

KORENINE SLOVENSKEGA NARODA
ORIGIN OF THE SLOVENIANS

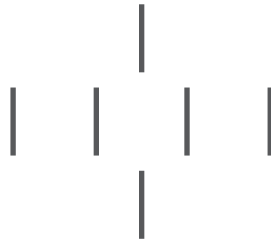
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ZALOŽNIŠTVO JUTRO

*Ne kar mora,
kar zmore mož,
storiti je dolžan.*

*Talenti so različni,
vsi pa si moramo prizadevati,
da jih čimbolje izrabimo.*

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Odyssey Belchevsky

PROTO SLAVIC ROOTS OF THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES WERE ANALYZED AND CONFIRMED WITH A NEW METHODOLOGY

Principles of Conceptual Linguistics and their Nature-Based Evolution

Povzetek

KORENINE EVROPSKIH JEZIKOV SO ANALIZIRANE
IN POTRJEENE Z NOVO METODOLOGIJO
Temelji pojmovnega jezikoslovja in naravnega izvora besed

S pomočjo pojmovnega jezikoslovja lahko zaključimo, da so slovanski jeziki najbliže »materi evropskih jezikov«. Ohranili so naravne pristope k ustvarjanju besed in z veliko gotovostjo se lahko poimenujejo kot najboljše delujoči evropski jeziki. Večino besednih etimologij, ki jih Oxfordski etimološki slovar označuje kot 'neznane', 'nejasne' ali morebiti praromanske, pragermanske ali prakeltske, se lahko obrazloži s slovanskimi jeziki.

Introduction

The most remarkable and defining of all human creations, language has a long-standing existence, the origins of which are based on nature. Therefore, nature and all of its universal laws were actually recorded or imprinted into the early layers of language that may be pre-dating the Proto-Indo-European. By such process, communication developed as a tool for human survival, an evolution inextricably bound with nature herself, the very essence of everyday human existence. During early human development, when comprehensive writing had not yet developed, the spoken word served as a medium for preserving acquired knowledge handed down to new generations by word of mouth. Observation and learning informed such interaction.

Today, with some investigation and analysis of current languages, we find that many of the basic natural laws are 'recorded' in our language, as though Mother Nature had *made certain* that humans would transcribe the fundamental processes and requirements of their existence into language. The process is cyclical: the natural world imprints its influence on language and the latter extrapolates from nature's treasures, so as to construct a vision and framework for that which we perceive and experience. The observation and discovery of Natural concepts and their traces in Language have continued to ignite my curiosity and

inspire thoughts since my early school days, revealing new horizons in linguistics and, at once, the prospect of understanding various aspects of everyday life in new and unique ways.

The nearly two-centuries-old science of comparative philology is currently the standard method for studying languages [1-11]. From my research and findings, however, I have concluded that, in referencing a *primary* or *prehistoric* language, with sufficient certainty, most modern linguistic scholars educated with comparative methodology encounter inescapable limitations. These limitations are mainly due to not using resources such as the Slavic languages and nature based phenomena but largely rely on the Greek and Latin languages.

The science of Comparative Linguistics is, thereby, constrained, in and of itself. By use of Comparative Methodology, Comparative Linguistics is also restrained by the same limits of its narrow scope of not applying everything at its disposal, particularly the Slavic languages. Most of the various theories on languages today are complicated by various conditions and have many exceptions to the very rules which they present. Etymology of words and their roots is still studied mainly by various linguistic rules based on sound changes. To overcome methodological limitations sound changes in speech are often used, which I believe are strained and sounds alone would not be necessarily used if a wider and deeper methodology is used that includes the Slavic languages which I, in my experience, have proven to be very useful.

On the other hand, the study of language through concepts of and in nature - Conceptual Linguistics - connects the various roots relations and interdependence and can provide answers where others are lacking. Here I would like to offer to the linguists a new methodology which I call "Conceptual Linguistics" that offers:

- the benefits of using the Slavic languages to explain the etymology of old words for which Comparative Linguistics has no answers,
- a wider field of exploration which includes natural concepts recorded in speech which are derived from observing nature.

Conceptual Linguistics cannot be found in any books because it is a practical approach to solving problems which I have invented.

With an in-depth study of Etymology itself a series of issues have arisen, namely:

- the reasons for the ambiguous, complicated rules of the Indo-European language model,
- etymology of innumerable words, while relegating unfamiliar or unknown word-forms to "Proto-Indo-European",
- the 'obscure', 'unknown', 'uncertain' origin and character of many words and meanings and the curiously *huge leap* from Indo-European to Greek and Latin introduces many complications in current studies.

By the examples of words such as *family*, *forum* and *medicine*, to mention a few, which I have given in this document, I have not only demonstrated the usefulness of Conceptual Linguistics as a tool to solving problems but have managed to provide answers where Comparative Linguistics by use of the Greek and Latin languages fail.

In order to address the above-referenced inquiries, we must view and study the creation of the primary language as a consequence of natural processes.

Conceptual Linguistics

The evolution of early human language and its attending effect on human lives neither ensued from caprice or 'pure imagination', nor from advanced technology or scientific skill. Rather, people drew on easily recognized experiences and observations to which we relate in the modern era. My personal, copious exploration of linguistic development as a consequence of natural processes led to the establishment of a new, fundamental methodology, which I term *Conceptual Linguistics as Natural Law*, yielding the concept of *Functional Etymology from Nature*. The concept of *Conceptual Linguistics* is a blueprint for heightened understanding of basic words, natural laws, religion and human relations. It involves the search for a word's *functional characteristics* and use in actual life, its connections and natural interdependence to other words and the basic notion that words belong to 'families'. This methodology is capable of explaining words for which etymologists have not found acceptable meanings. Comparative Linguistics has failed to explain some words in Greek and Latin because these old words are much older than the Greek and Latin languages themselves and belong to the Proto-Slavic stratum.

With knowledge gleaned from the Conceptual Linguistics model, students can learn today's languages more readily. This universal, practical approach contrasts with the current rules of etymological study, which deal with sound changes, phonetics, syntax and metatheses. If we compare words only according to phonetics and questionable or incorrect historic data, we will not arrive at a true understanding of words. Thus, comparative studies and etymologies must not be based solely on phonetic or graphic similarity but, most especially, on the roots of words, their history, their primary use and, particularly, on *fundamental concepts derived from nature*. An inseparable part of Conceptual Linguistics is the concept of Functional Etymology, a type of language-study in which words are compared and related on the basis of everyday activities and according to phonetic similarities.

Online Etymology Dictionary

The Online Etymology Dictionary [12] is an easy to access program on the internet and an excellent tool for doing research. It contains approximately 30,000 words of which unfortunately very few are declared Slavic" or "Proto-Slavic". Even words that are declared "Slavic" or "Proto-Slavic" are lightly emphasized and given little significance. Most easily recognizable "Slavic" or "Proto-Slavic" words are usually labeled Proto-Germanic which is incorrect.

Of the words studied for this and other projects close to 1,500 have been identified to have "Slavic" or "Proto-Slavic" origins. There are strong indications that with time and further study this number could be doubled.

What is interesting about this Dictionary is that about 25 % of the basic everyday type of words it contains are declared either "unknown", "obscure" or possibly Proto-Roman,

Proto-Germanic or Proto-Celtic, but without any convincing etymology. What is also interesting is that about 65 % of these words can be explained by the Slavic languages.

From what has been discovered up to now there are indications that the English Language has had Slavic influence.

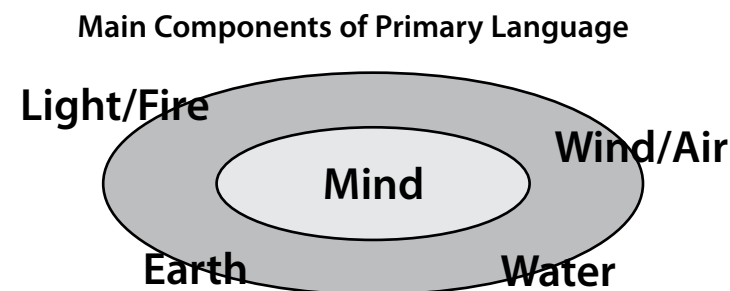
Understanding of the word “Etymology” itself

According to the Oxford Dictionary [13] definition, *etymology* is defined as “*origin and development of a word in form and sense, account of this; study of origins of words.*” The Online Etymology Dictionary points to the meaning of etymology in its relationship to the Greek word *ethumo* εθυμο, “the true meaning of a word.” If, however, we conduct a deeper search into the true meaning of *ethumo*, we discover that it is not Greek in origin, but rather foreign to Attic prose, used only by Plato in a quotation in the *Cratylus*, where he ‘attacks’ the works of the Ionian philosophers (indicating Phrygia). The Phrygians were an ancient people known to the Greeks as ‘barbarians’, originally from Ancient Macedonia. They established their empire in Asia Minor (1200-800 BC). Their language has not been clearly deciphered, but a large number of words belong to the Slavic substrate, including the actual ‘name’ which can be related to the Slavic word *breg* > *bregi*, a geographical name for *edge* (i.e. edge of a sea or lake).

In Modern Greek, *ethumo* εθυμο does not exist on its own, which in fact strongly indicates that the word has been borrowed by Greek from an earlier European language. Since the word and its derivatives and relations could not be identified in the Latin or Germanic group of languages, I initiated a search for possible Slavic connections, particularly within the older Macedonian dialects, which revealed that the word *ethumo* is related to the Macedonian words *дума* (*duma*) > *думо* (*dumo*) > *умо* (*umo*) which equate with *word*, *thought* and *mind*. Delving into the Homeric realm, I discovered that the South Slavic *duma* is very close in meaning to the ancient word *dumo* > *thumo* θυμο, *d* > *th* > *θ*. According to G. Curtius [14], the ancient Macedonians frequently changed the sound *θ* to *d* or *t*. The word θυμο, as pointed out by E. Maltby [15], means *mind* or *soul*. We find the same in other Homeric words and expressions, such as *thumalgi* > *dumalk* meaning *distressing the mind* and *dumo e moi* meaning *the thought is mine*. Further analysis of the South Slavic words *umo* (*the mind*) *dumo* > *duma* (*a word, thought, to think*), reveals that they are firmly based in the same root word, *um* > *umo* (*the mind*).

Aristotle’s natural principles

Aristotle’s natural principles [16] state that the world was created from four basic elements, *light/fire*, *air/wind*, *earth/soil* and *water*. The Principals of Conceptual Linguistics are based on the views of the world, which lead to these Aristotelian principles. There is very strong linguistic evidence, identified in the Slavic group of languages, which indicates that the creation of early layers of language occurred according to natural law. The study of the creation of the primary layers of language is paralleled with and conforms to the studies



and principal teachings of Aristotle. It is the foundation of the Nature Based Conceptual Linguistics. In addition to the four Elements, the principals of Conceptual Linguistics includes the human *mind*, *soul* and *body*, as the fifth element or essence that are in harmony with each other and interact with the other elements to create the primary language layers. This is what distinguishes the humans from the rest of the living world.

The sun and its activities, as expressed in the Slavic languages, create the concept for upward movement and time measurement from which numerous words have risen in the European languages.

Light from the sun creates the condition and ability to see, live and exist. Therefore, *to see, live and exist are Functions of Natural light*. In the Slavic languages the very words *illumination*, *seeing*, *living* and *existing* are structured and connected as a Language concept. They are built firmly on the same base or originate from the same root. This is exactly how they are related in nature, as shown in table 1.

Table 1. Words associated with “Light”, “seeing” and “Living”

sviti свити	→	viti (vidi) ВИТИ (ВИДИ)	→	zi viti - ziti ¹	→	biti - bidi ² БИТИ - БИДИ		
light		seeing		living		existing – to be		
živiti ЖИВИТИ	→	živitari ³ ЖИВИТАРИ	→	zi-vitae	→	vitae	→	vita ⁴
to live	→	living					→	life

Table 2. Slovene equivalents

sveti	→	vidi	→	živeti	→	biti		
		životariti (<i>to exist miserably</i>)						

(God said: ‘Let there be light’ and there was illumination, and it is how life began. ‘Behold, I am Jesus ChristI am the Light and the Life of the world...Nephi 11:3-15)

¹ These are old words, remnants of the Homeric Poems ζη, ζηθι, (Macedonian **жи**, **жити** (ži, žiti)) meaning *to live, to breathe* (used by Homer approximately 1000 BC) and are identical to the Slavic *ziti* [17]. In Macedonian we also have **здех** (*zdēh*), **зидих** (*zidih*), Slovene *dih* meaning *breath of life*.

22. H. G. Liddell, R. Scott, H. Drisler, *Greek-English Lexicon Based on the German Work of Francis Passow*. Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York 1850, p.1054, III. M.
23. E. Boisacq, *Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Greque*, F. G. Schneidewin, Paris 1838, p. 205.
24. R. Jakobson, *The Framework of Language*, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1980, p 11.
25. E. Hamilton, *Mythology: Timeless Tales of Gods and Heroes*, Little, Brown & Co., Boston 1940, p 32.

Abstract

With the use of Conceptual Linguistics we can conclude that the Slavic Languages have been 'most faithful' to the 'Mother Language of Europe'. They retained in them the Natural concepts of word creation and can be with great certainty termed as the most 'functional' Languages of Europe. Most of the word etymologies that the Online Etymology Dictionary has labeled 'unknown' and 'obscure' or possibly Proto Roman, Proto German, Proto Celtic, can be explained with the use of the Slavic Languages.

Marjeta Manfreda Vakar, Darko Vrečko

SLOVENIJA V DNK BAZENU SVETA

Abstract

SLOVENIA IN THE DNA POOL OF THE WORLD

In the paper a genetic analysis of the Slovenians based on the Y-DNA haplotypes which are inherited from the father and on the mtDNA haplotypes which are inherited from the mother is presented.

Results of the analysis of the 320 Y-DNA haplotypes show that the most frequent male haplogroup in Slovenia is R1a1a (38.44 ± 5.33 %), the second most common one is I2a2 (21.25 ± 4.48 %), followed by R1b (15.94 ± 4.01 %), I1 (10.00 ± 3.29 %), E1b1b1a (5 ± 2.39 %), G (3.13 ± 1.91 %), J (2.81 ± 1.81 %), etc. Calculations made by Klyosov show that Slovenian R1a1a haplotypes belong to the Balto-Carpathian branch. The most recent common ancestor of the Slovenian haplogroup R1a1a lived 3700 ± 390 years ago, ancestor of I2a2 before 2325 ± 290 years, of R1b before 4500 ± 600 years and of I1 before 3025 ± 410 years.

Comparison of the Slovenian Y-DNA haplotypes with the haplotypes from other countries shows that the Slovenian haplotypes R1a1a are mostly found with Belarusians, Poles, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Russians and Czech. I2a2a haplotypes are mostly found in the population of Herzegovina (BiH), southern Croatia, some places of Belarus, particular in Brest, in the rest of Croatia, Serbia. R1b haplotypes are mostly found in the population of northern Spain, Great Britain, Nederland, Belgium, northern Italy. I1 haplotypes are mostly found in the population of Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Comparison also shows that Slovenians share the highest number of various Y-DNA haplotypes with the Poles, Germans, Czechs, Croatians and Russians. Haplotypes found in Slovenia, which are very rare in the world, are often found in Poland, especially in the city of Wrocław.

Analysis of the 329 mtDNA haplotypes from Slovenia indicates that the most frequent female haplogroup is H (44.68 ± 5.37 %), followed by the U (16.11 ± 3.97 %), J and T (9.42 ± 3.16 %) and K (5.78 ± 2.52 %). Calculated settlement times of the mtDNA haplotypes at the Slovenian territory shows that women ancestors settled here on average 5900 ± 850 years before present. Haplogroup U was the first one that settled in this territory, probably soon after the last ice age and on average 8000 ± 2400 years ago. The most common haplogroup H arrived here on average before 4850 ± 1150 years, the haplogroup J probably come to this place the latest and on average 4550 ± 2100 years ago, the haplogroup T settled on average before 6000 ± 2650 years and haplogroup K settled on average 6200 ± 3700 years ago. Results show that descendants of some women who have settled in this territory soon after the last Ice Age survived to the present day.

