100+ MONOGRAPHS INDICATING THAT SLAVIC TONGUES ARE PROTOTYPICAL OF ALL THE OTHER INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

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Introduction

I have tried in vain to impose upon this work of mine a clear and concise system, which would have a place for everything and have everything in its place. The reality is that virtually each item impacts many other items and is impacted in turn by many. Thus, by imposing any one logical sequence - one invalidates a sequence or a system which may be more useful just a few lines later. The logic imposed upon this work is seldom linear but rather radial. Like in interstellar space the placement of each item is determined (for the moment) by the placement of other entities. The autonomous "MONOGRAPHS" are numbered and subsequently other monographs refer to those presented earlier and in a symbiotic way augment them and in turn are augmented. Thus the order of the monographs is largely inconsequential, and the numbering of the monographs mostly serves as points of reference.

#1. For more than a century linguists have observed that the phonemes (sounds made to represent) *numerals* in the languages of India (Hindi, Punjabi, Bengali, Sanskrit, etc.) and in the languages of Europe (Those based on Latin > (Romanic}: Italian, Spanish, French, etc.) & Germanic (German, Swedish, English, etc.) & Slavic (Russian, Slovenian, Czech, etc.) & Celtic (Irish, Scottish, Bretton etc.) & Greek, Albanian, Armenian, Bactrian languages, etc, *are very similar*!
Thus the sounds representing No. 3 are Three, Drei, Tres, Try, Tři, etc.
The sounds representing No. 6 are Six, Sechs, Sies, Šest, Cue etc. are all related.

#2. It has totally escaped the notice of linguists that in the *Slavic* Languages the similarities are not only inter-linguistic but also intra-linguistic. The odd number and the next higher even number *rhyme*, thus possessing an internal symmetry and elegance, which had been lost in the subsequent evolution of the other Indo-European languages!
Observe: (in Czech) TŘI (#3) rhymes with ČTYŘI (#4), PĚT (#5) rhymes with ŠEST (#6), SEDM (#7) rhymes with OSM (#8) and DEVĚT (#9) rhymes with DESET (#10). In the Slavic languages the internal logic in counting possesses *integrity* (*integration*). The *disintegration* of the odd - even phonemic match system is the subsequent condition in all *other* Indo-Europeans languages!

#3. What the Slavs call the different numbers makes a lot of sense. What other Indo-Europeans call their numbers only makes sense when viewed through a Slavic filter.
It is likely that early humans *first* counted on their fingers (as little children still do). Significantly the Slav word for "*finger*" is "PRST". "PRST" is evidently the root of "*first*". "DRUH" or "DRUG" in Slavic languages has a wide lexical domain. It means a "*fellow*", "*variety*", "*another*", and "*second*". As such (DU) it is ostensibly the root word for English "*two*", German "*zwei*", Hindi "*do*", Spanish "*dos*" etc. Hunters and gatherers such as the Plains Indians constructed *teepee*s. Tripods or four corner pyramids have been recognized from antiquity to be synonymous

with structural strength. TRI, TRY, TVRD, TVRZ etc. are Slavic phonemes, which conjure at the same time numbers *three* and *four* as well as *hardness* and *strength*. Consider the English word *truss*.

Five and *fist* are cognitively and phonetically related. This is also true in German with *fünf* and *Faust*. *Punio* is the Spanish for *fist*. While *punio* is not related to *cinco* it is related to *pentagon* and *punch*! In no branch of I-E languages is the relation between *fist* and *five* closer than in the Slavic languages, as for instance in Czech: PĚST - PĚT. Hand Span in Czech is ROZPJAT or PJAT and a very small step to PĚT - the word for five.

Six is likely from S JEŠTě (with yet more). It is ŠEST in Czech. If that is not compelling enough, consider that *seven*, which is SEDM in Czech, sounds like: SE DVEMA (with two more). Thus, arguably, the common Indo-European words for *six* and *seven* are derived from the Slavic concept of "a *fist* or a *handspan* with an *extra*" and "a *fist* with *two extras*" (S JEŠTě = 6 & SE DVĚMA = 7).

As mentioned earlier, in Slavic languages *alone* the phonemes for 3&4, 5&6, 9&10 *rhyme*. This is also true for 7 & 8 (SEDM & OSM). Again note that DEVĚT & DESET (the Slav phonemes for *nine & ten*) rhyme!

Note also that the phonemic components D-S-T are common to Slavic words for *ten, hundred, thousand* and subsequent multiples of these.

10 is DESET, 100 is STO, 1000 is TISÍC (which is a *contraction* and *corruption* of DESET SET (TSTST). Thus Latin *centum* (100) and Avestian *satem* (100) both derive from SLAVIC etymology of STO (100).

Here we can compare Hindi, Czech and English names for numerals

Hindi:	en	do	thy	čar	pa	cue	sat	at	no	day
Czech:	jeden	dva	tři	čtyři	pět	šest	sedm	osm	devět	deset
English:	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten.

Notice that there is no rhyme in the Hindi, nor the English, but only in the Czech.

The Slavic rhyming of numerals would have been very useful in *binary* weaving and basketry (stone age technologies) and has an impact on our understanding of a *binary* system (10101100 etc.) in modern computer science.

See also: P. Jandáček, Base ten counting as the extension of the archetypical base five system of Basques and Slavs, *Proceedings of the International workshop Traces of European Past*, Založništvo JUTRO, Ljubljana 2004, pp. 74-84; cf. also www.korenine.si

#4. As a rule, in *modern languages* there is an abbreviation from *archaic long words* towards *shorter recent words*.

This principle of abbreviation is more evident in long words.

Please observe:

Russian	Czech	German	English
korova	kráva	kuh	cow
moloko	mléko	milch	milk
yabloko	jablko	apfel	apple.

This will be explored much more in subsequent monographs as evidence that Slavic languages are prototypical and thus likely ancestral to the other Indo- European Languages. Throughout the

balance of this paper please observe that as a rule Slavic languages have longer forms of words than does English.

#5. Let us examine some of the historical blunders and disinformation regarding the similarities between the majority of the languages of Europe and the Indian sub-continent. At first these languages were called "Japetic". The three sons of Biblical Noah were named Sam, Ham, and Japet and the tongues were presumed to be the speech of Japet and his light skinned descendants. As the conflict between literal interpretation of the Bible and evolutionists (in biology & linguistics) became more poignant - the name was changed from Japetic to "Indo-Germanic". Ostensibly, this name was chosen to exclude the largest group of Indo-Europeans in Europe, the SLAVS - who just happened to live between India and German lands. After more years the Slavs too came to be recognized as having languages similar to Indo-Germanic and the name of the language group was changed to Indo-European. To place SLAVIC languages on par with Germanic languages was a terrible insult to the German scholars. The whole of Indo-European Languages was divided into two parts. Logic would dictate that one would perceive the dichotomy as one part in Europe and the other on and near the Indian sub-continent. In the minds of the German scholars this would forge too close of an affinity between the sophisticated Latinic and Germanic languages of the West and the backward SLAVIC languages. Arbitrarily the Latin and Avestian words for *one hundred* were chosen to provide the "proper distance" between the Germanic and Slavic Languages. The Latin word for 100 is *centum*. The Avestian word for 100 is *satem*. It was stated that the Slavic word STO was more similar to the Avestian "*satem*" than to the Latin "*centum*". On this capricious pretext the Slavic languages were lumped together with those of India. Of course under monograph #3 we have determined that the etymology of *centum, satem*, and STO is in fact Slavic! Lumping Slavic languages with the languages of India justified the program of "Drang nach Osten". Another name chosen for the Indo-European languages was Aryan after the light skinned Indo-Europeans who (under the sign of the swastika) conquered the darker Dravidian speakers in India. Aryan was the designata applied to those people who were destined to subjugate inferior peoples. Because it was absurdly obvious that the Slavic languages were much more like German than they were like the languages of India - *mythology was invented* which claimed that Czech and Lech came from the

