

# Treatise of the Lechitic Language

Aleksander Lodwich, Schwerte, June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2021

This paper is addressed to language researchers, who, in the increasing wood of PIE reconstructions, begin to doubt in the methodology. This is not a beginner's read and prior knowledge of vintage literature on the here discussed topics is very recommended.

## Motivation

This work is motivated by the observation that PIE reconstructions generate unspeakable formulas and do not improve the understanding of the origin of the Indo-European language group. The approaches basically mix more or less obviously related terminology to retrieve a hypothetical intermediate candidate. The issue of language-coding as a driver to language evolution is regularly ignored. Some reconstructions are sophisticated but in the end do not yield a speakable language with acceptable aesthetics, motoric feasibility or historical plausibility.

The following table shows some examples of this:

Word	Erroneous PIE reconstructions	Po Lex True origin	Polish (now)
vesna	*wésr where r=Я (ja)	V(j)E+SI+NA B(j)E+SI+NA equivalent with PO + SNA (po śniegu – after the snow) BIE + SNA (fights the snow)  or W + JAS + NA „getting brighter“	Wiosna (female version) Bies (male version)
egg	*owyo (bird) *ayya / avva (eagle)	<b>Origin of egg:</b> LEGAЯ (legowisko) legaja – egg legaja – Legeer, Ei „stay puts“, „lair“/“nest”  <b>*owyo</b> AB+JAV (objawiające się) “appearing”  → w legowisku pojawiające się “appearing in the lair/nest”	Jajo, jajko or jajco  In Polish LEGAJA = LEŻANKI further down the road: kolega, koleżanka (KOLO+LEGA) further development: en:college (=jajczarnia), colleague
horse	*ekwos	Gorse, horus (the horse is the symbol of fooling somebody else)  and in reverse: es+rog (jest rogie) „has horns“ for <i>is harmful</i>	„robić kogoś w konia“ „to chore“ „gorsze“ maybe „grosze“
Fox	*h2lōp-ék	X ↔ CH (coding issue) P → F (invert deenergetization) U/O ← A (polonization) U/O → A (russification) Pocich (does it quietly) (terminology related to the function of the mafia)	Po cichu → pocich → poch → foch focha, fucha, das Fach, possibly also Włoch, later a mixed thievery word: po fach (professional thief), and contemporary colloquial language: fachowiec (just meaning <i>professional</i> )
Jackal, fox	*(H)raupāčā	JAS+KAL (bright kal=kolo=sun,circle) *(H)raupāčā, this one cannot even be reconstructed because the reconstruction puts together obviously unrelated roots, like liwāšā (wordplay for pl:lizewąs or ru:libusza) and <i>rubas</i> (more related to de:Räuber or pl:grubas)	KOLO+JAS → circle of the bright guys KOL+JAS → Koleś (The artificial words Jackal and fox originate in the circle of criminal rings)

Mario Alinei has analyzed<sup>1</sup> PIE reconstructions with various language groups and has come to the conclusion that etimologies must have greater antiquity than the windows usually sketched out for Indoeuropean and that continuity of language is the rule and not its evolution:

*“Needless to say, this reading does not tell us anything on the location of the Proto-Indo-Europeans in Paleolithic, but it does constitute firm evidence for the very remote antiquity of PIE.”*

#### *“4.1 Antiquity and stability of language and languages, in general*

*Language and languages are much more ancient than traditionally thought. Consequently, also the record of their change and development must be mapped onto much longer chronology, instead of being compressed into a few millennia, as traditionally done. While traditional linguistics, by reifying language, had made change into a sort of biological, organic law of language development, the extraordinarily fast tempo attributed to it would fit the required short chronologies of the recent invasion, the new, long chronologies of language origins and language development impose a reversal of this conception: conservation is the law of language and languages, and **change is the exception**, being caused not by an alleged ‘biological law of language’, but by major external (ethnic) or social factors, in short by language contacts and hybridization, in concomitance with **major political, socio-economic and cultural events** (Alinei 1996).*

#### *4.2 Antiquity of the grammatical structure of natural languages*

*As a consequence of this new conception and new chronology of language origins and development, the emerging and formation of the deepest part of natural lexica, namely the different grammatical structures of the world language families – including Indo-European - cannot be dated to the Copper Age or to the Neolithic, as traditionally thought, but must be seen, rather, as representing the awakening and the slow development of human conscience in already geographically and culturally differentiated groups of Homo sapiens. A linguistic illustration of this principle will follow in the last part of this paper.“*

If this is the case, PIE cannot differ significantly from the oldest living language. In this paper, indeed I will make an argument in favor of a very stable language trunk, as well. However, a theory of the trunk will also require a theory of the branches, because the internal language variation between Slavic (trunk) and non-Slavic language groups varies greatly:

*“Unquestionably, the homogeneity of the Slavic languages, which contrasts so strikingly with the internal differentiation of Germanic, Romance and Celtic, for example, can only be explained in two ways: by positing: (A) a very high degree of cultural and social stability for a very long period, or (B); a most rapid expansion of the Slavs, the tempo of which would have prevented the original Slavic language (Proto-Slavic) from changing in the new areas.”<sup>1</sup>*

Mario Alinei has pointed out two reasons why Slavic has remained this much homogenous but I find that neither of these options generates fully satisfactory explanations. Thus, an explanation is needed, why the internal variability is so different between the Slavic and non-Slavic groups. I will try to convince you that the evolution of the non-Slavic languages is fast because these languages do not retain first order root meanings. They do not retain them because the spoken language of West-Europeans must have gone lost at some point in time and was upheld merely as a *written language, the language of knowledge, the vedic language* - in ancient Italy similarly to India, where it served as a sacral language. West-Europeans were temporarily speaking either an Uralic (e.g. Basque) or Arabic language and maintained Lechitic only as an elitarian scripture language - over the time giving rise to Latin. Therefore, the spoken Centum languages are quite deviant from Slavic but the orthographies of western languages are surprisingly valuable in studying the relationship between Slavic, Romance and Germanic.

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<sup>1</sup> Interdisciplinary and linguistic evidence for Palaeolithic continuity of Indo-European, Uralic and Altaic populations in Eurasia, with an excursus on Slavic ethnogenesis, Mario Alinei, [source](#), The Slavic Ethnogenesis in the framework of the Paleolithic Continuity Theory (PCT)



## The Difficulty to Reconstruct the Proto-Indo-European

As a matter of rule, PIE reconstructions are wrong by the first sight. However, the practice to produce them has been established so much that erroneous reconstructions multiply by the week - giving ever more wonderous formulas to speak. To make stop of such work, the evolution of the Indo-European languages must be recapitulated.

The presented recapitulations aren't exceptionally innovative. I am just another investigator on that matter, who comes to pass on this topic and fails not to notice, what origins our languages have. My work is just a repeat. I do not claim to add any new insight. I do repeat positions reaching antiquity, albeit having access to new disciplines and newer authors. This repeating could be called a tradition by now. Each generation of scrupulous language researchers has investigated the origins of the IE language with the same conclusions: PIE is a living language and can be studied without reconstructions!

The failure to recognize (instead of reconstruction) the PIE is conditioned by the following reasons:

1) **Emotions.** The reconstruction of the PIE is, in fact, a project of the western people, who notice structure in their language and want to have it explained, but – that's the catch – without having it rooted in the “barbaric” Lechitic languages. A deep despise is in the heart of the western man for the Lech – be it spoken out or not. Also a deep angst that Slavic tribes ever reclaim their heritage amass, as they would make a reclaim of almost all of civilization, once people would begin to decode and understand what they are actually saying. Let's not forget! The Roman Empire's ban of memory on the Lech is still active but they are still the white Elephant standing in the middle of the map and filling the room. When seeking truth, let's not feel obligated by this ban.

