GLOZEL DECIPHERED!

(An argumentative presentation of *Stekel Decipherment System* [SDS] for "glozelic" writing)

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Thanks

Firstly, we would like to thank **"Museé de Glozel"** (France) that in a prompt reply sent us [June, 2004] six PDF files containing fourty-five reconstructed images from glozelian tablets. In this work we use tablet numeration according to appearance of each image in these PDF files (²). Without these files this work could not be possible.

We thank **Mr. Donal B. Buchanan** (USA) who sent us kindly [January, 2005] a not published updated version [February, 2003] of his work titled **"A preliminary decipherment of the Glozel inscriptions"**, originally published in **Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications** (ESOP), vol. 9, nº 226, June 1981. Buchanan's work helped us very well in order to determine glozelian alphabet.

At last but not least, we thank **Mr. Hans-Rudolph Hitz** (Switzerland). Because of his very professional posture, informing us about his works published or quoted in internet [1997-2004], we could determine the "nature" of glozelic language.

In particular, we must thank many people - friends, pupils and relations - that believe in our researches, teachings and "insights".

PART ONE - DECIPHERMENT AND LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF "GLOZELIC"

1 - Introduction

The first time we had seen a glozelian tablet photography was in 1993, in a brazilian magazine. In 1994, we made a preliminary decipherment of this tablet [the biggest tablet]. The first system contained many defects. The biggest error was: we thought about glozelian language as a "semitic" language [like Buchanan]. This idea was showed in our second work **"Projeto Aurora - retorno a linguagem da consciência"** [*"Project Dawn - return to consciousness language"* - published in Brazil in 2003 but written in 1994]. The "*Museé de Glozel*" website published passages from this book.

When Mr. Buchanan sent us his material [January, 2005], it served for two purposes: for showing us that "glozelic" cannot be a "semitic" language; for helping us to determine a possible glozelian alphabet. This means that Buchanan was wrong about his "semitic theory" for "glozelic" language, but he was right about his phonological system, partially at least. So, we changed our "semitic theory", converting it into an "indoeuropean theory".

We were working in our "indoeuropean theory" when we attained Hitz material. His material help us very much to determine "glozelic" like an indoeuropean language most ancient

than historical Gaulish. At present, our datation for scribed materials is not so old as others researchers' datation, but not so recent as *Buchanan*'s and *Hitz*' datation. We are in midway!

In november, 2005, we sent to *"Museé de Glozel"* a preliminary study named **"The Glozel's Code - new decipherment theory - a preliminary presentation"**. At that moment, we had got the following results:

"(...) glozelian writing is a triple system: 18 alphabetic signs, ± 50 ligatures and ± 50 syllabic or logographic signs.

(...) We think, finally, that the found tablets were made between 5000 - 250 B.C. or before! Other tests will prove this theory or not."

By now, this paper is obsolete in many points, but in most context it is correct. It is a complete historical presentation about our decipherment proposal, in beggining ([3]).

2 - Discovering the "glozelian" (4) alphabet

After exhaustive analyses of a great deal of ancient phoenician, punic, greek, etruscan, roman, italian, iberic and "runic" alphabets, we conclude about glozelian alphabet:

- The glozelian alphabet had three phases, between 1500? and 200 B.C..
- In the first phase (1500? - 1000 B.C.) the alphabet had 18 letters (7 vowels and 11 consonants).
- In the second phase (1000 - 800 B.C.) the alphabet had more 2 consoants (20 letters, all told), originated from eastern greek letters, probably. In this phase appears letter "Q" in glozelian alphabet.
- In the third phase (800 - 200 B.C.) the alphabet had more 6 consonants and 1 semivowel (27 letters, all told), originated from western greek letters and unknown alphabets and used for foreign names and words (Roman, Greek, etc.)(5).

The alphabetical order for 27 letters is:

Phase 1 - Â (long)**, Da, E** (short)**, Ga, I** (short like "y" ou long without understood "a")**, Ka, La, Ma, Na, O** (short)**, Ô** (long)**, Pa, Ra, Sa, Ta, U** (short or as a "w" glide)**, Û** (long)**, Za.**

Phase 2 - Ê (long)**, Qa** (sounds similar to "ka" or like "kwa")**.**

Phase 3 - Ça (like "ts")**, Ja** (like short "i" - may have understood "a")**, Kha** (aspirate)**, Ksa** ("ks=x" in Greek)**, Pha** ("ph=f")**, SPa, Tha** (aspirate)**.**

As you can see, every consonant, as in Sanskrit, has an understood "a", in order to make possible the pronounciation of words without vowels. We do not imagine another possibility for a reading of most glozelic words.