Pripyat River marshes and settled in the Polish and Czech regions in the 6th Century AD. Thus, if it were difficult to lump Slavs with Indians, the Slavs had to be portrayed as recent newcomers from swamps. The problem with this mythology is that it is fiction. It was fabricated without any historical indicators. It is a pure fairytale in the same cathegory as Snowwhite and the Seven Dwarfs. Ancient Greek and later historians and geographers recorded the migrations of virtually all Europeans but never mentioned the movement of the *largest group, the Slavs*. We have detail records of the migrations of Magyars, Avars, Huns, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Alamans, Sueves, Vandals, Goths, Estrogoths, Visigoths, Frisians, Lombards, Bulgars, Romans, Normans, Moors, Tartars, Mongols, Turks, Norsemen, Danes, Baiovarii, Rugi, Sabiri, Markomani, Quadi, etc, etc, etc. but, alas, no mention is ever made of the migrations of the Slavic Peoples (except Croats and Serbs). If history does not mention the migrations of the Slavs, can *geography* hold any clues? The Slavic territory is *largely* land locked. Unless a movement of the peoples involved a phase that launched a thousand ships which landed millions of people on the shores of the Arctic, Baltic,

Adriatic, Black, or Caspian Seas, it is likely that the Slavs would have moved through the lands of the Greeks, Romans, Teutons, or Illyrians or Celts. Yet *none* of the neighbors *ever* _noticed_ that *millions of* SLAVS moved into a tremendously large core of Europe.

The Polabian Slavs lived in Denmark and Balkan Slavs were in every part of Greece at a time when they should have been restricted to the Pripyat River marshes. It is absurdly obvious that the Slavs have been living in their present lands in prehistoric times and that lands to their west were also largely Slavic. We must remember that **the absence of evidence is not the same thing as evidence of absence**! Just because ancient historians did not mention the Slavs does not mean the Slavs were not there. Prior to 1491 no historians mentioned the indigenous peoples of North and South America. That does not mean that the continents and their people popped up from the ocean shortly after that. Nor did the Slavs pop up from the Pripyat river marshes in 550 AD.

In more recent times it is considered in bad taste to represent some languages as being superior to others. A "*democratic paradigm*" demands that we consider all Indo-European languages as equal (in prestige and antiquity). But, certainly, we know that some languages are *old* by the virtue of the fact that they have changed very little while others are *new* in response to pressures from neighbors or changes in location and technology. I will argue that Slavic languages have changed very little and ergo are very old. Slovenian and Czech are the western-most Slavic languages. Russian is the eastern-most. Yet, by virtue of the fact that they have changed so little they are more mutually intelligible than are the Germanic or Romance languages. Croatian, Serbian, Macedonian, Bulgarian and Ukrainian provide a continuum between Slovenian and Russian. Polish, Slovak, Ukrainian and Belarusian provide linguistic increments between Russian and Czech.

#6. Many "*trees*" of Indo-European Languages have been drawn over many years. As a rule, such trees are depicted from the side, and place the prestigious Germanic and Romance languages near the top of the tree. The other languages are placed as less prestigious offshoots along the periphery of the tree. The peripherous shoots represent the Iranian, Indic, Slavic, Baltic, Armenian, Celtic, Greek and Albanian. I believe that I am the first to depict the Indo-Europeans Language Tree as seen from above. As viewed from above, the tree gives a more accurate geographical view of the relationships between these languages. Please observe my language tree from a "bird's eye view and ask yourself these questions:

What languages do you find between Vedic Sanskrit and Viking Old Norse?

What languages do you find between Tocharian and Portuguese?

Which languages do you find between India and Germany (Indo-Germanic)?

Which languages do you find between Icelandic and Iranian?

Which languages do you find between Gaelic and Kurdish?

Which languages do you find between Old Prussian and Anatolian?

Which languages do you find between Lithuanian and Greek?

Which languages do you find between Albanian and Latvian?

No matter how you slice the Indo-European Pie you will *always* cut through the *center* of *Slavondom*.

PIE is the designation for "Proto-Indo-European" as well as for the conventional graphic representation of statistical portions in the shape of a round edible tart. *Ergo* - the PIE analogy is very fitting in three ways: *Tart, Graph* and *Acronym*!

The wisdom of the second half of the 20th Century was that Slavic languages were on par with the more prestigious languages of the Civilized West, or at least nearly on par. There was the nagging understanding of the fact that *as languages evolve* they have a tendency to become *less complex* and *more and more abbreviated* and *parsimonious* in *structure, grammar* and *vocabulary*. Applying these *rules* made it obvious that the Slavic languages retained many more of the archaic features of ancient languages. In English, for instance, words like hither and thither to indicate motion proximal or distal have disappeared, while in Slavic languages SEM & TAM (TJA) are alive and well. Similarly, Slavic languages maintain a strict segregation of *nouns* and *verbs*. In English independent verbs have largely been replaced by action words based on nouns. Thus in English you can *walk* the *walk* and *talk* the *talk* and *hammer* with a *hammer* and *nail the picture to the wall* with a *nail*. It would be absurd to say in Slavic tongues: KLADIVOVAT KLADIVEM. The use of cases in Slavic languages is also a very archaic feature of I-E languages. In most Slavic languages the *vocative* had merged with the *nominative* and is preserved in only the *Our Father* as OTČE NAŠ (rather than ATYEC). In Modem Czech the *vocatlve* survives in contemporary usage. Thus in Slavic languages usually *six* cases survive out of the original Indo-European *eight*. In the Czech aspect of Slavic *seven* out of *eight* survive.

#7. We can say that: "all Indo European languages are equal" in the same way as saying that "all air breathing vertebrates are equal". Among air breathing vertebrates of the ages past and present we have:
Amphibians,
Reptiles,
Egg Laying Mammals (Monothremes),
Marsupials (with pockets like kangaroos),
Placental Mammals,
Dinosaurs,
Marine Plesiosaurs,
Flying Pterosaurs,
Birds.
In some ways (arguably) all these creatures are equal. But, if we consider that reptiles evolved from amphibians and subsequently gave rise to all the other groups, then the reptiles are ancestral to mammals, birds, dinosaurs etc.