The Lechitic tribes already know the magical purpose, the fire-place origin and antiquity of their language. Their language can be decomposed into first order elements – the magical Lex – without much reconstruction. Language preserving the Lex are the Lechitic (i.e. Slavic) languages. The historical lack of interest by eastern researchers in the PIE reconstructionist project is not due to their disinterest on that matter but due to the stubborn lack of interest on the inquirers' side, who shake their head and can't believe that their languages of civilization are merely variations of pigeon Lech used by pirates, bannites and gangsters. The feelings of the banned are the substrate for the uneasy, difficult to grasp feeling toward the east Europeans and a skewing force to western science. They are like the Son'a who descend from the Ba'Ku – yet hate them for their disappreciation of Son'a's strive for instrumental power and materialism<sup>2</sup>.

The so outset wrong goal of science will generate the exemplified PIE reconstructions. They are false because Indo-European is the most prestigious asset on earth and there is a fight on claiming ownership of it. How could it be that the sophisticated languages of the western civilization cannot be said to truly root in elevated, civilized languages of Greek and Roma Latin? Nowhere stronger is this doubt than with the

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2 Star Trek – Insurrection: The names Son'a and Ba'Ku aren't chosen accidentally.

German literature, where the disbelief of the Wandalo-Slavic claims is openly addressed. This attitude and the resulting battle makes the field for the fantastic world of PIE reconstructions. After 1850 the disbelief amounted to scientific confidence. Before that time, German literature was far more objective, as exemplified by the following quotes:

*From: Slawische Altertümer, 1843, S. 540, Heinrich Muttk*

de: "Im I. Jahrhundert vor Christus werden windische Kaufleute, welche Handels wege die Ostsee befuhren, erwähnt. Dies veranlaßte auch die frühe Gründung bedeutender slawischer Handelsstädte. Alle bedeutenderen Städte in Rußland, Polen und Pommer, usw. blühen bereits vor der Einführung des Christenthums, ihr Ursprung mag daher zweifelsohne in die ältesten Zeiten hinaufreichen. Diese Städte waren der Natur des ebenen waldigen Landes gemäß von Holz. Vom II.-VII. Jahrhundert finden wir bei Skandinaviern und Griechen Andeutungen, wonach die Slawen für ein gebildetes Volk mit mancherlei Kenntnissen und sogar einer eigenen Schrift zu halten sind. Daß ihre Priester und Weisen die nationellen Gesetze ihrem Hauptinhalte nach auf hölzernen Tafeln verzeichneten, daß sie sich der Runen beim Wahrsagen bediente, ist schon oben berührt worden. In den skandinavischen Sagen gelten die Wanen, d.h die Winden, als gebildete Menschen. Wanaheim, d.h. in's Land der Winden, gingen nach den nordischen Sagen die skandinavischen Götter und Helden, um Weisheit zu erlernen. Den Wanen entlehnte die Skandinavier einige Götter, Gebräuche und Ausdrücke, welche sich auf Gegenstände der Kultur beziehen, z.B. torg (trh, russisch "Handel"), serkr (sraka=indusium), pfluoc (płuh), trumba (trauba), crosna, krusna (krzno) u.a. Gesang, Musik und Tanz waren, nach dem Berichte des Thephylakt von den slawischen Gesandten an die Awaren, Lieblingsbeschäftigungen der Slawen, daher schreibt sich auch das Sprichwort der lateinischen Skribenten des Mittelalters: *Sclavus saltans*. Auch im mancherlei Gewerben, z.B. der Berberei und Zimmerei, im Bergbau und in der Skulptur waren die Slawen wohlbewandert. Schon in der Hälfte des VI. Jahrhunderts wurden sie nicht nur von Awaren, sondern auch von Griechen als Schiffsbaumeister gebraucht. Daß späterhin, im X. und XI. Jahrhundert, Handel und Gewerbe bei den Slawen fast gänzlich verschwanden, daß ihre Städte sanken und Rohheit und Trägheit unter ihnen einrissen, davon ist die Schuld mehr den gräulichen Unterdrückungen von außenher als dem Ermatten des gewerbfleißigen Sinnes der Slawen selbst beizumessen."

en: "The Wendic merchants were sailing already as early as in the 1st century BC in the Baltic sea. This caused the foundation of Slavic merchant cities very early in all of Russia, Poland and Pomerania. The Wends were city dwellers long before Christianity arrived. Their cities' foundations may date back a very long time before the oldest of times. Their cities were mainly of wood, as it is the natural resource. Greek and Scandinavian sources from the II-VII centuries CE identify the Slavs as very educated people, with sophisticated knowledge and a distinct writing system. Their priests and wise men wrote down important national laws in codices (books made from wood and wax) but the use of runs for divination was also common, as it was already described. Scandinavians report Wends to be very wise, their heroes finding it worth learning wisdom in Wanaheim. This way, Scandinavians absorbed a great lot of vocabulary (examples omitted). Thephylakt reports to the Avars that the Slavs love to dance and sing. Many Latin writers take note of this by writing *sclavus saltans*. They were occupied with tanning or carpentering, were building ships or were mining. They were producing numerous sculptures. During the first half of the sixth century they were contracted to work for the Greek and the Avars as ship builders. The fact that their industries disappeared almost completely, their cities declined and their temperament has worsened is rather blamed on external oppression than on the lack of talent or diligence."

*From: Slawische Altertümer, Band 2, 1844, Paul Joseph Schafarik*

de: "Die Weleten nennt am frühesten Ptolomaius. Damals saßen sie auf der preussischen Küste, zwischen der Mündung der Weichsel und des Riemens oder der Windau, in einer Gegend, die sich nicht näher bestimmen läßt. Einige Jahrhunderte lang nennt sie sodann die Geschichte nicht wieder, bis wir sie plötzlich in

Pommern, an der Obermündung, in den Niederlanden, in Friesland und an der Waal bei Utrecht wiederfinden."

en: "Ptolomaius is first to name the Weletians. At his time, they were sitting along the Prussian coast, between the exit of the Vistula and the belt of the Windau, and an area around, which cannot be defined further. For some hundreds of years, history seems not to mention them further until they suddenly reappear in Pomerania, in the Netherlands, in Friesland and at the Waal around Utrecht."

S.16.

de: "Unbekannt ist es, wann und von woher, ob von der Elbe oder zu Wasser von der Weichsel, zahlreiche slawische Kolonien nach Britannien und Batavien gekommen sind, wo sie sich dort in der Graffschaft Wilthire, hier in der Gegend von Utrecht nach historischen Zeugnissen schon ziemlich früh niederließen, jedoch später in der überwiegenden Masse der einheimische Bevölkerung verschwanden."

en: "It is not known, how the Slavic colonies appeared in Britain and Batavia, and if they came from the Elb or sailed over from the Vistula. Sure is that they lived in Wilthire, an Utrecht area, and who, by historical account, were living there early and for very long before disappearing among the indigenous<sup>3</sup> people."

*From: Ueber den Karakter der Slawen, dann über den Ursprung, die Schicksale, Vollkommenheiten, die Nützlichkeit und Wichtigkeit der böhmischen Sprache, Karl Ignaz Tham, Johann Diesbach Buchhandlung, Prag, 1803*

de: "Vorwort: Wenn sich sämtliche Nazionen mit dem grauen Alter und glänzenden Ruhme ihrer Stammväter und Ahnen billig brüsten, dann geziemt gewiß auch uns Ciechen (Böhmen), auf das Alterthum und Ansehen der berühmten slawischen Nazion stolz zu sein; daher sey es mir erlaubt, vorläufig von Karakter der Slawen, dann von der slawischen Sprache, so die Mutter anderer Sprachen genannt wird, in gedrängter Kürze abzuhandeln, denn nach jedem weisen Sprichworte sind die Väter der Ruhm und Glanz ihrer Söhne."

en: "Abstract: It is for sure permitted to boast some pride about the Bohemian people, when apparently all other nations do so without concern. The Bohemians put forward the antiquity of their people and the glory of their Slavic forefathers, in which the sons still bath. The occasion shall be taken to report on the Slavic character and the Slavic language, called the mother of all other languages – albeit in the necessary brief wise."

Let us turn to the next reason, why the search for the *Ursprache* is so difficult:

2) **Competence.** Inquiry into something that was called Indogermanic in the beginning, was mainly conducted by Centum speakers, often totally ignoring Slavic languages as a whole group. Only after some have noticed, that Germanic might not mean German, and that Slavic languages cannot be ignored, the term was adapted to Indoeuropean. Slavic is frequently excluded because it requires a level of language competence which is not readily available among non-Slavic speakers.