Uvod

Vsak človek nosi v svojem telesu (DNK) pričevanje in dokaz za prehojene poti svojih prednikov. Podatki v tem prispevku se nanašajo na jedrno Y-DNK - dedni zapis moških potomcev, ki ga ti prejmejo le od očeta, za razliko od mtDNK, ki se deduje samo po materini strani in prehaja tako na sinove kot hčere. Velik del človeške jedrne Y-DNK tvorijo različna

ponavljajoča se zaporedja sestavnih delov DNK, med njimi kratke tandemske-parne ponovitve (angl. short tandem repeat - STR) - nukleotidna zaporedja. V lokusih - mestih STR se posamezniki med seboj najbolj razlikujemo. Posamezno večkrat ponovljeno obliko skupine nukleotidov na določenem lokusu STR imenujemo alel. Haplotipi so skupina alelov, ki se nahajajo na istem kromosomu zelo blizu drug drugemu. MtDNK haplotipi so predstavljeni z mutacijami na enem, dveh ali treh hipervariabilnih (angl. hypervariable -HV) območjih, ki se razlikujejo od referenčnega standarda (angl. Cambridge Reference Standard - CRS). Hipervariabilno območje je območje v mitohondrijski DNA, v katerem se bazni nukleotidni pari menjajo. Velikost mitohondrijskega kromosoma je le 16569 nukleotidnih parov, medtem ko je dolžina jedrne DNK v diploidni celici 6 milijard nukleotidnih parov. MtDNK se pojavlja v vsaki celici od sto do več kot tisoč kopijah, medtem ko je jedrna DNK prisotna le v dveh kopijah. Zaradi tega je veliko večja verjetnost, da se bo v sledi ohranila mtDNK, kot pa da se bo ohranila jedrna DNK [1]. Tako jedrni Y-DNK haplotipi kot mtDNK haplotipi so v zadnjih desetletjih postali tudi pomemben vir raziskovanja migracij človeštva, izvora posameznih ljudstev in njihove prazgodovine in zgodovine.

V povezavi s tovrstnimi študijami, omenjava nekaj avtorjev in njihova dela v povezavi s slovensko DNK. Šterlinko in sod. [2] so izmerili Y-DNK haplotipe 121 Slovencev na 9-tih lokusih. Škulj [3] je pisal o genetskih skupinah Y-DNK haplotipov in njihovih geografskih razporeditvah ter primerjal sorodnost Slovencev z drugimi evropskimi narodi. Povzema, da pri nas nimamo Y-DNK skupine N, ki je med Slovani pogosto prisotna v Rusiji, v manjših odstotkih tudi na Poljskem in v Ukrajini. Iz tega sklepa, da predniki sedanjih Slovencev v zgodovinski dobi niso prišli izza Karpatov. Pisal je o tudi migracijah Indo-Arijcev in jih vključeval v raziskave, povezane predvsem s slovenskim jezikom in sanskrtom [4]. Med Slovani je precej pogosta skupina I2a2, ki je med Indijci ni, zato sklepa, da v zadnjih 8 tisoč letih ni bilo večjih povezav ljudstev iz Evrope in Indije. Tesne genetske in jezikovne sorodnosti med Indo-Arijci in Slovani po njegovem izvirajo iz dobe pred kmetijstvom, kar dokazuje z izvorom besed pašništva, ki se prekine s poljedelstvom. Pisal je tudi o genetski primerjavi mtDNK haplotipov etruščanskih in venetskih okostnjakov iz grobnic veljakov od 1. do 7. stol. pr. Kr. in sedanjih Slovencev [5]. Budja [6] je na podlagi genetskih raziskav pisal o izvoru današnjih Evropejcev in o času naselitve njihovih prednikov na kontinentu. Meni, da večjega pritoka ljudi v času neolitika z Bližnjega vzhoda v Evropo ni bilo in da smo v glavnem potomci paleolitskih Evropejcev. Vodopivec [7] je pisal o koreninah zahodnih in južnih Slovanov. V poglavju o genetskih sledih ocenjuje, da so po deležu Y-DNK skupine R1b Sloveniji najbolj podobne Češka, Poljska in Slovaška. Malyarchuk in sod. [8] so predstavili 104 mtDNK haplotipe Slovencev in jih primerjali s haplotipi Bošnjakinj in nekaterimi drugimi Evropejkami. Ugotovili so, da so Slovenkam najbolj sorodne Rusinje in Poljakinje, nekoliko manj Bolgarke in Romunke, manj Bošnjakinje, še manj Albanke in Grkinje in najmanj Italijanke. Zupanič-Pajnič in sod. [9] so izmerili mtDNK haplotipe 129 Slovencev na dveh HV območjih.

Prednost najine študije s primerjavi s prejšnjimi je v tem, da sva zbrala največje število slovenskih Y-DNK in mtDNK haplotipov do sedaj, jih primerjala z velikim številom haplotipov dostopnih po spletnih bazah, s tem natančneje ugotovila sorodnost z drugimi narodi ter izračunala približne čase do skupnih prednikov in naselitve haplotipov v Sloveniji.

Izvor najpogostejših Y-DNK genetskih skupin v Evropi

Deleži nekaterih genetskih skupin Y-DNK haplotipov v Evropi v odstotkih so podani v Tabeli 1. Podatki o deležih genetskih skupin so vzeti iz [10, 11, 12]. V Tabeli 1 ni podanih deležev genetskih skupin za Slovenijo, so pa podrobno predstavljeni v Tabeli 2.

Tabela 1: Deleži nekaterih genetskih skupin Y-DNK haplotipov v Evropi v odstotkih (%)

Država/Genetska skupina	I1+I2	R1a	R1a1a7	R1b	J2	E1b1b	N1c1
Avstrija	20	26	5,3	23	12	9	0,5
Tirolska	6,2	12,5	-	59,4	-	15,6	-
Gradec	28,6	42,9	-	14,3	-	4,7	-
Dunaj	50	-	-	20	20	-	-
Belorusija	22	49	22,7-4	10	1,5	9	5
BIH	53	13,5	8,6	4	6	14,5	0
BiH-Bošnjaki	48,2	15,3	-	3,5	9,5	12,9	-
BiH-Hrvati	71,1	12,2	-	2,2	1,1	8,9	-
BiH-Srbi	33,4	13,6	4,8	6,2	8,7	22,3	-
Velika Britanija	20,5	4,5	0	67	3,5	2	0
Wales	7,5	2	0	82	1,5	2	0
Šetlandski otoki	10	23	-	66	-	-	-
York	32	4	-	57	-	4	-
Irska- Castlereia	9	0	-	90	-	-	-
Češka	24	34	26,1	22	6	6	0,5
Pisek	24,6	29,2	-	29,2	4,5	-	3,1
Brno	15,2	41,3	-	28,3	6,5	-	0
Třebic	10,2	34,7	-	32,7	8,1	-	2
Francija - Lyon	10,2	5,1	-	66,7	2,6	5,1	-
Francija - Strasbourg	17,6	11,8	-	67,6	-	2,9	-
Grčija	15,5	12	1-8,8	12	25	27	-
Serrai	36	8	-	12	16	24	-
Solun	20	25	-	5	15	20	-
Kreta	14	7,7	1-3,6	9,8	38,5	15,4	-
Makedonija	18	35	-	10	-	18,6	-
Hrvaška	51	29	-	8	3,5	6	0
Celina	37	34,3	2,8	15,7	1,9	5,6	-
Krk	27,3	38,4	12,2	16,4	10,9	6,8	-
Hvar	65,9	8,8	0	6,4	3,3	4,4	-
Korčula	53	20,5	3	1,1	2,3	3,8	-
S. Italija	10,5	3,5	0	55	11,5	11	0
Garfognana	-	4,8	-	76,2	9,5	2,4	-
Val di Non	-	6,7	-	73,3	10	-	-
Lombardija	11,1	0	-	61,1	11,1	11,2	-
Veneto	30	10	-	30	5	25	-
C. Italija	10	3,5	-	43	19,5	10	-
J. Italija	7,5	2,5	0	29	23,5	18	-
Brindisi	13,2	5,3	-	18,4	23,7	26,3	-
Casarno	5	10	-	30	25	20	-
Sicilija	5	4,5	-	30	26,5	17,5	-
Sardinija	37	0	-	22	10	10	-
Kosovo	3	4,4	0	21,1	16,7	45,6	-
Madžarska	25,5	32,5	4,4	17	7	9,5	1
Makedonija	28	13,5	3,8	13,5	12	23	0

Zoran Siriški

LATIN PLANT NAMES AS SUPERSTRUCTURE ON INDIGENOUS PROTOSLAVIC SUBSTRATE

Povzetek

LATINSKA IMENA RASTLIN KOT NADGRANJA LJUDSKIH PRASLOVANSKIH IMEN

Pri poimenovanju rastlinskih in živalskih vrst znanstveniki najpogosteje posegajo po ljudskih imenih, ki so zgodovinski predhodnik večine znanstvenih poimenovanj, saj posamezna vrsta ni nastala šele z znanstvenim poimenovanjem. Članek naj pokaže da so številna latinska imena podobna poimenovanjem srbskih in drugih slovanskih ljudi, ki so še v pristnem stiku z naravo. Nesmiselna je predpostavka, da so poimenovanja Karla G. Linea in drugih botanikov, od Srednjega veka dalje, vplivali na nastanek teh ljudskih imen. Če lahko pokažemo, da so ljudska imena pomensko blizu širšemu kulturnemu slovanskemu okolju in v mnogih primerih kažejo, da latinska imena nimajo ustrezne etimologije, je to še en dokaz za samobitni kulturni razvoj Slovanov, tako v Srbiji kot v širšem Srednjeevropskem prostoru. Če znanstveniki jemljejo svoja poimenovanja rastlin iz ljudskih imen, ki zgodovinsko spadajo k Rimskemu imperiju bi pričakovali, da bo poimenovanje latinsko tudi z ustrezno etimologijo. To se v mnogih poimenovanjih ne izkaže, kar bom poskušal pokazati.

Introduction

Assigning a scientific name to a species of plants or animals is not as easy task as one without experience would imagine. Sometimes it is nothing short of re-creating the world, particularly so if there are no names to be found in the past or in the memory of the populace of the area that serves as the habitat of the given species. This is a well-known dilemma of any researcher who has had the luck to discover a new species or subspecies of plants or animals. In such cases he/she will most likely mark the species with the stamp of the locale, such as *Homo heilderbergiensis* (found at or near Heidelberg, Germany) or *Homo pekinensis* (near Peking, China), to list the notorious examples from anthropology. The famous Serbian botanist, Josif Pančić, had a less difficult problem when among other new species he discovered a novel subspecies of spruces, which he immediately labeled *Picea omorika*, the latter term being the traditional name he borrowed from the peasants of the little mountain village of Zaovine, the *locus classicus* of the gracious spruce soon to become the favourite of many parks all over the world.

Basing my investigation on former premises, I am trying to demonstrate that numerous species of plants naturally growing in Serbia and broader area of the ex-Yugoslavia must have had their original names given to them in times that had by far preceded their scientific nomenclature. Moreover, as their new scientific names often bear striking resemblance to the indigenous Slavic names, I shall have enough ground to conclude that such scientific nomenclature was often nothing else but Latinized version of the peasants' terms, which in all these cases are proposed to be of Slavic origin. Now, as these plant species are not restricted botanically to this presumably limited linguistic area, the question arises - why do they have Slavic (or Venetic) names if they grow in non-Slavic settings? Another question of importance is, why were they not given the names of Latin origin and etymology, if Latin was (and still is) the language of science? It is natural that the deeper we go into the past, the more walks of life Latin language is bound to cover. As a conclusive statement, if the proposed species names are accepted as Slavic substratum, then the Slavic populations must be allowed a broader geographical presence in Europe and their timeline must be shifted to a more ancient past than traditionally proposed.

Study

I propose as the most convenient way of laying down the evidence for the above thesis, an alphabetical list of studied plant names in a table form, given by their Latin name, indigenous Slavic names, and English name and etymologies as are given in the main literature [1-10], that will follow the table.

All the necessary linguistic and culture-logical comments, where applicable, will follow afterwards with literature named in text. Reader is invited to consider the fact that it is not only the species that bear resemblance to the Slavic terms, but general as well, which lends more credibility to the main concept of the paper.

Comparative list of plants

Latin name	Serbian	Russian	Slovenian	Polish	Czech	Bulgarian	English
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	jahor (old)	klen	javor	klon	javor	javor	maple
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	kesten	kaštan	divji kostanj	kasztan-owiec	jirovec	kesten	horse chestnut
<i>Agropyrum repens</i>	pirevina	pirej	pirika	perz	žitňák	pirevina	quack grass
<i>Avena sativa</i>	ovas	oves	oves	owies	oves	oves	oat
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	grab	grab	gaber	habr	gabr	grab	hornbeam
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	kesten	kaštan	kostanj	kasztan	kaštan	kesten	chestnut
<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	trešnja	čerešnja	češnja	czereśnia	třešeň	čereša	cherry
<i>Cuscuta epythimum</i>	kosica	povilka	drobnocvetna predenica	kiananka	kokotice	koskuda	lesser dodder
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	gdunja	aiva	kutina	pigwa	kdoule	djulja	quince

Latin name	Serbian	Russian	Slovenian	Polish	Czech	Bulgarian	English
Fagus sylvestris	bukva	buk	bukev	buk	buk	buk	beech
Gentiana lutea	lincura	gorečavka	encijan	goryczka	hořec	tintjava	gentian
Humulus lupulus	hmelj	hmelj	hmelj	chmiel	chmel	hmel	hops
Impatiens noli-tangere	netik	nedotroga	nedotika	netik	netykavka	pukalec	touch-me-not
Iris germanica	perunika	kasatik	perunika	irys	iris	perunika	iris
Larix europeus	ariš	listvennica	macesen	modrzew	modřín	listvenica	larch
Lens esculenta	leće	čečevici	leča	soczewicy	čočka	lešta	lentil
Linum ussitatissimum	lan	len	lan	len	len	len	flax
Lilium candidum	ljiljan	lilija	lilija	lilia	lilie	lilija	lily
Lolium perenne	ljulj	plevel	ljuljka	žycica	jílek	buren	rye –grass
Marrubium vulgare	marulja	marulja	črna meta	marulja	jablečnik	marulja	black horehound
Mentha piperita	nana	myata	meta	mięta	máta	menta	peppermint
Morus nigra	murva	šerkovica	murva	morwa	moruše	černica	mulberry
Ocimum basilicum	bosiljak	vasiljka	bazilika	bazylija	bazalka	bosilek, basil	basilica
Olea europea	uljika, maslina	maslina	oljka	oliwka	oliva	maslina	olive
Oryza sativa	riža	ris	riž	ryż	rýže	oriz	rice
Ostrya carpinifolia	ostrija	hmelegrab	črni gaber	szczawik	habrovec	ostrija	hop-hornbeam
Oxalis acetosa	kiselica	kislica	kislica	szczawik	šfavel	kiselica	sorrel
Paeonia officinalis	božur	pion	potonika	piwonia	pivoňka	božur	peony
Populus tremula	trepetljika	trembilng topolja	trepetlika	trembilng topoli	trembilng topol	trepetlika	trembling poplar
Quercus cerris	cer	cer	cer	cer	cerový	cer	turkish oak
Rhus cotinus	ruj	sumah	ruj	sumak	sumac	sumak	sumach
Ribes nigrum	ribizla	sajt	ribez	porzeczka	rybíz	stafida	currant
Ruta graveolens	ruta, rutvica	ruta	ruta, rutica	ruta	ruta	sedefče	rue
Rosa gallica	ruža	roza	roža	roža	ruže	roza	rose
Salvia officinalis	žalfija	šalfej	žajbelj	szałwia	šalvej	salvija	sage
Sambucus nigra	zova	buzina	bezeg	bez czarny	bez černý	bız	elder
Sedum acre	žednjak	sedum	grobeljnik	rozchodnik	rozchodnik	žednjak	stonecrop
Taxus baccata	tisa	tis	tisa	cis	tis	tis	yew
Triticum durum	pšenica, dura	pšenica	pšenica	pšenica	pšenice	pšenica	wheat
Verbascum thapsus	divizma	ogony trava	lučnik	dziewanna	divizna	loopen	mullein
Verbena officinalis	vrbenja	verbena	verbena	werbena	sporýš	vrbinka	vervain

Etymological considerations

Acer platanoides: jahor, javor - maple

From a Latin word meaning 'sharp', in reference to the hardness of maple wood which was used for spears by Roman soldiers, v.

<http://davesgarden.com/guides/botanary/go/34/> Jan, 2010. This name was first applied to the genus by the French botanist Joseph Pitton de Tournefort in 1700 acc. to

<http://maple.askdefine.com/> (Jan, 2010)

The existence of an older Slavic form (*jahor, as in Montenegro) is provided by Petar Skok [1, 763]. It is also found in the name of a mountain in Bosnia that must bear its name after the maple trees, the Jahorina and most likely in the name of the *Juhor* mountain in Serbia. There are more cases for this duality/replaceability of *v* and *h* sounds in Serbian: both *strava* and *strah* (fear) are used in common parlance, the same with *buva* and *buha* (flea), *muva/muha* (fly) etc. Since the German form is *ahorn*, it is possible to propose a proto-Slavic form *jahor* as more ancient than *javor* and suggest a root which must have had a neutral vocal at the outset, *jbh-r*. This root, reduced to *jh* and *jk* as its harder variant, has given some important words in Slavic languages, such as *jahati* (to ride), *jak* (strong), *jeklo* (glass) and *joha/jova*, another hard tree species growing by the rivers (Alnus sp., alder). The absence of *j* (or other) sound in the Latin form *acer* gives me grounds enough to establish a Slavic origin of the species, on the basis of which *acer* along with its etymology may only be an *interpretatio Romana*. (See more comments on *Acer* below).