Phonologically, we have:

For **vowels** (including understood "a"): **(a) - Â - E - Ê - I - J** (semivowel) **- O - Ô - U** (semivowel) **- Û.**

	Vowels		
	Anterior	**Central**	**Posterior**
High	I (short or long), Ja (semivowel)		U (semivowel), Û (long)
Middle	E (short) Ê (long)		O (short), Ô (long)
Low		Â (long) (a)	
	Not-round		Round

For **consonants**: **Da - Ga - Ka - La - Ma - Na - Pa - Ra - Sa - Ta - Za - Qa - Ça - Kha - Ksa - Pha - SPa - Tha.**

Sound	Labial	Labial-dental	dental	sibilant	Sibilant-labial	Sibilant-guttural	guttural	Velar/ Lateral
Voiceless	**Pa**	**Ph=F**	**Ta, Tha** (aspirate)	**Sa, Ça**	**SPa**	**Ksa**	**Ka, Kha** (aspirate)	**Qa,**
Sounding	-	-	**Da**	**Za**	-	-	**Ga**	**Ra** (velar), **La** (lateral)
Nasal	**Ma**	-	**Na**	-	-	-	-	

Another classification in order to show phonetic opositions [that influence in word meaning] is:

Position	Oclusive Voiceless-sounding		Fricative Voiceless-sounding		Nasal	Lateral	Vibrant
Labial	**Pa**	-	**[Pha]**	-	**Ma**	-	-
Anterior	**Ta, [Tha]**(7)	**Da** -	**Sa , [Ça], [SPa]**	**Za** - -	**Na**	**La**	**Ra**
Posterior	**Ka, [Kha], (Qa)**(6)	**Ga** - -	**[Ksa]**	-	-	-	-

Here, we can identify in **Phase 1** five opositions: **Ta-Da; Ka-Ga; Sa-Za; Ma-Na; La-Ra.** Only one letter from **Phase 1** does not make oposition: **Pa**. Its oposition must be **"Ba"**, but this letter does not appear in glozelic writing. A probable **"Ba"** must be disappeared before writing invention or it was read like "Pa" or "Ba", without influence in word meaning. If this idea is right, we will know soon or later. The remaining seven letters (belonging to **Phase 2** and **Phase 3**) do not make opositions in any case because they were used for represent foreign names and words.

In fact, an original glozelic vocabulary must have contained 18 letters from **Phase 1**. More recent words must have foreign influence (Roman, Greek, etc.).

3 - <u>Discovering "ligatures" in glozelian alphabet</u>

The presence of "ligatures" in glozelian writing was observed by Buchanan [1981] in his original paper:

"The script, (...) like Iberic, it uses ligatures (two or more characters fused together).
"There are a number of ligatures so far identified at Glozel. More have been noticed, but these are the ones for which sound values have so far been determined. Most of these ligatures have been formed by the addition of a short line (the 'alif?) which usually appears to indicate the lengthening of a vowel (...)."(8)

In fact, Buchanan's paper help us fully in order to reveal the sound of each ligature. When we accessed Hitz' papers, we could complete this research. Glozel inscriptions consist [Hitz, 2004] of continuous writing (*scriptio continua*), lacking in word separations. This fact becomes very difficult decipher the inscriptions.

About ligatures and writing style, Hitz [2004] observations is:

"One of the problems with the Glozel writing is that fact that ligatures-symbols combining two different letters appear in a number of texts. As a result the writing of the same word varies between inscriptions."(9)

We observed this fact in our researches. An incomplete presentation of glozelian ligatures that we have found is:

09 ligatures representing vowel-vowel (we have found 04 variations; ligature "wî", for example, has 03 variations): **âû - ee - eô - jâ - jo - uu - wâ - wî - yo.**

13 ligatures representing consonant-consonant (we have found 02 variations): **dra - gna - mma - nda - nga - nka - nna - ppa - sda - tta - zga - zza.**

39 ligatures representing vowel-consonant (we have found 08 variations): **âtî - çî - dâ - do - dû - ela - era - eta - gsî - gwa - înna - îra - îsa - îtâ - îta -îza - khe - kî - ku - le - mî - mîra - mu - mû - ôta - oto - pâ - pu - qwa - râ - rdî - rî - sî - snî - tâ - tî - tô - uta - zâ.**

TOTAL: 61 ligatures + 14 variations = 75 signs.

At last, in glozelian alphabet we have found 27 letters and 23 variations all told. In sum we have:

27 letters + 23 variations + 61 ligatures + 14 variations = 125 signs (representing the three Phases).

There are more variations, certainly. There are some not analised ligatures, possibly. But this number is not far from to 111 signs in **Morlet Syllabus**.