Even if investigators have, or had knowledge of the Slavic, non-Slavic speakers still learn the language formally, and the inner working of the language (and the inner-tribal events or imagery providing grounding to the said) remains a mystery to them. A language conveys a particular type of thinking which is not passed on, when the study of a foreign language is formal. Additionally, modern orthographies obfuscate the origins of words - but once the motoric language schema are realized, the reconstructions are "easy".

Stefan Urynowicz<sup>13</sup> speaks clearly about the problems of trying to use language analysis tools "in reverse" by western researchers: "Pomimo rozpoznania wskazanego zjawiska, teoria jego powstania jest wykorzystywana jednostronnie, z obsesyjnym wręcz pomijaniem w przykładach słownictwa polskiego. W

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3 Please note, that Shafarik has difficulty to understand the phenomenon because he falsely believes that Slavic people were not indigenous to the places. Quite to the contrary, these were the indigenous people who were displaced or absorbed in a mass of immigrants.

przypadku wskazywania w przykładach słów polskich są dobierane słowa inaczej brzmiące ale o podobnym znaczeniu, co w języku niemieckim. Przyczyny takiego podejścia do badań mogą być różne. Pomijając złą wolę i chęć zysku można wskazać na bardzo słabą wiedzę slawistyczną wśród językoznawców zachodnioeuropejskiej strefy językowej."

en: "Despite that the phenomenon was recognized, it is used as a single-sided theory, quite obsessively omitting Polish examples to show the reverse. Proposed word selections to show their case are usually inadequate, based on similar sound alone and maybe similar meaning like in German. Reasons for this way of performing research can be many. I want to exclude bad intentions and accusations of interest in financial gains from my hypothesis - but in this case it indicates very poor understanding of the Slavic by language researchers from the west-european language sphere."

The failing acceptance of Lechitic as the stem of the language tree is not rooted in the lack of proof or the lack of data. The tools required to understand the "proof" were simply not educated with the non-Lex speakers. Therefore, we observe an asymmetry in the prior ability to understand the proof between the people of the east and the people of the west. What is almost instantly obvious to the Lechitic speaker, will be an extraterrestrial theory to someone not accustomed to the Slavic tribes, their way of thinking and their language. Even if the western researcher shows some will to understand, he is blocked by different "mental guards" related to Slavic inferiority, like the presumed lack of Slavic writing, lack of antique currencies, their arrival in Europe in the 6<sup>th</sup> century or the s-innovation hypothesis. Evil Russia is just a well-maintained prolongation of this thinking and a means to add more of such mental guards, whenever needed. All of these are without exception false.

*"The totally absurd, fairy-tale like thesis of the so called 'late arrival' of the Slavs in Europe must be replaced by the scenario of Slavic continuity from Paleolithic, and the demographic growth of the Slavs explained by the extraordinary success, continuity and stability of the Neolithic cultures of South-Eastern Europe (the only ones in Europe that caused the formation of tells)."*<sup>1</sup>

**3) Phenomenological Variability.** Finding stable word fragments in Lechitic languages is difficult, and it is the result of the Ursprache qualities in question. An Ursprache is characterized exactly by the fact that it is possible to find many alternative utterances to explain a particular word. To the western mind, this is considered rather a problem, because it assumes that there should be a single word and its true meaning at the beginning of the investigated and reconstructed evolution. This thinking stems from the fact that even etymological root-words are alien to it. This mind condenses around a single meaning and a single charming sequence of sounds. The perfect implementation of this mindset is found in English and its total inverse is found in the Slavic. But why?

In Lex, the language of the tribal fire-place, it is possible to propose several ways of word evolution – and they probably occurred all at the same time, too. The reason for this is a dense alignment between the sensorimotoric space and the conceptual space. Variations of emphasis can regroup sound sequences into different words, as we can see between Polish and Sanskrit. Such regrouping can occur within language play, clitics and proverbs. But even so, it can be expected that variations of the Ursprache are always decomposable into single sound semantics and that its slowest evolving branches will uphold their use.

Additionally, Lechitic languages are playful, like to turn around elements they use or fuse them – making full use of the Ursprache properties. This played a significant role in branding. For example, the journal name VOGZELLA translates in reverse to LA+EL+Z+GOV (not concerned with God, the mundane stuff).

Centum languages seem to absorb only the longer, and the more stable parts of it. An example of this is the fragment UM (mental capability, competence), which is used as a postfix, e.g. in maximUM (to modern: *umysł maszynowy*, *ma zimny umysł*, jest jak najlepiej przygotowany *na zimę*) or minimUM (to modern: *nie*

*umiejętnie, minie mu, umie na nie*)<sup>4</sup>. The UM is the result from the connection U+MSL (with thought, thoughtful) or in magical Lex<sup>5</sup>: U+M+S+L (power of competence : left-side of mind). We will find more sophisticated sentences related to this magical Lex: U MENU SIL, and the Germanic direct translation *Geisteskraft*. However, when foreigners listen to a Lechitic language, the only stable part that they reliably recognize and start to listen to is UM. When these stable parts are later recognized in Slavic, foreigners are misled to the conclusion that the Satem languages were absorbing the vocabulary and then did something strange with it – but it is a fallacy.

Even if whole phrases are absorbed by foreign languages, the Lechitic origin is not recognized. An example of this is *diagnostic*. According to the Online Etymology Lexicon<sup>6</sup>, it derives from the Greek word *diagnōstikos* and means to “be able to distinguish”. Yes, euphemistically. In truth it means “gdi agnae styk” – “once I touch you with fire” – a term related to torturing – or “getting the truth out by touching somebody/something with fire”. I assume that you can immediately feel resistance to accepting that a word associated with sophistication is in origin brutally barbaric. A researcher dedicated to truth about the origin of the Indoeuropean languages must be able to overcome his fear. And fear he needs, because Lex is full of fearsome pictures, if decoded. It conveys a mindset foreign to the well-ordered, compliant Roman citizen.

Problems with recognizability of Slavic words is an important idea, so that I want to make several additional examples to make the point:

Let's check *amnesty* - a sophisticated legal term. However, in Slavic - as it should be - it roots in a very vivid term "ja mena zdaja" - "I'll get it off my mind/memory" used in the sense of "piss off". Here we see that "amnesty", "mind", "memory" all root in the M+N-Lex compound. The establishment of such faculty terminology requires a long lasting governance in a Russian-like language by someone who would think like a Slav and speak like a high-ranking Slav (because there are other ways to say the required). It must have been heard and reused by literate subordinates, who were branding the legal effect of forgiveness onto a written word roughly representing the heard word. *Amnesia* is yet another derivative of the same root.

Another such example is the word *prognosis*<sup>7</sup>. The official explanation is that this word is derived from Greek *prognosis* and that it decomposes into PRO+GNO, where PRO relates to *ahead of time* and GNO relates to **knowledge**. Explained in this way, prognosis is close to divination and only experts can make such foretelling. However, this etymology isn't true. The true decomposition of this word is PRÓG+NOSA / POD NASZYM PROGIEM – tip of the nose OR is directly at the own home's doorstep. It indicates the statement of the obvious and the myopic. If somebody tries a prognosis, he simply verbalizes what should be blatantly obvious to anyone in the room; he states plain and inevitable facts about the short-term future. *Death* would be a correct prognosis for a heavily wounded soldier. If you understand the etymology, then you understand that there cannot be such a thing like a *long-term prognosis*!

Another such example is the word *coolant*. By the same etymological database, the word has come into existence around 1915 from a substantiation of the adjective *cool* in form of *cool+ant*, but I will argue that it is just a reassembly of Lechitic returners. How so?