#8. SLAVOform languages coexisted with Proto-Basque in Stone Age Europe. Basque remained largely isolated and had imploded and shrunk to a few regions in Northern Spain and South-Western France. The Slavoform Proto-Indo-European exploded into all parts of Europe and into India (and many regions between Europe and India). It mutated into Italic, Celtic, Germanic, Anatolian, Helenic, Illyric, Iranic, Tocharic and Indic derivatives as these were influenced by migrations and contacts with other peoples. The non-Slavic Indo-European languages display Slavic features in their archaic forms more than in their modern aspects. In the lexicon of hunters and gatherers of Stone Age Europe, Basques and Slavs still share many words.
For a more extensive comparison of Basque and Slavic see also: P. Jandáček, L. Arko, Linguistic

connections between Basques and Slavs (Veneti) in antiquity, *Proceedings of the first International Topical Conference The Veneti within the ethnogenesis of the Central-European population*, Založništvo JUTRO, Ljubljana 2002, pp. 151-166; cf. also www.korenine.si

Those who would disagree with my contention that Slavic languages are prototypical and ancestral to the other Indo-European languages have no arguments other than the worn-out disinformation of ethnocentric *Japetic > Indo-Germanic > Aryans* who were not above *centum-satem*izing the truth to promote their own expansionist doctrines. The reader is encouraged to compare their 19th century arguments to mine. In countering their bias I need to be vigilant that I would not err in distortion of the truth in the other direction.

#9. By the 1990s there were *linguists* like Dr. Don Ringe and Dr. Ann Taylor and a computer scientist Dr. Tandy Warnow (*The Los Alamos Monitor*, January 2, 1996, p.1) who had the courage to state that "*Ancient Germanic*, which gave rise to *English, Dutch* and *German* was closely related to BALTO-SLAVIC, whose modern descendants include Lithuanian, Latvian, Russian, Czech, and Polish. Then its speakers migrated westward, coming into contact with speakers of Italic and Celtic." It had been a long arduous journey for Slavic languages to be recognized as ancestral to English and other prestigious languages.

#10. Until recently it would have been unthinkable to suggest that English and German evolved from SLAVIC Languages! This reminds me of the statement attributed to the wife of the anti-evolutionist Bishop Usher. She is supposed to have said: "Descended from apes??? Let us hope it is not so! But if it is ...let us hope it will not become generally known!!!"

In the context of linguistics we can substitute the word "Slavs" where you read "apes". In the following monographs you will see that Slavic or Balto-Slavic languages are not only ancestral to Germanic but also to Italic and other groups.

#11. While more monographs will follow, illustrating how Italic - Latinic - Romanic Languages also evolved from Slavic, here is just a small sample: Most people recognize the Latin word *vesper* or *vespers* as the term for *evening* or *evening prayers*. One is likely to assume that the Classical language was likely to be the source for the lowly Slavic word for evening: VEČER.

But if you analyze the etymology of *vesper* - VEČER you will see that it is purely Slavic VE ČERNO (*into the black*).

VEČER > *vesper* > *yester*day may form an etymological sequence. The element *yester* as in *yesterday* or *yesteryear* is likely derived from *vesper* - VEČER - VE ČER NO.

Bezpera is the Basque word for *yesterday*. In Czech it is VČERA, in Slovenian it is VČERAJ, whereas in Spanish it is *ayer*.

#12. Vast majority of Indo-Europeanists place the geographical origins of Indo-Europeans within the territories of Slavic nations.

A. Georgiev places the cradle of Indo-Europeans (I.E.) (in a large ellipse) from Western Bohemia to Eastern Ukraine.

B. Devoto places the I.E. cradle in a circle around Austria. Hungary, Slovakia, PoIand and Czech Rep.

C. Diakonov places the Indo-Europeans cradle in a rough circle including Polish Galicia, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatian Slavonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Vojvodina, and Transylvania.

D. Bosch - Gimpara place the I.E. cradle in the territory between Hamburg, Munich, Central Rumania and Minsk.

E. Danilenko places the I.E. cradle north of the Black Sea.

F. Hausler places the original homeland of the Indo-Europeans from southern Scandinavia to Western Bohemia and the vast region of Europe east of that.

G. Makkay identifies the original I.E. home as the land east of a diagonal line between Western Bohemia and Northern Greece.

Please notice the *flawed logic*

1. *Prehistoric Slavs lived in the same place as contemporary Slavs do*. (Since no historian ever recorded Slavic migration except for Croats and Serbs >> we must presume that the Slavs lived in that same place before historians wrote their histories.)

2. *The prehistoric homeland of all* INDO-EUROPEANS *is in the homeland of the prehistoric and contemporary* SLAVS.

3. *From this prehistoric homeland of* SLAVS *and all* Indo-Europeans*, the* INDO-EUROPEANS *migrated to Western Europe, India, Tocharian Chinese Turkistan and points in between.*

4. *But*, (the. flawed logic continues) *the* ANCIENT SLAVS **are not** *the same as the ancestors of the Ancient Indo-Europeans*.

Perhaps the flaws of the logic would be more conspicuous if put into zoological terms such as:

a. The first *fishes* as well as *Contemporary Fishes* live(d) in water.

b. Fishes lived in water before human zoologists noticed that fishes lived in water. Fishes lived in water long before any human zoologists lived or wrote about fishes. At one time fishes were *the only vertebrates*.

c Land Vertebrates such as *Amphibians, Reptiles, Mammals* and *Birds* evolved from aquatic vertebrates who lived in water.

d. *But* (the flawed logic continues) *Terrestrial Vertebrates* such as *Amphibians, Reptiles, Mammals* and *Birds* **do not have** *fishy* ancestors.

#13. The further we go back into the antiquity of Germanic, Italic, Celtic, Indic, or other I-E languages the more Slavic they appear. Again, using a zoological analogy, *Archaeopterix* appeared more reptilian than do any contemporary birds. Take for example the original Indo-European word for "honey". The American Heritage School Dictionary 1972-77 states MEAD 1 /med/ *n.* An alcoholic beverage made of fermented honey and water. Mead 1 was *Old English* medu: *It descended* from *prehistoric Indo-European* medhu. *"honey, honey wine*."

It is compelling to see that *prehistoric Indo-European* is synonymous with SIavonic (at the very least in this example).

#14. Lets consider more facts about *honey* and *mead* (MED). Humans are inordinately susceptible to *Respiratory Ailments*. Since antiquity humans have relied on the power of *honey* (fresh or modified by fermentation) to relieve the symptoms of pain of the larynx and coughing. *Honey* is

arguably synonymous with *Balm, Well Being, Mend* and *Cure*. Because honey is hydrotrophic (it attracts water) it can also be used topically on the top of the skin. If one has water on the knee - an external application of honey will draw the surplus water out of the inflamed joint.

The Common Slavic word for "*honey*" Is "MED". The Czech word for "*mead*" is "MEDOVINA". Slovenian word for "*mead*" is "MEDICA". There is a high likelihood that words such as *Medic, Medical, Medicament, Medicine*, etc. are all derived from the Slovenian and Common Slavic "MEDICA". Bee-keeping (reputably) was a very great specialty of the ancient Slavs. "*Magic*" too may be derived from "MEDICa".

#15. Copper, a reddish, orangish or pinkish colored *met*al, was extensively used before the Iron Age and before the Bronze Age. Copper is called MĚĎ (MYED) in several Slavic languages. Perhaps the early use of MYED (copper) is the reason why we call similar substances METals and MEDals.

#16. KOVati is the Czech word for the activity (verb) *to forge, to smith, to hammer, to stamp* a METAL (*Metal* in Czech is KOV). GOV is the Bretton word for *smith*, which in Slavic is KOVač or KOVář or KOVár. This, in turn may give us *copper*.