4 - Determining direction of the writing

About direction of the writing, Hitz [2004] observes that:

"(...) the direction of the writing - at least for the texts that I have dealt with - is dextroverse, or from left to right." (9)

In our researches, we concludes differently. In 44 analysed tablets:
37 are left to right [84%];
07 are "boustrophedon" (alternanting direction between lines) **[16%].**

In 87 analised materials (tablets, bones, pendants, rings of schist, vases, urnes, etc.):
72 are left to right;
02 are right to left (circular writing from right in one case and a possible inverted stone in other case)**;**
09 are "boustrophedon" (top to bottom "boustrophedon" in one case)**;**
04 are top to bottom.

So, it is clear for us that "left to right" and "boustrophedon" are two main directions of the glozelic writing. In tablets there are these two directions only.

5 - The problem of omission of vowel signs

Hitz [2004]:

"Is is difficult to understand the reason for the very frequent omission of vowel signs in the Glozel writing. It may have been an abbreviated form of writing where the vowel was not written because it was contained in the pronunciation, perhaps in the names of the letters be, ce, de, etc."(9)

In fact, the vowel was not written because it was "understood". This vowel was always an "a" (short), like in Sanskrit alphabet (Devanagari and similars). So, a word written as **"kuupt"** may be read **"kuup(a)t(a)"**, meaning "to desire, to covet; covetousness, greediness". When a ligature appears, "understood" "a" is read in the end: **"Mmm"** is **"M(a)mm(a)**, meaning "mother"; **"lâgn"** is **"lâgn(a)"**, meaning "bard, poet". When letter "j" appears, an "understood" "a" is read: **"ljm"** is **"lj(a)m(a)"**, meaning "slime, mud". (10)

6 - The language

Hitz [2004]: *"The Glozel inscriptions represent Celto-Glozelic texts, which must consist of a local Gaulish language, or even a Gaulish dialect. (...) It is a question of a Glozel language or of a Gaulish dialect, the Glozelic?"*(9)

According to Hitz [2004] the Glozel texts dates from 3rd Century B.C. to 2nd Century A.D. For us, this period is from 1500?/1000 B.C. to 200 B.C. In this way, the glozelian people is "pre-Gaul" and his language is "pre-Gaulish", "pre-Latin", "pre-Etruscan" and this language had its existence in same time of Greek language. This language, the "glozelic", is closely related to protoceltic (11).

In order to "resurrect" the glozelic language, we analised glozelic words, confronting them with similar or connected words in many languages: Protoceltic, Irish gaelic, Classical Greek, *Koine* Greek (dialect), Latin, Sanskrit, Sumerian, etc. (12). We imagine that was possible, finally, "breaking" the Glozel's code after these analyses. The three languages more closely related to "Glozelic" are: protoceltic [an hypothetical linguistic reconstruction (11)], Greek and Latin. Relations with Latin appear mainly in recent tablets. Relations with Greek appear mainly in oldest tablets. Relations with Protoceltic appear in all tablets.

7 - Glozelic words related to Latin words

Examples (10):

Âd-a - [v.] Latin has *"edo"* ("eat; consume, spend"). The meaning is "eat".

Âk-a - [n., v. or adj.] Latin has "*acui*" (past tense of v. *'aceo'* ["be sour/acid"]; dat. of *'acus'* ["needle"] meaning "for needle") and "*acuo*" ("to sharpen, to whet; to excite, incite, animate"). The meaning is "to sharpen, to whet, to animate, to excite; grind, animation; sharpen, animated".

Dâ-ta - [v. adj.] According as latin "*datus*", "gift/keepsake/godsend"? or "*datus*", "given"? The meaning is "given; gift, keepsake, godsend".

Eâ - [dem. Pron.] According as "*ea*", gen. of Latin dem. Pron. "*is*" ("this, that"), meaning "of this, of that". It is invariable in glozelic. The meaning is "this, that".

Eâpus(a) - [dem. Pron.] Latin has dem. Pron. "*eapse*" ("this same or herself"), that may be the meaning.

Gar-a - [n.] Latin has "*garus*" ("*garus* fish, a kind of lobster") and "*garum*" ("sauce made with brine from *garus* fish intestine"). The meaning is "*garus* fish".

Gop-a = Gôp-a - [n.] Latin has "*copa*" ("tavern-keeper girl") and "*copo*" ("tavern-keeper"). The meaning is "tavern-keeper".

Îr-a - [subst. ou v.] Latin has "*ira*" ("anger") and "*irruo*" ("to attack with anger, to assail"). The meaning is "to anger; anger".

Îrôr-a - [n. or v.] Latin has "*irroro*" ("to bedew, to sprinkle, to fill with dew"). The meaning is "to bedew, to fill with dew; dew".

Kasîl-a - [n.] Latin has "*caseale*" ("cheese-making, house"). The meaning is "cheese-making".

Khwe - [conj.] Latin has conj. "*que*" ("still; because; or"). This is the meaning.