Coolant is properly decomposed into co+o+lant (co jest olane, olać). Hence, the Slavic meaning of coolant is “the thing, which can take shape around” in the sense of *fluid*. Of course, a pond *ulany* will be a refreshing cool, and for technological applications the use is fine, but this wasn't the intended use when the word *cool* first came into use in the English language. The intended use was “olej głowę wodą.” In fact, this would be said to a red head who needs to cool down by pouring a bucket full of cold water over him. However, this still does not capture the full essence of the use. A GOV+CO+OL is a **head** (a **guy**) who does not take care of things. The word “olewać” relates to spoiling matters. Therefore, GOV CO OL (“głowa, co olewa”) is not a

4 Please note that the Ursprache does not know a stable order of codes! Sound compounds and compounds thereof are rotated, according to local speaker's preference.

5 LEX = LECH = LEG/LOG = LEH = LAH = LUK = LIK

6 <https://www.etymonline.com/word/diagnostic>

7 <https://www.etymonline.com/word/prognosis>

“cool guy” but somebody who is a time waster and matters will get spoiled with him – a drastic semantic opposition of the admirable cool guy, the stoic, who gets the work done. Unfortunately, the Slavs are themselves responsible for spoiling the language. In case of *cool*, it results from a playful abbreviation “taki CoOl” (likely the prototype for the modern “taki ciul”).

The postfix *-ant* is the result of the figure {NASAL VOCAL}+{TSC-cluster}. You will find this in many nominatives, like e.g. *pojać*. In the runic script, *pojać* will become *pojanth*. Some further evolution will evolve the *po* into *fo/fa* and the final *th* will become either a *d*, *c*, *k* or a *t*. The *j* will evolve into *ž* (energize), or (deenergetize) *k*, *g*, then *h* and will then disappear. I will leave to the reader to apply Grimm’s law for practice and to see where it gets him.

Yet another example to show, how Slavo-Lechitic origins are regularly not recognized, is the word *stool*<sup>8</sup>. According to the etymological database, the word is of Germanic origin and refers to a seat, or a high seat. To some surprise, the database names Lithuanian and Old Church Slavonic examples. However, it falsely asserts that the meaning is consisting from STA+LO. Despite the fact, that Lechitic knows *stać* and *stało*, the correct origin of this word is the composite of S+DOLO. The literal meaning of this is “from the ground up”, equivalent with *zdołu* or *od dołu* in modern Polish. The substantiation of the “up from the ground” yields an object category for vertical support - is applying to the table and to the seat as well. The fragment STA is a false regrouping, a charming fragment identified by foreigners, created quite analogously to the already discussed UM. The etymology database names *cynestol* in context of stool, and explains it as the royal seat. Transfiguratively, yes. However, if the Slavic origins of these words are understood, then the literal meaning is quickly recognized: a comfortable seat in the shadow (*w cieniu stół*).

Another example is the phrase *fairy tale*. The original roots of this phrase is PA+RA(+DA)+DA+LA. A *pora dala* is something needed at a *certain time*, a *porada ładna* is a *good advice/advice for the good*. But depending on the emphasis you will also get *para dala* (i.e. *dał parę*), which is *cheap talk*. All clearly related to what a fairy tale with a morale at its end is. A fairy tale is something that you will get from a gangster who teaches you not to forget to pay your debts, or - the rest is left to your vivid phantasy. And to no surprise, fairy tales are excessively brutal. I have found myself to destroy some of my daughter's children literature.

There is a mass of these examples and surely worth a book. Examples of appropriation can be found in English, German, French but also Persian, Latin or Greek. Nevertheless, the obfuscation has an euphemistic, beautifying direction making the users of these terms increasingly naive about what the said means. For example, the Persian word *bebakhshid* is usually translated with "excuse me" but the true origin is BA+BAGH+SID (bo bóg siadł) meaning is "because a God has taken seat" (in the sense of "fuck off"). The acceptance of such vocabulary by foreign populations is only possible because they could not guess the true meaning of the phrase from the behavior of their issuers in everyday interactions.

Touching such roots is extremely difficult for science because it has a natural aversion against the language of this kind and serious people will find it close to impossible to believe or even endure analysis of language of arrogant masters, gangsters, brutal military and something that is called "kitchen Latin" (explicit language). Nevertheless, it is forming the core substance of the most delicate, sophisticated and elaborated IE vocabulary. It fills millions of pages of science Journals and books on philosophy, logics, mathematics and law.

Isn't it much better then to invent PIE to save one's soul from this? I see the point. Indoeuropean is a nightmare on a bright day.

4) **Developing Methodology of a Juvenile Science.** During my studies of this issue, I have convinced myself, that language reconstructionists have a poor understanding of the requirements of an *Ursprache*. As a result of this, a comparison between *Ursprache*-requirements and languages is not occurring. Therefore, the Balto-Slavic branch of the Indo-European language group is often presented as a side phenomenon or a marginal branch, not the stem, as it should be. This marginalization is in no way justified, neither by the importance of the branch (most elaborate grammar, extremely large volume of vocabulary, extremely even distribution of basic words, such as *słōń*, *król* or *sól*) nor by the number of speakers.

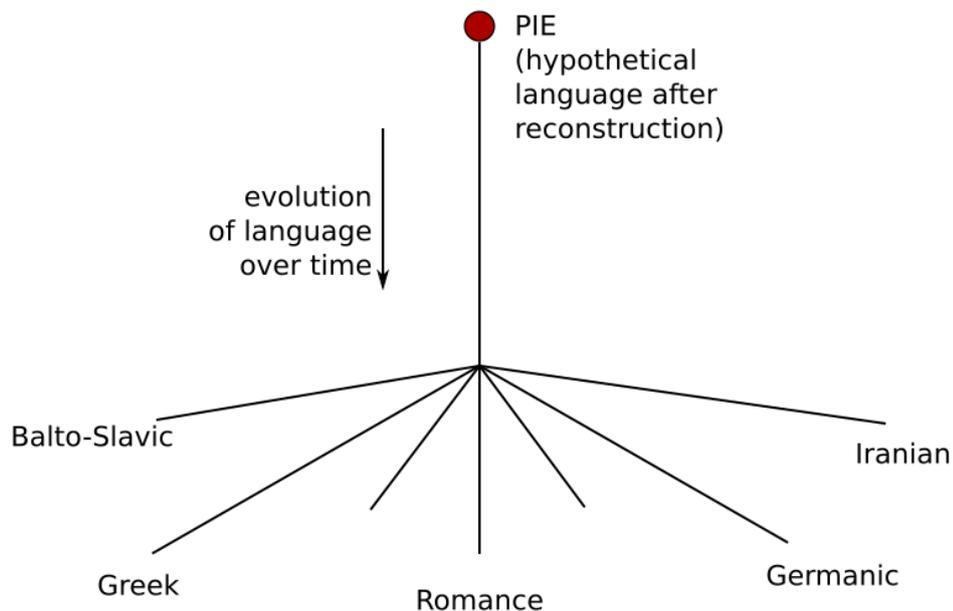


Fig. 1: The conceptual language tree of the Indo-European languages, as it is widely used.

5) **Drivers to Language Evolution.** Another reason for some absurd PIE reconstructions is the mentality, and it is difficult to put this forward as a critique. The average researcher lives in the world of the “normal” people where people are honest, speak truth and do not seek aggressive advantage. Language plays are something that children do or that a rebel youth is doing – after all they “normalize”. *Normal* people tend to preserve language and will combat any attempt to deform it. Language evolution is driven by the *abnormal* people.

The impact generated on language by secretive organizations (military, intelligence agencies, criminality, commerce) is way too underestimated (due to its secretive nature, making it difficult to assess scientifically) and the role of art and religion way too overrated (due to its extroverted nature). Science, another potential source of language evolution, is rather a client of the above disciplines than a driver. Therefore, contrary to the naive believe, science, art and religion are at best conveyor belts to language modifications, when major secretive organizations begin to deploy a new public language for their operations, which are involving “new concepts”.

Normal people do not understand the nature of this conveyor belt – and like to doubt its existence. But without the understanding of the conveyor belt, evolution of language cannot be understood. As a rule of thumb, the speed of language evolution is an indicator of the intensity and volume of secretive operations transcending society. The faster the language evolves, the faster the conveyor belt turns, the more likely is the attainment of a group’s disintegration or reconsolidation. Disintegration can go as far as to generate new languages or ethnic groups. To no surprise, language manipulation is an ancient and essential weapon in a military arsenal but related techniques are used by politics and commerce, as well. Once a power center settles, the speed of evolution of language is reduced to cement it and alternative languages are systematically eradicated – think of politically correct speech. This way, language, and culture as such,

serves the purpose of establishing a stable supply of resources to the power center. What is inside the system must be compatible. What is outside the system must be incompatible, and will be fended off.