#17. The word *alloy* is obviously from LITI, LEJTI - the Slavic word *to pour together*, *to combine liquids*. Actually, the Czech words for *bronze* are either BRONZ or LITINA. This is related to LUJ (LOJ) > *melted lard* and the root for OLEJ (*Oil*).

#18. Before metals, people were forced to make their products from sticks and stones. KAMEN is the common Slavic word for *stone*, but there are several other archaic Slavic words for rock or stone, which are preserved in Slovenian. These include ČER, KAMEN, PEČ, PEČINA, PEČKA and SKALA. English words such as *ceramics, cherry, chimney, petrified, petroleum, baker, bake* and *scaling* can all be traced back to the Slavic words for *stone* (sometimes through a Latin intermediary step).

#19. The English word *cherry* has similar counterparts in virtually all western I-E languages. At first glance Spanish *cereza*, English *cherry* or Slavic forms TŘEŠNĚ, ČEREŠŇA, ČERJEŠNA, ČREŠNJA, ČEŠNJA, all seem to be of equal value in the Indo-Europeans puzzle. But closer examination reveals that the meaning of the word ČER-JEŠNA in Slavic actually means "*the stoned edible*"!

#20. Spanish *camino*, English *chimney* (*komin*) are evidently derived from the Slavic word for stone "KAMEN". The Czech word for stove is KAMNA, following the same rationale, that the stove and the chimney are constructed from noncombustible *stone*.

#21. The English word *baker* and Slavic PEKAR or PEK are conspicuously related. The etymology of both words is Slavic and perhaps of Stone Age origin, cf.:

Czech	Slovenian	English
pec	peč, pečina	steep (rugged) rock; crag; bluff; cliff

pec	peč	oven, stove, furnace
pecka	pečka	small oven
pecař	pečár	oven builder, stove maker
pečeť	pečát	seal, stamp
pekař	pek	baker
pečivo	pecivo	baked goods, fancy bread, cakes, biscuits

PEČ, PEČINA, PEČKA form thus a constellation of Slavic words which mean *stone*, or *stone structure*. Thus, before there was a *baker* (Slavic PEKAŘ, PEK) there had to be an *oven* (Slavic PEC, PEČ or PECKA, PEČKA) and an *oven builder* (Slavic PECAŘ, PEČAR) who constructed the PEC, PEČ or PECKA, PEČKA out of chunks of rock (PEC, PEČ, or PECKA, PEČKA). While we must acknowledge that the first breads were unleavened and baked on heated flat rocks or in ashes, it is proper and fitting to realize that the Slavic PEC (PEČ) constellation of concepts lead to the more readily recognized oven baking revolution.

#22. Besides a small oven, PECKA, PEČKA, PEŠKA more commonly means a *stone of a fruit*. PECKA means also the *core* of flint, obsidian or other vitreous stone used by primitive peoples to knapp projectile points or other *stone* implements.

#23. ČER is another Slavic word for *stone*. The Slavic root is probably the etymological source of *ceramics* = ČER a MICHAT (the mixing of stone stuff). Thus in review of *stone technology* we can see that at every step of the way we stumble over a Slavic word for stone.

#24. In the ancient world, *stone* or *earth* was one of the *Four Elements*. Almost as in pursuit of a "Unified Field Theory" (strong force, weak force, electromagnetism, and gravity) the *Four Elements* come together etymologically in the Slavic languages.
fire - VATRA (mostly South Slav) camp-fire.
wind - VIETR
water - VODA
earth (solid, hard) - TVRD.
The ancient Greeks wrote about the four elements. But they *may* have borrowed the concept from their SLAV slaves. Thus, we can see that somehow in the mind of ancient pre-Indo-Europeans *solid, liquid, gas*, and *plasma* were considered as different permutations of existence and that they *each* contained the *Phonemic Elements* of V-W, T-D, and R. In three of the four permutations these are far better preserved in the Slavic forms. "*Water*" is better preserved linguistically in English. Significantly, the Czech word TOPlT means both *to kindle fire* and *to drown*.
When the first four "elements" were expanded to about 100, it was another Slav (Mendeleev) who created another periodic chart.
See also website: www.veneti.info, P. Jandacek, The Four Elements of the Ancient World as Seen Through the Eyes of Ancient Slavs.

#25. The Slavic word for *eye* - OKO is obviously related to the Spanish *ojo* as well as to other

Indo-European words for that organ of sight. Significantly, in Slavic languages a symmetry (rhyme) exists between it and UCHO - the Slavic word for *ear*. This is very similar to the rhyme between the Czech (Slavic) names for numbers 3 = TŘI, 4 = ČTYŘI; 5 = PĚT, 6 = ŠEST: 7 = SEDM, 8 = OSM; 9 = DEVĚT and 10 = DESET (see monograph #2).

#26. Beside the words for *eye* and *ear*, lets look at other features of the face, which reveal obvious Slavic etymology. BRVA, OBRV (*brow*) and BRADA (*beard*) rhyme in Czech. That in itself may not be very impressive. The meaning of BRADA as a *beard* is however secondary. The primary definition of BRADA is *chin*. Obviously, one needs a *chin* before one can grow a *beard*.

#27. The Slavic word for *nose* is NOS. Obviously these two are of common origin. But NOS (Slavic) has double meaning. NOS also means *carrier* (podnos, přenos) etc. What does this carrier carry? Scent, odor, aroma.

#28. On a bird, the *nose* is incorporated into a *beak*. Beak is an obvious abbreviation of ZOBÁK. But ZOBÁK is derived from the Slavic ZUB, ZOuBEK, *tooth*.

#29. *Tusk* is a specialized tooth, which is used for piercing. It is the same as the Slavic TESAK. The etymology of *tusk* - TESÁK is purely Slavic and derived from such words as TESAT (*to chisel*) and TESLA (as in Nikola) *adze* (an axe-like device which chops with a blade oriented like a *hoe*).

#30. Long original words have a tendency to be abbreviated and/or fragmented. This is well demonstrated by names. Original long names are frequently fractioned as in *Elizabeth* producing Elisa, Lisa, Betty, Beth; *Andrew* producing Andy or Drew; *Alexander* producing Alex, Alec, Sander, Sandy or only Al.
Very often the SLAVIC word forms are the longest, suggesting greater antiquity and genesis. This will be referred to as the rule of Abbreviation & Fraction (A&F)

#31. Consider:

	(Czech)	
PORCUS (Latin)	PRASE	PUERCO (Spanish)
SWINE (English)	SVINĚ	PORK (Norman English)
SERRI (Basque)	SELE	SOW
VARK (Dutch)	VEPŘ	
AKETZ (Basque)	KANEC (boar)	
HANKA (Basque)	HNÁTA ŠUNKA SHANK HAM	

#32. Using the Abbreviation & Fraction rule (A&F) please observe the implied Slav origins of these words:
duck   KAČENA (KACHNA),
owl   SOVA,
cat   KOČKA, KOCOUR,

cow KOROVA, KRÁVA,

trout PSTRUH, (especially significant is the fact that all the surplus Slav letters are consonants)

cock KOHOUT, KOKOT

elk JELEN,

bee ČEBELA (Slovenian also PŠELA); VČELA,

quail KOROPTEV.

chamois KAMZIK, GAMS.

