of apparently insignificant clay objects (she dubbed them "tokens") that have been found throughout Near Eastern archaeological sites as well as on those already stored in the vitrines of Museums [12]. The fact that both the objects and signs were prepared with the greatest possible care, suggested that they were of importance. If the clay tablets and the signs on them did not represent a knowledge of some sort of writing, then what was the meaning of these signs – that was the question she could not answer.

The famous Egyptologist Sir Petrie suggested that such signs should be considered independent of the Egyptian hieroglyphic writing *and that they might have been a means to express a widely spoken ancient lingua franca.* He died in 1942 and so could not live long to see how much he was right. Eventually the archaeologist M. Gimbutas and the linguists H. Haarman and S. Winn recognised that what they see are by no means "meaningless jumbles of signs", rather genuine writing and so the theme finally has got the serious attention it deserved (see [8], p. 68).

With reference to Cretan linear scripts of classes A and B and the actual form of the signs which make up this ancient writing system, the (Lithuanian, but American citizen) M. Gimbutas called this script "old European linear signs", because she did not know that it was in widespread use over the whole world from the Upper Palaeolithic (40 kyr BC) to the Neolithic (10 kyr BC) period, moreover, its linguistic stereotypes and "condensed" nature made it indispensable even later, as well. (The insertion of these signs into texts of higher degree of development occurred very often!).

Based mainly on the archaeological and linguistic research by Gimbutas and others, Rudgley summarised his impressions on p. 85 of his often cited book that Old World symbolism cannot be regarded as idle scribbling because it occurred over an immense territory and was

practised in a period of at least 25 – 30 kyr. *These facts permit to bring up two important claims, and I am seriously wondering that nobody has recognised them yet. First, they corroborate the existence in ancient times of a then major migration (and this was the EESSA-exodus) which dispersed masses (involved were about 120 000 men, the fugitives of 6 decimated tribes; 1 tribe numbered at that time 60 000 persons) throughout the habitable territories of Earth; second, the fugitives should have already been in possession of this Stone Age symbolism, for after their separation and settlement (apart from a few exceptions) neither they nor their descendants met again, thus, had no possibility to acquire the same writing system.*

According to Rudgley the elucidation of the theme as a whole did not reach the state when any comprehensive attempt was likely to be attended because “the vast project of decipherment was still in its infancy”. I am afraid, the word “infancy” is an overstatement. Even when we know about attempts, e.g. the Finnish A. Parpola has issued a book entitled: “Deciphering the Indus script” [13], to my opinion it is not a true result of decipherment when the characteristic Indus-valley signary



is read as “mortar + pestle”, while the author is seriously convinced, he *did* a good job!

I had the opportunity to give a short summary about “Earth Mother Sacred Language” (EMSL), to use the wording of J. J. White III, Editor of the Midwestern American Epigraphic Society, or about the identical Sumerian EEM.EESSAL = EEM.HUL = “SSEEGEEL + MAG.GAR” language in [1]. Here I don’t want to repeat it. Yet, for those who have not read this publication, or have forgotten the main points and so will not be able to follow the train of thoughts further on, I ought to give a short resume.

It is most important that up to about 20 kyr BC this language (though supplemented by new concepts of certainly not identical linguistic structures) was in general use over wide territories of Earth, thereby proving the suggestions of Petrie about the ancient “lingua franca” <

LEE.EEN.EEGU.HAB.HA.HAR.HAN.EEG.HA =
LEE. HU.HUR.REED.DU.HUM.HA.HAR.HAN.HAZA

which means: “people (who left) BU.HUN (= “sin”) of HAT.TU, the house of HAR.HAN” (> [MAGY] “arany” = “gold”). The portraiture is precise, for in good approximation each extinct and living nation originated from the same ancient home, thus, the translation of “lingua franca” can even be regarded as support of what has been discussed so far.

The language was of isolating character in which word order played an important role (still, it occurred fairly often that the scribes could not comply with the rules). Until about 20 kyr BC (and in some cases even till the birth of Christ) *the language was without grammar*. (A few Hungarian linguists are of the opinion that “a language without grammar is not a language”. Thus, for over at least 30 kyr these peoples could not talk! At the same time the same scientists forget to answer the question: how other means than through use of speaking could such admirable skills I cited passed down over many generations? This sort of orthodoxy is absolutely without any logic and exceeds every limit!).

A language composed of the sequence of short syllables causes stammering in the speech, in other words our forefathers had been stammering! This linguistic structure, on the other hand, is apt to be translated using “mirror translation”, moreover, this procedure can be repeated as often as necessary (“word ladder principle”). The various partitionings (“cuttings”) of these structures and replacement of the new syllables so obtained by synonyms of various origins (as the language is a “lingua franca” there is no limitation which language is selected) results principally in similar messages after completion of the translation. This seems to be not possible, but actually it is, and

thus the “word ladder” does not result in the falsification of the story: the various translation alternatives make it rather more colourful. Nonetheless, there are number of known examples from ancient history demonstrating that the missing grammar had sometimes led to corrupt practices (“DODONA” = “home of death”).

I have spent about 30 years (mostly at weekends and when I was on vacation) to learn and understand this really enigmatic language. It was a delightful experience to recognise the *same ancient structures, not or only scarcely damaged in various languages*, from the Indo-European to the Sumerian and Hindi or in modern Hungarian. The basis of comparison was always the *identical ancient structure* found either as toponym, family name or part of a written text. (Therefore, the question put by orthodox linguists, whether these linguistic structures take into account the development of words in various languages, is unreasonable, because my personal glossary, updated continuously, contains the most ancient and, I think, undamaged structures. They are verified by the content *what* they say).

About the North Indian linear script I have told that it was a syllabic writing system for the registration of sacred/historic notions. The glossaries of ancient linguistic structures found on Cretan and Sumerian clay tablets prove this. The capabilities of the script lag behind of what the language itself was able to express. The linguistic structures, so called “ligatures”, built up of linear signaries: lines, oriented differently, circles, semicircles, ellipses etc. according hardly recognisable “rules”, are complicated; their decomposition while keeping the signs’ correct sequence is not easy, and it is still more difficult to assign phonetic value and meaning to a signary or sign-group. (It happens even today that a new sign gives a lot to think about). If I remember well, it was Professor Chadwick’s opinion that “an unknown script expressing an unknown language can never be deciphered” [14]. Unfortunately, he was right! However, this is a fairly exceptional case, because a big corpus of words and notions were preserved almost unchanged in the modern Hungarian language, like HA.HAR > “ár” = [ENG] FLOOD, HAD.HAR > “határ” = [ENG] BORDER, BU.HUN > “bűn” = [ENG] SIN, HAL.HAL > “halál” = [ENG] DEATH, SIS.HAG > “sisak”, “zsák” = [ENG] HELMET, SACK, HUN > “hon” = [ENG] COUNTRY etc. etc. and this was a great help in elucidating the signs’ phonetic values. (I remember: the first signs I have recognised were on the Cretan tablet

P 121. On the tablet two fishes can be seen oriented head towards head. I read: “fish bites fish”, in Hungarian: HAL.HAR.HAB.HAL and this was correct. However, I could realise only later that HAL = EEGEE = HASSEE, SSEE.HAR = SSAR.REED and HABAL = DEEN (= [ENG] COW), thus the meaning of the North Indian script was: HASS.I.SAR.REED .EE.EED.EEN where the underlined detail is [ENG] EDEN).

Later on the ancient writing system was supplemented by the phonetic values of numbers and also ideographic signs had been introduced (like hand, fish, ship, bird, house, flood of water, flower etc.) which extended the applicability, but, at the same time contributed substantially to the understanding of the writing. When dealing with ideographic scripts the greatest problem is always to find out *what* is depicted in the signary?

In 20 – 25 years I have collected a fairly rich “vocabulary” from these signs. Slowly became clear, too, how the ligatures are built up. Among these rules it is probably most important that a change in the direction of reading of a given sign (from left ↔ to right, from down ↔ to up etc.) causes a reversal in the phonetic value. (For example, whereas the sign ← read from right to left, as indicated, has a phonetic value: MA, meaning “murderer”, on the other hand, if the reading direction is from the left to right: → , the phonetic value is HAM, meaning “devilish order”, “devilish BABELL”).

On p. 21 of my paper [1] published in Migration & Diffusion I have promised to show how should this exotic language and still more enigmatic script be tackled. It is advantageous to draw the attention to the fact already at the onset that, as a rule, the ancient structure should be absolutely

undamaged in order to be translated. Luckily, there are exceptions, thus, the original linguistic structure must not *always* be reconstructed, which is a hard task in itself and if the damage is great, the result is uncertain. As said very often, the language is ancient MAG.GAR, so, a great number of notions are “common” even in modern Hungarian, however, their accurate translation into English or German is not possible. I call these notions HUN or MAG.GAR linguistic stereotypes, like SAR.REED, HAB.HASSAR, HU.HUN, BU.HUN, SSEEGEEL > SSEEKEEL, MAG.GAR.I.HA etc. The translations SAR.REED = [ENG] MUD.MEADOW. LAKE.HOME, or [GER] KOT.WIESE.SEE.HEIMAT are absolutely unable to mirror the elegance of the original structure. (Actually it is amusing, indeed, that the same structures can be found almost unchanged in the respective languages, as I could show in [1], but their meaning is lost for the nations involved).