The research of the PIE roots is framed by an economy and a military system of the Transatlantic Alliance, which is mainly a Germanic institution. Therefore, high pressure is observable to give the Germanic culture the necessary antiquity, indigeneity and root-weight – and the marginalization of the Slavic languages is target. However, it should be noted that the attractiveness of the Germanic culture does not stem from its respect of the tradition but from its fast evolution of the technomagic. The English language is said to not have existed 500 years ago and German texts written at that time are incomprehensible to the average German. Compare this with Slavic and more specifically Polish! Polish texts from 15<sup>th</sup> century are very well understandable by the modern reader. Aside from the germanization of the word order (SOV → SVO), these languages are extremely stable and I will explore older languages to see how they relate to them, to signify the overall low evolutionary speed of the language trunk.

6) **Aesthetics.** Whether a language is considered as an acceptable precursor will inherently depend on the researcher's aesthetic perception of the studied language. I am not free from this myself, of course.

Almost any speaker will find the language aesthetics quite different between Slavic and non-Slavic. Regularly, Slavic is considered unpronounceable by speakers of other Indoeuropean branches and barbaric by any standard. The reason for this is that it requires a special type of motoric operation, which is foreign to them. More details on this in 'Characteristics of the Production of the Midnight Whisper Language (Polonica)' on p.76. I will argue in it that certain pressure zone characteristics survive language changes. These pressure maps can be used to understand in which direction the language evolved. The sound of the speech is a brand of a tribe and its philosophy, its values and interpretations. What if one was dominant but not agreeable, anymore? Would it become hated? Would it cause opposition? Yes it would and yes, it did.

Other parameters, like jaw-speaking vs. palatine-speaking are as stable indicators of tribal opposition, like the carrying of beard vs. mustache, earth burials vs. cremations or the God of the Dead vs. the God of the Living. People have made a symbol out of everything available to them to express tribal hate. Therefore, the evolution on both sides was deliberately directed in opposing directions. It affected everything from how you dress, how you wear your hair to how your speech sounds. Therefore, the evolution of languages cannot foot on spontaneously occurring sound shifting rules.

These symbols do not exist independently of the two main cultures (life vs. death) and their two main languages – SATEM vs. CENTUM. Only after a researcher begins to understand this relationship, he will be able to unlock the true history of evolution of IE languages. And in this history, one language is the trunk and the other is the branch. Language is a matter of religion and religion is a matter of tribal dominance: Which one is the heresy? Which tribe will rule?

## The Tree of Languages and the Tree of Genes

Today we know that there is a strong correlation between male genetic disposition and the major language subgroup of the Indo-European. Indo-European is strongly associated with the R1 haplogroup (from now on abbreviated R1-Hg). I know that genes and culture aren't the same, especially when seen from the perspective of the individuals, but on the scale of continent-spanning tribes, such connections are too plain to see. It is also very natural – language is mainly promoted by the family or tribe.

Peoples with a partial or dominating presence of the R1a-Hg preferably use a language from the SATEM subgroup, while people with the dominating R1b-Hg preferably use a language from the CENTUM subgroup. I know the problems with this characterization but I will continue to put Germanic and Romance languages in this one basket and make a differentiation only when needed. I also know that a significant portion of R1a-Hg-carriers in Asia speak other languages, mainly Turkic or Dravidian.

Peoples of other genetic makeup are largely uninteresting to the study of the genesis of this language. These groups speak an indoeuropean variant due to the cultural dominance of the Indo-Europeans. Example of this are the Latvians and Lithuanians, where the Finno-Ugric part of the population switched to a Lechitic language.

The Indo-European language group has older roots than the rise of the R1-Hg, but I am not convinced that PIE reconstructions or the research of the hypothetical Nostratic language is on the right track in this regard. Therefore, I propose the concept that an Indianic-sounding language has evolved on the eastern side of Asia (in Siberia), later giving rise to the Indo-European (IE) language group. This *Ursprache* language was exported to the Americas by descendants of the haplogroup Q and was interacting with magical symbols very early on. This language's development is heavily influenced by the evolution of scripting (magical symbols, land marking symbols).



Fig. 2: Magical symbols from Nevada

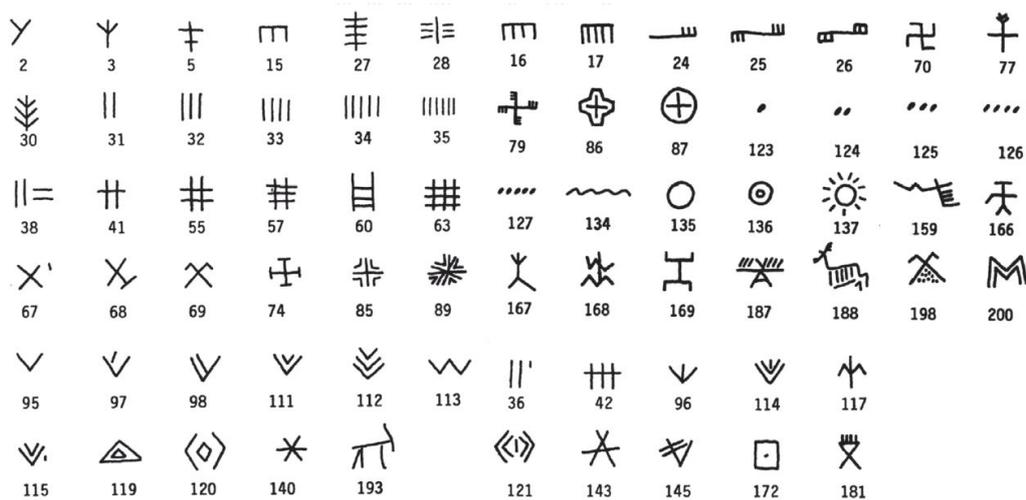


Fig. 3: Magical Symbols of the Vinca culture (Europe)

European invaders of the 16th century reported that Indian languages sounded astonishingly Germanic to them. The reason for this surely isn't the earlier presence of R1-Hg-type of people on the American continent (which existed: the white star navigators, who survived in the Indian folklore) but the mere fact that the male origin between Indians and white Europeans is the same.

In this paper I will compare languages by example, which were separated from each other by thousands of years. In case of Sanskrit, we are looking at 3-5 thousand years. In case of Sumerian, 5-7 thousand years. In case of Dravidian, we are looking at 20 thousand years, and in case of Lakota, we are looking at 30 thousand years of separation. On this line, a language like the PIE did not arise. Instead, we are facing a very old language, which, with all of its branches, poses the most significant language group on earth.

I propose to call this language group the „Lakota Language Group“ and I will try to convince you in this paper that the evolution gap between Lakota and Lechitic is “small”, small to this degree that it can be considered the main stem from which other IE-language branches split off (apart from the obvious name similarity<sup>9</sup>). Seeking PIE reconstructions outside of this line of language aesthetics and root semantics is implausible.

9 I hypothesize that languages with similar names will belong to this group.

## Evolution of Language is a Male Thing

Cavalli-Sforza<sup>10</sup> proposed the straight-forward idea, and frankly not as the first one, that language and genetics coevolve naturally. This idea is supported by Krishnamurti, who studied the Dravidian languages<sup>11</sup>. More specifically, I will argue that IE language is promoted by male lines. The reason for this is that male distribution patterns are a little different from the female distribution patterns. Language seems to follow male movements crossing the boundaries of female clusters.

The following diagram dates the distribution paths of Y-DNA, best to my knowledge.