Kuupat-a - [n. or v.] Latin has "*cuppedo/cupedo*" ("covetousness, greediness"). The meaning is "to desire, to covet; covetousness, greediness".

8 - Glozelic words related to Greek words

Examples (10):

Âwta - [Dem. Pron.] Greek has αυτα [auta] ("them, these, they"). This is the meaning.

Dâp-a - [n.] Greek has δαπανη [dapane] ("expense, consumption") and δειπνω [deipno] ("to dine"). The meaning is "feast/dinner-offering".

Dâr(a)ga - [n.] Greek has Δορκας [dorkas] ("gazelle, stag"). It may be a deity, like a 'god-stag'.

Deyp-a - [n. or v.] Greek has δειπνω [deipno] ("to dine, feast"). The meaning may be "to dine, feast; dinner, feast".

E-ô - [n.] Greek has εως [eos] ("dawn"). This is the meaning.

Epî - [prep.] Exactly as greek prep. επι- [epi-] ("on, over; together").

Ew- = Êw- = Eû- - [pref.] According as greek prefix (adv.) ευ [eu] ("good; well").

Gneç-a - [n., v. or adj.] Greek has γνησια [gnesia] (adv. "genuinely") and γνησιος [gnesios] (adj. "original, authentic, genuine"). The meaning is "to be original/authentic; original, authentic, genuine".

Îp-a - [n., v. or prep.] Greek has prep. Υπο [üpo] ("by, through; under"). The meaning is "to be under; [prep.] under, by, through".

Îpar-a - [n. or v.] Greek has υπαρχω [üparkho] ("to exist, to subsist, to be in existence"). The meaning is "to exist/subsist; existence, subsistence".

Kak-a - [n., v. or adj.] Greek has κακος [kakos] ("bad, wicked, evil"). The meaning is "to be bad/wicked/evil, to defecate; evil, excrement; bad, evil".

K[a]lak[a]t[a]ta - [n.] A possible reading is "klaktta". Greek has γαλακτος [galaktos] ("milk"). This is the meaning.

9 - Glozelic words related to Protoceltic words

Examples (10):

Âyl-a - [n.] Protoceltic has *aili-* ("cheek") and *elajo-* ("swan"). The most adequate meaning is "swan".

Âtî - [adv.] Protoceltic has *ati-* (adv. "again"). This is the meaning.

Âw - [adv. and adj.] Protoceltic has *awa-/*au-(?)* (adv. "away") e *awi-* (adj. "friendly"). The meaning is [adj.] "friendly".

Dag-a - [n., v. or adj.] Protoceltic has *dago-/*dego-* ("good"); *wo-dagī-* ("intention"). The meaning is "to be well-meaning, be kind, friendly, gentle; good, pure".

Dal-a - [n., v. or adj.] Protoceltic has *dāl-/*dāli-* ("part"). The meaning is "to break, split, open; part, partition, division".

Dîl-a -[n., v. or adj.] Protoceltic has *dili-* (adj. "pleasant"). The meaning is "to be pleasant; pleasure; [adj.] pleasant".

Dog-a - [n.] Protoceltic has *dog-jo-* ("bur [animal]"). The meaning is "bur".

El-a - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has *ell(ā)-e/o-* ("go"). The meaning is "to go, to come along; coming along, advancement".

Gâyt-a - [n.] Protoceltic has *gait-* ("hair"). The meaning "hair" or "coat" seems to be correct.

Gal-a - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has *galā-* ("power"), *gal-e/o/*gal-we/o* ("call") and *gallo-* ("stone; foreigner"). The meaning is "to have power; power".

Jâg-a - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has *jagi-* ("ice"). The meaning is "to freeze, to ice; ice".

Kâg-a = Kag-a - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has *kagi-* ("fence"). The meaning is "to fence; fence".

Kaj-a - [n.] Protoceltic has *kajo-* ("house"). This is the meaning.

Kêjl-a - [n. or v.] Protoceltic has *keiljo-* ("companion"). The meaning is "to accompany; companion".

Kîyâm-a - [n or v.] Protoceltic has *gajamo-/*-gijamo* ("winter"). The meaning is "to winter, to be winter; winter, cold".

10 - <u>Dating texts</u>

It is not easy to date materials found in Glozel. We propose a system based in presence or absence of letters not belonging to **Phase 1** of Glozelic writing. In fact, a datation by this method must be so inaccurate because not existence of any letters in short inscriptions not excludes a smaller antiquity. However, when letters of **Phase 2** or **Phase 3** appear in a material, this fact may be in use for later researches (13).