Aesculus hippocastanum: kesten, kostanj – chestnut

Chestnut, 1570, from chesten nut (1519), from M.E. chasteine, from O.Fr. chastaigne, from L. castanea, from Gk. kastaneia, which the Greeks thought meant either »nut from Castanea« in Pontus, or »nut from Castana« in Thessaly, but probably both places are named for the trees, not the other way around, and the word is probably borrowed from a language of Asia Minor. <http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=chestnut&searchmode=nl> [2]. It is evident that no clear etymology can be seen from this quote. The Latin prefix in the species name hippo- denotes 'horse's chestnut', most likely one of food items for horses and other domestic animals, to differentiate it from the chestnut edible for humans, which belongs to another genus and family altogether, *Castanea sativa* (fam. Fagaceae). Both terms, castanum and castanea must undeniably come from the Slavic root, »kost« (bone), which perfectly depicts the hardness of both plants' nuts. Please consider also the Slovenian words 'kost', pertaining to the bone and 'kostanj', chestnut. (V. *Castanea sativa*)

Agropyrum/Agropyron repens: pirevina, pirika - quackgrass

Beauv., presumably from Greek roots agro 'field' and pyron 'wheat', meaning 'field or wild wheat'. The fact that even the scientific names of similar species vary from pyrum to pyron reveals that the etymology is not clear. However, the root 'pyrum' goes down to the Sanskrit word pura-h (meal), whereas in Serbian even today peasants in some regions use the word pura for 'porridge' (again the same root) made of cooked milled grains of many species of food plants. It is well-known that the u sound in Greek is pronounced like

Mulberry tree belongs to chthonic plants in the rich Serbian mythology and magic, which means that the prevailing spirits that gather around and in it are of the underground and the realm of darkness. It is grown as a popular fruit tree even nowadays. *Murgast* means the peculiar ink-like colour of a species that bears dark-coloured fruits. The root is found in highly contracted *mrg* which gives numerous words in Serbian, all having to do with dark, darkness, morose mood or 'murky' quality: *na-mrgo-diti*, *mrgodan*, *mrak* etc. The Czech form *maruše* as well as the Upper Sorbian *marušnja* bear even more resemblance to the scientific term. In that case, the root of the name *morus* is again the Slavic *mor* 'black, dark', which most likely comprises both the mythological connotations and the peculiar ink-like appearance of the berries and juice thereof. Dialectal Slovene is *mura* which could also mean *črn* – black.

Ocimum basilicum: bosiljak, bazilika – basil

The Greek word *basileus* (βασιλεύς) “king” means essentially “people’s leader”. The first element derives from *bainein* (βαίνειν) “go”, which quite surprisingly is cognate to English come and the synonymous Latin *venire*, the common Proto-Indo-European verbal root being *G^WEM. The connection is made more obvious if we consider the Mycenaean Greek form of *gwasileus* “lord”. The second element is *laos* (λαός) “people”, which has no cognates in Modern English, for Old English *leod* has been abandoned in favour of Romance “people”; related are German *Leute*, Old French *liode*, Lithuanian *liaudis* “people” and Latin *liber* “free man” (Proto-Indo-European root *LEUD^h “grow upwards”).

http://www.uni-graz.at/~katzer/engl/Ocim_bas.html#etym (Jan, 2010).

I must make some comments on these statements. First, the Mycenaean word *gwasileus* (or more precisely *quasireus*, as read by Arthur Evans, the man who is credited for decoding the Mycenaean Linear-B script) is not a Greek word. After Genadiy Grinevich’s interpretations and re-readings of the script, Greek connection to this culture and people cannot be supported anymore. Grinevich has shown that the Mycenaean language and script are Proto-Slavic and the origin of Linear-B is in the Vincha script. By adopting the Greek connection from the outset, Evans has made many wrong interpretations. There is a more acceptable interpretation of the word *basileus* based on Slavic, in this case Russian, vocabulary, which is very close to the Old Slavic. It is a compound of two words, *va siley* ‘in or of the power’, which through the known process of betacism and typically Greek suffix-addition has been changed into the international *basileus*. Although the second (wrongly divided) element *laos* is without importance for this passage, it may serve as evidence how Slavic languages are still avoided whenever possible, which is a perfect example of a taboo. If science is still governed by taboos, we are still dealing with magic, not scientific reasoning. The French word *liode* sounds almost identical to the Slovenian word, while Latin *liber* is lumped in this group, although most likely it comes from an altogether different root.

There are numerous folk names for basil, but let me quote just a few: *blazuljak*, *bosilje*, *vasledjen*. *Bosiljka* is a common Serbian female name, while *Vasilissa* the Beautiful from Russian fairy tales must by far precede the Greek term. It would be interesting to list the

Basque form of this name *brasilla*, to show that its second part could originally have been the Slavic concept *sila* ‘power’.

Olea europea: *maslina*, *uljika*, *oljka* – olive tree

OED states: ‘olive c.1200, »olive tree,« from O. Fr. *olive*, from L. *oliva* »olive, olive tree,« from Gk. *elaia* »olive tree, olive,« probably from the same Aegean language (perhaps Cretan) as Armenian *ewi* »oil.«

The most informative page I found on the net, neatly laying down the botanical features, basic etymologies and names in many languages, <http://olive.askdefine.com/>, states this:

‘From Latin *ōlīva*, from Ancient Greek *ελαία* (*elaia*) ‘olive, olive tree’, from a pre-Indo-European Mediterranean language **elaiwa* ‘oil.’

Both Serbian terms listed above for olive tree have to do with fat stuff. The term “*uljika*” as well as words in most IE languages denoting oil come from the verbs *liti*, *uliti*, *levati*, *ulijevati*, with slight variations throughout Slavic languages, which all mean ‘to pour, to pour into, to cause to flow’.

Oryza sativa: *riža*, *riž*, *pirinač* – rice

Old French *ris* ← Italian *riso* ← Latin *oriza* ← Greek *ὄρυζα* (*rice*), from an eastern root (probably Indo-Iranian).’ <http://rice.askdefine.com/> ‘rice 1234, from O. Fr. *ris*, from It. *riso*, from L. *oriza* (cf. It. *riso*), from Gk. *oryza* »rice,« via an Indo-Iranian language (cf. Pashto *vrize*, O.Pers. *brizi*), ult. from Skt. *vrihi-s* »rice.« The Gk. word is the ult. source of all European words (cf. Welsh *reis*, Ger. *reis*, Lith. *ryšai*, Serbo-Cr. *riza*, Pol. *ryz*).

Another staple cereal that is adapted to mountainous regions undoubtedly shares the same root, *raž* (‘rye’). To make a more balanced picture, I will quote suggestions of my reviewers, who have suggested that this word “comes from Archaic Slavic-Thracian *briza* – rice. It is connected to common Slavic *raz*, *roz* – rye, O. Ch. Sl. *broš* - dark red and Blg. *riž* – red haired. The husks of both plants rye and rice have red-brown colour.”

(OED, <http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=rice&searchmode=nl> Jan, 2010).

Ostrya carpinifolia: *crni grab*, *črni gaber*, *ostrija* – hornbeam

In *CRC world dictionary of plant names: common names, scientific names*, Vol. 3, by Umberto Quattrocchi, which is found on:

http://books.google.com/books?id=kaN-hLL-3qEC&pg=PA1912&lpg=PA1912&dq=Ostrya+/+etymology&source=bl&ots=52dsK1bT7n&sig=hZKN8Y5qmJcthMgtM7pQKF4amdY&hl=sr&ei=LD9PS5y6D6CYmAPRi7meCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CAYQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=&f=false (Jan, 2010);

there are following data of interest: ‘Latin *ostrya*, *ae* and *ostrys*, *yos* for a tree with hard wood, perhaps the common hornbeam (Plinius). Greek *ostrys*, *ostrya*, *ostrye*, *ostrys*, hop hornbeam, *Ostrya carpinifolia*. Scop., Theophrastus (HP. 3. 10. 3) and Plinius, presumably referring to the hardwood.’ To sum up: etymology unknown.

This hornbeam has no botanical relatedness to true hornbeams, but it reminds of them. The leaves are more acute and the pericarp of the fruits is so sharp that if picked by naked hand, it may cause skin rashes. The Slavic folk name has ideally captured this feature of the tree as *oštra* means ‘sharp/acute’, while *oštrija* means ‘sharper/more acute’.

Anton Perdih

COMPARISON OF SOME METHODS OF ESTIMATION OF LINGUISTIC DISTANCES

Povzetek

PRIMERJAVA NEKAJ METOD ZA OCENO JEZIKOVNE RAZDALJE

Primerjanih je bilo 6 metod za oceno jezikovne razdalje med 17 jeziki, z enajstimi različnimi branji nekaterih starih jezikov. Različne metode so dale različne numerične vrednosti, zato je bilo treba primerjati njihove normalizirane in sortirane rezultate. Primerjave kažejo, da je starim jezikom, kot so to etruščanščina, stara frigijščina, retijščina in venetščina, po uporabljenih metodah za oceno jezikovne razdalje stara slovenščina večinoma bliže kot latinščina in grščina. Slovenščino torej lahko upravičeno uporabimo za razvozlanje nekaterih starih jezikov.

Introduction

In a previous paper [1] we demonstrated the usefulness of the method Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for estimation of linguistic distances between 17 mostly ancient languages. The bases for estimation were the frequencies of particular sounds, their pairs and triplets presented as frequencies of signs in the Slovene notation. These frequencies were used since some ancient languages are known from a relatively small number of inscriptions, which are mostly short, broken or incomplete, making the composition of an extended and comprehensive linguistic Corpus difficult. In addition, the majorities of some groups of inscriptions are written *in continuo*, i.e. without separation in words, and do not give any suitable clue about toponyms, verbs, and frequently used words that could be used for computational comparisons between these old languages and other better known languages.

The PCA method gave good results using frequencies of single sounds, whereas using frequencies of sound pairs and especially of sound triplets the results were far from those usually given by this method. One of the possible causes of this effect could be the inability of the available computer to process the large matrices of intermediate data. For this reason we are trying other methods which would be able to process adequately also the frequencies of sound pairs as well as triplets. One possible alternative, the average sum of absolute values of frequency differences was demonstrated earlier on few sets of data and on data for single sounds only [2, 3]. In present paper the results obtained by the PCA method are compared to the results obtained using as the method the sums of absolute values of frequency differences, their root mean squares and root mean quadratics, as well as the measures of quality of the regression.

Data and methods

The sound frequency data of languages Bq, Cs, Es, Et, Fi, Gr, Hi, La, Lu, My, Os, Ph, Rt, Sl, Um, Ve, and Vz, were used as prepared for the previous study [1]. The meaning of these abbreviations is presented in Table 1. The results of distances are presented here from the languages, i.e. their reading variants EtB, EtT, LaC, LaS, PhT, PhA, RtB, RtT, RtV, Sl, VeB, VeT, or VeV, or averages of these variants marked as Et, La, Ph, Rt, Sl, or Ve, which were taken as the origins. The third character in these combinations indicates the following, cf. [1] for detailed references:

A in PhA - the reading according to A. Ambrozic was applied to all considered inscriptions by A. Perdih,

B in EtB, RtB, VeB - the reading according to M. Bor was applied to all considered inscriptions by A. Perdih,

C in LaC - classical reading of Latin,

S in LaS - semiclassical reading of Latin,

T in EtT, PhT, RtT, VeT - the reading according to western scholars was prepared by G. Tomezzoli,

V in RtV and VeV - the reading by V. Vodopivec.

Table 1: Language abbreviations

Language	Abbreviation	Language	Abbreviation
Basque	Bq	Mycenean	My
Old Church Slavonic	Cs	Oscan	Os
Estonian	Es	Old Phrygian	Ph; PhT, PhA
Etruscan	Et; EtB, EtT	Rhaetic	Rt; RtB, RtT, RtV
Finnic	Fi	Old Slovene	Sl
Greek	Gr	Umbrian	Um
Hittite	Hi	Venetian	Ve; VeB, VeT, VeV
Latin	La; LaC, LaS	Venezian	Vz
Luvian	Lu		

The PCA results in the previous study were obtained after normalization of input data. In present study the input data were normalized (PCA_n) as well as not normalized (PCA_nn). The dimensionless distances obtained are in both cases in fact main diagonals of the 10-dimensional squares.

The sum of absolute values of frequency differences was obtained in the following way:

$$\text{SuD} = \sum \text{abs}(y_i - x_i)$$

where y is the frequency of the i -th sound in the language in question, whereas x is the frequency of the i -th sound in another language, and i means in these cases one and the same sound or a sound pair or a triplet.

The root-of-sum-of-square frequency differences were obtained as follows:

$$\text{SuS} = (\sum (y_i - x_i)^2)^{1/2}$$

Old Phrygian and Rhaetic, by tested methods Old Slovene is closer than Latin or Greek. Thus, the use of Slovene language, with its almost 50, some quite archaic dialects, is a legitimate template for deciphering of some ancient languages.

The closeness of Etruscan and Rhaetic, observed on language distance estimations based on sound frequencies indicates that on the Apennine peninsula there existed during the Bronze Age a clinal cultural and linguistic continuum formed during the neolithisation of the peninsula. Some ancestors of the so-called Italic people (e.g. Latini, Veneti, etc.) may have been late Bronze Age or early Iron Age military intruders into this area.

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Abstract

Six methods for estimating the linguistic distances were tested. These methods were applied to seventeen languages with eleven variant readings. The different methods give rise to dissimilar quantitative distance values. Therefore their normalized distance values were useful in comparing the degrees of similarities and differences between languages. The ancient languages addressed were: Etruscan, Old Phrygian, Rhaetic and Venetic. These languages were tested against better known models of Latin, Greek, and Old Slovene. Old Slovene proved in most cases to be a closer match to those extinct languages than the antique Greek and Latin. Slovene language therefore is a legitimate template for deciphering some ancient languages.

Pavel Serafimov, Giancarlo Tomezzoli

SLAVIC INFLUENCES IN THE ANCIENT GAUL

Povzetek

SLOVANSKI VPLIV V KLASIČNI GALIJI

V prispevku avtorja z analitičnim pristopom pokažeta, da se s pomočjo ruščine in drugih slovanskih jezikov da razložiti imena galskih plemen in bogov ter toponime in to kljub temu, da so tradicionalna poselitvena področja Slovanov znatno oddaljena od Galije. Študija se dotakne tudi konstrukcije svetišč, opisuje obrede pokopov, umetnost in tudi verski in običajni življenski vsakdan. Zgodovinski viri in arheološki dokazi kažejo na to, da Slovani niso samo poseljevali področij, kot jih poseljujejo dandanes, ampak da je njihov vpliv segal preko Srednje in Zahodne Evrope vse do Atlantika.

Introduction

It is common opinion between the scholars and the people that the ancient Gauls formed a compact set of Celtic tribes speaking the Gaulish language or similar varieties of the same one [1]. The Gaulish language also called Classical Celtic had practically nothing in common with Insular Celtic; it was very close to the Italic group of tongues and had grammatical forms similar to those of the Proto-Indo-European model [1]. However, the publication in a recent past of relevant works has animated the debate about the Slavic cultural and religious influences and about the Slavic presence in the ancient Gaul. With this paper, after having reviewed said relevant works, we analyze in more details some origins of these influences and presence so as to introduce some more arguments and evidences into the debate.

Past relevant works

In a first book, Ambrozic [2] provides, on the basis of Slavic similarities and correspondences, the deciphering of forty-three inscriptions in Greek and Latin characters discovered in France, as well as a list of more than three-hundred toponyms of Brittany having Slavic roots. He states that the defeat of the Veneti by Caesar ended their hegemony in Armorica, but the people and their language lived on in Armorica and elsewhere for centuries to come.