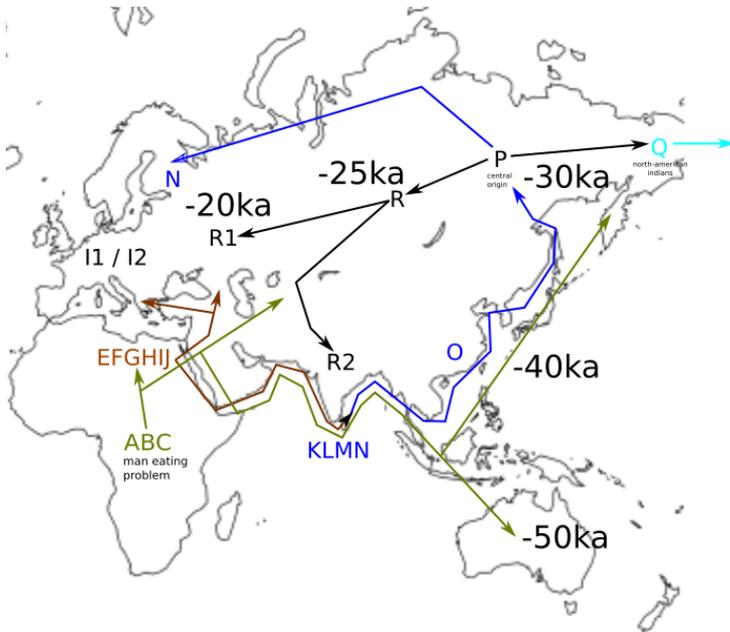


Fig. 4: Evolution of the Y-DNA – foundation for the understanding of the genealogy of languages.

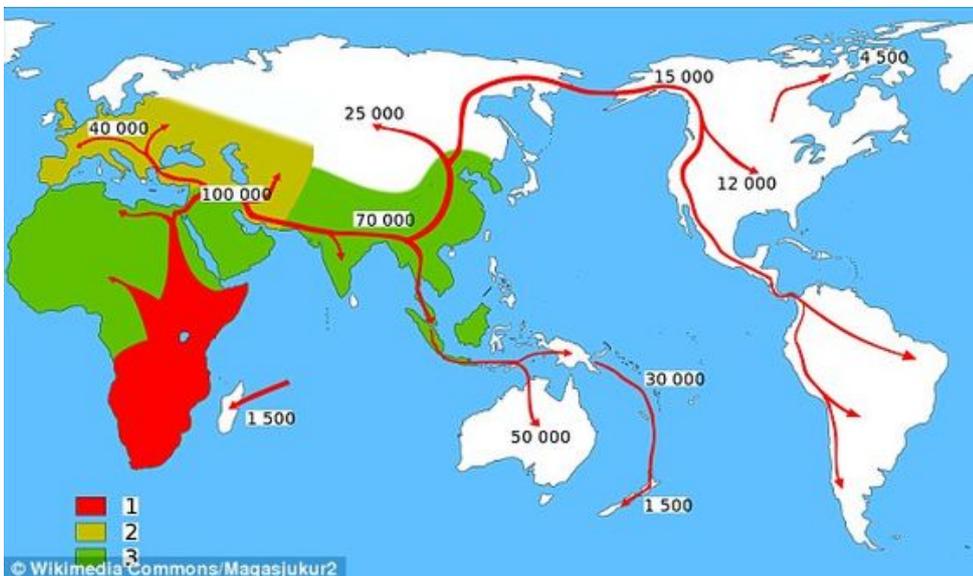


Fig. 5: Two diagrams of male expansion, with slightly different indications of time

The following diagram shows the evolution of the mitochondrial haplogroups:

10 Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca, et al. "Reconstruction of Human Evolution: Bringing Together Genetic, Archaeological, and Linguistic Data." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, vol. 85, no. 16, 1988, pp. 6002–6006. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/32287. Accessed 14 May 2021.

11 Krishnamurti, B. (2003). *The Dravidian Languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/CBO9780511486876



Fig. 6: The distribution of mitochondrial haplogroups across earth. The whiteness of men depends on the whiteness of the “pink” women in Europe. These women have no Asian ancestry.

The two models overlap in regard to the expansion across Asia and the Americas but disagree in Europe where the R1-Hg dominates, which originates in Asia. The reason for this disagreement is a separation of the male population in Siberia. One part of the population conquered the Americas (Q), the other continued over the steppe further into Europe and India (R). The group has split again in two (R1 and R2) and took different paths. R2 became the Dravidians and entered India from the north. R1 continued to breed somewhere around between the Ukraine or Iran until it has split into R1a and R1b (event dated roughly 16-18Ka ago, where R1a is older by several thousand years). From here R1a and R1b expanded into the middle east regions.

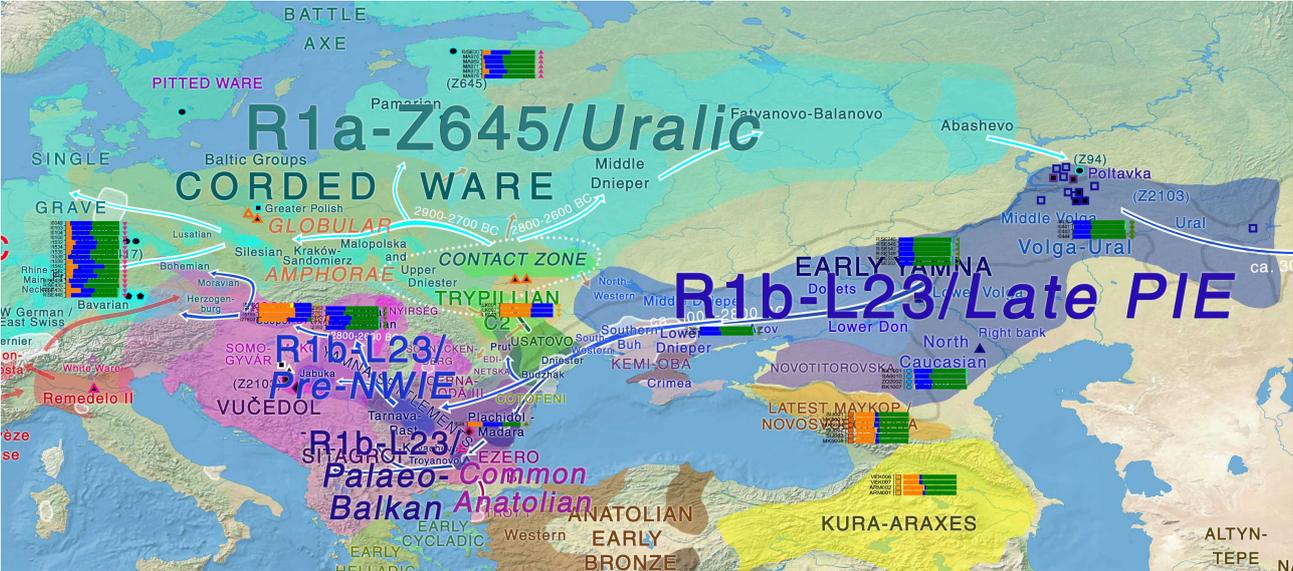


Fig. 7: Origin of the IndoEuropeans (R1a) and Eurasians (R1b) source: [indo-europeau.eu](http://indo-europeau.eu)

This is also the main and also natural separation path of languages. Around 4500 years ago, the group carrying mainly R1a-Z93 has left the area around Poland and reconquered the steppe and the territories later known as Medina Empire, by this displacing the here living R1b clusters further south.