The three proposed Phasis - treated in detail - are:

Phase 1 - PRIMITIVE - about 1500?-1000 B.C.: The alphabet had 18 letters. We do not know how many centuries the Glozelic civilization took from pictographic phase to alphabetic phase, although we do not know if development of Glozelic alphabet ocurred in this way. The Glozelic alphabet can be even anterior to 1500 B.C. The most ancient letters, maybe belonging to a pre-alphabetic or semi-alphabetic phase [2000?-1500? B.C.], are: Â, E, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, T, U and Z.

Phase 2 - EASTERN - about 1000-800 B.C.: The alphabet had 20 letters. Here, **"Ê" [long]** and **"Qa"** were included, corresponding to greek letters **Eta [Hη]** and **Qopa [Q q]**. This phase is named "eastern" because presence of "qopa", letter utilized in Eastern Greek. The protosinaytic corresponding for "Ê" dates about 1700 B.C. and most ancient "qopa", exactly as Glozelic shape, is from ancient Hebrew, about 1100 B.C.

Phase 3 - GREEK-ROMAN - about 800-200 B.C.: The alphabet had 27 letters. Here, **"Ça", "Ja", "Kha", "Ksa", "Pha", "Spa"** and **"Tha"** were included. The two former are from strange origin and the five latter are from "Greek" origin, corresponding to letters **Kha [Ψψ], Ksa [Ξξ], Pha [Φφ], Spa [M]** and **Tha [Θθ]**. As many of these letters are aspirate variations, semivowels or sounds with "s" from letters existing since **Phase 1**, we conclude that they were included in Glozelic alphabet by influence of Greek expansion. We can divide this Phase in two moments, according as characters appearing:

  Phase 3A - about 800-200 B.C.: It includes letters **"Kha", "Pha", "Tha"** and **"Spa"**, that have their most ancient greek corresponding in *Melos*, *Thera*, *Athens* and *Milet*, about 900-800 B.C.
  Phase 3B - about 300-200 B.C.: It includes letters **"Ça", "Ja"** and **"Ksa"**, that have their most ancient corresponding in *Futhark* runes, about 200 B.C. These letters were found just in clay tablets, not in smaller materials. They are, so, the most recent materials. They correspond to Celtic Period of *La Tène*.

The analysed materials and their possible dates permit us an inventory as follows:
Phase 1: 30 epigraphs (70% of 43 analysed epigraphs) and 08 tablets
Phase 2: 08 epigraphs and 07 tablets
Phase 3: 05 epigraphs and 28 tablets (63% of 44 tablets)
    Phase 3A: 05 epigraphs and 05 tablets
    Phase 3B: 23 tablets (52% of 44 tablets)

11 - <u>Preliminary aspects of Glozelic grammar</u>

Grammatically speaking, it is certain that our decipherment system has lacks of precision. Other researchers will correct them, we hope. Here, we will show a grammatical sum of Glozelic:

A - <u>Article</u>: We have not found definite articles in Glozelic. An indefinite article appears one time: ***Mî*** (rare - "one, an, a"). In Tablet 20 [according as PDF file from *"Museé de Glozel"*(14)], the expression "*sama myâ*" means *"by a change of [=in its] form"*. In this case, the article is put after noun and receives **ablative singular suffix** (15) [mî+â=myâ]. Its use is specific: the "change" is not "any" change, but "a [kind] of change".

B - <u>Nouns</u>: We have found many kinds of Nouns.

Animals: **Âyla** (swan); **Gapa = Gappa** (calf); ***Gu(16)*** (cow); ***Kû*** (masc. - dog); ***Kûâ / *Kûâna*** (fem. - bitch).
Numbers: ***Dwa*** (two); **Eyna**, **Ena**, **Êna** (one); **Ep(a)tîma** (seventh); **Rîma** (number).
Relationship: ***Gnatâ*** (fem. daughter), ***Gnato*** (masc. son); **Mamma** (mother); **Maq[w]a** (son); ***Tata*** (father).
General: **Datja** (donation); **Deypa** (feast); ***Egamma*** (poverty); **Eô** (dawn); **Gala** (power); **Gnama** (opinion, wisdom); **Kada** (death); **Lâo** (people); **Lega** (reading); **Lîta** (sacrifice); **Mekato** (greatness); **Paga** (village); ***Pagona*** (villager); **Pakha** (peace); ***Rogâtî*** (entreaty, request); ***Semo(w)*** (demigod, deified hero); **Tama** (death); **Tamala** (darkness); **Tana** (time); **Teo** (god); ***Ûîta*** (life); **Zura** (valour, ability to rule).

Plurals: We have not found special suffix for plural. It is marked, probably, by numbers and adverbs.