In his fundamental book, Ambrozic [3], starting from the Old Map from the Atlas Historique de la France (A. Longon), the Peutinger Table and the Antonine Itinerary recognized Slavic roots in many Gaulish toponyms like Balatedo, Bigorra, Blavia, ..., Rodium, Senabo, Belca, ..., Jader, Blavia, Garumna, Then, he considered 19 Gaulish

tribes, arriving to explain the meaning of their names, the toponyms of their settlement areas and their inscriptions by means of similarities with the Slavic languages. He considered first the Germanic tribe of the Nemetes (Generally Slavic – G. Sl. - NEM “dumb, mute”, i.e. speaking a mumbling, incomprehensible language), and then the Gaulish tribes of: the Saluvii (SLAVUJ, cf. the inscriptions in Greek characters and the toponyms, pp. 15-31), the Velavii (VELAVJI “the valued ones, the worthy ones”, main occupations: farming, haulage and trade, cf. the toponyms, pp. 31-38), the Segusiavi (SEKATI “to cut”, SEJATI “to sow”, main preoccupation: agriculture, cf. the toponyms, pp. 38-50), the Mandubii (MAN “less”, DUB “the oak three”, possible boat-builders, cf. the inscriptions in Greek and Latin characters and the toponyms, pp. 50-57), the Volcae Arecomici (VOLCJE, peaceful preoccupations: agriculture, animal husbandry, cf. the inscriptions in Greek characters and the toponyms, pp. 57-78), the Volcae Tectosages (VUK “wolf”, cf. the toponyms, pp. 79-94), the Ruteni (cf. the inscriptions in Latin characters and the toponyms, pp. 94-110), the Cadurci (cf. the toponyms, pp. 110-126), the Cabales (KOVALI “smiths”, occupations: smiths, boat builders, miners, beekeepers, dairymen, cf. inscription in Latin characters, toponyms, pp. 126-134), the Petrogorii (VETROGORJI hills “exposed to the blast prevailing westerly off the Atlantic”, cf. toponyms, pp. 134-152), the Vasates (VES, VAS “village”, cf. the toponyms, pp. 152-157), the Bituriges Cubi (G. Sl. - BI, VI “at, with, in”, G. Sl. TURG, TERG, TRG “market”, G. Sl. - KUPITI “to buy”, cf. the toponyms, pp. 158-172), the Bituriges Vivisci (VISETI “to hang, to be suspended”, cf. the toponyms, pp. 172-179), the Meduli (main activities: beekeeping, production of honey, fermentation of mead, cf. the toponyms, pp. 179-182), the Loire Boii (cf. the toponyms, pp. 182-189), the Bay of Biscay Boii (cf. the toponyms, pp. 190-194), the Santones (cf. the toponyms, pp. 194-202), the Veneti, the Volcae Tectosages in Anatolia (cf. the toponyms, pp. 204-206), the Bellovaci (G. Sl. - BEL “white” and VEL, VAS, “White Villages”, cf. the toponyms, pp. 206-214).

The conclusions of the book are:

- in the entire gamut of names considered no one appears to be of Celtic origin,
- there seems to be no Celtic influence whatsoever within the structure of the Slavic forms,
- the Roman contacts with Slavs in the South of Gaul preceded those with the Germanic tribes,
- the initial Roman interaction with the Slavs in the South of Gaul became overshadowed by the struggles that ensued,
- Caesar considered as Gaulish (i.e. Celtic) all the Gaul tribes, regardless of their ethnicity, so that the tribes in the South of Gaul, though containing a tangible Slavic substratum, became tarnished with a Celtic imprint.

In a further paper, Ambrozic [4] analyzed thirteen Gaulish inscriptions, some Gaulish tribe names and word compounds. The fact that said inscriptions, tribe names and word compounds can be deciphered on the basis of similarities with Slavic words confirms the presence of Slavic tribes or communities in the ancient Gaul.

In a third book, Ambrozic [5], Appendix E, in addition to the thirteen inscriptions,

tribe names and word compounds already analyzed in [4] provided the deciphering of the inscription of Plumergat near Vannes (Brittany) still on the basis of similarities with Slavic words.

Grohar [6] documented the existence in France during the kingdom of Charles the Great in the year 771 A.D. of the Slavic toponyms PETRAGORA, RUTENICA and BIGORRA, of the people of the LEMOVICI, of the town of Vannes named after the Venedi, and of the town of Brest, also named times ago Bresta, in Brittany, which has a corresponding town Brest in Belarus.

In an extended study, Serafimov [7] dealt with different subjects, and documented close Gaul / Slavic similarities in the language (cf. Table 6: 98 words; Table 7: 15 words), in the names of the deities (cf. pp. 98-100: 21 names), in the religion (holy forests), in the burial types (burial with sacrificed horses, burial in underground wooden chambers) and in the architecture (temples, murus gallicus, roads). Although avoiding a precise conclusion, the paper indicates that a part of the Gauls, called also Celts, was in fact a Western Slavic branch consisting of different tribes responsible for the spread of iron in Central and Western Europe and inhabited not only Eastern, but also Central and Western Europe and the British Islands in the deep antiquity.

Vodopivec [8] analyzed twenty-three further Gaulish, pre-Roman (pre-Latin) inscriptions. The fact, also in this case, that said inscriptions can be deciphered by using Slavic templates is a further confirmation of the presence of Slavic communities in the ancient Gaul before the Roman occupation.

Kebe [9] observed that the Roman attack against the ancient Veneti took place at the French gulf of MORBIHAN. The name of this gulf can be explained by the composition of the correspondent Slov. subst. MOR = sea, and adj. VIHAN, betatism of BIHAN = internal, i.e. MORJE UVIHANO = internal sea, sea surrounded by earths. The same name of the land of the Veneti: AREMORICA can be explained by the composition of the Slov. subst. ARE = land and MOR = sea, i.e. land of the sea or land near the sea. The above mentioned toponyms indicated that the ancient Veneti were deeply engaged on the sea and distinguished from the other Gaulish tribes.

In a further paper, Kebe [10] analyzed the map drawn in oval form by the Spanish monk Beatus in 776 A.D., of which the best preserved copy was drawn in 1050 A.D. in the monastery of St. Sever (Gascogne-Toulouse, France). Very interesting in his paper is the description of the present French town of St. Etienne (Terrenoire), which is noticed on the map of 776 A.D. as CERNA STENA. This name corresponds to the G. Sl and Slov. ČRNA STENA = black rock and refers to a local geological characteristic.

For the sake of completeness, we have to mention that PETRAGORA corresponds well to the Slov. expression PET-GORA - the five mountains, RUTENICA to the Slov. subst. RUT – cleared land and BIGORRA, in the Pyrenean region, to the G.Sl. subst. GORA – mountain, or the Bask adv. GORA = up, upward [11], p. 152, also Slov. GOR – up, upwards. The origin of the LEMOVICI will be dealt below. We have also to mention that MORBIHAN can be explained also by the composition of the correspondent Breton subst.

Antonije Škokljev, Slave Nikolovski

A PART OF THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT MACEDONIA

Povzetek

DEL ZGODOVINE STARE MAKEDONIJE

Neposreden povod za ta prispevek je ponovno odpiranje »makedonskega vprašanja« kot del zarotniškega pojmovanja zgodovine, ki že 2500 let ne zapušča vsakodnevne politične scene in tako kviri mednarodne odnose na tem občutljivem delu Evrope.

Raziskave na tem področju streme k odkrivanju zgodovinske resnice o dejstvu avtohtonosti makedonskega naroda, njihove narodne identitete in kontinuitete obstoja, njihovega doprinosa k svetovni civilizaciji in tudi tega, kar se dotika makedoncev in njihovega upora proti zgodovinski zlorabi makedonskega vprašanja. Ta prispevek je posvečen vprašanju ali imajo posamezne politične entitete izključno pravico do monopola nad zgodovinsko dediščino, saj današnja mlada generacija ni dovolj seznanjena o zgodovinskih dejstvih.

Predniki Grkov so v 11. stol. pr. Kr. prišli na Balkan ne z imenom Grki ampak kot Dorci in še celo 400 let kasneje v Homerjevi Iliadi in Odiseji v 7. stol. pr. Kr niso bili imenovani kot Grki, ampak kot Ahajci, Egejci ali Danajci in šele kasneje nastopijo kot Heleni in Grki. Temeljno zgodovinsko vprašanje je, zakaj ime Makedonija ni takoj neposredno povezano s tem, kar sodobni zgodovinarji napačno označujejo kot »helenizem«. Heleni so prvič v stoletja dolgi zgodovini administrativno osvojili Južno Makedonijo dokaj kasno, šele po prvi balkanski vojni leta 1912, po Pogodbi v Bukarešti, 13. avgusta 1913.

Part of the history of Ancient Macedonia vs. Hellenism

Greeks predecessors came to the Balkans in the 11th century B.C. without this name, but in fact came as Doric [1], and were not given this name even 400 years later in the 7th century B.C., but as Achaias, Aegean or Dania's [2, 3], and later appears as Helenians or Greeks [4]. The basic historical question is why the name of Macedonia is not immediately connected with what some modern historians wrongly referred to as Hellenism? The Helenians for the first time in their centuries-old history administratively conquered the southern part of Macedonia as late as after the First Balkan War in 1912, by Bucharest Agreement, 13 August 1913.

The concept of "Hellenism" was introduced in historiography by the German historian Droysen [5], and later was accepted by other authors such as Ferguson [6], Heuss, Launey [7], Beloch [8] and others. A starting point for these authors was their assumption that Macedonian history and culture belonged to the "Hellenic corpus". These assumptions were made without giving consideration to the archetypal prehistory of the Central Balkans and its culture which spread to the south, east and west.

The spread of cultures is confirmed by the presence of Mesolithic archetype art present in "Ancient Europe" with its cultural epicenter located in Lepenski Vir, which existed between 7,000 – 6,000 B.C. Here Mesolithic sacral architecture, monumental stone sculptures, clay model houses, etc. have been found. Clay model houses have been found in Porodin and other localities as well. When these people lived in clay houses, people in other parts of Europe still lived in caves, natural shelters, or in modest huts and tents and, from the scant findings, still engraved their art in bone and horn [9]. According to Neolithic engravings found in Macedonia, the more advanced cultures drew their art onto rocks, like the samples found in Kratovo depicting maps of stars, symbols now utilized by Christianity and other artistic motifs [10].

The artistic talent of this culture is also supported by some of the oldest artefacts like the small plank discovered by Hourmoyziades [11] in Kostur in Dupjak locality in the Kolosojanitsa archaeological site dating back to 5260 B.C. This small tablet with writing in the linear alphabet is believed to be of Macedonian origin. This and other such archaeological artifacts existing in Macedonia are deemed to be the oldest written records of archetypical nature depicting the Macedonian culture and civilization of the time; an age old culture that not only existed but was spread to other regions and continued to exist over time.

If a comparison is to be made between the writing found in Macedonia with that found on the soil of Elada, then it is best to resort to the systematization of the alphabets done by the glossologist Mpampinioti [4]. According to Mpampinioti, the hieroglyphic alphabet found in Crete from about 2000 to 1750 B.C., was used in a form of seal or stamp. Linear A also found in Crete was used from 1700 to about 1450 B.C. Both alphabets, as of yet, have not been deciphered. There is also Linear B found in Crete, Pylos and Mycenae; this alphabet, already deciphered, was used between about 1450 and 1200 B.C. The syllabic alphabet of Cyprus appeared around the 6th to the 4th century B.C., while the Phoenician alphabet appeared in the 10th century B.C.

From what we have shown above, it follows that the oldest writing on the soil of Elada is at least 3000 years younger than that found in Macedonia and at least 2000 years younger than the "Vinča" alphabet.

Again, based on our findings, it appears that the cultures found in Macedonia were far more advanced than those found in Elada. It follows then that it is possible for the more advanced cultures to be imposing themselves on a less culturally advanced people. And not only by their better organization and more advanced weapons but rather by their superiority from a material, social and cultural aspect.

The Macedonian conquests in Europe, Asia and Africa were achieved by Macedonian kingdoms and not by any Hellenes. In fact if we look at history closely we will find that Elada was never united. What modern historians today call Elada were a number of individual independent city states, each with their own government, military and political system. The Macedonian Dynasties of the Antigonids, Seleucids and Ptolemais, on the other hand, established Macedonian kingdoms each with its own government and with a single ruler at the top. None of these kings was a "Hellenic" monarch and the tradition established and maintained in those kingdoms was Macedonian and not Hellenic.

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Abstract

The direct reason for this paper is once again opening the "Macedonian issue" as a conspiring concept of history, which has not left the daily political world scene for 2500 years already, thus disturbing the international relations in this very sensitive part of Europe.

Research in this field aims at contributing to the realization of the historical truth regarding the autochthonous fact of the Macedonian people, their national identity and continuity, the contribution of Macedonia to the world civilization, but also regarding the Macedonians and their confronting the historical abuse of the Macedonian issue. This paper is devoted to the question of whether the separate political entities have the exclusive right to monopoly over the historical heritage, while the young generations are not educated enough with the historical facts.

Greeks predecessors came to the Balkans in the 11th century B.C. without this name, but in fact came as Doric and were not given this name even 400 years later in Homer's Iliad and Odyssey in the 7th century B.C., but as Achaias, Aegean or Danaians, and later they appeared as Helenians or Greeks. The basic historical question is why the name of Macedonia is not immediately connected with what some modern historians wrongly referred to as Hellenism? The Helenians for the first time in their centuries-old history administratively conquered the southern part of Macedonia as late as after the First Balkan War in 1912, by Bucharest Agreement, 13 August 1913.

Vinko Vodopivec

STATISTIČNA PRIMERJAVA ČRK IN BESED

Ključne besede: Veneti, Reti, Stari Frigi, slovenščina, latinščina

Key Words: Veneti, Rhaeti, Old Phrygian, Slovene, Latin

Abstract

STATISTICS COMPARISON OF LETTERS AND WORDS

Characteristic of studies of West-European linguists are absent of frequency analysis of Venetic, Rhaetic and Old Phrygian inscriptions which shows their narrowness at treating of linguistic characteristics in contrary with modern treating of single languages. Analysis of comparisons of use of letters, of average length of words and especially the shares of words with the beginning and with the ending of single letters are presented.

At treating of ancient languages the choose of language of understanding is essentially, while only in proper language it could be possible proper dividing of continuous text into words, making analysis and translated it in language of understanding. Frequency analysis of language characteristics uncovers good correspondence with language of understanding or its rejecting. Chosen Slavic bases for deciphering and especially Slovene as uncontested the oldest Slavic language is confirmed with given analysis.

West-European linguists at these ancient languages choose only similarity between single inscriptions that are understandable while especially mostly Venetic inscriptions are connected with giving and with burying. Such treating does not give base for its deciphering with any names. Mostly they use Latin as language of understanding and presented analysis reject dividing of continuous text at Latin endings and Latin as language of understanding.

Uvod

Popolna odsotnost analiz pogostosti v študijah zahodnoevropskih jezikoslovcev kaže njihovo omejenost pri obravnavi jezikovnih značilnosti, kar ni skladno s sodobnimi načini obravnavanja posameznih jezikov. Pri obravnavi pred-antičnih napisov iščejo le podobnosti med posameznimi napisi, ki so razumljive, saj je zlasti pri venetskih napisih velika večina napisov darovanijske ali pokopne narave. Tako obravnavanje na daje osnove za njihovo razumevanje s poljubnimi imeni, zato analize, ki bi dokazovale njihove zmote ne smejo biti javno prikazane. Večinoma kot jezik razumevanja privzemajo latinščino in delijo zvezne napise na osnovi latinskih končnic, kar pa se je izkazalo za napačno.

Poleg deležev uporabe posameznih črk, so primerjane tudi povprečne dolžine besed, zlasti pa deleži besed, ki se prično ali končajo na določeno črko. Pri obravnavi pred-antičnih

napisov je bistvenega pomena izbira jezika razumevanja, saj je le z ustrezno izbiro možno doslej nerazumljene zvezne napise ustrezno deliti na besede, analizirati in prevesti v jezik razumevanja. Pogostostna analiza jezikovnih značilnosti odkriva tako dobro soglasje z jezikom razumevanja kot njegovo zavrnitev. Izbira slovanskih osnov še posebej slovenščine kot nesporno najstarejšega sedanjega slovanskega jezika pa je potrjena tudi z analizami navedenih jezikovnih značilnosti.

Povprečna dolžina besed

Povprečna dolžina besed je ena od značilnosti posameznega jezika, odvisna pa je tudi od sloga pisanja posameznega avtorja in obravnavane vsebine. Povprečna dolžina vseh besed v izbranih slovenskih leposlovnih vzorcih je 4,55 črk, povprečna dolžina različnih besed v istih slovenskih leposlovnih vzorcih pa je 8,00 črk [1].

Smiselna je ustrezna primerjava povprečne dolžine besed v slovenskih besedilih z dolžinami besed v venetskih, retijskih, starofrigijskih in latinskih napisih. Ob upoštevanju mnogih okrajšav zaradi težavnega pisanja v kamen, kost, rogove, kovino in keramiko, ter narečnih govorov, ki krajšajo besede, pa moramo pričakovati v pred-antičnih napisih precej krajše povprečne dolžine besed. Ocenjena vrednost povprečne dolžine besed v teh napisih je okoli tri črke, pri večkratnih bistvenih okrajšavah pa tudi izpod treh črk. Ocenjena vrednost povprečne dolžine različnih besed, v navedenih predantičnih napisih, pa se primerjalno še bistveno bolj zmanjša in je le okoli 4 črke [2].