I am not naive: I exactly do know that as an amateur linguist I cannot put enough academic weight behind my arguments (even when I am Doctor of the Hungarian Academy, but in Chemistry) thus, there is practically no prospect that such claims of mine like: not only the MAG.GAR’s stem from the ancient home: EEGAR.EE > IGAR.I, but *their* nation as well and after the ESSA-exodus their ancestors spent thousands of years by strolling around at various continents before could be settled where the descendants currently live. I don’t have the slightest idea what sort of arguments, if at all, should be presented to turn them “believers”. Anyway, they should accept that according to Greek traditions the “father” of the EESSA-exodus was “Μακάρ”, i.e. MAGAR < MAG.GAR, moreover, a number of the little isles in the Aegean Sea, among them Cyprus even till today (!) were called MAG.GAR.I.HA [15, 16], a notion we will meet several times later on. This information is probably new for the Indo-European historians and even for the respective Hungarian scientists. It seems to me that Finno-Ugric linguists either don’t read ancient historical works or, and this is more probable, they cannot do anything with such a knowledge; it would turn the magnificent building of concepts upside down within seconds put together in the last 130 – 140 years about the ancient history of the Hungarian nation. But, there are a few additional arguments, equally important and interesting. The North African MAGREB states from Libya to Morocco were actually: MAG.GAR.EEB (meaning : “army of the MAG.GAR snow home”) in the past, among them the state Algeria (< HAL.HAG.EEREE.HA = “DOOM hits MAG.GAR.I.HA”) too, being important from the point of view of our further discussion. It is unimaginable that Egypt (< EE.GEEB.DU.HUM = EEBEEL.L.HADU.HUM, hiding in the structure the biblical notion: EVILAT and DOOM) carrying the “DOOM” of this nation in its (Hungarian) name, would be an exception.

Maybe all this is still unsatisfactory to prove the ancient MAG.GAR character of the EESSA-exodus. Instead of additional evidences let’s see a very interesting linguistic relic which supplies important information on our common ancient history and, at the same time it is an excellent example to demonstrate how such texts should be handled. I am convinced, it will be a real surprise for Hungarian linguists and historians as well.

Several years before I was delving in A. J. Evans’ “Scripta Minoa”, when in the last row, on p. 5., I have discovered a very strange text [17]:

HADJ. RAT MEKTOUBAT

Whereas the underlined word is a modern (!) Hungarian word and apart from a missing ‘A (actually: “HA”) vowel undamaged, meaning “CAMPAIGN”, the second half – at least at first inspection – had no sense in any of the languages I know. I just wanted to skip the theme but Sir Evans noticed that the script has been found in the Algerian village

ID.IN.SALAH < EED.EEN.(HA)SS.HAL.AL.HA.HU

The name of the settlement has the following meaning:

“army of the deadly war hits my house”

Because it is not an everyday affair to find a modern Hungarian word for a military action like “campaign” as a petroglyph in North-western Africa, my decision was immediate: *I have to find out what is the meaning of the second part of the text.*

The task was not simple at all. The Algerian ID.IN.SALAH lies below the highland TASSILI. This territory was the last resort of the fugitives of

HABUR.EEG.HA (> ‘AFREEG.HA) > AFRICA = “house of war”

The name of the highland expresses a similar message:

TASSI.LI = TU.HUN.HA.HALAL.HA.HAR. BISS.EE.SAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA

Here the “deadly Flood”, printed by boldface characters, and, “SAR.REED.DU.HUN” by italics, are worth to the readers’ attention.

The French linguist G. B. M. Flamand has found this text as a petroglyph around 1900 (see [18]) and delivered a lecture dealing with the theme on the Intern. Congress of Anthropology and Archaeology in Paris, in 1900. In spite of attempts by two universities (in Belgium and Hungary) the original paper was unobtainable, thus, the *kind* of script remained unknown, yet. It is absolutely certain that Flamand could not read the script of the EESSA fugitives; furthermore, the capabilities of the writing system itself did not permit to record the word “HADJARAT”. From all this follows that the text originates from an era many thousand years *after* the exodus, possessing a more developed system of writing. This is substantiated also by the special care of the text’s preparation: alternative readings tell a fairly precise story on how homo sapiens’ ancient home in North India had perished.

In elucidating the text’s information let’s make use first of the English synonym: CAMPAIGN, testifying that all these scripts carry guidance irrespective of the language applied in the analysis.

1). The undamaged structure of CAMPAIGN is this

(HA) | G.HAM ♣ | BA | EEG.EEN

(at ♣ no vowel is missing)

here G.HAM (> [HIND] KAM) means “LABOUR”. Replacing G.HAM by this word:

HAL.HABU.HUR ♣ = HAMEESS.HABU.HUR ♣ = HAM. HASS.HA.SSAG.EESS.HABU.HUR ♣ =

HA. | MASS.HAG.GAR.EE. | HA.SSAG.EE.SS.HABU.HUR ♣ (1)

Here HAL (read: “hál” > [MAGY] “ál”) means “FALSE”, “FAKE”, [GER] (HA).BAL.HASS > FALSCH; [MAGY] HASS.HA.SSAG = “MARRIAGE” (the meaning of HA see later); the underlined word is the [GER] SAGE = [ENG] SAGA =

MU.HUN.HA.N.HAD.I L.D.HA = [MAGY] „monda” (2)

Preceding the syllable MU we might extend the structure (see (1)) by EE.HA > JA and insert the meaning of HA as well.

HA (read: “ha”) was and still is a very important syllable in the MAG.GAR, or Hungarian language, respectively, although it is certainly sentenced “to death” because today it is indistinguishable from HA (read: “há”) and what is more, in ancient texts HA and HA often appear together like HA.HA, thereby their recognition causes serious difficulties. (I could not localise this syllable with certainty neither in the English, nor in the German languages). The various meanings of HA are: HA = HAG.GAR > [HIND] AGAR; GAR.EE; EEB > [ENG] IF = (HU).HUN.HAD etc. Selecting [HUN] HAG.GAR = [MAGY] “akar” = [ENG] BEEBEEL.L > WILL, we get

(3) JA.MU.HUN.HA. | NAD.I | HID. | ♥ BEE.BEEL.LEE (SS.HABU.HUR) ♣
JAMUNA river bridge (HA).BEE.DEEL.LEE (.....) ♣
 (HU) HUN.HA.SSEE.SAR.REED.DI.HA.LEE.(...) ♣

namely [HIND] NAD.I = [ENG] REE.BEER > RIVER.

This text locates the place of the historical scenario at HU.HUN > HO.HON (= "snow home"), SAR.REED > SAR.REET, (near to the) bridge (...REED.I.HID.I.HA.LEE, [MAGY] "hid" = "bridge") (leading across the) JAMUN.HA river" and let me add: in North India.

Before continuing the translation, let me observe that [HUN] BEE.BEEL.L(EE.HA) > [ENG] BIBLE, [GER] BIBEL, [MAGY] BIBLIA and [HUN] LEE > LI = "people", i.e. the people involved were "the people of the Bible" whose ancient history is to be found (unfortunately, not fully complying with the truth and the notions selected are arbitrary) in the "Genesis" chapter of the Bible.

The word GEEN. | .EESSEE. | .SS (>GENESIS) = GEEN. DU.EESS.(...).SS, viz. EESSEE > Sumerian = [SUM] IZI = [MAGY] "túz" = [ENG] FIRE. Cutting the structure as GEEN.DU.EE. | .SS.(...).SS, the word GEEN.DU.EE > [MAGY] "kendő", [HIND] KIN.TU which is the [ENG] KERCHIEF, is of great importance because the HINDI word "KIN.TU" (together with a group of other words, like [MAGY] "de" < DEE = [ENG] BUT, [MAGY] "legény" > [HIND] LEKIN = [ENG] LADEE > LAD(I) etc.) mean MAG.GAR.

The "birth", or "genesis" of MAG.GAR's should have taken place under arduous conditions, then

(HA)GENESIS = HAG.EEN.HASS.HA.DU.EESS.HA.BISS =
 "the Netherworld has burnt down my house".

The compilers of Bible had taken care already before the birth of Christ to blur the unimpeded view of ancient history: they simply relocated the home of the EEGAR.I people from North India into the Near East, between the two rivers

EEDEEGEE.LAD.I (> [SUM] IDIGLAT) = **EEL.MAG.GAR** =
(EE).SSAR.REED.DU.HUN.(HA).MAG.GAR

i.e. today's "Tiger" and

HABUR.HANU.HUN (> [SUM] BURANUN) =

HABURU.HUN.HAG(JA).SSEEB.EEN.EE.'UR.HUN

meaning: "home of war annihilates my beautiful house I am guard of"

and this river is the "Euphrates".

(I have applied bold face characters to indicate: "EEL" belonged to the MAG.GAR's!).

When doing this they have made a rough mistake: had kept the telltale notion: "B(E)DELLIUM" in its original form (see [2], Genesis, 2/12). The word is composed of

(EE)BEE.DEEL.LEE = EESSA.DEEL.HALU = EEGAR.HUL.LU = „**EEGAR.I**
MAG.GAR.IHA nép",

and is finished by HUM, HU.HUM (> [ENG] HOME, snow HOME) at the end.

The analysis of the word GENESIS revealed already the gruesome conditions that might have characterised that era, the measure of onslaught and fateful consequences are heartbreaking, though: before the word JAMUN.HA we find the [HUN] MASS.HAG.GAR.EE > [ENG] MASSACRE (and maybe this is the first occasion in the history of English philology that reveals the word's structure!). The text goes on as

HAM HU.HUN HA. NAD.I. HID. HA
 ZUNIK HA.HU.HUN HA.HAR.I.BEER.EE. (EE)D HA
 “devil beats (our) home by Floods of water and fire, hits the home at the lake...” etc.