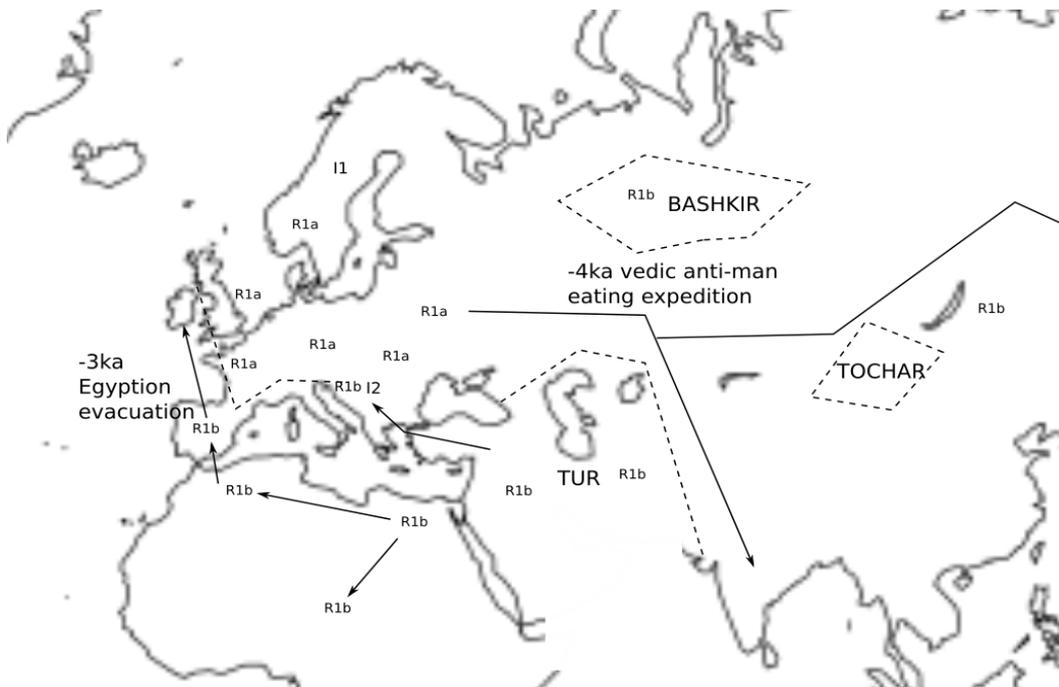


Fig. 8: An expansion phase of R1a people yields a new branch, the R1a-Z93 people.



Fig. 9: The path of the TUR=BULL-tribe people, who move into Europe from the south.

This Vedic expansion which has brought R1a population into India, has also segmented the R1b cluster into three major groups:

- 1) Bashkir/Chuvash tribes, who remained on the steppe until today
- 2) A Tochar group (a group who „mysteriously“ disappeared in 4th century)
- 3) A southern group, a group called the TUR, entered the fertile crescent and went further south even to north Africa and Arabia (cf. Fig. 9). This group is later also the main body of the west Europeans. The Indoeuropean language was iteratively degrading due to the Semitic influences, potentially almost disappearing. This path is responsible for the effect that the „cleaner“ a western group of speakers, the more Semitic language effects are found in them, even in places, where Arabs have provably never been present (i.e. Scottish islands).

Ultimately, due to ecological changes (drought) and the expansion of the deserts, the lifestyle preferred by the Eurasians couldn't be afforded anymore and the conquering of western Europe became first priority. The

iterative displacement of IndoEuropeans by Eurasians in Europe is the reason why the CENTUM family of language came into existence only „recently“ and seems to split off from the SATEM group. The iterative displacement of the Vedic population from southern Europe is responsible for a wide range of Slavic toponyms in Italy. There are also language artifacts like the Italian „boh“, which is used exactly as Slavs would use the word „bog/boh“. Artifacts of this kind indicate that a strong inter-cultural contact was required. Also, Italia is still called Włochy<sup>12</sup> by the Poles which has led to speculations that Italy has been home for the Vedic people in the past and that Romance language are only derivatives of the Lechitic.

Mark Pagel uses standardized probabilistic methods of language proximity derivation and his work can be used to support the idea that Slavic languages are in fact the substrate for the Romano-Celtic languages (cf. Fig. 10). From my first person experience made when teaching the Polish language to children, I can confirm that “centumization” is an immediate effect. The different language aesthetics of the western languages demand, that certain sound modifications are performed and vocals are rearranged in a certain way. I can imagine that the same process took place whenever foreigners came in contact with the Slavic, i.e. Lechitic.

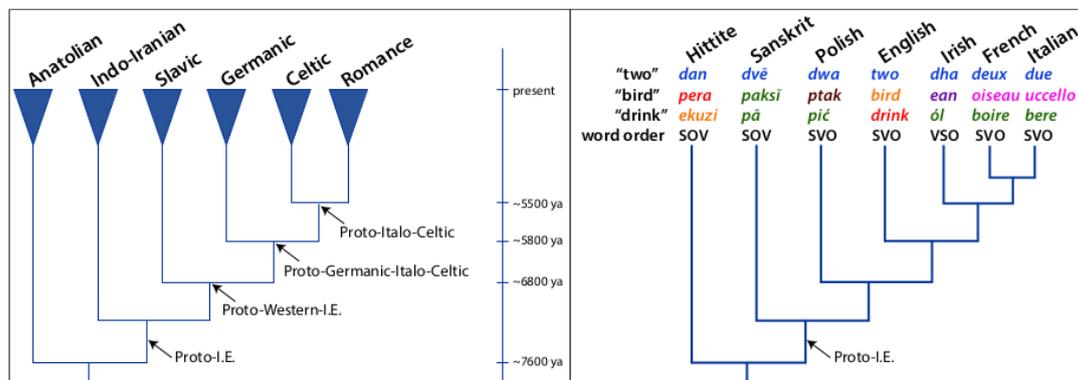


Fig. 10: Historical evolution of language groups, as shown in „Darwinian perspectives on the evolution of human languages“, Mark Pagel, *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, July 2016, DOI: 10.3758/s13423-016-1072-z

Please note, that Polish uses SVO only due to germanization. SOV phrases were spoken not so long ago and are still spoken, e.g. „... i tak młotem wóz walnąłem, że aż ...“ (SOV) or „..., a potem ten kotek naszą myszkę zjadł.“ (SOV) or „chłopak oko ma.“ (SOV). In fact, SOV is used whenever „Polishness“ is to be emphasized.

Please also take note, that Romance languages cannot derive from Germanic languages and English does not derive from Polish. The above result is simply a computer-generated order by a word similarity profile. Standard English has a significant amount of vocabulary from Old Slavic and French, thereby giving it higher split-off rank than Irish or French.

Please also take note, that the split-up of Proto-Western-IE into Slavic and Proto-Germanic-Italo-Celtic clearly indicated to us that the CENTUM languages are probably directly related to the R1b people, and SATEM with people of R1a provenance.

Stefan Urynowicz<sup>13</sup> analyzes the historical relationship between Lechitic and Germanic languages through the reduction of the Polish language to its root primitives. From these root primitives he estimated the evolutionary dependency and concluded:

pl: "Korzystając z poznanych praw możemy wykazać starszeństwo języka słowiańskiego wobec innych języków Europy (i nie tylko)."

en: "We can show the precursor status of the Slavic language in regard to other European languages (and not only) using the determined laws of sound evolution."

12 Włoch, Wlach, Wallach, Bal Lach = biały Lech/Pan

13 Język czynu – cięta mowa i palące słowa, według Stefana Urynowicza, 17.02.2019

<https://rudaweb.pl/index.php/2019/02/17/jezyk-czynu-cieta-mowa-i-palace-slowa-wedlug-stefana-urynowicza/>

## Evolution of Script

The language of the SATEM group is considered an artificial, magical language, which coevolved with script from the start. More realistically, the evolution of language based on an initial natural language, but its further evolution was deliberate and was considered an artful skill. Is this possible?

The oldest known „script“ is from the Vinca culture but symbolic figures at the age of tens of thousands of years were discovered all across Europe. This paper works under the assumption that there exists no hindrance to the use of script by anatomically modern people, and that there has never been a lack of personal experience, social/personal problems, artistic activity or need for rules to address in symbol. Therefore, at some point, it is theoretically possible, and probably the case, that language started to evolve intensively, mainly driven by magical symbols and their use.

However, magical symbols attracted the wrong people, the „lawyer“ type of guys who can read but do not understand and are capable to „invert the meaning“ of the written. Therefore, use and training of script was deemed sacred, required a careful selection of trainees by character and wasn't meant for the public. This - and the destruction of artifacts by the Christian missionaries - has cemented the false belief that Slavic ethnicity didn't have script.

Primordial script was complex, philosophical, magical, educational, grounded in teachings but not for the masses. With the advent of the mafia culture, mathematics and language were simplified for the masses and the commercial use. The philosophical overhead was considered superfluous. Functional aspects of these techniques outweighed proper education in language. The hexadecimal system was replaced with the decimal system. Writing systems have suffered a series of simplifications which led to a stronger variation of language. This is very well seen with Slavic, which was considered “the same” across the Slavic territories around the 10<sup>th</sup> century and diverged then-after, after different Latin-based alphabets were introduced.