Primerjava je izvedena tudi na primeru romana Ivana Preglja - Mlada Breda, kjer so bile primerjane črke in besede z različno začetno in končno črko. Povprečna dolžina besed v tem leposlovnem delu je 328918 črk/79774 besedami = 4,12 črk [3]. Manjša povprečna dolžina besed v Pregljevih literarnih delih je pogojena s slogom pisanja in s pretežnim delom premega govora [1].

Primerjava povprečnih dolžin

Za venetski jezik je povprečna dolžina vseh besed prebranih napisov brez ponavljalnih in objokovalnih delov: 7879 črk/2426 besedami = 3,25 črk [4]. Za razumevanje v knjigi *La lingua Venetica* je povprečje vseh besed: 4686 črk/758 besedami = 6,18 črke [5], v knjigi *Manuel de la langue Vénète* pa je povprečje vseh besed: 4793 črk/768 besedami = 6,24 črke [6]. V obeh primerih je dolžina več kot dvakrat večja od pričakovane dolžine. Pri prvem primeru je za 6,18/4,55 = 1,36 ali za 36 %, v drugem pa za 6,24/4,55 = 1,37 ali za 37 % večja tudi od povprečne dolžine besed slovenskih leposlovnih besedil. Zaradi ustrezne primerjave so upošteevane le besede napisov, ki so prevedeni v slovenščino, saj navedeni literaturi zajemata tudi nekatere latinske napise. Upoštevana so pravilna prečrkovanja, zlasti pri črki F, ki je pisana kot V in jo italijanski venetologi tudi prečrkujejo kot V in jo šele pri svojem razumevanju z imeni spremenene v črko F. Črke oziroma glasu F Veneti niso imeli, zato so besede navedene pri črki F prenesene h črki V. Podobno velja za črko I, ki jo včasih zahodni venetologi prečrkujejo kot H; za črko D, ki jo nekateri venetologi prečrkujejo kot Z, in za črke B, G in T, ki jih večina prečrkuje kot grške črke φ, χ in θ in jih pri razumevanju spremeni: φ v B, χ v G in θ v T.

Za retijski jezik je povprečna dolžina besed: 2301 črk/779 besedami = 2,95 črk [7]. Za retijski jezik povprečne dolžine besed s stani zahodnih jezikoslovcev ni možno dobiti, saj napisov ne prevajajo. Navajajo le nekatera enojna imena: Katiave, Remina, Bausu, Valtebnu, Bege, Garistu, Lavise, Pitame in Rušie ter nekatera dvojna imena: Pitamne Helanu, Knuse Susinu, Laste Butiginu, Vispeganu Maiuapnu, Remig Vispeganu, Liri Kanišnu, Vatanu Reitušnu, Klevie Valtikinu, Pitie Metinu, Belna Vinutalina, Geli Vaitina na strani 295, in Kastrie Etumnu, Ritaue Kastrinu, Esimne Kastrinu in Ati Tativnu na straneh 352 in 354 [8]. Povprečna dolžina navedenih imen je 251 črk/39 imeni = 8,10 črk in z upoštevanjem krajših vmesnih besed lahko pričakujemo povprečno dolžino besed nad 6 črk, torej več kot dvojno dolžino, podobno kot pri venetskih napisih.

Povprečna dolžina besed v katalogu starofrigijskih napisov je 2438 črk/867 besedami = 2,81 črk [9]. Pri starofrigijskem jeziku so besede zahodnih venetologov sistematično podane z označno napisov kjer se te besede nahajajo. Pri prečrkovanju ni bistvenih razlik, pojavi pa se nova črka, ki jo prečrkujejo kot Y in ima glasovno vrednost naše črke J. Povprečje vseh besed zahodnih jezikoslovcev je: 1992 črk/359 besedami = 5,55 črke [10]. Povprečna dolžina besed je manjša kot v venetskih napisih, predvsem zaradi mnogih kratkih napisov na keramiki, vendar je še vedno večja od povprečja slovenskih leposlovnih besedil za 5,55/4,55 = 1,22 ali za 22 %.

Primerjava po črkah in besedah je izvedena tudi z latinskim besedilom: C. IVLI CAESARIS COMMENTARIORVM DE BELLO GALLICO LIBER TERTIVS, ki obravnava tudi Venete in ima zato večji delež črke V, pa tudi več besed z začetno črko V. Povprečna dolžina besed v navedenem zapisu Julija Cezarja je 22099 črk/3579 besedami = 6,17 črk, kar je več od slovenskih besedil in kaže na lastnosti latinskega jezika. Vsa latinska besedila v navedeni literaturi pa imajo povprečno dolžino besed 1076324 črk/182617 besed = 5,84 črke na besedo. Latinska besedila so dostopna na spletu [11].

Primerjava uporabe črk

Primerjava uporabe črk daje razlikovanje med posameznimi jeziki, saj je uporaba črk ena od značilnosti posameznega jezika.

Primerjava uporabe črk različnih besed

Primerjava uporabe črk različnih besed v navedenih predantičnih besednjakih ter v slovenskem in latinskem besedilu je podana na grafu 1 in v tabeli 1. V Slovarju venetskega jezika in Besednjaku starofrigijskega jezika je večje število črk zaradi obeh smeri branja in različic razumevanja. Primerjava je izvedena na skupinah z oznakami:

VEN	črke različnih besed iz obeh smeri branj v Slovarju venetskega jezika [12]
FRI	črke različ. besed iz obeh smeri branj v Besednjaku starofrigij. jezika [13]
VEN_V	deleži črk različnih besed v venetskih besedilih v literaturi [5]
VEN_L	deleži črk različnih besed v venetskih besedilih v literaturi [6]
FRI_S	deleži črk različnih besed v starofrigijskih besedilih v literaturi [9]
SLO	deleži črk v navedenem slovenskem besedilu [3]
LAT	deleži črk v navedenem latinskem besedilu [11]

Povzetek

Popolna odsotnost analiz pogostosti zahodnoevropskih jezikoslovcev pri študijah venetskih, retijskih in frigijskih napisov kaže njihovo omejenost pri obravnavi jezikovnih značilnosti, kar ni skladno s sodobnimi načini obravnavanja posameznih jezikov. Prikazane so analize uporabe posameznih črk, primerjane so tudi povprečne dolžine besed, zlasti pa so primerjani deleži besed, ki se prično ali končajo na določeno črko.

Pri obravnavi pred-antičnih napisov je bistvenega pomena izbira jezika razumevanja, saj je le z ustrezno izbiro možno doslej nerazumljene zvezne napise ustrezno deliti na besede, analizirati in prevesti v jezik razumevanja. Pogostostna analiza jezikovnih značilnosti odkriva tako dobro soglasje z jezikom razumevanja kot njegovo zavrnitev. Izbira slovanskih osnov razumevanja še posebej slovenščine kot nesporno najstarejšega sedanjega slovanskega jezika pa je potrjena tudi z analizami navedenih jezikovnih značilnosti.

Zahodnoevropski jezikoslovci pri obravnavi pred-antičnih napisov iščejo le podobnosti med posameznimi napisi, ki so razumljive, saj je zlasti pri venetskih napisih večina napisov darovanske ali pokopne narave. Tako obravnavanje ne daje osnove za njihovo razumevanje s poljubnimi imeni. Večinoma privzemajo latinščino za jezik razumevanja in analize zavračajo delitev pri latinskih končnicah in latinščino kot jezik razumevanja.

Vinko Vodopivec

STOPNJA NAREČNOSTI V VENETSKIH, RETIJSKIH IN STAROFRIGIJSKIH NAPISIH

Ključne besede: Veneti, Reti, Stari Frigi, slovenščina, latinščina

Key Words: Veneti, Rhaeti, Old Phrygian, Slovene, Latin

Abstract

DIALECTALLY IN VENETIC, RETIC AND OLD PHRYGIAN INSCRIPTIONS

Statistically comparisons of words gave evidentially disproportion by endings, especially at Venetic and Old Phrygian inscriptions treated by West-European linguists. Some disproportions are visible also in comparisons with Slovene texts, so suitable analysis is needed. Slovene texts are in Literary language, but ancient Venetic, Rhaetic and Old Phrygian inscriptions are wrote in different dialects, so the average degree of dialectally in these ancient languages could be defined.

Average shares of dialectally words in these ancient languages is more than 60 %, but shares of literary words is less than 25 %, so for suitable use of endings, the good knowledge of single dialect in which single inscription is written is essential. This request the special study of the ancient dialects in which inscriptions are written, while they are not known by the West-European linguists.

Analyses show that also at good understanding of ancient inscriptions the endings which define grammatical forms are very questionable. Only great reliability of translations give suitable division of treated continuous text. Still this could be the base for study of shares of dialectal and literary words and only by enough shares of literary words and more times repeated literary words, could be possible more reliable define endings and grammatical forms in chosen language of understanding and on such bases also times, cases etc.

Uvod

Statistična primerjava besed je podala očitna nesorazmerja pri končnicah, ki so izrazita pri razumevanju venetskih in starofrigijskih napisov s strani zahodnoevropskih jezikoslovcev, kar potrjuje njihovo nerazumevanje navedenih napisov in napačno izbiro jezika razumevanja. Nekatera nesorazmerja pa so prisotna tudi pri primerjavah navedenih napisov glede na slovenska besedila, zato je treba izvesti ustrezno analizo.

Slovenska besedila so pisana v knjižnem jeziku, navedeni predantični napisi pa v različnih narečjih, zato je z različnimi analizami in ustrezno primerjavo treba vsaj

delno ugotoviti povprečno stopnjo narečnosti v navedenih predantičnih jezikih. Primerjava bo izvedena tudi za retijski jezik, ki ni bil obravnavan pri statistični primerjavi besed, saj zahodnoevropski jezikoslovci niso podali besednjaka retijskih besed, zato primerjava po začetnih in končnih črkah retijskih besed zahodnih jezikoslovcev ni bila mogoča.

Stopnja narečnosti

Temeljno primerjavo stopnje narečnosti bomo izvedli na najboljšem vzorcu, to je na besedah, ki so zbrane v Slovarju venetskega jezika [1] ter v Retijskem [2] in Starofrigijskem besednjaku [3]. Osnova za navedene slovarje so: Katalog Venetskih napisov, besed in prevodov [4], Katalog Retijskih napisov, besed in prevodov [5] in za Frigijski besednjak Katalog Starofrigijskih napisov, besed in prevodov [6]. Upošteevane so le besede iz običajne smeri branja, ki je praviloma podana z usmerjenostjo črkovnih znakov.

Zajete besede predstavljajo takratni govor in se lahko delijo v razne skupine, ki omogočajo poglobljeno ugotavljanje povprečne ocene narečnosti. Besede delimo v štiri temeljne in za narečnost pomembne skupine, ki so podane v tabeli 1.

Tabela 1: Skupine besed pomembne za ugotavljanje narečnosti

Izločilna skupina	imena, neslovenske besede in neznailne slovenske besede
Skupina okrajšav	besede okrajšane na koncu besed
Knjižna skupina	besede slovenskega knjižnega jezika
Narečna skupina	besede slovenskih narečij

Razdelitev v navedene skupine je v veliki večini nesporna, v mejnih primerih pa gre za osebno presojo. Imena, neslovenske besede in neznailne slovenske besede so besedni vrinki, ki niso značilni za obravnavani jezik in jih je treba izločiti. Besede z okrajšavami na koncu besed, kjer ni mogoče ugotoviti niti narečnih oblik, ki sicer krajšajo oblike knjižnih besed, so uvrščene v drugo skupino. Besede, ki so okrajšane na začetku ali v sredini in imajo ustrezne končnice, so uvrščene bodisi v slovensko knjižno ali slovensko narečno skupino.

Tabela 2: Izločeni jezikovni vrinki

imena narodov Eneti – 1x, Karan – 1x, Ruman – 3x, Siovoni – 1x, Venet – 3x, skupaj – 9x
 imena bogov Belin – 2x, Reita – 36x in Tromuzga – 48x, skupaj – 86x,
 skupine vseh besed MEGO in EGO - 85x,
 skupine vseh besed DOTO, DONASTO in TONASTO – 91x,
 skupine vseh besed EKUPETARIS – 15x,
 skupine vseh besed VOLTI in VOLTIO – 26x,
 skupine vseh besed TORA in TORNA - 13x,
 skupine vseh besed VION in VIONTE – 7x, skupaj 332

– vse ostale netipične besede – 104x, so zajete tudi v korigirani primerjavi [1].

Slovenska narečja niso strokovno zajeta v slovarjih narečij, ampak so opisana le po značilnostih posameznih narečnih govorov. Narečja hitri izginjajo, zato so mlajši bralci prikrajšani, saj večinoma ne poznajo lepoto naših slovenskih narečij. Imajo po možnost seznanjanja z nekaterimi narečji, saj jih je več dostopnih na spletu, v datotekah in v knjigah, ki so jim lahko v pomoč pri ohranjanju naše jezikovne dediščine. Navajam le slovar Wikipedije [7], ki pa ne zajema polglasnikov in drugih različnih izgovorjav, ki izdatno razširjajo narečni besedni zaklad.

Pri venetskih napisih je nekaj imen narodnosti ter obilo imen bogov in netipičnih besed, ki jih retijski in starofrigijski napisi praktično ne vsebujejo. To so jezikovni vrinki, ki popačijo jezikovno sliko in jih je treba izločiti, zato so v tabeli 2 prikazani ti jezikovni vrinki, ki so izločeni v ustrezno popravljeno skupini VEN-KOR.

Narečna analiza vseh besed

Analiza narečnosti vseh besed je izvedena na vseh besedah v obravnavanih napisih za venetski, retijski in starofrigijski jezik, zbranih v navedenih slovarjih. Število besed je večje kot v napisih zaradi različic razumevanja. Enočrkovne besede so ustrezno deljene med slovenske knjižne in slovenske narečne besede. Vse besede so označene glede na ustrezno skupino pomembno za ugotavljanje narečij podanih v tabeli 3. Seštevek vseh besed v posamezni skupini predstavlja njeno utež.

Števila vseh besed in deleži vseh besed navedenih jezikov v obravnavanih napisih, zbranih v ustreznih besednjakih, so po navedenih skupinah v tabeli 1, prikazana v tabeli 2 za naslednje skupine.

VEN vseh venetskih besed brez obratne smeri branja ter ponavljalnih in objokovalnih delov [1],
 RET vseh retijskih besed brez obratne smeri branja [2],
 FRI vseh starofrigijskih besed brez obratne smeri branja [3],
 VEN-KOR vseh korigiranih venetskih besed brez obratne smeri branja in brez ponavljalnih in objokovalnih delov [1].

Okrajšave:

NE-S netipične slovenske besede OKR okrajšane besede
 SK slovenske knjižne besede SN slovenske narečne besede

Tabela 3: Števila in deleži vseh besed po navedenih skupinah

Vse besede	Števila					Deleži v odstotkih				
	NE-S	OKR	SK	SN	VSE	NE-S	OKR	SK	SN	VSE
VEN	436	262	832	1278	2808	15,53	9,33	29,63	45,51	100
RET	36	115	265	687	1103	3,26	10,43	24,03	62,28	100
FRI	59	124	383	601	1167	5,06	10,63	32,82	51,50	100
VEN-KOR	104	262	832	1278	2476	4,20	10,58	33,60	51,62	100

– Delež narečnosti vseh besed je pri vseh treh navedenih skupinah napisov: RET, FRI in VEN-KOR več kot 51 %, delež slovenskih knjižnih besed, po katerih bi lahko ugotavljali slovnične oblike, pa je le od 24 do 34 %.

7. *Slovenski narečni slovar*, http://sl.wikisource.org/wiki/Slovar_nare%C4%8Dnih_in_manj_znanih_besed.
8. Julien Cezar, *Les actions de l'Empereur ou de la royauté*, 17, Les Belles lettres. I, Paris 1932, 143; Glej: I Tomažič, *Slovenske korenine*, I Tomažič, Ljubljana 2003, 23.
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13. *Elektronski slovar slovenskega knjižnega jezika* SSKJ.
14. *Elektronski odzadnji slovarj slovenskega jezika* OSSJ.
15. I. Pregelj, *Mlada Breda*, roman, <http://lit.ijs.si/mladabre.html>.