Two further details deserve additional attention. Prior to the word “MASSACRE” (see (1)) there is a sole syllable: “HA” (the pair of HA) whose meaning (when stands alone) was unknown for several years. The only language which had kept its meaning was the Sumerian; it means: “order” = [MAGY] “parancs” <

BA.HAR.HAN.HA.SS = BA.HAR.HAN.EEG = BA.BEEL.HAL =
BA.BEEL.EEGEE = BABEEL.HA.SSEE (4)

The word typed by boldface characters is the [MAGY] “bárány” = [ENG] (...).SSA.EEB > SHEEP.

Also the massacre was the sin of BABEELL!

It is intriguing to find out what can be the meaning of “HA.SSEE” closely associated with the linguistic structures (3) and (4)?

The ultimate impact of EESSA-exodus triggered by the war between the two ill-feeling nations was enormous and long lasting. (I deliberately omit mentioning examples from our present life proving that the “trial” is still going on!). According to the Bible from among the engaged KAIN was the winner and ‘ABEL was the loser. The annihilation of ‘Abel’s nation has been vividly described in another heroic epos as well, in the Indian (MA.HAB.HA.HAR.HADA >) “MAHABHARATA”, meaning: “murderous war of BABEL, death of MAG.GAR”.

This epic source had embedded the appalling events into the social and military media of India in the 18. century BC when (the revised version of) the epos was born. The tale deals with the war between two “kin” nations (the word “kin” is certainly an overstatement!), the KAUR.HABA (KAUR = KAIN) and PANDABA = HU.HUN.HAD. HA.HAR.II.BAD.EESS (‘ABEL). To me it is a real surprise that the murderous foe, the people of HU.DU, in spite of the unforgettable and unforgivable sin against the ancient MAG.GAR’s, had attended Árpád’s conquest of the Carpathian Basin (in 896 AC) as the 7th tribe “Nyék”, as if nothing at all would have happened in the past!

Clearly then, the later events prove some sort of conciliation between the two hostile nations. (And how admirable that would be, if it were true!).

I have cited all this for the sake of the two underlined structures “HABA” and “R.I.I.BA” > “RIVA”. Returning to the question I have put previously, we will immediately see their importance.

The meaning of syllable SEE (it is a toponym in Hungary) lived on only in the Sumerian language; it means: “barley” ([MAGY] HAR.I.I.BA > “árpa”). I am certain that the word had existed in two genders (the HINDI language retained the word’s male form as: JAU) where we find the structures “RIVA” and “HABA”:

female form: SEE = HAR.II.BA (+ DEE)
 male form: SEE = HAR.HABA (+ MEEN)

The structure SSEE, previously cited, is equal to the sum of two female or male SEE syllable: SEE + SEE = SSEE, whose meaning can be obtained if the doubling of the respective syllables is expressed by adding the word “2” : e.g. DEE > DI, GEEDU or GETTU (> [MAGY] “kettő”), [SUM] MEEN > MIN, [HIND] DU, [HUN] (HA)Z.HAB.EE.EE > ZWEI, [HUN] DUB.HABU (= DU.HUN.HA.TABU, with “TABOO”) > [ENG] TWO etc. The female and male structures of HA.SSEE, thus treated, are not without surprise:

female SSEE = HA.HAR.I.I.BAD.EE > [MAGY] 'ÁRPÁDI

male SSEE = HA.HAR.HAB.|.HAM.EEN

|.HA.ZU.HUN.EEG.|.HA.EEN

|.HABUR.EEG.(HA)N

The female structure changed during tens of thousand years to "Árpádi", a well known notion because the Hungarian (actually: HAG.GAR.EE.EEN.I) leader occupied the Carpathian Basin in 896 AC was Árpád.

The female syllable SSEE repeats itself persistently in ancient scripts, indicating its particular importance. It was (or is?) a toponym in Anatolia (today Turkey), too. For me the wide spread occurrence was enigmatic from the very beginning; I had no explanation. We will see the reason later.

The male structure hides a great deal of interesting information:

1). HA.HAR.HABA was the ancient name of the territory which became after many years the cradle of the HAR.HAPPA culture. The military action of the HU.TU people we are dealing with now had been called also HA.HAR.HABA = "Flood of the army from HU.DU.HUM.HA.BABEELL".

2). The meaning of the next structure: ZU.HUN.EEG remained unknown for a long time, in spite of the fact that my mother had the family name: VEER.EESSA.ZU.HUN.EEG > "Vrecznik", which translates easily to: "(the people of) snow had been hit by ZUNIK", however, the "one" who was hitting "NEEBU", "the people of snow" could be unmasked only several years later by the linguistic help of a Siberian fisher community, the "Nyivh's" (I think, they are fortuitously: NEEB.HU > NIVH, "the people of snow"). It turned out that the meaning of ZUNIK is: "devil".

3). G.HA.EEN > KAIN, and ZU.HUN.I means "from the Netherworld".

4). HABUR.EEG.HAN = HABUR.HASSA.SSIN = "the war (being) assassin".

Thus, we cannot find a single syllable or word with positive content. Even the female structure transforms easily into another one sounding ominously when the doubling of the syllable EE is expressed by the Sumerian synonym: MEEN

HA.HAR.I.I.BAD.EE = HA.HAR.HAM.EE.NEEB.HADEE

The enigmatic Cretan notion:

JASS.HASS.HA.HA R.HAM.EE =

"house of death and sin, doomsday Flood of devilish house of war"

has been found on a number of sacred objects (like altars, libation vessels, knives etc.) but, thus far nobody knew its meaning (for details see Schachermeyr, [19]). So the inscription had been an unforgettable reminder to the devilish past of the people in Crete.

Let me add, in the previous structure we can clearly recognise the name of GEEREED > KERET (= [GER] RAME, undamaged!), the warlord of HU.TU's and inserting his name, we obtain a message as well:

JASS.HAZA.HAG(JA) EEREED = JASS.HAZA.HAG(JA).EEN.HAD =

"house of the JASS annihilates my army"

for me this is a shocking experience!

In summing up, provided I have a right mind, I am not able to understand, how could the Christian churches bring the custom into world-wide practise to finish their prayer with the word HAMEEN > 'AMEN? *While they say 'AMEN, they keep repeating the name of ZU, the god of the Netherworld, KAIN, the personification of HU.TU aggressors and HABUR.HASS.HA.SSIN!*

I don't think it was a definitely fast approach, but, I like to hope, we could learn meanwhile a great deal and finally arrived at the translation of structure CAMPAIGN at the sign ♣

BA.BEEL.L.HA.HAR.HAB.HA.ZUNIK.HA.EEN | MASS.HAG.GAR.EE | DEEBEEL.
WEER.HUN | HA.HAR.♦ DU.EESS.HID.HU.HUN.HA | HAR.I.I.BAD.I.SAR.REED.DI.
HA.LEE.SSA.BU.HUR.♣ HU.MAG.EE.GAR.I.HA.LEE.(EE).GAR.HAB.(EE).
SSEG.EEN |

(I supplemented the text with the closing part [following the sign ♣] in advance to have it as a whole).

At the end, following the sign ♣, only a short text remained:

BA.EEG.EEN = (HU).HUL.HALU.HAS.SSEEGEEN

here the syllable HU and HABUR can be amalgamated to get HABURU, but the meaning remains further on: "war".

The word HUL > [MAGY] "ül" = [ENG] SSEED > SIT = [GER] SSEED.HASS.(EEN) > SITZ(EN) and *identical structures, but with other meanings, like Latin = [LAT] SSEED > SED = [MAGY] DE etc. all have the meaning MAG.GAR. As far as [MAGY] DE is concerned, I have shown previously that a number of HINDI synonyms (from KIN.TU to LEKIN) with the English meaning: "BUT", "HOWEVER" are also referring to MAG.GAR. We may add BA.HAR.HAN.(HAD).DU > [HIND] BARAN.TU to this collection. Obviously the [GER] HABEER > 'ABER has the same meaning.*

The [MAGY] "ás" < HAS (spell it as "hás") is the same word as the [GER] GA.HAR.HAB.(EEN) > GRAB(EN), but [GER] GRAB = [MAGY] "sír" = [HIND] EEG.HABUR (what a precise definition!) > KABR = [ENG] (...).GAR.HABEE > GRAVE or [HUN] DU.HUM.HAB > [MAGY] "domb", [ENG] TOMB = [MAGY] "sír". (By a lengthy analysis it can convincingly be shown that [MAGY] "domb", [ENG] HUMP and [ENG] TOMB are very closely related!).

[HIND] (HA.HA)R.HU.HUN.HA > RON.HA and [MAGY] "róna" and [MAGY] "domb" and [ENG] TOMB have *exactly* the same structure (i.e. they are homonyms) and exemplify excellently the result of linguistic divergence!

Thus, finally we get

♣ BA.EEG.EEN = (HU).HUL.HALU.HAS.SSEEGEEN =

♣ HU.MAG.EE.GAR.I.HA.LEE.(EE).GARAB(...).SSEEGEEN.

(This was the text I have joined in advance).