Declination: In our opinion there are **five Declinative Cases** in Glozelic - **Nominative**, **Genitive**, **Dative**, **Ablative** and **Locative**. We have found use of Declination in Nouns, Verbal Adjectives, Pronouns and Adverbs. The terminations (always in the end of word) for each Case are:

Nominative - **"-a"** [Sing.]. Ex.: Mamm-**a** ("(the) mother"). Pronunciation: "<u>Má</u>-ma" (17).
　　　　　　　"-ây" [Pl.]. Ex.: Tan-**ây** ("the times", from ***Tana***, "time"). Pron.: "ta-<u>náy</u>".
Genitive - **"-o"** [Sing.]. Ex.: Çîm-**o** ("of life", from ***Zaga***, "life"). Pron.: "<u>tsí</u>-mo".
　　　　"-ô" [Pl.]. Ex.: Kût-**ô** ("of fools", from ***Kûta***, "fool"). Pron.: "kuu-<u>tó</u>".
Dative - **"-e"** [Sing.]. Ex.: Lar-**e** ("for tutelar god", from ***Lara***, "tutelar god"). Pron.: "<u>lá</u>-re".
　　　　"-ê" [Pl.]. Ex.: Mak-**ê** ("for battles", from ***Maka***, "battle"). Pron.: "ma-<u>ké</u>".
Ablative - **"-â"** [Sing.]. Ex.: Med-**â** ("by wisdom", from ***Meda***, "wisdom"). Pron.: "me-<u>dá</u>".
　　　　　"-u" [Pl.]. Ex.: Ûsp-**u** ("by any places", from ***Ûspa***, "anywhere"). Pron.: "<u>úus</u>-pu".
Locative - **"-î"** [Sing.]. Ex.: Dam-**î** ("in house", from ***Dama***, "house"). Pron.: "da-<u>mí</u>".
　　　　　"-û" [Pl.]. Ex.: Dâ-**û** ("in gifts", from ***Dâ***, "gift, donation"). Pron.: "daa-<u>ú</u>".

C - Adjectives: We have found three kinds of Adjectives - Celtic Adjectives, Verbal Adjectives and General Adjectives.

Celtic Adjectives: It is a temporary name for this kind of Adjective. In fact, a Glozelic Celtic Adjective is equivalent to Nominative Case and Verb, like many English words. So, **"âka"** means "[v.] to animate; [n.] animation; [adj.] animated". Exs.: **Dîla** (pleasant); **Gneça** (original, genuine); ***Îma*** (lowest); **Kaka** (bad, evil); **Kala** (good); **Lera** (complete); **Magja / Magna** (big, great); **Mjena** (thin); **nî** (young); **Peza** (usual common); ***Pîmja*** (quick); **Pîw** (pious, benign); **Reyla** (bright); **Reka** (shallow); **Weyra** (crooked).

Verbal Adjectives: They are formed from original roots with suffix **"-ta"**, **"-tha"** or **"-tja [?]"**. So, **"dâ"** means "to give; gift" and **"dâta"** [= dâ+ta] means "given". Exs.: **Duta** (guided, conducted - from **"du"**); **Ekata** (moved); **Erata** (pulled out, extracted); **Êdutha** (anyone who became sweet/gentle - from **"êda"** with an "-u"); **gagata** (produced); ***Gnôta*** (known, notorius - from **"gno"**); ***Guta*** (turned into cow); **Kalweta** (esteemed - from **"kalwe"**); **Latata** (carried, transported - from **"lata"**); ***Lota*** (washed - from **"lu"**); **Mîketja** (resplendent - from **"mîka"** with an "-e"); **Orat(t)a** (asked, entreated - from **"ora"**); ***Raketa*** (repeled - from **"raka"**); **Zagata** (alive, raw); **Zâmmuta** (rested - from **"zama"** with "-mu").

General Adjectives: They are formed from original roots with suffix **"-î"**, **"-na"**, **"-ra"** or **"-u"**. So, **"gala"** means "to have power; power" and **"galî"** means "powerfull"; **"gna"** means "to know; knowledge" and **"gnara"** [= gna+ra] means "informed, known". Exs.: ***Egana*** (needy, poor - from **"ega"**); ***Gamara*** (married); ***Gazî*** (eater, devourer); ***Latî*** (hidden, protected); ***Lazu*** (wounded); **Orana** (suplicant); **Ponî** (painful).

D - Pronouns: The Pronouns can be declined like Nouns and Adjectives. The kind of pronouns that we have found is -

Personal Pronouns - **Ema = Êma** (1ª Sing. - I); ***Çî = *Sî*** (3ª Sing. fem. - she; this; that); **Wâ** (2ª Pl. - you); **Tâ** (3ª Pl. - they).
Indefinite Pronoun - **Ôlo = *Olo*** (all).
General Prononuns - **Pewla** (many, much, very); **Tuyo** (similar, like, such, as).
Demonstrative Pronouns: **Âwta** (them, these; they); **Eâ** (this; that); **Eâpus(a)** (this same or herself); **Ta-** (this; that); ***Zye*** (this, these; that, those).
Possessive Pronoun: ***Moy*** (me, my)
Interrogative Pronoun: **Kwe** (who, whom?)
Relative Pronoun: **Kwey** (who; that [one])