Povzetek

Statistična primerjava besed je podala očitna nesorazmerja pri končnicah, ki so izrazita pri razumevanju venetskih in starofrigijskih napisov s strani zahodnoevropskih jezikoslovcev, nekatera nesorazmerja pa so tudi glede na slovenske besede, zato je izvedena ustrežna analiza. Razlike so posledica skupin besed v slovarjih, ki tako pri predponah kot pri končnicah zajemajo množico sestavljenih besed, ki jih v obravnavanih predantičnih besedilih ni.

Slovenska besedila so pisana v knjižnem jeziku, predantični venetski, retijski in starofrigijskih napisi pa v različnih narečjih, zato je bilo treba ugotoviti povprečno stopnjo narečnosti v navedenih jezikih. Delež narečnih besed v obravnavanih predantičnih jezikih je več kot 60 %, delež knjižnih besed pa manj kot 25 %, zato bi morali za ustrezno uporabo končnic dovolj dobro poznati narečje v katerem je pisan posamezen napis. To pa zahteva posebno jezikovno študijo, saj so narečja v katerih so pisani navedeni predantični napisi jezikoslovcem še neznana.

Analiza je pokazala, da so celo pri dobrem razumevanju predantičnih napisov slovnične oblike, ki jih določajo končnice, močno vprašljive. Šele dovolj velika zanesljivost prevodov določa tudi ustrezno delitev zvezno pisanih besedil. To pa je osnova za ugotavljanje stopnje narečnosti in knjižnosti in šele pri dovolj veliki stopnji knjižnosti in večkrat ponovljenih knjižnih besedah, je možno zanesljivo ugotavljati tudi slovnične oblike v izbranem jeziku razumevanja in s tem čase, sklone itd.

Anton Perdih, Vinko Vodopivec

POSEBNI ZNAKI V STAROFRIGIJSKIH NAPISIH

Ključne besede: Stari Frigi, Veneti, Reti, Etruščani, Grki, Linear A, Linear B
Key words: Old Phrygian, Veneti, Rhaeti, Etruscan, Greek, Linear A, Linear B

Abstract

SPECIAL SIGNS IN OLD PHRYGIAN INSCRIPTIONS

Some inscriptions, which are considered to be Old Phrygian, contain some rarely appearing signs. Six of these signs are rarely appearing signs also in some Etruscan, Rhaetic, resp. Venetic inscriptions and indicate a common origin of the script. Further three signs have no counterpart in known inscriptions. Additional one seems to be a pictogram. In three inscriptions are observed the signs which resemble the Linear A ones. Regarding the number of signs similar to Linear A ones, as well as the strongly eroded stone on which the inscription is observed, the inscription P-06 from Pteria could be dated to origin much earlier, up to the Hatti period before the Hittite conquest.

Uvod

Nekateri napisi, ki jih štejejo med starofrigijske [1-5], vsebujejo tudi znake, ki niso skladni z običajnim starofrigijskim črkopisom, zato je vredno preveriti možnost branja teh znakov tudi s pomočjo drugih črkopisov predantičnih napisov. Smiselno pa je te znake preveriti tudi kot možne zlogovne vrinke, saj se praviloma pojavljajo le v zelo kratkih napisih, kjer lahko tako kot okrajšave tudi ostanki zlogovnih znakov predstavljajo smiselno vsebino.

Kot osnovo za vrednotenje glasovnih vrednosti znakov sva uporabila prerise napisov, ki sta jih podala Brixhe & Lejeune [1]. Za znake za črtno pisavo Linear A sva vzela njihove sličice po Youngerju [6] kot tudi pisavo Minoan Linear A [7]. Za znake za črtno pisavo Linear B sva vzela njihove sličice po Youngerju [6] kot tudi pisavo Mycenaean Linear B [8]. Vrsten red podajanja znakov zlogovne črtne pisave je naslednji: sličica po Youngerju [6], kratica oziroma znak iz pisave Minoan Linear A [7] odnosno pisave Mycenaean Linear B [8], kot npr.: ↑ oz. ⤴.

Neobičajni znaki

Znaki, ki so glede na znake večine starofrigijskih napisov neobičajni, so podani v slikovni obliki po vrstnem redu njihove obravnave. Poleg slikovnega znaka je podana v oklepaju tudi njegova stilizirana oblika.



Znaki \uparrow (\uparrow), δ (δ), γ (γ), χ (χ), π (π) in ν (ν) se razen v nekaterih starofrigijskih pojavljajo tudi v nekaterih venetskih, retijskih, oziroma etruščanskih napisih. Zaradi tega jim lahko pripišemo podobno glasovno vrednost, primerjaj [3-4].

Znak \uparrow je sicer nekoliko podoben znaku \uparrow oz. \uparrow v zlogovni pisavi Linear A odnosno znaku \uparrow oz. \uparrow v pisavi Linear B z glasovno vrednostjo ZO, znak δ pa znaku δ oz. δ z glasovno vrednostjo KO, a ker v napisih, v katerih nastopata, ni videti drugih zlogovnih znakov, teh možnosti ne upoštevava kot verjetnih.

Za znak \uparrow , ki se pojavi le v napisu **M-01b**, že C. Brixhe & M. Lejeune [1:10,282] podajata primerjavo zaporednih znakov $k\uparrow i$ in $k\uparrow i$, tako da lahko sklepamo o njunem mišljenju, da naj bi znak \uparrow označeval isti glas kot znak \uparrow . Tudi A. Ambrozic [2:34] je opazil, da je znak \uparrow v napisu M-01b v enakem delu napisa kot znak \uparrow v napisu M-02, zato naj bi imel tudi isto glasovno vrednost.

Znaka \uparrow (\uparrow) in \uparrow (\uparrow) se pojavita le vsak v po enem napisu **G-112** in **G-208**, ki sta zelo kratka. Njunih oblikovnih vzporednic v drugih napisih za sedaj ne poznamo. Njune glasovne vrednosti je podal Vodopivec [3-4]. Znak \uparrow je sicer nekoliko podoben znaku \uparrow oz. \uparrow iz zlogovne pisave Linear A odnosno znaku \uparrow oz. \uparrow iz pisave Linear B z glasovno vrednostjo SU, a sedaj še ni mogoče določiti, kaj v resnici predstavlja. Znak \uparrow pa za sedaj ne poznamo vzporednic ne v črkovnih ne v zlogovnih pisavah.

Znak \uparrow se pojavi le v napisu **W-08**. C. Brixhe & M. Lejeune [1:53,282] ne podajata njegove glasovne vrednosti. A. Ambrozic [2:38-41] pravi, da ni mogoče zgrešiti, da je ta znak, ki leži poševno in ne navpično, piktogram za besedo »lopata«. V. Vodopivec [3] ga prečrkuje kot D.

Znak \uparrow v napisu **G-106** lahko shematično zapišemo kot \uparrow . Pojavi se le v tem napisu, zato ga je težje ovrednotiti. C. Brixhe & M. Lejeune [1:101] ga ne prečrkuje. V. Vodopivec [3] ga smatra za poudarjeni I. Podoben je tudi znaku \uparrow oz. \uparrow črtne pisave Linear A, ki ima glasovno vrednost TO.

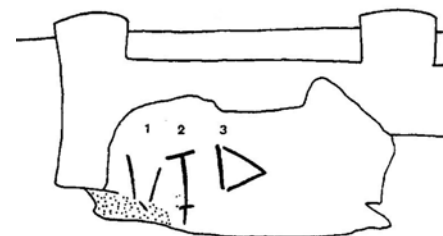
Znak \uparrow v napisu **G-244** lahko shematično zapišemo kot \uparrow . Pojavi se le v tem napisu. C. Brixhe & M. Lejeune [1:192] ga prečrkuje kot I. V. Vodopivec [3] ga prečrkuje kot J ali S. Lahko bi bil tudi zlogovni znak za RI ali WE.

V napisu **P-06** je še več znakov podobnih znakom črtne pisave Linear A, zato nekatere daljše napise obravnavava posebej v naslednjem poglavju.

Napisi z znaki črtne pisave Linear A

Napis **G-106** [1:101]

Napis z višino črk 1 cm je na delu velike bronaste čaše in spada v zgodnje 7. stoletje pr. Kr.



Napis G-106 vsebuje le 3 znake in je brez začetka, tako da se ga težje ustrezno ovrednoti.

Levi znak št. 1 prečrkuje Vodopivec [3] kot U. Je pa podoben tudi znaku Linear A \uparrow oz. \uparrow , ki ima glasovno vrednost SA.

Srednji znak, \uparrow št. 2 poznamo le iz tega starofrigijskega napisa. C. Brixhe & M. Lejeune [1:101,282] ga kot takega obdržita in ne podajata njegove glasovne vrednosti. V. Vodopivec [3] ga prečrkuje kot poudarjeni I. Je pa tudi enak znaku \uparrow oz. \uparrow pisave Linear A, ki ima glasovno vrednost TO.

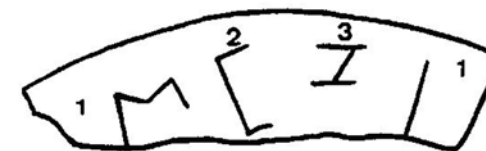
Desni znak št. 3 prečrkuje Vodopivec [3] kot D. Nekoliko je podoben tudi znakoma Linear A \uparrow ter \uparrow , ki pa imata vprašljivi glasovni vrednosti AU oziroma MA.

Skupaj bi dali tile trije znaki ob predpostavki, da so črkovni, pri branju desno UID s pomenom vid ali uidi, pri branju levo pa DIU s pomenom div – velikan [3]. Ob predpostavki, da so ti znaki zlogovni, bi se jih bralo sa-to-au ali sa-to-ma.

Če pa bi predpostavili, da je napis mešanica črkovnih in zlogovnih znakov, bi dobili še več možnosti. Glede na to, da začetek napisa manjka, je težko oceniti, kaj bi bilo bližje resnici.

Napis **G-244** [1:192]

Napis je na delu roba rdeče čaše iz lončevine, ki je v muzeju v Gordionu. Velikost delca je 7,7x2,4 cm, premer čaše je ocenjen na 12 cm. Znak označen s št. 2 je visok 1,6 cm Starost pa je ocenjena na konec 4. stoletja pr. Kr.



C. Brixhe & M. Lejeune [1:192] ne podajata niti delitve niti razumevanja. Podajata prečkovanje po posameznih znakih, kjer prečrkuje znaka za črki M in I, ostale pa opisujeta:

Tabela 3: Prečrkovanje druge vrstice v napisu P-06

Število znaka	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
slika znaka v P-06		A	I	I	Λ	f	†	o	I	I	I	o	o	o	o	o
Brixhe & Lejeune [1:242]		a	i	i?	a?	e	i?	o	i	i	-	s	e	-	?	n?
Vodopivec [3,5]		a	i	i	a	e	d	o	i	i	i	s	e	e	g	i
Vodopivec [3,5]		a	i	i	a	e	d	o	i	i	i	s	e	e	v	i
tukajšnje prečrkovanje:																
črkovni znaki	a	i	i	i	u	e	k	e	t	i	i	l	s	e	g	-
zlogovni znaki Linear A																
glasovna vrednost		te	we	ti	pa	na	ri	ra	we?	me	pi ₂	we	me	pi ₂	mi	mi
oblika po [6]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
oblika po [7]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
glasovna vrednost		te	we	ti	pa	na	ri	ra	we?	me	pi ₂	we	me	pi ₂	mi	mi
oblika po [6]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
glasovna vrednost		te	we	ti	pa	na	ri	ra	we?	me	pi ₂	we	me	pi ₂	mi	mi
oblika po [7]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
glasovna vrednost		te	we	ti	pa	na	ri	ra	we?	me	pi ₂	we	me	pi ₂	mi	mi
oblika po [6]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
oblika po [8]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
glasovna vrednost		te	we	ti	pa	na	ri	ra	we?	me	pi ₂	we	me	pi ₂	mi	mi
oblika po [6]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
oblika po [8]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
glasovna vrednost		te	we	ti	pa	na	ri	ra	we?	me	pi ₂	we	me	pi ₂	mi	mi
oblika po [6]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘
glasovna vrednost		te	we	ti	pa	na	ri	ra	we?	me	pi ₂	we	me	pi ₂	mi	mi
oblika po [6]		⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘

Vinko Vodopivec

TAJNOST ZAPISOVANJA IN NJEGOVO RAZKRIVANJE

Abstract

SECRET OF WRITING AND ITS DECIPHERING

At all times the writings were tried to be protected by secret coding or ciphering. In the mean time the opponents were trying to decipher or decode their meaning of the content. A similar methods of deciphering are also suitable in reading of ancient inscriptions with letters, syllables or pictures with known and unknown values of single signs. Such methods are also applicable in the transliteration and deciphering of ancient inscriptions. In particular their understanding is based on Slavic (Venetic, Slovenian) language. The secret writings and their deciphering were especially important in the war times, and particularly in the 1st and 2nd World War. Without present day secret writings and methods in banking the modern money market transfers would not be possible.

Uvod

V vseh časih so ljudje odkrivali nove in uporabne stvari: orodja in orožja, načine shranjevanja živil in načine priprave hrane, raznovrstnost rastlinske in živalske hrane, obleko in obutev, posodo za jed in shranjevanje ter vodna, jezdna, vlečna in kolesna transportna sredstva. Udomačili so živali za mlečno in mesno prehrano, za volno, za obutev in obleko iz kožuhov in golega usnja, pa tudi za ježo, boj, delo itd. Vsa tako pridobljena znanja so predstavljala pomembno prednost pred drugimi skupinami, zato so znanja predstavljala varovane rodovne skrivnosti, ki pa so prej ali slej postale last tudi drugih sosednjih plemenskih in rodovnih skupin. Navedene prednosti so omogočale hitrejšo rast plemenskih skupin ali celo nadvlado sosednjih plemen. V vseh časih se je pojavljala tudi magija in s tem v zvezi tudi tajnost sporočil, ki so se ustno prenašala iz roda v rod in so pomembno vplivala na oblikovanje družbenih elit, včasih v dobrem, velikokrat pa tudi v slabem pogledu.

Ob izumih zapisovanja pa so bile skrivnosti lahko tudi zapisane in so bile zato skrbno varovane, predvsem pa so bila narisana ali napisana znamenja znana le ožji elitni skupini. Vendar so kljub skrbnemu in ustreznemu varovanju lahko prišla v roke tudi drugim, zato so v vseh časih pismenosti izumljali postopke, kako bi prikriji zapisano vsebino. Tako prikrievanje napisane vsebine imenujemo tajnopis ali šifriranje, odkrivanje njegove vsebine pa razbiranje ali dešifriranje. Z ustanovitvijo večjih skupin kot so države in kraljestva, se je zaradi dobrega poslovanja države povečalo število nujnih sporočil, in nekatera upravna in zlasti vojaška sporočila so bila zelo pomembna in niso smela s pravo vsebino

priti v sovražne roke. Zato so oblasti uvedle tajne službe, ki so šifrirala poročila za varno prenašanje njihovih pomembnih vsebin. Hkrati s tem pa so nasprotniki iskali načine, kako bi se dokopali do pravih sporočil in so iskali poti, da bi dobili šifrante ali pa so celo sami poskušali najti ustrezno pot do njihovega razumevanja. Tako sta se dopolnjevali dve povezani veji: vohunstvo in razbiranje. Vsaka šifra ima določene lastnosti, ki se opazijo pri razbiranju in po večkratnih poskusih dobijo smiselno vsebino, ki pomaga odkriti zapisano besedilo. S tem je tajna pisava odkrita in zato neuporabna. Tako se je vedno bila bitka med tajnopisjem in razkrivanjem: tajnopisje z novimi postopki zapleta odkrivanje, razkrivanje pa uporablja vedno zahtevnejše analize. Ta boj se je nadaljeval skozi vso zgodovino in je pomembno vplival na odnose med posameznimi centri moči in njihovimi bitkami in je bistveno odločal o zmagi in porazu nasprotujočih si sil. V času svetovnih vojn pa je ta boj zajel celoten svet in z množico različnih tajnopisov in množico štabov za razbiranje odločilno vplival na hitrejši in uspešnejši zaključek vojn. V sedanjem času globalizacije pa brez zanesljivega tajnopisa ni mogoče niti politično, niti gospodarsko poslovanje, saj se že večina storitev opravlja preko spletnega trgovanja.

Opozorilo

Zapis je izvelec iz knjige [1]: Simon Singh, *Knjiga šifer, Umetnost šifriranja od starega Egipta do kvantne kriptografije*, prevedel J. Plešej, Učila International, Tržič 2006.