The message we arrived at by the analysis of the [ENG] CAMPAIGN can be summarised like this:

"The army of BABEELL, HU.DU.HUM.HA (= "the murderous, deadly house of HUTU people") beats 'UR (= "home of the MAG.GAR border-ward"). (This military action led to a massacre. The evil hits "snow home" (= "hó hon"), HAR.I.I.BAD's SAR.REED.DU.HUN by fire and Flood. The home of the living people perishes. (This) war had dug the grave of the people in MAG.GAR.I.HA".

I am still in debt with the concluding part of the text.

I said previously that, as a rule, with a damaged text (i.e. with missing vowels and/or consonants) we can not do anything. Here we see an interesting exception. It's worth to see what can we do with the obviously damaged

M.EG.TU.HU.BAT

First, the syllable EG < EEG should be replaced by one of its numerous synonyms, the HASS:

MASS. T.HU.HU.BAT

The [ENG] MAST has two Hungarian meanings: “árbóc” < HA.HAR.BUSS, and “bükk makk” (< BUG.EEG.(U.HU)M.HA.GEEG), both equally good for further analysis. Let’s choose the (simpler) first and regard BAT as being an English word which means in Hungarian: DEEN.EEB.EER > “denevér” (absolutely undamaged!). Thus, replacement of the relevant words results in the following word-ladder:

HA.HAR | BUSSU | HUDEE | NEEB | EER.EE (5)
 [GER] RACHE EE.SSADEE MAG.GAR.I
 (EE)R.HASS.EE EE.GAR.EE
ERASE

We just have to read the parts of the text written by underlined italics continuously to get:

“The deluge kills (the people of) MAG.GAR.I (in) EEGAR.EE”.

Also this is the closing sentence of “CAMPAIGN MEKTOUBAT”.

Even though the translation applying the word-ladder can exactly be followed point by point, still, I add some explanations. Between the phonemes “R” of HAR in front and the [GER] RASS.EE > RACHE (= [ENG] HADEE > HATE) behind, there should be a vowel. According to the sense of the text, this can be only EE, resulting in [ENG] ERASE. Similarly, replacing “HU” by EESSA in the word HUDEE leads to EESSADEE, but [GER] SCHADE = [MAGY] “kár” > GA.HAR.(EE). The syllable EER (as rill, streamlet) was retained in the Arabic language and has again the meaning: MAG.GAR.

2). In order to corroborate the view that the text deals, indeed, with the migration of the people of ESSA-exodus, let’s cut the linguistic structure in (5) another way:

HA.HAR.BUSSU.HU.DU.HUM.HAG.|.EEG|.HA.HAR.HADAR.EE.EEN.EE|.GEEB|.EER.EE

This partitioning is based on the following reasoning: the syllable “EEN” of the structure BUSS.HU.D.EEN is a Sumerian word and means: HU.HUR (= [ENG] LORD), however, HUR = [HUN] SSEED.HADAR.EE.EEN.EEG (= “MAG.GAR border-ward house”) > [ENG] STRING, where STR < SSEED.HADAR > STAR, viz. it is a fairly damaged structure. (The [ENG] CEDAR = [MAGY] “cédrus” and [HIND] CHEDDAR, like the famous English cheese, meaning [MAGY] “lyukas” are both in acceptable state).

In the structure: GEEB.EER the underlined GEEB > [MAGY] “kép” = [GER] BEEL.L.HAD > BILD = [HUN] BEEG.EED.HU.HUR.EE > [ENG] PICTURE. However, BEEG > [ENG] BIG, EE.EE.DU.HU.HUR = EE.EED.EEN = [ENG] EDEN and EEREE = MAG.GAR.HU.HUN.HASS (here EE = N.HASS = [MAGY] “nász”).

Therefore,

MASS.TU.HU.BAT(EE) =

HA.HAR.BUSSU.HU.DU.HUM.HAG.EEGAR.HADAR.WAR.HASS.NAG.EE.EE.DEEN.I.MAG
.GAR.HU.HUN.HASS

which is almost perfect even in modern Hungarian. Its English meaning sounds like this:

“The Flood of hate by the home of HU.DU (people) erases the (area at the) border of EEGAR.EE. The city of the Edenic “snow home” has perished”.

When compared to previous translations of MEG.TOUBAT, it provides a convincing proof to that the various translation-alternatives make the picture, indeed, more colourful.

3). As a last approach let’s see the text completed by the missing vowels and the word: BAT, already “translated”:

HAD.EE.HAR.HAD | HAM | EEGA | DU.HUD.| EEN.|EEBEER.(EE)
HAD.HABEEL.LAD | | EEN | HU HUN. | HADEER(EE)
HADAR.HAN.EEG.HAD | HAM | HASSA | HALAL | EEN | HU HUN. | EEMESSAL

It contains the following message:

“Border-war, house of HAD.HAM (> ‘ADAM). My home, (home of) EEM.EESSAL (i.e. SSEKEEL.I MAG.GAR) dies”.

It is worth to mention that one meaning (in Hungarian) of the [ENG] EAR is “fűl”, whose ancient form was BEEL.L > BEEL > “fűl”. However (and this is the point where the consequences of linguistic divergence become very interesting), the meaning of BELL in English is [MAGY] “harang” < HAR.HAN.EEG = “house of gold” (HAR.HAN > [MAGY] “arany” = [ENG] GOLD) and HAN.EEG = HABU.HUR = [ENG] BA.BA.HAR > WAR, although the undamaged structure BA.BA.HAR = B.HAM.EEN.(HA).HAR = “house of hate and death, Flood of KAIN” bears only an *indirect relation* to war.

The “house of HAD.HAM” (> ADAM, believed to be our forefather; I hope I am an exception!) equals to: HADEE.ZUNIK.HAD.EESSA” = “devil’s house, BABEEL.L, in the Netherworld”. The structure: DU.HUD > [GER] TOD = [ENG] DEATH.

The word HADEE.|R(EE), cut as indicated, is a very interesting structure:

(HU.HUN).HASS.● R(EE) = (HU.HUN.).HA.SSEER.(EE) (6)

The vowel “●” might be in its own right HA, HU and EE, too, but, in the Hungarian language SSEER = SSU.HUR > “szor” and SSA.HAR = SSADEER = SSEER, viz. the assignment:

● = EE is unique. The corresponding word in English is : TIMES < DEE.MEESS.(EE) (and [ENG] DEMISE). With its help (6) can be rewritten:

(HU.HUN).HAD.EEM.EESS.(EE)

Apart from a number of Hungarian family names (e.g. EMESE) and toponyms (Hungary had a county and river with the name TEMES before the Trianon decisions) it is probably more interesting that

EESS = EES.EES = BALA.L (> [ENG] FALL) = HUL = MAG.GAR

because BALA = HU (cf. [HIND] BALA), thus

EEM.EESS = EEM.EESSAL = EEM.HUL

proving that the language they had been speaking was “lingua franca”, “the language of women”, “SSEEKEL(I) + MAG.GAR”. (I am wondering, for the Transylvanian “székely” people speak the same Hungarian language as those in Hungary and this was so also in the past).

Following the Bible, we have thought that ADAM’s house was in the Paradise and our ancestress EEBEE (> EEVEE, meaning: HULLU HASS(A) HAR.HAN = “house of RAVEN, HAR.HAN”) dwelt there, too. (The validity of the name: EEBA > EVA is questionable!).

So many languages, so many structures for expressing the word “Paradise”, but almost all begin with DU.HUM (> [ENG] DOOM) > TO.HOM, i.e. with the word of “doomsday”, moreover, with HU.DU.HUM, referring to the house of aggressor HU.DU people. This territory was located about 800 km to the West from EEBEE’s home

EEBA = MAG.GARU.HUN.HAZU.HADAR(U)

Among the few which don’t begin with DU.HUM is the HINDI

			had	
(HA)	D.	HA.	M had	ár > [HIND] TAMATAR
			madár	
			támad	

(it hides 4 Hungarian words: HAD (=“army”), HADAR (=“border”), MADAR (=“bird”), TAMAD (=“attack”). Substituting the word “border” with (EE).GAR.EE.EEN.EE.HUSS.EE > [GER] GRENZE, we get

HAD.HAM.HADAR = HAD(EE).ZUNIK.HABUR.EE.BEEL.LA.GUD.EED.EE.HUDU. →
1 2
 →NEE.(HA).DU.EESS
3

revealing that “Paradise” was the scene of “HADEE ZUNIK HABUR” = “war of devilish hate”, in other words neither DU.HUM.HADU > [ENG] TOMATO, nor (HA)B.HA.HAR.HADEESS. HA.HAL.HASS > [ENG] PARADISE (here EE = NAS.HASS = HALAL.HASS = “house of death”), nor DU.HUM.HADEE > [GER] TOMATE is false, *they all are expressing the truth: the PARADISE was something else as it exists in our imagination!*

Without going into unnecessary details, let me give a brief explanation: ad 1: “evil god of HAB.HASSAR hits”; ad 2: HU.DU = HUL.HAG.EE = “HAG EEL BABEEL.L HADEESS.HA” which is a wonderful example, testifying that the syntax (in this case HAG: “verb”, EEL: in “accusative”, HADESS.HA: in “nominative”) is guided by the previous structure the message develops from; ad 3: N.EE.HA = NEEB HABEEL.L, thus

2 + 3 = HU.DU NEEB HABEEL.L = HU.DU NEEB HUN.HA HALAL

i.e. “deadly home of the HU.DU people”. While the “KAUR.HABA” people in the MAHABHARATA are unquestionably “people of KAIN”, the PANDABA’s are (...).HAR.I.I.BAD.I MAG.GAR’s. I have indicated (following the Bible) that they are people of ‘ABEL. *But, are they, indeed? I don’t think so!*

From all these follows that HAD.HAM = “army of devil’s BABEELL” and EEBEE > IVE = “bárány” < BA.HAR.HAN = [ENG] SHEEP *met each other the first and last time* when ‘ADAM used fire, followed shortly thereafter by the biblical Flood to fully annihilate her home.

