DISTINCT CLOSE 'Ë' LETTER IN THE NATIVE HUNGARIAN TEXT NAMED RUDIMENTA?

Working document about Fig.3. of N3697.pdf, Fig.3. of N3615.pdf, Fig.3. of N3531.pdf, N3483.pdf, etc...

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1 Itroduction

The reformer groups of Hungarian native writing system tries to demonstate even with the help of untrustworthly evidences, that the newly created letters were present in the traditional writing system too.

2 Example: Close 'Ë' in the Rudimenta?

The Rudimenta was written in 1598 by Telegdi. Only five, hand-written copy has remained, and even some of them is deficient, Two famous copy is well known, one in Hamburg, and an other one in Giessen. The manusript contains ABC, and sample texts. The ABC doesn't contain close 'Ë' letter. But the reformers says, that it is present in the sample texts. For example in the Calvinist Credo, which is a sample text. From the Manuscript of Giessen:

Syntolum trastateums. AINCO XPC DT DO CACYPYED I COXAENED ECCYT WA CIS PAPYYP BIA OE ITYEYED BEA= IPAP XPH BPT CPECC IPAGYPTXWA S OEN YPBHTP BECE BEAEN XEC MAE PXP NEC CERTEXTP HELECENTINICTX TYENCH INCCCPC NEIECENTINICTX TYENCH INCCCPC NEIECENTINICTX TYENCH INCCAL CERTENTER TYENCH INCCAL CERTENTER ETIER IECENTENTER ETIER ENENIER ETIER ET 413 49444897130 OJ JYN JY 439 СХНХС ЕЛУСКУ 186С.

24 deved Gralle porforme as Schemont ad inferes

In the document N3697.pdf, (N3531.pdf, etc...) created by Michael Everson and André Szabolcs Szelp, the following trascription is attached to the Credo (N3537.pdf Figure 3.):

HISZËK EGY ISTENBEN MINI ENHATN ATYABAN MENN EK FÖLDNEK TER ËHTÖÜ ËBEN ËS JËZSUS CZRISTUS BANÖ EGYETLEN EGY FIABAN MI URUNK BAN KI FOGONTATEK SZENTLELEK TÜL SZÜLETÈTEK SZÜSZMARIATUL KINZATËK PONTI US NAQ ALATTA · MËG FE SZITETEK MEG HALA ÖAR MAD NAPON HALOTAIBUL* FEL TAMADA MENE MENYEG BEN ÜLE ATYA *IS*T EN NEKJOBJA RAONNAN LESZENELJÖVÈNDÖ ITELNI ÈLEVÈ NEKÈT ESHOSTAKAT · EISZEK SZENTLELEKÖEN : KÖZ ÖNSÈ GES LETESZTYEN ANYA SZENT ÈGY HA ZAT SZENT EKNEK EGYESSEGÈT · BÜNÜNKNEK BOCS ANA TYÁT · TESTNEK FELTAMADAÜAT ES A[Z?] ÖRÖK ÉLÈTET · AMEN ·

Who knows the hungarian language, can see, that this transcription is a meaningless jumble, hotchpotch, muddle. The transcription of Sebestyén Gyula was the following:

Hiszek egy istenben, mindenható atyában, menn | ek földnek teremtöjében jezsus | cristusban egyetlen egy fiában, mi | urunkban, ki fogontaték szentlélek | tül, születék szüsz máriátul kínzaték | pontiusnak alatta: megfeszítették, meg | hala harmadnapon halotaibul fel | támada mene mennyégben, üle atayisten | nek jobbjára onnan leszen eljövendö | ítélni eleveneket és holtakat: | hiszek szentl'elekben: közönsé | ges keresztyén anyaszent egyházat szent | eknek egyességét: bününknek bocs | ánatyát: testnek feltámadását és az örök életet: amen:

The transcription of Sebestyén Gyula from 1905 is near the same as the widely known and recently used text version:

Hiszek egy Istenben, mindenható Atyában, mennynek és földnek teremtőjében. És a Jézus Krisztusban, Ő egyszülött Fiában, mi Urunkban, ki fogantaték Szentlélektől, születék Szűz Máriától, szenvede Poncius Pilátus alatt, megfeszítteték, meghala és eltemetteték. szálla alá poklokra; harmadnapon halottaiból feltámada, felméne mennyekbe; ül a mindenható Atya Istennek a jobbján; onnan lészen eljövendő ítélni eleveneket és holtakat. Hiszek Szentlélekben. Hiszek egy közönséges keresztyén anyaszentegyházat; szenteknek egyességét, büneinknek bocsánatját, testünknek feltámadását, és az örök életet. Ámen.

I tried to reconstuct a supposed original text, with distinct close 'ë' letters. Unfortunately distinct close 'ë' only used in the south dialect, therefore I don't hear the difference, because I use a mixed north dialect.

I used dictionaries for the reconstruction.