Tajnopisje

Najstarejši tajnopis

Najstarejši znani tajnopis opisuje Herodot, ki je bil kronist o bojih med Grčijo in Perzijo v 5. stol. pr. Kr., saj naj bi tajnopis rešil Grke pred osvojitvijo perzijskega kralja Kserksa. Ta se je pripravljaj, da si podredi tudi neposlušno Grčijo in je 5 let zbiral največjo vojsko v dotodanji zgodovini. To je opazil neki Grk v izgnanstvu, ki je pisno opozoril Šparto pred invazijo, ker pa je bil na tujem ozemlju si je pomagal z zvijačo. S pisalne deščice je postrgal vosek in nanjo napisal besedilo in preko njega zopet vtil vosek in tako prekril besedilo. Deščica je prišla v prave roke, toda niso razumeli njenega pomena, dokler ni žena vodje svetovala naj odstranijo vosek, in tako so prebrali sporočilo in ga poslali še drugim Grkom. Začeli so se pripravljati na boj in zgradili 200 bojnih ladij. Tako je Kserks izgubil odločilno prednost presenečenja. Ko je leta 480 pr. Kr. napadel Grke, so perzijsko številčnejše ladjeve z begom zvalili v ozek zaliv, kjer so bile njihove manjše ladje učinkovitejše kot večje perzijske ladje, in so ponižujoče premagali Perzije.

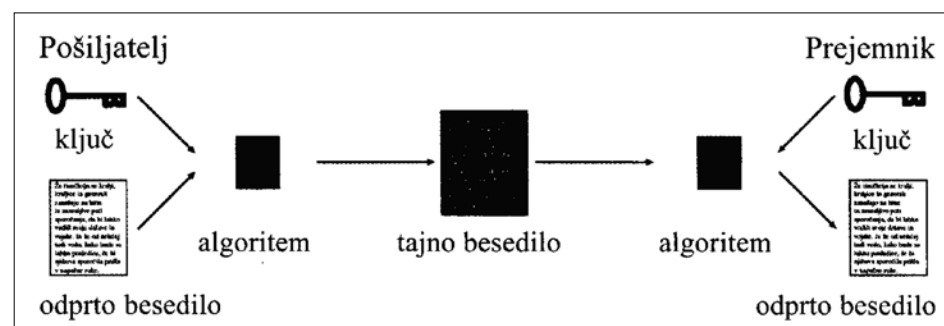
Skrito sporočilo

Najstarejši tajnopis je bil načini skritega sporočila, ki se pojavlja v raznovrstnih oblikah. Kitajci so sporočilo napisali na svilo, jo stisnili v kroglico in jo potopili v vosek. Tako pripravljeno kroglico je sel pogoltnil, in tako varno prenesel sporočilo. Če na trdo kuhano jajce pišemo z galunom, ta skozi porozno jajčno lupino prodre do beljaka in na njem pusti sporočilo, ki ga lahko preberemo le če jajcu odstranimo lupino. Že v 1. stol. pr.

Kr. so poznali nevidno črnilo, ki s sušenjem postane prozorno in se ob segrevanju obarva rumeno. Še celo v 20. stoletju so vohuni uporabljali lasten urin, če jim je zmanjkalo nevidnega črnila. V drugi svetovni vojni so nemški vohuni v Južni Ameriki uporabljali mikrotočko: sporočilo so pomanjšali v velikost pike in ga tako poslali v nedolžnem pismu. Američani so to odkrili šele po namigu, naj v pismih pregledajo bleščeče pike, ki so nastale zaradi gladkega fotografskega papirja. Ti postopki skrivanja nudijo določeno varnost, vendar so predvidljivi in dobra kontrola jih z lahkoto odkrije, potem pa je vsebina takoj znana.

Tajnopis

Naslednja stopnja je tajnopis, ki za nasprotnika nima nobene vrednosti tudi če ga prestreže, če ne pozna ključa za njegovo razbiranje. Način postopka in uporabe je viden na



Slika 1: Postopek tajnopisja in branja

naslednji sliki 1. Odprto besedilo in ključ omogočata po postopku določenem s ključem izdelavo tajnega besedila in po obratnem postopku njegovo branje. Uporabljala sta se predvsem dva postopka: predstavitev in zamenjava.

Predstavitev

Predstavitev je tajnopis, kjer črka ohrani svojo vrednost, spremeni pa svoje mesto. To je v bistvu premetanka – anagram čigar rešitev raste potenčno s številom črk zapisa, zato je daljši anagram praktično nerešljiv, vendar je nerešljiv tudi za prejemnika. Zato mora biti urejen po nekakšnem pravilu in to omogoča uporabniku hitro branje, nasprotniku pa osnovo za ugotovitev ključa za razbiranje. Uporabne so tudi enojne ali večkratne »vrtne ograje«, kar je razvidno iz naslednjega primera dvojne in trojne »ograje«:

	NA VRTU SKRIT						N R S I			
N	V	T	S	R	T		A	T	K	T
A	R	U	K	I			V	U	R	
NVTRSRTARUKI						NRSIATKTUR				

Podoben sistem je uporaba rovaša (palica za označbe) iz 5. stol. pr. Kr., ko so Špartanci tanek trak ovili okoli palice in po dolgem pisali po traku na palici. Potem so trak odvili in na posameznem mestu so bili največ zlogi, ki niso nič pomenili. Šele če se je trak navil na palico enake debeline, se je pojavil pravi napis.

statistično ugotovimo najboljše ujemanje. Tako primerjanje nam podaja tudi najustreznejši jezik razumevanja tako obravnavanih napisov in primerna narečja, saj navedeni napisi niso pisani v normiranih jezikih.

Literatura

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Povzetek

V vseh časih pismenosti so obstajale skrivnosti, ki so jih varovali s tajnopisjem, medtem ko so nasprotniki poskušali odkriti njihovo vsebino z razbiranjem. Postopki razbiranja so uporabni tudi pri preučevanju starodavnih črkovnih, zlogovnih in slikovnih zapisov z znanimi in neznanimi glasovnimi vrednostmi posameznih znakov. Uporabni pa so tudi pri prečrkovanju in razumevanju napisov, ki jih predstavljajo pred-antični zapisi v jezikih razumljivih na slovanskih osnovah. Tajnopisje in razbiranje je bilo posebno pomembno v vojnih časih, zlasti v obeh svetovnih vojnah. Brez sodobnega tajnopisja ni možna sodobna organiziranost svetovnega denarnega in dobrinskega trga.

Dusan Polansky

ANTONIN HORAK – GENERAL OVERVIEW

Povzetek

ANTONIN HORAK – SPLOŠNI PREGLED

Prispevek je uvod v delo Antonina Horaka in njegovo kariero kot priznanega filmskega ustvarjalca in fotografa. Vsebina se osredotoča na njegova dela, ki obravnavajo izvor Slovanov in na njegov poskus branja etruščanskih in njim sorodnih napisov na osnovi slovanskih jezikov. Cilj tega prispevka je razdeliti Horakovo delo na tri kategorije.

Kategorija 1: Teze, ki jih smatram kot napačne ali zelo malo verjetne, n.pr. predzgodovinska prisotnost Slovanov na Koreji in/ali Ameriki.

Kategorija 2: Teze, ki bi jih lahko sprejeli kot veljavne na osnovi nadaljnjih raziskav, n.pr. slovanske značilnosti v napisih v pisavi Linear B ali celo Linear A.

Kategorija 3: Teze, ki imajo znatno veljavo, n.pr. prisotnost slovansko govorečih ljudstev v pred-rimski Italiji.

Na kraju postavljam te Horakove teze, ki se zde pravilne, v okvir sodobnih idej o izvoru Indo-evropejcev, torej Kurganske hipoteze Marije Gimbutas, novejši teorije Colina Renfrewja in še novejši Teorije paleolitske kontinuitete Maria Alinei-a in novih genetskih raziskav. Prvovrsten prispevek Antonina Horaka k reševanju teh vprašanj je, da je pripisal slovanske jezike miroljubnim neolitskim poljedelskim kulturam Vzhodne Evrope.

Introduction

Antonin Horak, 1918 - 2004, lived in Zlin, the Czech Republic, for the most of his life. He graduated from Masaryk's Experimental School - secondary level education reflecting Tomas Bata's views on education. His lifelong profession was filmmaking, e.g. participation on the notable films *Cesta do Praveku*, 1955 and *Vynalez Zkazy*, 1958 as a cameraman. Later on, he created his own animated films, like *Alarm*, 1962 and *Zena Ruze Skritek Zlost*, 1969. Besides filmmaking, with his photographs of Zlin City sceneries and of co-workers in film studio, he acquired recognition as an author.

In 1970 - 1990 he was working on a specific historical theme, as an amateur, in his spare time. In 1991 he published the book »O Slovanech Uplne Jinak«, i.e. »About Slavs Totally Differently«. His book rised considerable interest in public, but was categorically and completely rejected by the academia of Czechoslovakia.

Horak's theses

In my opinion some of Antonin Horak's theses are false and inaccurate, but some other theses resonate with utmost clarity and veracity.

In each of the following lists, the Antonin Horak's theses concerning ancient history are sorted by credibility, from the least credible thesis to the most credible.

Category 1. Theses perceived as false or highly unlikely

- Equating Proto-Slavs and other Neolithic cultures worldwide, including China, Americas and Pacific islands [1] pp. 294 - 296.
- Placing the cradle of Euroasian Neolithic cultures into Central Asia, region of Amu Darya, Syr Darya rivers and Pamir mountains [1] pp. 292 - 293.
- Promulgating that Etruscans and Celts came to Europe from Africa in a form of some late migration [1] pp. 143, 281.
- Geographical expansion of Neolithic peoples as refugees from attacks by hunter-warriors tribes [1] p. 293.
- Equating the mythical Island of Atlantis with the Lemnos Island in the Aegean Sea [1] pp. 117 - 124.
- Suggesting that Central European King Samo in the 7th century AD was sent by Byzantine Empire to protect Slavs [1] p. 306.

Category 2. Theses which could be confirmed by further research

- Assigning different physiological features to his so called Cro-Magnon warrior people on one side and European Neolithic people on the other side [1] p. 281, 286.
- Assigning monogamy to the neolithic communities [1] 287.
- »Proto-Slavic«, Indo-European Satem respectively, being present in the Neolithic base in the Fertile Crescent and Nile delta [1] pp. 61 - 66.
- Acrophonic derivation of Phoenician alphabet by the use of Slavic languages [1] pp. 73 - 78.
- Acrophonic derivation of Linear B syllabic characters on the basis of Slavic languages [1] pp. 16 - 24.
- Claiming Molisane Croats in Italy to be a residuum of original Pre-Roman population, accenting Chakavian features present in Molisane Slavic language [1] pp. 137 - 138.
- Reading couple of ancient runic inscriptions on the territory of Pomerania, Bohemia, Slovakia, Hungary, Styria and Sudtirol, on the basis of Slavic languages [1] pp. 79 - 109.
- Reading Lemnos stele on the basis of Slavic languages [1] pp. 110 - 117.
- Reading part of Liber Linteus on Zagreb mummy as Slavic [1] 269 - 273.
- Reading the last sentence of Jesus on the cross - Matthew 27:46, Mark 15:34 - as Slavic [1] p. 277.
- Slavic features in Linear B and Linear A inscriptions on Crete island [1] pp. 26 - 52.
- Assigning cremation burials to the Neolithic cultures in Europe, making these people »less visible« for archeologists [1] p. 287.

Category 3. Theses which have substantial merit

- Assigning Slavic languages to the Neolithic farming cultures in Europe, especially Eastern Europe [1] p. 12, 42 - 44, 53 - 56.
- Stating that descendants of Neolithic farming cultures on the Balkans, including Greece and Northern Italy, i.e. ordinary peasants, originally speaking a kind of Slavic tongues, were repeatedly enslaved by tribes of a more warring nature, e.g. serving as

- an initial base of both Greek and Roman slave populations [1] for example pp. 12, 33 - 34, 148 - 152.
- Mentioning striking similarity of Sanskrit to Slavic languages and preaching the antiquity of Indo-European satem languages [1] pp. 300 - 304.
- Reading a number of Italic inscriptions, mostly from Etruscan-Villanovan territory, on the basis of Slavic languages [1] pp. 127 - 252.

Discussion

Antonin Horak had an amateur style of working, using vulgate lexical comparison. Some of his readings of ancient inscriptions don't look very persuasive, cf. for example Iguvine Tablet V [1] pp. 257 - 262, some of them, like the urn from Este region, inscription from Necropoli del Crocifisso del Tufo in Orvieto or tomb stone from Antella near Florence, look persuasive [1] pp. 130 - 132, 135, 218 - 221. But they contradict the late arrival of Slavs paradigm of spreading Slavic languages in Europe in Early Middle Ages and they challenge the linguistic reconstruction of Proto-Slavic language, especially in the constraints of timelines. Therefore not a single linguist dared to publicly admit the potential validity of some of Horak's points. This is in spite the fact, that readings like, for example, Novilara Stele [1] pp. 148 - 151, shows transliteration largely similar to the ones accepted by the mainstream linguistics, and at the same time Horak's translation gives a more consistent translation of the whole text in terms of syntax and context. Horak's reading of Novilara Stele is subject of separate paper.

Some points of Antonin Horak's book correspond to the Venetic research derived from the achievements of Matej Bor [2] in deciphering Venetic inscriptions. Most obvious is the common concentration on inscriptions found in Northern Italy, but also the resemblance of Medieval Glagolitic signs to the graphemes of Linear A and Linear B as shown by Pavel Serafimov [3], and the analysis of the Demotic middle text of the Rosetta Stone by Tome Boshevski and Aristotel Tentov [4], pointing to the hypothesis of importing Slavic-like language to Egypt by Macedonian-Greek expansion or to the possibility of Slavic-like language being present among social sub stratum even before the above mentioned expansion.

Looking for confirmed Glagolitic - like features in Linear B and Linear A inscriptions is not banned by the paradigm of the Palaeolithic Continuity Theory (PCT) [5], according to which Slavic languages widespread in the Balkans from the Neolithic onwards. Same is valid for undecyphered scripts of the Middle East, even though with a lower probability of success, keeping the main focus on the European ancient inscriptions.

The PCT paradigm permits of identifying the Neolithic Balkans and large parts of ancient Europeans as bearing Slavic languages, and to consider Neolithic Europe to be already Indo-European.

Marija Gimbutas [6] considered the Kurgan = burial mound cultures of the Pontic-Caspian steppe, approximately 5th millenium BC, to be the homeland of Indo-European speakers. An interesting point of the work of Marija Gimbutas is her distinguishing of a peaceful, rather matriarchal, Old Neolithic Europe societies on one side, and a patriarchal

Vinko Vodopivec

PRIMERJAVA BRANJ NAPISA NA SKRILU IZ KJOLMENA

Ključne besede: Kjolmen, Veneti, Reti, Stari Frigi, slovenščina, latinščina, grščina, stara trakijščina

Key Words: Kjolmen, Veneti, Rhaeti, Old Phrygian, Slovene, Latin, Greek, Old Thracian

Abstract

COMPARISON OF READING OF INSCRIPTION ON SLATE FROM KJOLMEN

Inscription from Kjolmen, dated in the 6th century BC, is on two pieces of slate dimension 148x68x7-11,5 cm. It was found in the year 1965 above grave at Kjolmen in District Preslav in Bulgaria and is now in archaeological museum in Sophia. Inscription is composed of 57 letter signs and with signs for O which same authors took as stops, has 61 letter signs. Letter signs are mixed of Old Phrygian, Latin, Greek and Venetic letters.

In spite of heavy transliteration the comparisons is successfully finished and conclude reliable understanding the inscription from Kjolmen in Slavic bases. Translation of Georgiev has two names one number and non-explained words therefore aren't reliable. Dimitrov gave only guessing about the possible contents. Close comparison of Ambrozic's and Vodopivec's translations show better results for the last translation that correspond with intentions at burial therefore is the most reliable. Slovene as language museum with the best correlations with other Slavic languages and with Old Indian languages also in this case proof as a good tool for deciphering this older Thracian inscription.

Uvod

Napis je na dveh združenih delih iz skrilavca velikosti 148x68x7-11,5 cm, ki so ju našli leta 1965 nad grobom pri Kjolmenu v okrožju Preslav v Bolgariji in je sedaj v arheološkem muzeju v Sofiji. Črke napisa so velikosti od 2,5 do 6 cm. Napis je dobro ohranjen, časovno pa ga uvrščajo v 6. stol. pr. Kr [1-4].

Napis iz Kjolmena obsega 57 črk, z upoštevanjem črke O, ki so jo dosedaj nekateri označevali kot ločilo pa obsega 61 črk. Napis je dobro viden in je pisan v obliki krožne serpentine, saj je manjši del napisa pisan v obratni smeri. Črke so mešanica starofrigijskih, latinskih, grških in venetskih črk [5-8].

Napis iz Kjolmena je prikazan na sliki 1.