I am absolutely sure that there was no apple-tree in the Garden of Eden, because the undamaged structure

| HABEE.BEEL.L.EED.HA.HAR.EE = HUN.HABEEL.L.HIT.HA.HAR.EE
 ↓ AP P L E T R.EE

reveals that: “HUN HABEEL.L hits by Flood of the house of war”, but, the sense of the linguistic message was “nicely” changed to “apple tree”. Once again, we must see, the Flood was HA.BEEL.L’s Flood!

The SSEER.HABEEN.HAD(U) > SERPENT means actually: SSEERU.HUN.HAN. HAD(U) where SSEERU.HUN > [MAGY] “szörny” = [ENG] MONSTER and HAN.HAD(U) = HAL.HAN.HAD = HA.MEESS.EE.N.HAD = HAB.HASSAR.HAG.EESS = “HAB.HASSAR annihilates MAG.GAR”. The negative sense is due to the vowel: HU, in parentheses.

We must not believe that the other [ENG] synonym’s message is better:

S NAKE < (HA)SS.HAN.HAGEE = “EEL’s assassin”

which is a compact and telling translation!

The Hungarian synonym for SERPENT is GEEG.HU (> “kígyó”); it is worth to see, how MAG.GAR: “GEEG” = LEE.(EE)SSAR.REED.EE.I.D > [ENG] LIZARD

turns to

HU.DU: “GEEG.HU” (= [ENG] SERPENT) = LEE.(EE)SSAR.|.REEDU
 .|.HASS.HADEESS.HA

The change in the structure is slight: of the two D phonemes only one remained and one HU added, but, the consequences are heavy. *Each synonym provides solid evidence that the “serpent” arrived with ‘ADAM!*

The teaching of the story? For me it was most shocking to learn that idyllic Paradise existed only in the fairy tales. Another surprise was that of the (then) seven only six tribes became fugitives (apart from those who burnt to death alive!), because according to the Ugaritic epos: “KERET”: “6-times were killed by the food of sea”. This is another misspelling of the original text. Without detailed proof, the real story is instead:

“the monster warlord of the army of hate and HAM.HALAL. (= EEGEER) annihilated “EEL” by the Flood of the Netherworld’s god, ZU”

It is not an exact translation, yet it contains the most characteristic elements of the story: (HATE, MONSTER, WARLORD, EEGEER, ‘ABISS, ZU and EEL).

The missing tribe (from the seven) was the tribe: (HA)N.EEG (meaning: “war”) > “Nyék”, which remained in India. The Ugaritic epos

“Marriage of (HAN.EEG.EEGAL >) NIKKAL”

tells the names of the “girls of horned moon” [20]. By careful linguistic analysis we arrive at the shocking result that *the six fugitive tribes of EESSA-exodus, I emphasise again, in 44.5 kyr BC, have had exactly the same names as those conquered the home, Hungary, in the Carpathian Basin in 895 – 896 AC.* The names of the “girls” referred to contained in addition the place of the settlement (after the tribes’ mixed population had found its own tribe) in the Near East and Egypt. (I remember: the tribe MEEGEER > “Megyer” had found its new home in Egypt). But, among the

names of the six EESSA tribes the name of the tribe “NEEG” was missing! The implications are straightforward: *the tribe “NEEG” was KAIN’s HU.DU tribe, the aggressor, the murderer!*

As I told previously, the missing 7th tribe, the HU.DU, or “Nyék” (with Árpád as leader!) had been among the conquerors of the Carpathian Basin. Was that a particular case?

As you see, the language is very interesting, but is not easy to learn it and is full of enigmatic details. For the Sumerian scribes (the DUB.(EE)SSAR’s, whose name lets me remember to TEEL.LO, in times when the warlord: KERET had burnt their home) it took supposedly the half length of life to learn it; I think it lasted fairly long time elsewhere, too.

4). I suggest to stay for a brief additional time at the relatively “young” linguistic relics. The English scientists M. Ventris (an architect and decoder in the II. World War) and J. Chadwick (professor of the Cambridge University) deciphered the Cretan linear script of class B, whose time of birth is unknown (my estimate is 14 –10 kyr BC), but it was in general use until about 1.62 kyr when in the Santorin catastrophe (caused by the collapse of a volcanic caldera on the isle of Thera, followed by a devastating tidal wave) the low lying settlements in Crete had been entirely annihilated. Even though the *reading* of these texts was successful, the scientists mentioned did not recognise that the language behind the texts was not Proto-Greek/Greek, but HUN, or ancient MAG.GAR which developed slowly, lasting thousands of years, to become Greek eventually. Therefore, as far as I know, they did not translate the texts they could excellently read, or what was worse, they produced translation stereotypes which had nothing or little in common with the original message.

The same system of writing was used on some parts of the Balkan peninsula, too, e.g. at Pylos which belonged at that time to the Mycenaean “Kulturkreis”.

I foresee that a few of the readers will disagree, shaking their heads, though the name “Mycenaean” reveals that

(EE)M.EESS.EEN.HA.EE.HAN (> (EE)MYCENAEAN) = (...).EEN.HABUR.EEG.HAN =

SSEEKEELI.MAG.GAR.EEN.HABUR.HASSA.SSIN

i.e. *“I am SSEEKEEL.I MAG.GAR from the house of war and sin”*

or *“(...) from the assassin war”*, although, I think, this house was at that time rather the “house of sin”. In other words, these people were settlers of the EESA exodus and, according to Schachermeyr [loc. cit.], they had an original and independent culture, the “SESKLON” already in about 24 kyr BC, but, so far nobody recognised that

SSEE.SSEEK.EEL.LO.HON = “HAR.I.I.BAD.I chair of living HON (= “house”)

S E S K L O N

We will see right now that (according to the text of the Disk of Phaestos) *they* took over (by a person in the rank of governor, actually a “PATTESI”) the administration of Crete, following the Santorin catastrophe and *they* were those who had sent “Cretan” delegates to Egypt wearing the characteristic “SIMUF”-s

SSEE.MU.HUB (> SIMUF) = “my people stems from the HAR.I.I.BAD.I MAG.GAR house of war”

Schachermeyr shows in [19] that this identifying mark, like a sabretache, with an inscription: "EEL GAR.EE" on it (using the North Indian signs!) was a necessary supplement to the official garments.

All this is corroborated by the *first row on the clay tablet P 641 found at Pylos*. The text of this tablet was the first convincing proof for Ventris and Chadwick that the decipherment was in order [14]. It read like this:

TI-RI-PO-DE AI-KE-U KE-RE-SI-JO WE-KE  2

As far as I know , there is no acceptable translation neither of this row, nor of the following eight. Applying the "word ladder principle, let's try to translate this enigmatic text.

TI-RI-P-----O-|DE-----|A I-----|(E)KEU-KE-RE-----|
 HU.HAR.|.EEB |
 |.HU.HUN.HADU |
 |.HU.HUN.HADEESSA|.MAG.GAR|.HABUR.EEG|.EE.G.EE.HUG.EEREE
 |
HU.WAR HUN.HADEESSA|.MAG.GAR HABUR.HAZ|.HAMESS.EESS.HAG.EEREE
 |
 |.HABASSAR.HASS.HAG.MAG.GAR.I|

SI-----JU-----|BA.BEEG.EE-----|
 HA|.HAR.I.I.BAD.EE.J.HU _ |BA.BAL
 |
 |.WEER.I.HU.HUN.HAD.EEDEEN.EEG|.HADU
 HAZ|.HADEE|.SSA.BAD.EEL
 | |.BEEREE. |.EE.EEL
 |.BUSSU|.DU.EESS|.EEGEED.I.DUL

(HA).SSEE.HAR.HU.HUM.HUSSEED-----2-----|
 (JA).SSEE.SAR.REED.DU.HUM.HUS|.EESSEED.EEGEE.DU
 |
 | végzet | HUS|. (I).MAG.GAR|.EEL.LAG.EE
 |
 |.I.SSEEG.EE |

Reading the text continuously written by italics, we get:

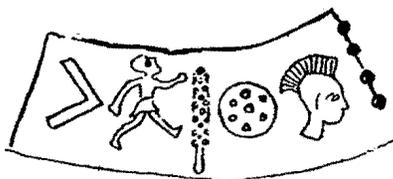
"HOWAR (= "war of the MAG.GAR army"), HADESS.HA, war house of the MAG.GAR's. HAB.HASSAR house rages MAG.GAR.I.HA. Devastates the house of Eden of the army in "snow home". The fire of hate burns up and ravages HAR.I.I.BAD.I SAR.REET. (This is the) DOOM of the heroic MAG.GAR chair".

I did *not* get the impression that HAR.I.I.BAD might have been a living person. We will see later, I erred: he was king and the military leader of the MAG.GAR community at EEGAR.I. This is the explanation of the frequent occurrence of the HAR.I.I.BAD.(I) name.