Most people recognize the Latin word for *lamb = agnus* as in *Agnus Dei*, but few know the Old Slavonic AGNJEČIJE.

#33. Wild animals of prehistoric Western Eurasia often show Slavic etymology. *Lion* and LEV are obviously phonemically related as are *wolf* & VOLK, VLK, VUK, UK; *jackal* & ŠAKAL,
The Basque word for *deer* is BASAUNCE = *wild & goat*. This comes out as SRNEC or SRNČE in Czech and *hart* in English.
The Slavic word for *hunt* - LOV is the root for LEV - *lion* (this is especially evident through the German connection in *Löwe* with an umlaut over the O).
The Slavic word for *howl* - VUK is the root of VUK<<< VLK >>> VOLK >>> *wolf* while ŠTĚKAL (one which barks) is obviously the root for ŠAKAL >>> *jackal* (consider ŠTĚNĚ - *pup*).

#34. The English word *same* is the same as the Czech word SAME'. In Czech and other Slavic languages, however, the word does not exist in isolation as it does in English but is a *part* of a broad conceptual complex dealing with *individuality, gender, self, similarity*, and *identity*. SAM in Czech means *he who is alone*. SAMA is *she who is alone*. SAME' is *that which is alone*. SAMEC is *male*, SAMICE is *female* (Slovenian SAMICA, SAMKA). In some Slovenian dialects SAM, SAMA means even the *master*, the *mistress*. SAMOzrějmě is *self evident*. By extension it is the basis of *identity* itself. It is the basis of JSEM (I AM), SEM - *hither*. It is the grammatical basis of reflexives SE, SI, SICH etc. By convoluted extensions it may be the root of SEMENO - *semen* or *seed*. The element SYM - *together* is likely derived from this extensive Slavic source. SAMO, the ancient (623-658) (reputably Frankish) ruler of Slavs - demonstrably had the Slavic name for an *autocrat*: That *sums it up*!

#35. *Name* is a word, which appears in similar forms in all the I-E languages. In the Slavic forms the etymology suggests much more strongly that it actually means "*that which is of me*": JMENO, MENO, IME, IMJE, U MNE, etc. This self-awareness is captured in the Slavic word "*of me*" for *reason* or *rational thought*.

#36. ROZUM is the general word for *rational thought* or *reason*. The similarity between *reason* and ROZUM is striking even to non-linguists. But, the Slavic form is a compound word! "ROZ" means *expanded* or *initiated*. It is found in Russian words such as in the song "ROZkvetali Yabloni i Grushi.... In the German city *Rostock* of SIav origin ROZtok and in compound words such as ROZTAHAT, ROZKOUSAT, ROZMYSLET and the derivative ROZUMĚT (*comprehend*), UM is the root in words such as UMĚT, UMělec, and is the Slav word for *Ability, Savvy, Know-how*.

OM as a mantra may come from the same origin. Consider English *acumen* rAZUMEN.

#37. *Reas*on exists in virtual isolation in English. ROZum is a member of an extremely productive linguistic phenomenon in Slavic (Czech). Including ROZbalit, ROZcuchat, ROZdelit, ROZestavit, ROZfoukat, ROZhovor, ROZimat, ROZječet, ROZkrajet, ROZlit, ROZmazat, ROZnest, ROZprašit, ROZsahli, ROZtrousit. ROZumět, ROZvod, and hundreds perhaps thousands more. The prefix ROZ- lends itself very well to neologisms, so the list may be quite open-ended.

#38. *Heap* or *hill* is KOPEC or KOPA in Czech. From this we derive German *Kaufman* (KUPEC) a *merchant* who has goods by the mound-full, by the PECK (KOPEK). Also we get the word KOPULA, CIBULA (*Onion*) Spanish *cibola*.

#39. Let us examine *kinship* terms in I.E languages and how these are derived from ancestral Proto-SLAVIC. In Sanskrit, Germanic and Latinic languages, the words for *father* are pater, Vater, pata, father etc. In Basque it is *aitche* and in Turko-Tatar languages it is *atar, ata* etc, The Slavic OITEC, OČE, OTEC, ATYEC etc. seems to fit better into the *generalized western Eurasian* complex rather into the latter more differentiated I-E fraternity. The M element in *mother* is so universal that any kind of a Hakim razor is unusable. *Mam* is a near-universal element used in *mother*. In Slavic it also means "*I have*".

#40. BRAT, BRATR etc. in Slavic languages is of course the same as *brother* in English and other similar forms in other I-E languages. But in Slavic Languages it also means "*to take*" or "*the taker*". It suggests that this is in reference to the fact that this individual may *take* part or all of sibling's inheritance.

#41. SESTRA is the Slavic form of the word for *sister*. "SE" means "*with*" or "*together with*" and "STRA" (STaRA) means "*the she* of the same *age* or *maturity*". In other words, the word SESTRA in Slavic means "*the she - who is of the same generation*".

#42. The Slavic (especially Slovenian) *kinship system* is far more complex and specific than the *Kinship System* in other I-E languages, manifesting again the rule of A&F #30. In the Slovenian kinship system the constellation of kinship terms according to generations and/or genders represents an integrated system, which lost this integrity as it branched off into the other I-E languages. These preserve bits and pieces of the puzzle, but alas, the puzzle pieces (as with counting in monograph #2) only fit together in Slavic. The Slavic puzzle pieces are many and composed. In other I-E languages they are few and decomposed.

Slavic	English
starec; stařeca, starica, starka, stařenka	old man; old woman forms
brat(r)*	brother
sestra	sister
bratranec	male cousin
sestřenice, sestrična	female cousin

stric; stryc	uncle (father's brother)
strina	uncle's wife, the wife of a paternal uncle
teta	aunt (paternal or maternal)
tetec	aunt's husband
ujec	maternal uncle; husband of maternal aunt
ujna	the wife of the maternal uncle
ujna	mother's sister
tata, tati, ati	dad, daddy
děd, dědek (ded, dedek)**	grandfather

* cf. also: brati - *to take (borrow), to read*
** cf. also: dědit, dedovati - *dedicate, inherit*
A.Perdih assisted P.Jandacek in orchestrating the Slovenian kinship chart (above).

#43. Patronymic names such as Johnson, Thompson etc. are extremely common in I-E societies. In Celtic context they are expressed with the prefixes of MAC, Mc or FITZ. (FITZ actually implies - the bastard son of, as e.g. Fitzcallaghan, Fitzgerald, Fitzgibbon, Fitzharris, Fitzhugh, Fitzmaurice, Fitzpatrick, Fitzsimmons, etc.).
Celtic, Romance, Germanic and other names often end in "ICK", "IC" or "IK". While the element means absolutely nothing in Latin, Celtic, or Germanic, it is THE SLAVIC PATRONYMIC FORM. Thus we find it in names like IVANIČ, TOMAŽIČ, KONJEDIC, KRIVEC, KRIVIC, etc (or including the "V") in names like CZAREVIČ, KRALEVIČ etc. The fact that we find this Slavonic vestige in non-Slavic names is of *profound* importance. Consider these non-Slav names: Aleric, Eric, Gaiseric, Patrick, Friedrick, Americ, Derrick, Brodrick, Garrick, Aldrich, Tilllch and many other names. Thus KOVAČEVIČ (a common Slav name) could be in Celtic GOV A E FITZ. Fitzbruce would be a Slavic Borisovič.