E - Verbs: The verbs usually have the same form as Nominative Noun. So, **Âda** means "to eat" or "food". We have found some differences: **Da** (to give) and **Dâ** (gift, donation). A reduplicated form: **Gadâga** (to go on), from ***Gada*** (to go). Two verbs derived from a same root in two different Phases of language: **Maga** (to increase, to grow); **Mega** (to be big/great). Examples: ***Gaga*** (to produce); **Gama** (to marry); **Gâta = Gata** (to let, to leave); **Gaza** (to eat); **Gna** (to know); ***Gnî*** (to labour); ***Îda*** (to separate [ritualisticly], to offer); **Kara** (to love, to desire); ***Lu*** (to wash); **Ora** (to pray, to ask, to speak); **Pînga** (to paint, to put symbol, to write [with symbol]); ***Pona*** (to hurt); **Zaga** (to live).

Conjugation (fragmentary theory): We have found indications of a verbal conjugation for Present, Past and Future Tenses (without Active and Passive Voice specific terminations) in Glozelic. Our theory indicates the following terminations -

Present Tense: **Ema Îda** (I offer/I am offered), **Tâ Îda** (They offer/They are offered); **Ema Lo** (I praise/I am praised), **Tâ Lo** (They praise/They are praised). Here, **"Îda"** means "to offer, to sacrifice" and "sacrifice, offering". The verb is not changeable in Personal Pronoun, only in Tense.

Past Tense: **Ema Îdwî** (I offered/I was offered), **Tâ Îdwî** (They offered/They were offered); **Ema Lowî** (I praised/I was praised), **Tâ Lowî** (They praised/They were praised). Ex.: **Eru-wî -** [not "erawî"] (T10 - l. 3) "[pron.?] pulled out" [from **"Era"**, "to pull out, to extract, to destroy; extraction, destruction"]. **Le-wî -** (T24 - l. 1) "[?] became strong" [from **"Le"**, "strength, power, spoil; to be strong, to spoil"]. **M-wî -** [not "mawî"] (T23 - l. 1) "[?] remained" [from **"Ma"**, "to stay, to remain, to persist, to resist; stay, persistence, perseverance"]. **Pasg-wî -** (T42 - l. 1) "it was aleged, asserted, noticed" [from **"Pasga"**, "to allege, to assert, to notice; notice"]. **Te-wî -** [not "teowî"] (T28 - l. 2/3) "[?] praised" [from **"Teo"**, "to praise; god, deity"].

Future Tense: **Ema Îdwo** (I will offer/I will be offered), **Tâ Îdwo** (They will offer/ They will be offered); **Ema Lowo** (I will praise/I will be praised), **Tâ Lowo** (They will praise/They will be praised). Ex.: **Êû-ô -** [not "êûwo"] (T11 - l. 6) "[pron.?] will praise" [from **"Êû"**, "to approve, to praise, to like, to be favourable/auspicious; good, auspice; well"]. **Leg-wo -** (T34 - l. 2) "[?] will gather" [from **"Lega"**, "to gather, to choose, to read; gathering, choose, reading"].

Imperative Form: Examples - **"Da"** (to give) and **"Dâ"** (give!); **"Daga"** (to be well-meaning) and **"Dâga"** (be well-meaning!); **"*Daka"** (to be favourable) and **"Dâka"** (be favourable!); **"Lo"** (to praise) and **"Lô"** (praise!); **"*Loka"** (to spend) and **"Lôka"** (spend!); **"Mo"** (to iniciate) and **"Mô" -** [v. in imperative form or n. + Pl. genitive] "iniciate [enter, become virtuous]/use!" or "of iniciations".

F - Adverbs: **Âtî** (again); **Âw** (away; well); **Ew- = Êw- = Eû-** [According as greek prefix (adv.) ευ - eu - ("good; well")]; **Magna** (very); **Nu** (now); ***Qwum(a)*** (when); **Tô** (yes); **Uma** (here); ***Ûspa*** (anywhere, anything).

G - Prepositions: **Epa** (on, over; to, for; before, in front; together [with]); ***În- =* Înî-** (in, against, between, after, till, until, up to); **Îpa** (under, by, through);

H - Conjunctions: **Êô** (till, until; however, nevertheless); **Key = Kî** (although; there); **Khwe** (still; because; or); **Nam** (because, since; in fact); **Nîwâe** (or not, in order to not, nor, neither); **Perî** (because of); **Sîw** (and if, or if, if).

I - Special expressions: Some examples can show the complexity of Glozelic language -
  In GLO - 63.3, expression **"*tadâ kala*"** means "by good stroke".
  In GLO - 51.3, expression **"*tasa gadâ*"** means "because exhaustive going/walking".
  In GLO - 66.1, compound **"*dâlagside*"** means "in order to possess stag".