I think, I could prove by the analysis of the Pylos text the claim I set at the beginning: the text is written in excellent HUN language. (The Hungarians, reading this English text, must not be angry: before tablet P 641 had been written, the ancient language underwent a divergence lasting about 42-43 kyr). It is also obvious for everybody that deciphering a script and understanding its content is not the same. As far as the message of the 1. line of the tablet P 641 is concerned, it is in full accord with that of previous translations. For me only the structure "HU.WAR" was new. In Hungary we have a little city near to the Austrian border: MAGYARÓVÁR. I suspected long time ago that ÓVÁR is not "ancient war", rather HÚ.WAR, with the previous meaning.

5). The text of the famous "Disk of Phaestos" is written also in ancient MAG.GAR language and is of ideographic character ("pictographic script"). However, occasionally the scribe had made use of the condensing possibilities the North Indian writing system could offer, thus, *two* writing systems appear amalgamated on the disk's two faces, even when their age and way of approach differ by kyr's.

Face "A" begins at the outer rim and coils inwards. The signs had been separately impressed on the soft clay. The text is partitioned by vertical lines into "groups". Below I show the ideographic signaries of the 1st group:



Let's begin the transliteration with the 1st sign. It consists of 4 elements: a point + a vertical line which, when read upwards, has a phonetic value: (...)SSEE. Because we have four of them, built together into ligature, the immediate reading is:



(HA).BU.HUN.HAN.HAD(U).SSEE.(EEN).EEG.(EE)

In order to squeeze out the signary as much information as possible, it is worth to exchange a few syllables.

In (HA)BU the vowel "U" can be exchanged to EESSA, the other synonym of "snow". The [HUN] NADU means L.HAN.HAD > [ENG] LAND. The structure SSAUN (cf. [GER] ZAUN) means [ENG] FENCE = [HIND] GEER.HA. Thus we get:

HABEE.|.SSAUN.HA. |.LAN.HAD.(...) SSEE.EEN.EEG.(EE)
|.GEER.HA.HA. |
|.GEER.HAD.EEL HAN. HAD.(...)

The ancient word of "possession", "having something" was [HIND] HUN.HA, which leads to HUN.HAG.MAG.GAR.HASS.I.SAR.REED.D.EE.HA.N.HAD.(...)

Here EE.HA > JA = (HU).HUN.HA.|.HAL.HAL.HAG.HA + N.HAD.(...).

Instead of the underlines HAN.HAD = [ENG] HAND it is better to use the [HUN] GEES whose linguistic consequences can be treated easier:

(HALAL.HAG).|.EEGEE|.SSEE.SSEE|.EEN.EEG(EE)
 |. SSEED |.EE.EEN.EEG(EE)
 | HASS.EE |. MAG.GAR |

Let's see the underlined part in more detail:

(HALAL|.HAG).HA.HAR|.EE.EEB.HAD.EE
 | akar |

Remembering that [MAGY] "akar" = [ENG] WILL < BEEBEEL.L, let's apply the word-ladder to the previous structure:

(HALAL.HA).BEE.BEEL.LEE.HU.HUN.HAD|.HAD.EE
 |.DEE|.EE + M|.AG.GAR...
 |.SSEEGEE|.LLLAG...
 |.NEEPAL.HAG....

Putting together the details we get:

HUN.HAG.MAG.GAR.HASS.I.SAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA|. HALAL.HA.BEE.BEEL.
 NEEP.HU.HUN.HA.HAT.TI.SSEEGEE.NEEPAL.HAG.GAR.EE.EEN.EEG(EE)

Which sounds in English like:

"HUN burns up the house SAR.REED.DU.HUN of the MAG.GAR's. The people of the BIBLE dies; the chair of HAT.TI (together with) HAG.GAR's border-ward of NEPAL have been annihilated".

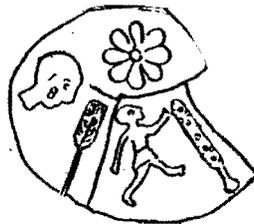
The text is full of HUN stereotypes which can not be translated easily. We already met SAR.REED.DU.HUN; discussed the people of the Bible, as well. NEPAL is the name of the people who had taken the flight from MAG.GAR.I.HA by the ESSA exodus. (I would be wondering very much if the people in Nepal had known that. By the way, Nepal's population derives up to at least 60 % of the ESSA-exodus. I know, they have no idea when and where from they had migrated to their present home).

The structure: HAG.GAR.EE.EEN.I = "(border-) ward of HAG.GAR" was the documented name of the Hungarian nation from the time of Land-taking on (895-896 AC) until about 1200 AC. HAG.GAR = [ENG] WILL, i.e. we meet again the people of the Bible. HAG.GAR is the symbolic "person" who (according to the Bible) was pursued into the "desert" by ABRAHAM (< HABUR.HA.HAM = HABUR.EE.GARAM). This is true!

On a higher level of (written) literature (and I mean written records of "HAT.TILI", people of HAT.TI) the people of HAT.TI were not willing to acknowledge the HU.TU's as HUN peoples. Instead of HUN, they used "UN" (= [ENG] BORE) or in past tense: "UNTA" (= [ENG] BORED).

The 2nd sign portrays the head of a man in close-fitting crested helmet (vide supra). According to Evans (loc. cit., p.25) it recalls the enemy swarms attacking the Nile Delta during the reign of the pharaoh MERNEPTAH (around 1227 BC). They were called in Egypt: (HADEESS.HAG.EEGAR.HA >) TSAKKARA, or ((HI)D.HAN.HAN.HASS >) DANANAS. As usual, they arrived from the direction of the "Great Green Sea" which was the previous name of the Mediterranean Sea. In order to suggest a date when the Disk was prepared, we ought to know at what time the name had been changed. Unfortunately, we don't know.

For a better orientation we might use *the Disk itself*. On side "A", in the last two sign-groups, at the centre, we find the following signs



whose deciphering is fairly easy. I separate the phonetic values of the individual signs by a hyphen to alleviate the assignation:

JU.GAR – (EE).RU.HUN.(NEEP) – PAT – TE – SSI

which means in English:

"PATTESI (= "governor") of MAG.GAR.I people in MACE-hon (= "home")"

If at the end we had "DO.HON" (= "home at the lake") instead of just "HON", it would be "MACE.DO.HON". The fact, the Disk is signed by a governor, is indicative of great political and military influence by some might, maybe on the later (?) territory of Macedonia, which was saved from the consequences of the Santorin-catastrophe. It seems to me that the governor of Crete at the time when the Disk was written (about 1300 – 1200 BC) originated from the Balkan Peninsula and was with great probability Macedonian.

Schachermeyr has dealt with this theme in his book (loc. cit.) and has given interesting examples how this fact influenced almost within days the diplomatic ties between Crete and Egypt.

The phonetic value of the 2nd sign with the crested helmet, be: (...)SIS.HAG, the Hungarian expression of [ENG] HELMET < EEL.MEET. Let be "EEL" in its original form: SSEE.HAR.HABEE (cf. [GER] SCHÄRFE), or [ENG] EEDEEGEE > EDGE and translating [HUN] MEET > [ENG] MEET into Hungarian (= "találkozik"):

(...).SIS.HAG = [ENG] HELMET = (...).SSEE.HAR.HAB.EED.HALAL.(HA)G.HUSSEEG
SSEER.HU.HUN.HAD.(A)...
SSEERU.HUN.HAD.HA.HALAL.HAG.HUS.SSA.EER

Here SSA = MU = HAD, HADAR, thus

(HUS.EE).M.HU.EER = (HUS.I).SSEEG.EEL.LU.MAG.GAR

Therefore:

(...).SIS.HAG = (...).SSERU.HUN.HADA.HALAL.HAG.HUS.I.SSEEG.EEL.LU.MAG.GAR

which reads in English:

“dreadful army of death devastates the heroic chair of living MAG.GAR’s”.

There is another, simpler approach, too. Before (...)SIS.HAG the missing vowel is certainly EE. EES doubled is EES. DEE > [MAGY] ES TE =

[GER] HAB.EEN. D (> ABEND) = HABU.HUR. D = HABISS.HUR. D

in English: *“abyss hurts”*; as simple as that.

According to Evans the 3rd sign (actually the 12. in his table XXIV.) is a shield with one central and six peripheral bosses, i.e. altogether with seven bosses. Surprising as it is, the phonetic value

shield + 7 points = BA.EESS.EE.D(U).BU.HUN.HAN.HAD

works excellently, yet, I have good reason to regard this sign as a “circle + 7 points” instead, expressing the elements in Hungarian:

(HA)G.EE.GU.HUR.REED. DU. BU. HUN. HA. NAD
(HA)G. HAN. |.HASS.HA.DUB.HU.HUN.HA.HAR.REED

G.HAN (cf. [HIND] KAN) means [MAGY] “fűl” < BEEL.L, thus

= HA.BEEL.L.HA.|.SSA.|.SSA.|. GU. HUN. HA. |. HAR . REED
| SSA. DEE.|. EEM.BEEREE.HUL.HA.HAR.HASSAD
L.HAG.EE.GAR.I.SSEGEE.|.LI.LEED.DU.EESS.(EE).MAG.GAR.HA.HAR...
| LEE.GEEN.DU.EESS...

In this structure GU.HUN.HA means: “kill (a) human being” = [MAGY] EEM.BEER. EE.HUL, but, [HUN] BEEREE is changes to [ENG] FIRE = DU.EESS > [MAGY] “tűz”.