#44. Consider the etymology of the word *spouse*. The Slavic element SPO, SPOU, SPOJ, SPOLU means to combine or to unite. SE is the reflexive as in *SElf*. Thus a *spouse* is the *union of self to another*.

#45. Kinship Systems, monographs #39 to #42 are closely related to other sociological systems. *Comet* is originally a Greek word meaning an *Ancient Man* with long white beard and hair. The wispy tails of celestial comets were so named probably because they resembled it. KMET is the Czech word for a *geriarch*. In Slovenian it means a *farmer*.

#46. Greeks and Romans habitually captured Slavic slaves (*Sclavi*) so that SLAV and SLAVE is in fact synonymous.

#47. In domain of social relationships consider the word *vassal* - one who is "bound" to serve another. This is most obviously a Slav word VAZAL or VAZAN (vezal or vezan) - *Bondsman* or *one who is bound* or *tied up*.

#48. Let us look at some Neolithic *technologies* and observe if they have Slavic roots. We have already seen that *ceramics* is originally Slavic (see monograph #23). *Weaving* is another outstanding Neolithic innovation. Notice that the words for *cloth, mat, material, matter, fabric, fabricate* all have lexical domains, which overlap each other. The Czech word LÁTKA means *cloth* and the phonemic similarity is evident. LÁTKA also means *raw material* (LODE such as iron ore or petroleum). But the etymology of *cloth* - LÁTKA is Slavic. LAŤ is *lath* (a thin piece of wood - such as used in weaving as a shuttle) TKA (TKAnivo) means *weaving*. Thus, LATŤKA means *shuttle weaving* and by extension *all materials* which are to be *FABRICated* into useful goods. Consider PLATECH, PLÁTNO & LÁTKA. *Mat, matter* and *material* are all evidently derived from Slavic HMOTA >> *that which is touchable, tangible, palpable*, from the root HMAT>> *to touch*.

Also note how the weaving industry relates to the binary rhyming of Slavic numerals in monograph #2.

#49. Let's consider not only solids but *liquids* as well. VODA is the Slavic word for *water*. In Slavic VODA is also *that which leads to something*. The concept is observed also in Basque (BIDE) and exits from proto-Slavic or proto-Basque into other I-E languages as *water*. Water was considered the *conduit* or *conveyance*. Consider words like VODOVOD, VOJVODA and VOJVODINA.

#50. *Vino* is the Italian (& in other Romance languages) word for *wine*. But consider that the etymology may be from Slavic (Cz) VY ŇAT = *to ex crete* as in the process of squeezing out liquid from grapes. *Vignette* (VY ŇAT) still has two definitions: *extract & young wine*!

#51. The (CZ) Slavic word *milk* is MLÉKO and it is very obvious that the Germanic and Slavic forms are related. MLÉČNÉ (CZ) *milky* contains the Spanish-like element *leche*. There are two unequal explanations for this. Either Czech borrowed one word from Spanish (Latin) and the other word from Germanic or else, the Spanish and the English derived from the Slavic form. This is sort of like saying: Since *birds* and *mammals* share physical features with *reptiles* >>> *reptiles* are a *cross between mammals* and *birds* or else, *reptiles* are the foundation stock for both *mammals* and *birds*.

#52. While studying liquids and drinks, consider again *mead*, monograph #13 and 14.

#53. While studying *wine*, #50, consider *grapes* and *raisins*. (Together with *wine* and *vinegar* they are the products of early *Viticulture*). *Raisins* - ROZINKY the dried HROZINKY >> *bunches of grapes*. Ostensibly, one needs bunches of grapes to make raisins.

#54. *Vineyard* is obviously from VINOGRAD / VINOHRAD (GRAD becomes *garden*)

#55. *Vinegar* is OCET >> the root word for *acid*.

#56. There are many peoples in ancient and not so ancient Europe who were considered to be Celtic

or Germanic but who almost certainly were Slavic. The *DRUIDS* are a prime example. Most people think of *DRUIDS* as *tree worshiping* Celts who built large megalithic monuments (like Stone Henge) on the British Isles, in Gaul, on the Iberian Peninsula, on the islands of the Mediterranean and elsewhere beyond the presumed extends of the Slavic populations. Please consider the following points.

A. The diagnostic feature of *DRUlDS* was *tree worship.*

B. In Latin there was no sound (phoneme) for V. Romans only had the U sound (phoneme), which they represented with the grapheme (letter) V.

C. Thus, in Latin *DRUID* is written DRVID.

D. The common Slavic word for *tree* (or wood) is DRVO or DREVO or DŘEVO.

E. Significantly, in antiquity south-east of the Poljane (Polish "*Field Dwellers*") there lived the DREVLJANE - the "*Forest Dwellers*". Thus, *DRUlDS* are obviously (knock on wood) SLAVIC. (Notice "*tree*" hidden inside DREevo).

#57. Traditionally the Vandals are considered a Germanic migratory nation, which originated near the Baltic Sea. Quite likely they were the SLOV ANDALS. The leader of the Vandals was Gajseric. His name is rather typically Slavic and is similar to Slavic names like Gasperič.

#58. If the Slavs lived *only* in the Pripyat River marshes until the 6th century AD, why would the Roman name for the Baltic Sea be *Mare Suabicum* >> written SVABICVM >> {SLAVICUM} = *The Slavic Sea*?

#59. Do keep in mind that the Modern English sounds of "V", "W", "U' and "L" merge in the Polish and Slovak Palatalized L-sound (Ł resp. Ľ). This is still evident in Slavic SVOBODA, SLOBODA. Consider that the Sueves were a people closely related to the sloVANDALS. While the Vandals eventually settled in Spanish Andalusia (Vandalusia), the Sueves gave their name to the *Swiss* and to the *Schwabish* >>> SLAVISH. The SVENSKA (*Swedes*) are likely the SloVENSKA!

#60. Let's consider some etymology concerning concepts of war and peace, friendship and enemosity. It is very evident that words like *Freund, Freud*, *friend* and PŘÍTEL - PRIJATEL are all related and that the most conspicuous difference is the Germanic preference for "F" where Slavs favor "P". The etymology of these is absolutely Slavic.
We can dissect PRI-JATel in the following way. PRI in Slavic languages means "*with*" or "*near-by*". JAT in Slavic languages means "*to take*" or "*to embrace*" (as in OBJAT). Thus, PRI-JAT-el is the one who is *acceptable*. By the same analogy, NEpritel (NEPRIJATEL) "*enemy*" is one who is *UN-embraceable, UnAcceptable.*

#61. ÚTOK is the Czech (Slavic) word for *attack*. The etymology is derived from the Slavic TOK (*flow*), which is also found in words such as POTOK (*brook*), PŘÍTOK. etc. ÚTOK is also in balance with ÚTĚK (*escape*). Thus, symmetry is evident in the Slavic words for attack and escape (retreat), and not in the English.

#62. VICTOR is víTĚz in Slavic languages. The etymologies for these words are Slavic. VI or VY means *to outdo* and TĚŽIT means to *weigh*. Thus, VITEZIT means to *outweigh* or *overwhelm*.