In *GLO - ?, 984.2.181, expression **"*tatô êdutha tamu*"** means "by faintings [deaths] of gentle fathers" and compound **"*tôgwisî*"** means "in protection against poison".

In GLO - 49.5, expression **"*nati weta*"** means "prohibition/malediction song", maybe "consecration song[?]".

In Tablet Nr. 44, expression **"*ywâ kala*"** means "by good union", and **"*damî epa*"** means "for house [village]".

In Tablet Nr. 31, expression **"*genepe îra pîmje*"** means "to gesture of quick anger".

In Tablet Nr. 30, expression **"*eûlaga*"** means "of good ability".

In Tablet Nr. 07, expression **"*epî tama patha*"** means "over death suffering" or "over mortal suffering".

In Tablet Nr. 10, expression **"*kâga zare eruwî ônda*"** means "by weeding-tool [I] pulled stone of fence out".

J - <u>Word order</u>: It seems very confuse and not regular because of long time of glozelic writing. See these examples:

In GLO - 52.6, **En-a [n.] tak-a [n.]** means "one [*ena*] strangler [*taka*]".

In GLO - 35.2, **Mlat-e [n. + Sing. dat.] wâ [pron. 2nd pl.]** means "for your [pl.] flour", lit. "for flour [*mlate*] your [*wâ*] (pl.)".

In GLO - 45.3, **Êm-a [pers. pron. 1st Sing.] dâ [v. in present tense] dâp-a [n.]** means "I [*êma*] give [*dâ*] feast [*dâpa*]".

In GLO - 44.4, **...Dag-a [n.] zur-a [v.] kîg-î [n. + Sing. loc.]...** means "The good (pure) one [*daga*] (is) powerfull (or 'rules') [*zura*] in war (quarrel) [*kîgî*]."

In Tablet Nr. 22, **Em-a [pron. 1st sing.] lem-a [v.] zag-o [n. + Sing. gen.] te-u [n. + Pl. abl.]** means "I [*ema*] flood [*lema*] of life [*zago*] by Gods [*teu*]". (14)

NOTES

(1) **"Hierolinguistics"** means "study of sacred [from Greek *hierós*, "sacred"] languages", a new science proposed by Paulo Stekel in his third book: **"Santo e Profano - estudo etimológico das línguas sagradas"** *["Holy and Profane - etymological study of sacred languages" - 2006]*. See topic ?.

(2) By this numeration, it is possible to find the original numeration of each tablet, in each case. For this, is sufficient to access the PDF files which is in possession of "Museé de Glozel".

(3) This paper was published in **www.museedeglozel.com/Trad2000.htm** in a PDF file (GlozCode.pdf).

(4) In this paper, in order to avoid confusion, **"glozelian"** is the alphabet and **"glozelic"** is the ancient language from Glozel (Gaulish dialect?).

(5) For more details, see our paper **"Glozelian alphabet"**, containing shapes and variations for each letter.

(6) This letter - Q - is marked with ( ) for indicates that it not belongs to Phase 1, the most ancient.

(7) The letters marked with [ ] indicates that they not belong to Phase l, the most ancient.

(8) BUCHANAN, Donal B. - *"A preliminary decipherment of the Glozel inscriptions"* [updated version, February 2003] - p. 06 and 20 - Danvers, Massachusetts - USA, 1981.

(9) HITZ, Hans-Rudolph - *"Essai de déchiffrement de l'écriture de Glozel"* - Ettingen (2004).

(10) See our *"Glozelic Etymological Glossary"*.

(11) See *"Protoceltic-English Dictionary"* [available in **www.wales.ac.uk**] - Wales, 2002.

(12) In our *"Glozelic Etymological Glossary"* every Glozelic word contains arguments and a comparative study with other ancient languages.

(13) The Phase for each material is showed after its title in our *"Reconstruction of Glozelic Writing"*.

(14) More details about quotations in this grammatical sum you can find in our *"Reconstruction of Glozelic Writing"*.

(15) See about Noun declination below.

(16) A word that is hypothetical, that is, a word for which we do not have found form in Nominative, but in other Declination, is shown with *****, like in ***Gu***.

(17) The underline marks accented syllable in a word (in penultimate syllable in Nominative Singular). The accent follows presence or absence of long vowels in Case termination. Ex.: **Mamma** (<u>má</u>-ma - "mother") and **Mammây** (ma-<u>máy</u> - "the mothers"). When long vowels appear in nominative: **dâ** (<u>dá</u>a - "gift"), **dâo** (<u>dá</u>a-o- "of gift") and **dâô** (daa-<u>ó</u> - "of gifts").

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