The structure is suited to be developed further. For this purpose the [HIND] SETU < SSEED.HU = [ENG] DAM = [MAGY] “gát”; [HIND] CITR < SSEED.HADAR = [MAGY] “kép” = [ENG] IMAGE; [HIND] MULK < MU.LAGA = [MAGY] “terület” = [ENG] AREA structures have been used in order to get:

HABEEL.HAL.HAG.EEGAR.I.SSEKEE.LEE.KIN.DU.EE.SS.EE.MAG.GAR.HAZ ●→
●→HADU.HUN.HA.|.HALAL.HAG.(JA).SSED.HADAR.EEGA.BAN.HAD (7)

Before attempting the translation I like to draw the readers attention to a few important details.

According to the Bible KAIN had killed ‘ABEL and thereafter offered him to his god as sacrifice. However, here we see that

HA.BEEL.HAL.HAG = HA.HAR HAN.EEG.HAG = “ the Flood of war reduced to ashes...”

or

HA.BEEL.HAL.HAG....DU.EESS = “HABEEL.L uses fire to annihilate...”

or

HUN.HA.HAL.HAL.HAG = “the house of death set fire to...”

It is a real wonder that the linguistic stereotypes, names of tribes and even living persons could be saved over about 1500 generations. The Aborigine people in Australia (they are NEPAL's, too) could do the same!

It is a linguistic treat to show *who had been the traitor*:

(HA)DAR.HA.EE DOR > [ENG] TRAITOR
HABUR.EEG.HADUR
"border war, house (of the) warlord"

(HA)G.HAD.HAD.HA.HAR > [HIND] GADDAR
DI HA.HAR
"annihilates HAT.TI by Flood"

WEER.EER.EE.HA.DEER > [GER] VERRÄTER
"beats MAG.GAR.I.HA by Flood of snow"

Fortunately, we find in these notions no treads to the present!

Legends tell, "when the kingdom came down from the heaven, in (Sumerian) ERIDU was the kingdom". This settlement was certainly among the earliest built up by the EESSA fugitives. The structure of the word is: EER.REED.DU, meaning: "MAG.GAR.HASS.HAT.TU, however, during the long time its structure simplified and its meaning changed; in the Hungarian language e.g. to: ERDŐ" (= [ENG] FOREST) which is one of the oldest MAG.GAR notions.

I was convinced that kingdoms "don't come down" from the heaven, they are always the result of a long lasting social development. Regarding the tragic fate of HAR.I.I.BAD (see later), the king and warlord of EEL, the mist of history clears on concerning the kingdom in ERIDU: by the HU.DU attack HAR.I.I.BAD's kingdom in EEGAR.I ceased to exist, thus, instead of the old one a new kingdom should have been established on a morassic territory, rich in living waters, which was always preferred by the fishers of ESSA population everywhere they had settled.

There is an indirect proof that in EEGAR.I an ancient kingdom should have existed, indeed: the name of the Indian province: GEER.HAL/HA > KERALA where the underlined structure is the same as in [MAGY] "király" = [ENG] KING. Such structures can never develop by pure chance. Thus, the [MAGY] "király" < GEER.HAL, too, belongs to the oldest vocabulary of the Hungarian language. The view in common use of the Finno-Ugric linguists that it is of Slavic origin, should be quickly forgotten. (Actually, *the same structure* exists in both languages from times immemorial, simply because the Slavic people are also NEPAL. I think, it's not too late to realise this!).

The closing part of the text in structure (7) is quite simple:

"HADESSA's home of death burns down the area "BANAT" at the MAG.GAR border".

Before the Trianon decisions Hungary was in possession of a province called "BÁNÁT". It has the meaning:

BAN.HAD = HU.HUN.HA.HAD = HU.HUN.HA.DEE.D = HU.HUN.HA.HAT.TI

i.e. "snow home of HAT.TI". The famous ancient people of HAT.TI had been lords of an immense empire stretching from India to the Atlantic Ocean. Their might began to wane already at about 32

kyr BC (caused by a natural disaster in which the low lying territories of the whole Earth were involved) and had wholly disappeared after the aggressive Semitic expansion in the Near East in about 1240 BC.

HAT.TI means: “six MAG.GAR (tribes)” and HAT.TU = HAT.TI.SSA: “army of six MAG.GAR (tribes)” with reference to the 6 tribes comprising the ancient ESSA fugitives.

The next signary of the Disk is a “MACE” (which was decorated by [golden?] nails in ancient times), followed by a running figure, expressing the phonetic value: (...).RU.HUN, and the set of signs is closed by a “WEDGE” < BAB.EEDEEGEE = BAB.EEL.L = HA. All this results in

	JU	G	A	R.		HA		
	GUD.EED.EEG.HA.HAR.EERU.HUN.HA.N.EE.B.A.BEELL							(9)

meaning

(...).HUN. N.I. |← HA →|
 “god beats EEGAR.I MAG.GAR.HU.HUN.HA.NEE.B.HA.BEE.L.L”

This structure reveals exactly, how the mistake with HABEEL.L came into existence. If the text will be partitioned differently (see structure (9)), we get

“god beats EEGAR.I MAG.GAR.HU.HUN.HA + people (= NEEB) + HA.BEE.L.L”

however, the reading: “god beats (...) the people HABEEL.L” is wrong, the correct message is: “god beats (...) the people by the Flood of war”.

This is obviously the result of missing grammar: sometimes it is hard to decide, indeed, whether the postman is bitten by the dog, or the other way, the postman bites the dog! The ancient compilers of the Bible, as usual, did not make mistakes, but, if they did, *that was done deliberately!* The unfounded beliefs concerning HABEEL.L, as the name of the EEGAR.I MAG.GAR’s, are of cardinal importance! Currently, I am not able to consider all the consequences of this rough falsification, yet, it can immediately be seen that in the happenings of the Genesis chapter of Bible just the leading character, “the people of the Bible” did not get any role, thus, instead of two participants, only one, the HU.DU people remained, playing the role *both of KAIN and ABEL*. I admit, I am badly shaken!

Taking care when the respective parts of the texts are joined, the translation of the signaries in the 1st group of the Disk reads like this:

“HUN burns up the house SAR.REED.DU.HUN of the MAG.GAR’s. The people of the Bible dies; the chair of HAT.TI (together with) HAG.GAR’s border-ward of Nepal perishes. Death’s dreadful army devastates the heroic chair of living MAG.GAR’s. The house of death burns down EEGAR.(EE) of the king HAR.I.I.BAD, leader of the people in EEL, the house of the MAG.GAR.I NEPAL, in the snow home. HADEESSA’s home of death reduces to ashes the area “BANAT” at the MAG.GAR border. God beats EEGAR.I MAG.GAR HU.HUN.NI.HA”.

I think, the description of the most horrendous attack against human life, carried out in the remote past, speaks for itself. *It could not be forgotten up to the present!*

By the analysis of Cretan texts it can be judged that the king of EEL, HAR.I.I.BAD, had not survived this devilish attack. Omitting further details, the Cretan text in HUN language reads like this:

„SAR.REED.DU.HUN.HA. HALAL HAG EEN.HAZ.HADUR(A), GEERAL”,

meaning in English: "death carried off the warlord of my home, the king".

Finally, I would like to add a short remark about the often cited "kerchief".

According to the chronicle of Praisos, in Crete, the valley of Nile at around 44.5 kyr was already populated [21]. The people of WERUMA (Egypt's most ancient name), or EE.GEEB.DU.HUM > [MAGY] "Egyptom", [ENG] EGYPT had given shelter warmly to the people of the ESSA-exodus. (Their appearance in the Nile-valley can be assessed e.g. on the quick changes of the burial rites [cf. [22]]). During its long history, full of heroic and dreadful events, Egypt had never forgotten that a high percentage of its population, the FELLAH's (< HABEEL.L.HA.HU!) are descendants of the ESSA fugitives. About one of Egypt's rulers (TUTENKAMON) we know (in a number of other cases we may surmise) that instead of crown he wore kerchief on his head which was an important symbol of might and indicative of his EESSA origin! But, the *appearance* of the kerchief was also important: it was decorated by yellow (later: golden) and blue stripes. Not at all by accident; this decoration conferred the following message (I use Hungarian wording and translate later)

S Á R G A K É K C S Í K O K
 (EE)SS.HA.HAR.EEG.HA.|.BAL.HU.EE.|.BAN.(HA)D.(HA).SS
 |.(HA).DEEN. UJ. HUN.HA.HAT TI.HASS

"MAG.GAR house of the EESSA fugitives; warlord of the new home, house of HAT.TI"

Of course, I have checked the message also with the respective English expressions as concerns colours,...with the same result.

I don't know if I could be smart enough to let the readers see how deeply these peoples believed in symbols, superstition and witchcraft; maybe even today!

I think, on the other hand, that I succeeded to make clear, even in the possession of the phonetic values of the Disk's signaries it would need tremendous work to transliterate both A and B sides of the Disk, not mentioning its careful translation. Unfortunately, this task is aggravated by the fact that there are about 10 – 12 signaries which could not be identified yet.

Let's now see two unbroken texts written by the North Indian linear signs.

6). The first example of this kind originates from the French MASSAT. The text is to be found on the fieldmarshal's baton of an ancient warlord [23].



As indicated, it is written from the right to the left direction and contains both hieroglyphic signaries ("bear", "blow", "ear") and signs written by the North Indian writing system.

The text's immediate reading is this:

(HA).BEE.HAR.(...).BUG.EEG.HAL.HAL.HASS.I.LEE.EESSA..HAR.REED.I.I.D.HALAL.HA.
 HAR.HU.HUM.(...)