 # 63. POKOJ is the Slavic word for *peace* and the relationship of the two is obvious. Po in Slavic means *after* and KOJ in Czech is *suckle*. Thus the etymology reveals that PO KOJ is the tranquility, which a baby has after nursing. Perhaps there is a link between *lactate* > PLACATE << UPOKOJIT.

#64. Let us consider the etymology of the word *horizon*. The Slavic word for *mountains* is GORI, or HORY, HORI. The suffix ZON in *Horizon* is similar to the Slavic suffix ZOR as in obZOR, vZOR. poZOR is the Czech (Slav) word for *scene*. Thus *horizon* (horizor) is the *mountain-scene* on the OBZOR >> (*roundabout-scene*). Consider also the relationship between OBZOR >> *observe*.

#65. Above the *horizon* are found the features of the sky. Conspicuously the *sun, moon, stars, clouds, comets* etc. are called by similar terms in the various Indo-European languages. That *comet* is named after a grizzled old man with long flowing hair and beard, which is called a KMET in Slavic was pointed out in #45.

#66. English *moon* and Czech MĚSÍC share the " M". MĚSÍC, however is related to the MĚNA, ZMĚNA - *change*. Changes of the Phases of the moon are the unique features of this "Changer" in the sky. MENA is still evident in *moon*.

#67. The *nebulous* clouds drift across the NEBE (Slavic *Heaven*).

#68. *Venus* is a Planet, which is named for the Roman Goddess *Venus*.
This Roman Goddess is the allegorical figure of love and personifies *femininity*. The Slavic goddess who is synonymous with *Venus* is VESNA. The phonemic likeness of these two mythological characters is overwhelming. The common wisdom always had been that the primitive Slavs usurped the Roman goddess from the civilized classical civilization. There is a problem with this point of view. The etymology of *Venus* - VESNA is purely Slavic. "VES" is the Slavic element, which implies *universality* and "ONA" means *she*. Thus VES-ONA literally translates as "*The Universal She*". As such she is the feminine counterpart to the Hindic god Vishnu (VES-ON) >> "*The Universal He*". VESNA continues to be a common Slavic name for women and girls.

#69. A roasting surface in Czech is called ROŽEŇ. Thus, we can see that ROŽEŇ and *roast* are words, which are related as cognates as well as phonemically. As we see in monograph #36, 37, ROZ means "*expanded*" or "*initiated*" (as in kindled) and ŽEŇ refers to *fire*. Thus ROŽEŇ contains inescapable Czech (Slavic) etymology usurped totally by the English word *roast*. The words ŽEŇ and OHEŇ, OGENJ, and *ignite* and Hindu Agni all share in this constellation of concepts and phonemic family.

#70. By further extension ŽEN may be related to DEN, DZIEN, DAN (the Slavic forms of the words for *day* and the early part of day - *dawn*, the time of sun's ignition.

#71. ŽEN is a very broad root in Slavic languages and brings together a very wide range of concepts including *fire & ignition*, *womanhood*, *chase & pursuit, harvest* and others. From ŽENA, the Slav word for *woman* we gave *gene, polygeny, genetics, genus, generation. Virgin* (VĚR ŽENA) is a *faithful* or *true woman* in Slav Languages. On some deep level the concepts of fecundity, plenitude of harvest and progeny, the generation of fire are all deeply rooted in Slavic languages in the root of ŽEN.

#72. The Slavic word for "*god*" is "BOG" or "BOH". The Slav word for "*rich*" or '*wealthy*" is BOGAT or BOHATÝ. Thus, the Slavic word for *wealthy* is synonymous with "GODLY". At one time I had speculated that the German *Gott* or English *God* were derived from the Slavic boGAT. For a long time I considered that idea too absurd to share with even the most supportive friends. Recently, I learned that the Slovenian word for "*devil*" is HUDIČ (pronounced in Czech "CHUDIČ"). The Czech word for *impoverished* is CHUDY. Thus, between the two Slavic forms, the word for *wealthy* is the same as *godly*, and the word for *impoverished* is the same as *diabolical*. Again this is a profound example of Symmetry found in Slav languages and corresponding absence of symmetry in the other I-E languages.

#73. Let us examine universal human needs of *breathing, drinking, eating, clothing. housing, warmth* and the *psychological needs*. While I can not prove that the Slavic forms are more ancient than the other I-E forms concerning *breath*, I can point out that there is a close link in I-E languages between *breath & spirit*. This is evident in *spirit* and *respiration* and DUCH - DECH. When it comes to drinking, in Czech the word for *drink* - PÍT rhymes with the Czech word for *eat* - JÍST as well as the English *eat*. "*Drink*" does not share phonemic elements with *eat*, PÍT, JÍST and therefore lacks the *symmetry* of the original forms.

#74. Thus, JÍST the Czech word (to) *eat* not only rhymes with the English form but is in fact a part of a very extensive family of infinitive verbs (*a Gestalt*) which is integrated in the Slavic form but DISintegrates in the Germanic. JÍST belongs with words like RÝT (*to write*) scribe, ČÍST (*to read*), PÍT (*to drink*), MÍT (*to have*), BÍT (*to beat*), BÝT (*to be*), SÍT (*to seed*), LÍT (*to pour*), VÍT (*to howl*), JÍT (*to go*), KRÝT (*to cover*). While we can see the direct Slavic correlations with the English *write, beat, be, seed* - see that in English these exist as random puzzle pieces, while in the Slavic forms *the puzzle is kept together and reveals the overall picture*!

#75. *Clothing* was covered very extensively in monograph #48, showing conclusively that *all* the words dealing with *weaving, cloth, material* etc. are ultimately of Slav origin. To the long litany of "tailor made" arguments in #48, I would like to add that SUKNO the ancient Slav word for *cloth* is found in Basque as *soinekotu*.

#76. The Slovenian word for "*house*" is "HIŠA". The similarity is profound. The Czech form of the word is CHÝŠE. CHÝŠE, however, is an abode somewhat less than a house. CHÝŠE is more

of a *lair* or *den*, such as would be used by hunters & gatherers for one or few nights, or by a wild animal. Thus in the Slavic context CHÝŠE, HIŠA, *house* takes us to the very beginning of architecture in the Upper Palaeolithic. Among the oldest of human abodes are circular structures made of branches, or later of mammoth tusks, bones and skins, which would be called CHÝŠE.

#77. Among the earliest of dwellings were *Dome*-Shaped *Yurt*-like structures. In much of Slav mind set the words *house* and *dome* are synonymous as DOM. We see the element in the word *DOMestic.*

#78. *Roof* and the Slavic KROV are the same thing. But "KROV" actually means "*cover*" as in poKRÝvka or KRÝT.

#79. DVER or DVEŘE (DURI) is the Slav equivalent of *door*. In the Slavic it is related to words such as DVOR (*courtyard*) and OTVOR (*opening*). OTvor is the opposite of TVOR (*creation*). Thus OTVOR is an *anti-creation* (*un-doing*). To *open* in Czech is OTVIRAT and *gate* is VRATA. While *door, opening, gate, uncreating* and *courtyard* are disjointed concepts and phonemically unrelated words in English, their Czech equivalents form a natural family and synergetically validate each other in a gestalt.

#80. *Love* and German *Liebe* are words, which are related to a far more extensive family of words dealing with *love, liking* and *kissing* in Slavic languages. These include LÍBEZNÁ, LÍBIT, LÍBAT, POLIBEK, etc. related to labial acts.