I wrote my result under the transcription lines of N3697.pdf document:

HISZËK EGY ISTENBEN MINI ENHATN ATYABAN MENN# HISZEK EGY ISTENBEN, MINDENHATÓ ATYÁBAN, MENnyN-EK FÖLDNEK TER ËHTÖÜ ËBEN ËS JËZSUS EK, FÖLDNEK TERËMTŐJÉBEN ÉS JÉZUS CZRISTUS BANÖ EGYETLEN EGY FIABAN MI CRISTUSBAN, Ő ÉGYETLEN ÉGY FIÁBAN, - MI URUNK BAN KI FOGONTATEK SZENTLELEK# URUNKBAN, KI FOGANTATÉK SZENTLÉLÉK-TÜL SZÜLETÈTEK SZÜSZMARIATUL KINZATËK SZŰZ MÁRIÁTUL, TÜL, SZÜLETTETÉK - KINZATÉK PONTI US NAQ ALATTA · MËG FE SZITETEK MEG# PONTIUSNAG ALATTA. MËGFESZİTTETÉK, MËG-HALA ÖAR MAD NAPON HALOTAIBUL* FEL# HALA, HARMADNAPON HALOTTAIBUL FËL-TAMADA MENE MENYEG BEN ÜLE ATYA IST EN≠ TÁMADA, MÉNE MËNnyEGBE, - ÜLE - ATYAISTEN-NEKJOBJA RAONNAN LESZENELJÖVÈNDÖ NEK JOBBJÁRA, ONNAN LÉSZEN ELJÖVENDŐ ITELNI ÈLEVÈ NEKÈT ESHOSTAKAT · İTÉLNI ELEVENEKET ÉS HOLTAKAT. EISZEK SZENTLELEKÖEN : KÖZ ÖNSÈ = HISZËK SZENTLÉLËKBEN KÖZÖNSÉ-GES LETESZTYEN ANYA SZENT ÈGY HA ZAT SZENT GES KËRËSZTYÉN ANYaSZENTËGYHÁZAT. SZENT-EKNEK EGYESSEGÈT · BÜNÜNKNEK BOCs# EKNEK ËGYESSÉGÉT, BÜNÜNKNEK BOCs-ANA TYÁT - TESTNEK FELTAMADAÜAT ES A[Z?] ÁNATtyÁT, TESTNEK FËLTÅMADÅSÅT, ÉS AZ ÖRÖK ÉLÈTET : AMEN · ÖRÖK ÉLETET. ÁMËN.

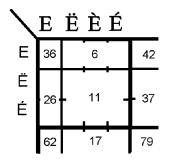
This way we can check, wether the supposed closed 'ë' letters are used at the proper places in the transcription of N3697.pdf. We could also notice, that the count of the copy errors are great, and a part of the text is missing. The copy errors are similar in both of the copies, therefore they had to been near to each other in the chain of the copies. (Both of them is in Germany...) In addition of the old copy errors, reading errors are present in the transcription too. The total count of the miswritten letters are more then twelve not counting the miswritten 'E' letters.

We can count the matching pairs of the variant letters of the letter 'E' from the N3697 and the reconstructed text.

<u>EËÈÉ</u>					
Е	36	0	0	6	42
Ë	15	3	0	1	19
É	11	4	1	2	18
	62	7	1	9	79

Calculating the square contingency, we could use this table as contingency-table, to cal-

culate the contingency, but to simplify the calculation, we reduce some columns and some rows. The reduced contingency-table:



$$\chi^{2} = n \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{s} \frac{(\nu_{ij} - \frac{\nu_{i.}\nu_{.j}}{n})^{2}}{\nu_{i.}\nu_{.j}}$$
(1)

Where $\nu_{i.} = \sum_{k}^{s} \nu_{ik}$ and $\nu_{.j} = \sum_{k}^{r} \nu_{kj}$ and $n = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{s} \nu_{ij}$ The middle square contingency is:

$$\phi^2 = \frac{\chi^2}{n} \tag{2}$$

The dependency of the events:

$$Dependency = \frac{\phi^2}{\min(r,s) - 1} \tag{3}$$

The value of the dependency is between 0 and +1. If the dependency equals zero, than the two event rows are independent. If the dependency is +1, the two event rows depends on each other. This is the so called χ^2 -probe.

In our case:

chi²=2.77816, fi²=0.0351666, Dependency=0.0351666

3 Conclusion

This dependency is too small. The using of the distorted 'E' letters which looks like the letters 'H', in the document N3697.pdf, doesn't depends on the supposed reconstructed text of the credo. It means, that Telegdi didn't used the south dialect, with distinct close 'Ë' letters. He didn't even used 'Ö' letters to sign the close 'Ë' letters. The errors are from the copying!

We can see it, that for example the word 'HISZEK' is used two times. In the first row as 'HISZEK' and in the 11. row as 'EISZEK'. The "MEG-" or 'MËG-" verb prefix is used in two different forms. In the second row, the copier first wrote a word with two miswritten

'H' letters and later it was corrigated to two 'E' letters. etc

I had to create this demostration, because despite of the very low dependency, some of the researchers could not break with their favorite theory. Unsucessfully, these researchers has vast number of similar theories.

(In "Magyar Nyelv" journal XXI. 1935. I found the "A magyar rovásírás egy ismeretlen betüje" (An unknown letter of the Hungarian Native writing) named article of Ligeti Lajos. In this paper we can find the theory of the closed-e letter, which theory was later reappeared at Mr. Libisch. Not knowing, that I was reuting the theory of Ligeti Lajos, which was accepted by Németh Gyula too, I refuted this theory with square chi-probe.)