The structure (HA).BEE.HAR permits a lot of translations; all are exact and relevant; let's see:

(WEER).HUN.HA.HAR
 (HA).BU.HUR
 (HA).BA.BEEL.HAL
 (HA).BEE.HAR = (HA).BU.HUN.HA.HAL.HAL.HAG.EEG.HA.HAR.(EE)
 (HA).D.HUDU.HUM HA.BEEL.L
 (HA).SS.HADUR.HU.HUM
 (HA).SS.HADUR.HU.HUN stb. stb.

It is advantageous to select the underlined variant, but it is worth to modify it in a few details:

(HA).BISS(U).WEER.HU.HUN.HA.HALAL.HAG(JA).EEGAR

permitting an easy translation:

"The army of Netherworld beats the home of snow. Death carried off EEGAR.I"

In the following we find the syllable "BUG", or (EE)BUG = [MAGY] "ε(1)buk(ik)" = [ENG] SUCCUMB, and what succumbs is "EEGAL". According to the ancient Hungarian words [24] EGAL means "people of EGER" or "people of EGUR". The epithet: "EGER" is certainly wrong (it relates to the HU.DU enemy); the other is at least questionable. The only acceptable variant seems to be: "people of EGAR.I", thus

(EE).BUG.EE.GAL.HAL.HASS.I.LEE = "the people NEPAL succumbs in EEGAR.I"

The underlined structure: (EE).GAL.HAL.HASS is the [MAGY] "kalász" = [ENG] EAR.

And now we find a detail in the text providing additional proof about the existence of an ancient person called HAR.I.I.BAD.

The next sign consists of two semicircles; as written should be read from below upwards. The two concave sites enclose the vowel: EE, thus, its reading is: GEEG. It is not easy to recognise in it the ancient version of the [MAGY] "gyík", i.e.

[ENG] LIZARD < LEE.(EE)SSAR.REED = "people of (EE)SSAR.REED"

(We can skip the analysis *why* the people of SAR.REED had been compared to the lizards. They had been certainly not lazy, rather scared when a foreigner appeared).

The next sign should be read from below upwards. The sign's phonetic value is: HAL.HAL (= [ENG] DEATH), but there are 3 of them:

		3		
		DEER.EE		
EESSA.HAR.REED.EE.EE.D.HAL.HAL.		(HA).	HAR.HU.HUM	
		E.ESSA.HAR.EE.		

Here D.HAL > [GER] TAL [MAGY] VELG > "völgy" = [ENG] VALE < BAL.EE = SSEEGEEL.LEE. Before this we find 2 EE syllables: EE + 2 = EEGEE.DU.(HU) if the number " is expressed in Hungarian. Thus, we get:

EE.EE.D.HAL = HA.SSEE.DU.HUS.SSEEGEEL.LEE (10)

There is no doubt: DU.HUS is the [MAGY] “dühös” = [ENG] ANGRY. Wherefrom do I know that? According to the National Geographic Magazine till about 1520 AC there existed an Indian EESSA tribe on the little Fernandina isle, belonging to the Caribbean Gulf, speaking ancient MAG.GAR language; they were the LUCAYAN’s [25]:

LU.GA.EE.HAN = LEE.S.I.S.HAG.HABUR.EEG.HAN =
“SIS.HAG annihilated this people by murderous war”

Now, the LUCAYAN’s called “DU.HOSS”... those thrones, made of wood, where their chiefs, or kings ruled their subjects from. If I remember well, about 13 pieces of these thrones could be recovered from the ancient caves. Thus, we can equate: DU.HUSS = DU.HUR.U.HUN (> [MAGY] “trón”), hence the structure (10) will be:

(HA).HAR.I.I.BAD.EED.HU.HUR.HU.HUN.HA SSEEGEELI.NEEPAL

or

(HA).HAR.I.I.BAD.I.SSEEB.EEN.(NEED).DU.HUN.HA.SSEEGEELINEPAL

In the closing part of the text, before the number 3 there stands a sole “HA” syllable. We have the following alternatives to express 3:

DEER.EE (= .HU.HAR.EE) = [ENG] THREE
3 = [HIND] DEEN
DUR.EE.I > [GER] DREI

Let’s choose the underlined HINDI synonym. With that the closing part of the text will be:

HA + 3 = HA.DEEN

i.e.

“warlord”.

However, before the [HIND] (HA).DEEN = “warlord”, we find: “SSEEGEEL NEEBAL” which is to be understood as: “warlord of the SSEEKEEL(I) NEEPAL”. In other words, the NEPAL have had a warlord whose name is to be found as SSEE = HAR.I.I.BAD. EE before the structure: DU.HUS.

Summarising the text’s message:

“The army of the Netherworld beats the home of snow. Death carried off EEGAR.I. The house of NEPAL succumbs to death in EEGAR.I, people of MAG.GAR. (I) SAR REED and beautiful HUR REED.DU.HUN (“my house, country of the army of HAT.TI”) of HAR.I.I.BAD, SSEEKEEL warlord of (the people) NEPAL”.

Thus, NEPAL’s warlord was called HAR.I.I.BAD, indeed, as claimed by the Disk’s text.

7). The last text written also by the North Indian script whose transliteration and translation I attempt within the frame of this manuscript, can be seen on a so called “stirrup vase”, originating from ORCHOMENOS (in Greek BOITIA; see Evans, loc. cit., p. 57). The text runs from left to right:



→

Unbelievable, how much information can be condensed in these 5 signs! The immediate reading is this:

SSEE.BAB.|.EEL.HAL.|.HAL.HAL.HAL.|.EEK.EEK.|.NEEBAL.|. DEEL.|.DA.|.HABUR

The detailed presentation of the “word ladder” is hindered by the limited size of an A4 page, thus, what I can do is to give the HUN text, as the result of analysis, good enough to be translated into English:

HABUR.HALAL.HASSASSIN.HAD.HADUR.**HID**.EEL.JA.NEEB.|.HUDU.HUM.**HAG**.
EEGAR.EEM.EEN.(EE)SSA.MAG.GAR.EEL.LU.HUN.HASSA.NEEBAL.HASS.I.SAR.
REED.HAD.HABUR.|

The message of the text reads like this:

“The war and assassin army of death’s warlord hits people of “EEL.JA”. HU.DU.HUM’s army burns down “HO.WAR” house of the szekely people, living home of the MAG.GAR’s, house of NEPAL’s SAR.REED”.

The people of “EEL.JA” means simply: EEL.LU = [ENG] LIWING = “people of snow (= NEEB.HO > NEBÓ) from the house of gold”. (I am afraid, this “house of gold” led to a great deal of misunderstanding in the past!).

This find is extremely important from the point of view of dating the first burnt ceramics. Such a text on a stirrup vase is reasonable only “shortly” (500 – 1000 years) after the exodus. After, say, 5 or 10 kyr the text is good for a historical overview, but by no means as an inscription on a ceramic vase. If I am right, this means in other words that the people of EESSA-exodus was capable to prepare burnt ceramics at about 44 – 43.5 kyr BC. The situation is exactly the same as with the English STONEHENGE, the dating of which (about 2600 BC) is simply laughable (cf. [1]). (Let me mention, the 2002 January number of Scientific American has pushed back the date to the Neolithic era (about 10 kyr BC) which is still far away from the correct date).

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Magyar összefoglalás

Nem lehet kétséges, hogy a távoli múltban, még mielőtt az Úr összekeverte volna a nyelveket, az édeni EEGAR.I-ban az emberek közös nyelven beszéltek egymással. Szumer tradíciók szerint ezt a nyelvet EEM.EESSAL-nak hívták, az “asszonyok nyelve” volt. (A nyelv ismeretében) nem nehéz bizonyítani, hogy az EEM.EESSAL azt jelenti: “székely + magyar”, így ez a hiteles neve annak az eurázsiai “lingua franca”-nak, amely az i.e. 44 500 táján végbement EESSA-exodusz révén a Föld akkor lakható valamennyi területén el volt terjedve és kb. i.e. 20 000-ig szinte változatlan formában beszéltek.

A közös nyelvhez egy közös,szakrális írásrendszer is társult, amely ugyancsak az őshazából eredezett. Az őshaza a mai modern MUZAFFAR NAGAR város körzetében helyezkedett el, Delhitől kb. 80 km-re, északra. Ennek az írásnak az emlékei agyagtáblákon és sziklatömbökön lelhetők fel szinte az egész világon, ami bizonyítéka az EESSA-exodusznak, de annak is, hogy már az őshazában ismerték ezt az írást, hiszen letelepedésük után (bizonyos kivételeket leszámítva) sem ők, sem leszármazottaik nem találkoztak többé egymással, így nem ismerhették volna ugyanazt az írásrendszert.

A szerző kb. 30 évet töltött el ennek az ősi magyar nyelvnek és írásrendszernek a tanulmányozásával, melyet “északindiai lineáris írásnak” nevezett el (az amerikai M. Gimbutas ugyanezt a rendszert: “ősi európai jelek” névvel jelölte). A dolgozatban a szerző számos példát mutat be; megadja a szövegek olvasatát és jelentését az Algériában, a TASSILI fennsík lábánál ID.IN.SALLAH-ban talált ősmagyar szövegnek, lefordítja továbbá a Pylosban, Krétán (phaestosi korong), Provençben és Boitiában talált hasonló szövegeket.

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