#81. *Crotch* in English is obviously derived from Slav (Czech) KRÁČET (*stride*), ROZKROK (*groin*), inseam.

#82. OStrov is a common Slavic word for *Island*. OSTRO is *sharp* in Slavic. Thus, we are talking about *land*, which is *cut off*. Evidently the word fits in with others dealing with *sharpness* such as English *strop*, and oSTŘÍHAT and TRIm. OSTROUHAT (words dealing with *grating*, i.e. sharp points cutting into surfaces) mentioned first in monograph #16.

#83. *Truss* (the *pointed, sharp* and *strong*) part of *roof* << OSTRESlE, OSTŘEŠÍ, STŘECHA. See also how that refers to #3 as well as other parts of house.

#84. The Czech word PLOUT is the same as the English *float*. But the Czech form is derived from the word PLAVAT (*swim*). There is no such English etymology for *float*.

#85. PLAv in some Slav languages also means the color *blu*e (as in *swim*) In other Slav languages PLAv means *pale*.

#86. PO is an element, which exists as a prefix in Czech and other Slavic languages. While in the Slavic languages it means *after* or *with* it enters English and other languages without the etymological content. It is evident in words like POKOJ >> *peace* and POZOR >>> *attention*.

POKOJ is the tranquility which a baby experiences *after* (PO) *suckle* (KOJ). (see #63). POZOR (PO) *after* & (ZOR) *view* is *attention* or *looking after*. (as in OBZOR >> *horizon*} (Consider OBZOR - *observe*) (see #64)

#87. Using the prefix PO and the suffix SLAT (*send*) we have the word POSLAT (*to send after*). From this Slav concept are derived such words as *postal, posting* and *apostle*.

#88. Applying the same logic as above we get *posse* from POSÁDKA.

#89. *Pagan* is POHAN >> PO HANba (HAMBA) (*one who is of shame*, not of virtue).

#90. POTOPA is ultimately the foundation for Greek *Potamus* (*River*) as in *Mesopotamia, Hippopotamus* and even *baptism*. POTOK see also ŮTOK ŮTĚK as in #61.

#91. *Past* is conspicuously related to the Slavic element PO - *after*.

#92. POKAL is the Slovenian and Russian word for *cup* or *goblet*. It appears in other Indo-European languages in similar forms such as POHAR, PEHAR, *beaker, Becher*, and even in Basque as *pegar*. We already know that PO is *after* (or *in the style of*). Thus we can see that POKAL is the shape made for the hand from ČER-mih (Stone Mix}(ceramic) a KALUP (*cup*). Hence KALICH (*chalice*).

#93. MĚŘIT and VÁŽIT is how you say (to) *measure* and *weigh* in Czech. The similarity of the words is striking. But in this case again we see an internal order based on the *symmetry of rhyme* in the Slavic form, which is lacking in English.

#94. *Volume* is from VAL - Slavic *to roll* - something of such substantial size and weight as to require rolling. VAL or VEL is used in Slavic to imply greatness. It is found in words such as VELRYBA, VELMOC, VELMI, VELEHRAD, VELVYSLANEC, VELlKÝ, etc. It is found by extension in words like *whale, Valhalla* and *value*. VAL rhymes with and is in opposition to MAL >> s*mall*. This is yet another example of Slavic Symmetry.

#95. It is easy to see the relations between *saddle* and SEDLO or between *paddle* and PÁDLO and one may wonder who borrowed from whom. It we examine the word PÁDLO we see that it is derived from the word PAD - The Slavic word for *plunge* or *dip* or *fall*. Thus a PÁDLO is a *plunger* or a *dipper*. The etymology is Slavic!! PÁDLO belongs to an extensive family of nouns such as RÁDLO, SÁDLO, MÁSLO, KORMIDLO, ŠÍDLO, VESLO, etc. VESLO, PÁDLO, KORMIDLO and BIDLO are all long wooden members for propelling or steering a vessel.

#96. *Jail* is obviously related to the Czech word ŽALÁŘ. The etymology of both *jail* and ŽALÁŘ is Slavic "ŽAL" - *pathos, sadness, remorse* or *repentance*; ŽALOVAT is *to accuse*.

#97. *Light* in Czech is SVĚTLO but the word for *torch* is LOUČE as (*lucid*). SVĚT is *Universe*

thus SVĚTLO is the *universal* source of *light*. One who is *holy* (*wHOLE*) is SVĚTI or SVATÝ, hence *in union with The Universal*. Thus *saintly* (*sanct*) is from the same Slav source as VESna *Venus*. Thus we see that ancient concepts profound and profane alike come to us from a distant Slavic linguistic tradition.

#98. *Cruciform* and *round* shapes are so dissimilar in shape that they are the natural choices for playing *tic tac toe*. Yet in Czech KŘÍŽIT and KROUŽIT form a rhyming pair of symmetry.

#99. *Diva* is a very acane and essotheric way of referring to a woman or a girl in English. It is the common (at times vulgate) form in all the Slavic languages. DĚV is the root of both *view* and *girl* (pleasant features). It is also the root for *wild*. Let's hear it for *Wild, Beautiful Women*!

#100. The similarity between OBZOR and *observe* was mentioned in monographs #64 and #86. There are very few other English words, which use the element OB to represent *round about*. *Obligate* (OBVÁZAT), *obese* and *oblong* (OBLOUK) are some *obvious* examples. In Slavic languages the OB element is far more productive as in OBAL, OBIČEJ, OBJED, OBJEM, OBRUČ, OBŘEZAT, OBEC, OBKRÁJET. OBDLOUHÉ, OBILÍ, OBDELNÍK, OBRAZ, OBČAS, OBHÁJIT, OBUVA, OBHOSPODAŘIT, OBŽALOVAT, OBČAN, OBYVATEL, OBNOVEN, OBNOŠEN, etc.

#101. Get a *load* of this. The English word *load* is NÁKLAD in Czech. The Czech form of the word is far more productive. Consider all these as belonging to the genus: záKLAD, podKLAD, poKLAD, příKLAD, odKLAD, doKLAD, rozKLAD, sKLAD, KLÁDa. KLADně, KLADno, KLADivo, sKLADatel. sKLADiště and obKLAD. Again, here, the word NÁKLAD is a part of a composition, while *load* is part of (later) DEcomposition.

#102. When something is *miserable* we refer to it as "one being *frosted*". The
Czech concept MRZÍ is MRAZÍ - "getting *frosted*" Hence *Misery*.

#103. VDOVA is the Slav word for *widow* (spelled WDOWA in Polish, UDOUA in some Slovenian dialects). Obviously, these are two forms of an identical word. In Czech there are two forms of the word *to marry*. When a *man* gets *wed* the word is "ŽENIT" - "*womanning*", see monograph #71 ŽENA & related words. When a *woman* gets *wed* the word is "VDÁVAT > "*to give in*". Thus we can see the constellation of concepts and words: *wed* << VDÁVAT >> VDOVA >> WDOWA >> *widow* has a purely Slavic etymology. This monograph is related to monographs #39-43.

There are great many words in Slavic languages, which are similar to English ones. It is very easy to find the commonality. It is far more challenging to prove (as I have in the last 100 + examples) that the *a priori* source is Slavic.

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