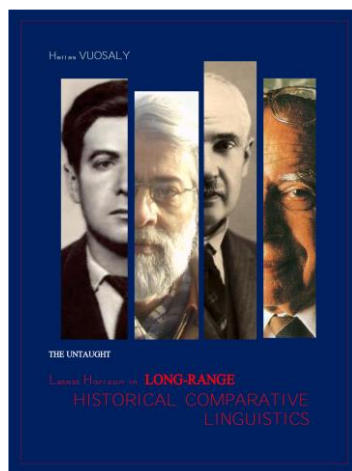


*A New Integrating Overview  
in the History of  
Long-Range Linguistics*

**Leila Tavakoli\***



Hellas Vuosalu, *The Untaught: Latest Horizon in Long-Range Historical Comparative Linguistics*. New York: International Committee of Koinoetymology and Post-Metaphysical Thinking, ICKPT, 2017. Pp. 132

In the days of the consummation of conceptual and metaphysical thinking in history from the 19<sup>th</sup> century until today, eminent revolutionary thinkers have directed attention to the study of *long-range historical comparative linguistics*, which notwithstanding its having achieved a prominent station in the disciplines of the humanities has been facing academic boycotting by the defenders of the conceptual system of thinking in the world of capitalism and imperialism.

With the research of long-range historical comparative linguistics a new horizon opens up in the field of post-metaphysical thinking, and humans can, by drawing upon the thinking of the pre-metaphysical cycle, bring post-metaphysical thinking to realization.

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Furthermore, it is during these times of the world crisis of Kantism and the various forms of neo-Kantism in the Westland wasteland on one hand, and the ending of the cycle of conceptual and subjective metaphysical thinking on the other, that humans can become familiar with this kind of extremely precise scientific research on language in the dignity of *Wissenschaft*.

The book *Latest Horizon in Long-Range Historical Comparative Linguistics* especially commemorates the work of V. M. Illich-Svitych, the pre-eminent linguist of the USSR and founder of Nostratic linguistics, and its precise systematic development up until present.

The first wave of recognition of Nostratic work in the West where it had been boycotted began in the 1970's when Professor Vitaly Shevoroshkin in the USA proceeded to introduce the Moscow long-range Nostratic linguistic school, and in follow-up arose vast long-range research in the USA school.

The second wave of familiarization with long-range linguistics in the West occurred through the efforts of Professor Hodjjat Assadian. His work has introduced the West to the long-range schools of SSR Armenia, Finland, and Iran and brought renewed and precise attention to the boycotted long-range Italian school of linguistics.

Vuosaly's book is an introduction and survey of, first of all, a classification of the theories of long-range historical comparative linguistics from its origin, i.e., the doctrine of "Primogenio" of Alfredo Trombetti at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and then the schools of: 1) USSR: "Nostratic" / V. M. Illich-Svitych; 2) USA: "Eurasianic" / J. Greenberg; 3) Iran(-Europe): "Koinoetymology" and "Phonogenes" / H. Assadian.

*Long-range linguistics began with the discovery of phonological laws in linguistics and today long-range linguistic discussions are based on not only phonological laws but also the molecular biology of Homo sapiens sapiens.*

The publication of this book responds to the lack of access to historical comparative linguistics research in the West, and for the first time the works of the most prominent founders in the more than one hundred year history of scientific linguistics have been collected and introduced together. This book is in fact a series of lecture teachings of Professor Vuosaly on the history of long-range linguistics.

For the first time the history of long-range linguistics has been written in a coherent and systematic manner, and thus *Latest Horizon* can be correctly said to be the highest world reference in the field,

intending familiarization of specialists and also the general public. The book presents concise examples of those works which up until now have only been published once in limited editions and have remained out of reach for lack of translations.

Short indication of the contents:

“The Italian School”: Alfredo Trombetti – founder of Primogenio, Monogenesis of Language and Historical Comparative Sprachwissenschaft.

Trombetti published the documentation for the demonstration of the Monogenesis of language in: *L 'Unità d'Origine del Linguaggio / The Unity of Origin of Language*, 1905; *Saggi di Glottologia Generale Comparata / Essays of General Comparative Linguistics*, 3 volumes, 1908-1919.

“The USSR School”: Vladislav Markovich Illich-Svitych (1934-1966) - founder of Nostratic Linguistics.

Illich-Svitych accomplished the reconstruction of 600 Proto-Nostratic roots drawing in parallel from languages of the 6 principal branches of Europe, Asia and Africa which had been worked on at the time: Afro-Asiatic, Kartvelian, Indo-European, Uralic, Dravidian, Altaic.

At the same time as Illich-Svitych, Dolgopolsky worked towards demonstration of the genetic relations between Indo-European, Afroasiatic, Kartvelian, Dravidian, Elamite, Uralic, Altaic, Nivkh / Gilyak, Chukchee-Kamchadal and Eskimo-Aleut languages. Dolgopolsky survived to publish his monumental Nostratic Dictionary (2008). In the introduction he states he had learned the basic methodology of long-range comparative linguistic research from the founder of modern Nostratic linguistics Vladislav Illich-Svitych, his dear friend.

Sergei Starostin (d. 2005) is founder of Borean Linguistics. He actually achieved the reconstructions of Proto-Borean from the languages corresponding to the haplogroup of mitochondrial DNA L3 / NRY M160 (non-recombining portion of the Y chromosome), i.e., all the languages of the world except Congo-Saharan and Khoisan languages.

With Sergei Starostin, the Proto-Nostratic heritage of Illich-Svitych was fully developed as Proto-Borean.

Sergei died early at the age of 53 and his 70 works could not have been accomplished without exceptionally high pressured efforts. He worked to establish the internet public free access to the historical

comparative works on all the branches of the world languages. Starling site is now run by George Starostin, Sergei's son.

“The U.S.A. School”: Joseph H. Greenberg (1915-2001), founder of Eurasiatic, with the help of his *optimo discipulo* Merritt Ruhlen, was able to prepare his work on the Eurasiatic language macroclan for publication during his illness at the end of his life.

As some of the relevant material had already been published by the USSR Nostratic School, his volume *Indo-European and Its Closest Relatives* (2002) was written considering this, with emphasis on the etymologies involving Ainu, Gilyak, Chukotian, and Eskimo-Aleut. Greenberg has been known more for his classification of African and Amerind languages based on multilateral mass comparisons.

Others devoted to developing long-range linguistics include John D. Bengtson and A. Bomhard, and Bomhard is leader of the USA Nostratic School.

“The Iran(-Europe) School”: H. Assadian, founder of Koinoetyma and Phonogenes. An outcome of the *hermeneutical dialectics* of the historical-comparative work of H. Assadian is that he based ‘Homo sapiens sapiens linguistics’ on the proofs of ‘Homo sapiens sapiens molecular biology in genetic migration’, i.e., mitochondrial DNA / NRY or Non-Repeating portion of the Y chromosome.

Assadian has directed precise prolonged attention towards the discovery and demonstration of Koinoetyma and the Proto-Phonogenes in the 30,000-200,000 year depth of history of Anatomically Modern Humans.

This scientific book presents radically different reference material concerning the deep history of *Homo sapiens sapiens*, some of which has never before been published, making ready the future through post-metaphysical thinking.