Primerjava dosedanjih obravnav



Slika 1: Napis Kjolmen na združenih delih iz skrilavca [3]

Za primerjavo dosedanjih obravnav delno zvezno pisanega napisa imamo štiri prečrkovanja in štiri vsaj delna branja:

V. Georgiev [1, 3]

A. Ambrozic [2]

P. A. Dimitrov [4]

V. Vodopivec

Zaključek

Kljub težavam pri prečkovanju je delo uspešno zaključeno in kaže dovolj zanesljivo razumevanje napisa iz Kjolmena na slovanskih osnovah. Prevod Georgijeva vsebuje dve imeni, število in nepojasnjene besede, zato je najmanj verjeten. Njegovo razumevanje ni ustrezno pripravljeno za podrobno obdelavo. Razumevanje Dimitrova podaja zgolj ugibanja o možni vsebini, zato ni osnove za presojo ustreznosti njegovih predpostavk. Podrobna primerjava Ambrozicevega in Vodopivčevega prevoda je pokazala najboljši izid zadnjega prevoda, ki se skada tudi z nameni pri pokopu, zato je najbolj verjeten. Slovenščina kot jezikovni muzej in jezik z najboljšimi povezavami z ostalimi slovanskimi jeziki in staroindijskimi jeziki, se je tudi v tem primeru izkazala kot dobro orodje za razumevanje tega starejšega trakijskega napisa.

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Povzetek

Napis iz Kjolmena iz 6. stol. pr. Kr je na dveh združenih delih iz skrilavca velikosti 148x68x7-11,5 cm, ki so ju našli leta 1965 nad grobom pri Kjolmenu v okrožju Preslav v Bolgariji in je sedaj v arheološkem muzeju v Sofiji. Napis obsega 57 črk, z upoštevanjem črke O, ki so jo dosedaj nekateri označevali kot ločilo pa obsega 61 črk. Črke so mešanica frigijskih, latinskih, grških in venetskih črk.

Kljub težjemu prečkovanju je delo uspešno zaključeno in kaže zanesljivo razumevanje napisa iz Kjolmena na slovanskih osnovah. Prevod Georgijeva vsebuje dve imeni, število in nepojasnjene besede, zato ni verjeten. Dimitrov podaja zgolj ugibanja o možni vsebini. Podrobna primerjava Ambrozicevega in Vodopivčevega prevoda je pokazala najboljši izid zadnjega prevoda, ki se skada tudi z nameni pri pokopu, zato je najbolj verjeten. Slovenščina kot jezikovni muzej in jezik z najboljšimi povezavami z ostalimi slovanskimi jeziki in staroindijskimi jeziki, se je tudi v tem primeru izkazala kot dobro orodje za razumevanje tega starejšega trakijskega napisa.

Dusan Polansky

READING OF NOVILARA STELE BY ANTONIN HORAK

Povzetek

STELA NOVILARA IN BRANJE ANTONINA HORAKA

Stela iz Novilare je edinstven zgodovinski dokument in z 12 vrsticami dobro berljivega besedila je eden izmed najdaljših napisov najdenih na tleh predrimске Italije. Stela iz Novilare uradno velja kot neprebran, nerazložen napis. Glavnina učenjakov je v dvomih ali naj bi bil jezik napisa sploh indo-evropski ali ne. Antonin Horak pa je predstavil svoje branje napisa stele in sicer na osnovi slovanskih jezikov.

V tem prispevku primerjam glasovne vrednosti posameznih znakov, kot je to ugotovil Antonin Horak, z glasovnimi vrednostmi privzetih od večine jezikoslovce, predvsem Jamesa Poultney-a in Joshua Whatmough-a. V primerjavo so vključena tudi prečkovanja in glasovne vrednosti venetskih znakov Mateja Bora. Podajam analizo besednega zaklada in izbranih morfoloških značilnosti.

Upoštevač, da se Horakovo branje ujema z reliefom na zadnji strani stele - besedilo in slika opisujeta isto stvar in da je to smiselno povezano besedilo, ki ima številne slovanske značilnosti, vključno s priponami in vrstnim redom besed v stavku, lahko predpostavljamo, da je njegovo branje v bistvu pravilno. Manjše dopolnitve pri razlagi nekaterih besed ali fonetičnih vrednosti nekaterih znakov pa bi lahko bile predmet diskusije prvotnega branja Antonina Horaka.

Preface

Novilara Stele is a sandstone dated to 6th century BC, found in the 19th century near Novilara in the Adriatic Sea coastal region of Northern Italy. The stele is stored in Museo Preistorico e Etnografico »Luigi Pigorini« in Rome.

Inscription on the stele is written in the North Picene language, which is undeciphered. There are doubts among linguists, whether the language is Indo-European or not. North Picene is a poorly documented language, with Novilara Stele being the far longest inscription. The length of the text, which has 12 lines, is more than respectable even in the whole Italian territory context of the 6th and 5th century BC. Exceptional is the presence of a picture on the back side of the stele. It is estimated to depict a battle scene, a hunting scene or religious ritual [1].

Weblink to the photograph of the front side of the stele:

<http://paleoglot.blogspot.com/2009/02/novilara-stele-remains-mystery.html>

Weblink to the photograph of the back side of the stele:

<http://www.corbisimages.com/images/IH049564.jpg?size=67&uid=39FC396B-58C2-41EC-B5BC-2DFF912ED512>

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Abstract

The Stele of Novilara is an exceptional historical document, with its 12 rows of a well readable text, making it one of the longest inscriptions found on the territory of Pre-Roman Italy. Novilara stele is officially considered to be undeciphered. Mainstream scholarship is in doubt, as to whether the language of the inscription is Indo-European, or not. Antonin Horak presented his reading of the Stele, based on its similarity to Slavic languages.

I am comparing the transcription and sound values of individual graphemes by Antonin Horak, to the transcription and transliteration by mainstream linguistics, namedly James Poultney and Joshua Whatmough. Comparison to the relevant Venetic graphemes and its transliteration by Matej Bor is also included. Analysis of lexicon and chosen morphological features follows.

Considering, that Horak's reading fits the picture on the back side of the stele - text and picture describe the same thing - and it is a monothematic contextual text. Comprising of numerous Slavic features, including suffixes and word order in sentence, I assume this reading to be basically correct, even though minor adjustments in explanation of several words, or phonetic values of some graphemes, may result from the discussion on the initial (amateur) reading by Horak.

Vinko Vodopivec

NOVO RAZUMEVANJE NAPISA TELL EL-DAB'A

Abstract

NEW UNDERSTANDING OF TELL EL-DAB'A INSCRIPTION

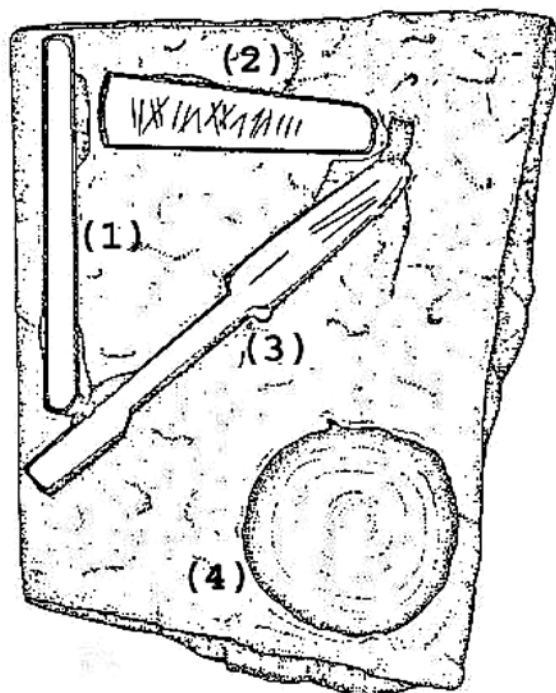
In published paper of deciphering of the inscription in the Venetic letters from era of Pharaohs from 17. century BC there cannot be found content worth to write in the bottom of the mould for casting metals. Mirror picture of inscription has to mean instruction about its quality or its using. Different transliterations give interesting possibilities accordant with use of these ingots and uncover a new view into the language heritage of the writers. Inscription has many similarities with Slavic languages, especially with Slovene, which the best preserved ancient Slavic elements and is really a language museum. Characteristic is word CIN with natural source that show on important of Slovene language in researching of natural source of words especially etymology of metals.

Uvod

V delti reke Nil, v območju Ezbet Rushdi, Tell el-Dab'a, so mnogi pečeni griči, ki so zaradi dvignjene lege varovali naselbine tako pred morjem kot pred poplavami reke Nil, zato so bili že davno naseljeni. Zaradi dobre lege so se tudi sledi predantičnih rodov dovolj dobro ohranile. Izvršena so bila številna izkopavanja, ki so bila dodatno vzpodbujena z več vhodnimi stebri z napisi v hieroglifih. Časovno zajemajo več faraonskih dinastij: od XII dinastije okrog 1980 do XIV dinastije, ki je bila na oblasti do zasedbe Hyksosev, ki so vladali od 1740 do 1710 pr. Kr. Ponovno zavzetje je bilo v dobi XVIII dinastije, ko je bilo na tem mestu predantično mesto Avaris. V mestu je bilo veliko Kanaancev, ki so bili najemniki in so izdelovali različne okrasne predmete za palače oblastnikov, pa tudi praktične predmete za vsakdanjo rabo in seveda orožje za vzdrževanje usposobljene vojske za obrambo vladajoče elitne dinastije [1-3].

Med mnogimi bogatimi izkopaninami je tudi precej apnenčastih kamnitih kalupov za vlivanje različnih kovinskih izdelkov. Za nas je še posebej zanimiva najdba apnenčastega kamna z gladko površino s štirimi vdolbinami, ki ima v drugem kalupu napis z venetskimi črkami. Kamen so našli pri kraju Tell el Dab'a, ki se je takrat imenoval Avaris in je prikazan na sliki 1.

Kamen dolžine 23,6 cm in največje širine 19,4 cm je opisal G. Philip [2-3]. Glede na lego plasti se ocenjuje starost na 1740 do 1680 pr. Kr., to je čas vladanja faraona Nehesija in začetka vladavine Hyksosev. Večino apnenčastih kalupov za vlivanje kovin so našli na



Slika 1: Apnenčasti kamen z vdolbinami 1 do 4 za vlivanje kovin [2-3]

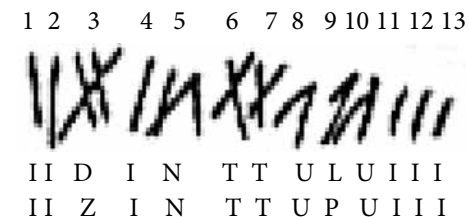
majhnem prostoru takoj nad palačo XIII dinastije in G. Philip predvideva, da je bila tu uradna livarska in kovinarska delavnica.

Kamen ima 4 vdolbine: prva je dolga 13,2 cm, 1,1 cm široka in 0,5 cm globoka z zaobljenimi stranicami; druga je dolga 9,6 cm, 2,7 cm široka in 0,7 cm globoka z ravnimi stranicami; tretja je značilne oblike za vlivanje konic za kopje in je dolga 17,0 cm, 2,1 cm široka in največ 0,7 cm globoka; četrta je okrogla s premerom 7,6 cm.

V kalupu označenim s številom 2 je napis in presenetljivo je, da G. Philip ne pojasnjuje tega napisa. Po primerjavi različnih predantičnih pisav Etruščanov, Venetov, Retov, Starih Frigijcev in Feničanov je razvidno, da črkovni znaki tega napisa najbolj ustrezajo venetskimi črkovnim znakom iz območja Este. To je novost, saj se največja starost venetskih znakov ocenjuje na 7. stoletje pr. Kr., znaki na tem kalupu pa so okoli 1000 let starejši [3].

Dosedanje razumevanje

Napis sta obravnavala že P. Serafimov in G. Tomazzoli, ki sta podrobno prečkvala napis, primerjala znake napisa z različnimi pisavami in ugotovila, da je daleč največja podobnost znakov tega napisa z venetsko pisavo Este. Poskušala sta ga tudi razumeti in sta podala možna prevoda v dveh različicah, saj je napis možno brati v obeh smereh. Njuno prečkovanje je podano na sliki 2.



Slika 2: Prečkovanje napisaz različicami P/L in Z/D [3]

Ob upoštevanju obeh smeri branj in različic P/L in Z/D navajata 8 različnih branj in kot najverjetnejši predlagata delitev zvezno pisanega besedila:

II IULUT TNIZII branje iz desne na levo in
II ZINT TULUI II branje iz leva na desno

Ob upoštevanju velikega števila znakov I je malo verjetno, da gre za ime možnega lastnika ali izdelovalca. Tudi možnost da napis predstavlja sporočilo na sekiri, ki se jo v kalupu vlije ni ustrezno podprta, saj ima kalup ravno dno, kar bi zahtevalo močno naknadno obdeavo s kovanjem, ki bi uničilo napis. Verjetno je, tako kot predvidevajo arheologi, da so bili kalupi sestavljeni iz dveh delov, vendar se vrhnji deli niso ohranili, zato bi bil napis lahko namenjen livarjem z opozorilom.

II IULUT TNIZII **Two to achieve success bring!** **Dvoje prinaša uspeh!**
II ZINT TULUI II **This is in two pieces.** **To je v dveh delih.**

Tako razumevanje se sklada z mnenjem G. Philipa, da je bil kalup uporabljan skupno s pokrovom, torej najmanj v dveh delih. Nekateri kalupi iz bronaste dobe imajo tri ali celo več delov, zato je bilo več delov morda potrebno tudi za oblikovanje tega kalupa.

Obrazložitev posameznih besed	stcsl = starocerkvenoslovansko	
II	število dve	two
IULUT	ОУЛУЧИТИ – oulučiti, stcsl s pomenom doseči	achieve
TNIZII	NESTI – slovensko ali DUNISI – bolgarsko narečno	bring
II	I – stcsl s pomenom ta	this
ZINT	SONTI – stcsl s pomenom so	they are
TULUI	ТОУЛЪ – toulja, stcsl s pomenom tul ali kalup ali bolgarsko DEL DJAL, DJALLOVI s pomenom deli	quiver, mould parts [3]

Komentar

Dosedanje razumevanje napisa temelji na predpostavkah arheologa, da je kalup za vlivanje kovinskih izdelkov iz dveh delov, čeprav za tako predpostavko ni nobene osnove. Kalup je dal izdelku le približno obliko, ki se je pri nadaljni obdelavi dopolnila s kovanjem, brušenjem in poliranjem, zato je zelo vprašljivo, če je bil kalup dopolnjen s pokrovom. Najenostavnejši in najzgodnejši kalupi so imeli prav gotovo obliko teh kalupov brez dodatnih

Vinko Vodopivec

NAPISA NA SITULAH IZ GRADA IN POSOČJA TER NA PLOŠČICI IZ GRADIČA

Popravek

Abstract

INSCRIPTIONS ON SITULAS FROM GRAD AND POSOČJE AND ON PLATE FROM GRADIČ – CORRECTION

Three newly discovered pre-Roman inscriptions on bronze objects found in west Slovenia are from known region of ancient cultures. By comparison with similar objects in Italy, these situlas could be from 4th century BC and Plate from Gradič could be from 1st century BC. Situla from Grad contained the ashes, while the objects from Grad and Posočje could had presented votive products. On these objects are the inscriptions understandable in Slovene language.

Povzetek

Trije novo odkriti predrimski napisi na bronastih predmetih najdeni v zahodni Sloveniji so na območju znanih predantičnih kultur. Po primerjavi s podobnimi predmeti v Italiji sta navedeni situli uvrščeni v 4. stoletje pr. Kr., ploščica iz Gradiča pa v 1. stoletje pr. Kr. Situla iz Grada naj bi bila za hrambo pepela umrle, medtem ko naj bi predmeta iz Posočja in Gradiča predstavljala votivna izdelka. Na ohranjenih predmetih so napisi, ki jih je moč razumeti s pomočjo slovenskega jezika.

Zahvala in opravičilo

Iskreno se zahvaljujem doc. dr. Petru Turku za opozorilo o napačnem besedilu v povzetku zbornika sedme mednarodne konference Izvor Evropejcev, ki je bil izdan leta 2010, saj se navedba v povzetku o predvojnih izkopavanjih leta 1811 do 1911 nanaša na napise iz Ženjaka (Negova), Idrije pri Bači, Vač in Škocjana (Istenič 1985, 322-331), poveljna izkopavanja pa na napis iz Stare Sušice, ki je bil odkrit leta 1957 in Vintarjevca, ki je bil odkrit leta 1951, (Istenič 1985, 325-326).

Obravnavani novo odkriti napisi na predantičnih bronastih predmetih pa so bili odkriti: Gradič v devetdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja, bronasta situla iz Gradu v letu 2001, napis na njej pa ob čiščenju leta 2003, napis na situli iz Posočja pa šele v letu 2006.

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