In this creative process, the natural language serving as the substrate was distorted and much abstract, degrounded terminology arose. This process of distortion, when performed deliberately, generates czara. Czara is full of charming word fragments and phrases due to their alien sound, often sounding more sophisticated. The process of alienation is described by Piotr Czarkowski<sup>14</sup>.

In non-Lechitic languages, vocabulary was often absorbed from Lechitic scriptures, explaining the poor relationship between orthography and spoken language - a signifier of derivature. The so observed orthographic anomalies are usually helpful in reconstructing the original Lechitic utterance. The older a dialect, the older the orthography, the more regular the reconstructions.

## The Slavic Script

Slavic people is a large tribe and have used a great many systems of writing - from Runic to Hieroglyphic. Very likely, the initial system of writing was directly imported from Sumer (cf. Fig. 36), the Cuneiform. I speculate, but I refer to the apparent similarity, that it was probably the prototype for the Codex writing: Wood plates were coated with wax layers and symbols were enpressed with a blade/stylus.

When speaking of a Slavic script, we mean a system around the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The Slavic script has retained one peculiar alphabet/writing style, called the Glagolica. The original meaning of the word can be:

GLA GOL – spoken from heavens, clear talk

G LAKO/LAGO/LAHO – from the Lako/Lago/Laho people

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14 Mównictwo, czyli początek się i pierwotny rozwój mowy BOHÓW SŁAWIAN NASZYCH PRAOJCÓW. Krótka, prosto i dowodnie wyłożył Piotr Czarkowski. Private Teacher from Warszawa. Nakład i druk S. Orgelbrand. Warszawa, 1857.

It is probably a witty word-play using several associations.

According to myth, the monk Cyril has invented this system of writing, which was completely different from Latin or Greek writing. Allegedly this was the first source of Slavic writing. Huh, how so? However, this story can be easily falsified:

CYRIL + METHOD → LYRIC DO THEM (lyric do ciem, ściema - false cover-up story)

The Slavic script stands in a very long tradition of writing. In fact the most popular terms referring to writing are in Slavic:

- write ↔ wryć
- scribe ↔ skrobać
- pisać ↔ pociosać (pa tissath)
- zarat ↔ zaryć

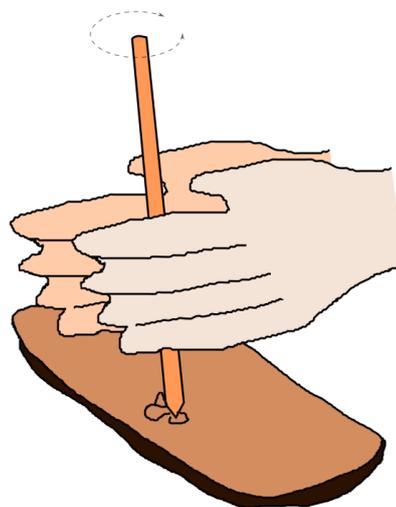
All these terms consistently refer to a process involving material removal. If there shall be any serious hypothesis, who invented writing, then it should first point to the Lechitic tribes.

Writing systems depend on the technology of preservation, this one again on the material available for writing. More than one material was in use, hence more than one writing system was in use. Glagolica arose from the drilling technique in bark. From the Slavic runes (runes: secretive, criminal script) arose the Latinica, not the other way around – hence the general disregard of the Latin script by the Slavic nobility. The runic script was imitating the physiological configurations in speech<sup>15</sup> and was easy to carve in stones and trees. Hence the fact, that Latin script is weirdly intuitive to learn, and is deemed universal almost independently of the language. The modern day Latin script is a fusion of the best parts from the alphabet used for the lyrics, the Cyrilica (the small characters), and the secretive script, the Latinica (the capital letters). That is the reason why an A looks nothing like an a.



Fig. 11: Glagolitic symbols with many characteristic „holes“ and transfers between them.

Fig. 12: Glagolitic symbols were written on birch bark. In Russia, writing on bark was popular until the middle of the 19th century. In India, some writing is still performed in this way. When writing is this effortsome, longer alphabets win over short ones: Longer alphabets permit to store “more bits per position” or “more bits per unit of energy put into the process of writing.”



The following examples were taken from: <https://bialczynski.pl/2016/11/07/slowianskie-pismo-bukwica-i-inne/>

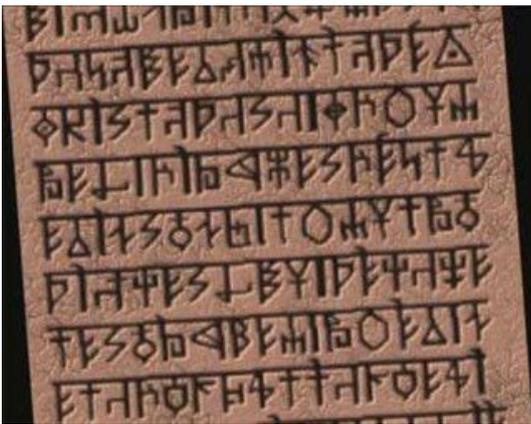


Fig. 13: Russian runic scripting – very similar to Sanskrit with the hanging letters



Fig. 14: Tragi – a prechristian script

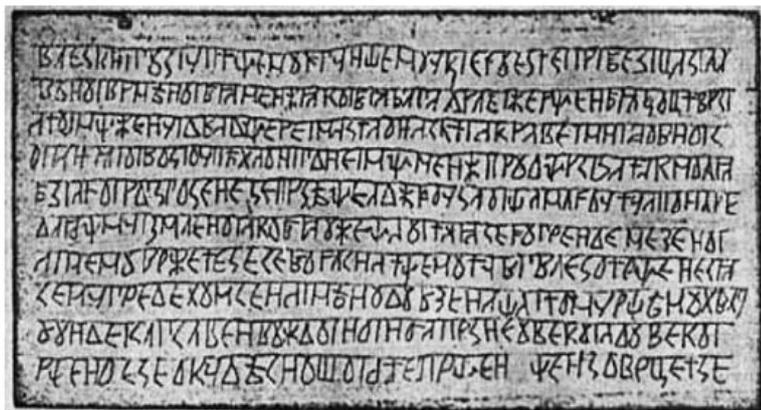


Fig. 15: Sviatoruska Bukwica (*sviato-ruska* = Russian **union** / Script of the Russian Federation)

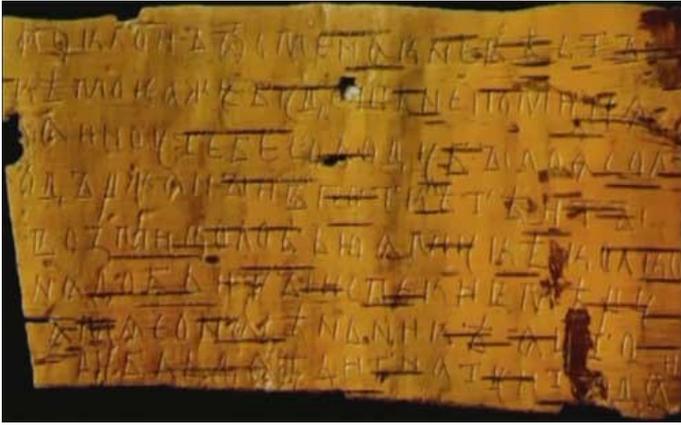


Fig. 16: czerty i rezy



Fig. 17: Secretive script of Mages (Książęce)

In fact, it is very difficult to name them all, and most are surely lost. The Lech were very creative to invent new means of writing very long time before any Christianization took place.

## Early Cryptography

Different associations between symbols and sounds were needed for the security of transmission (*chiffre texts*). The use of *chiffre* may have caused such a mayhem to readability of writing that writing reforms had to co-appear with changes of power. A book with a known content was required to serve as a reference, analogously to a golden bar for the physical “standard meter”.

# The Role of Script On Language Evolution

The way we use writing today wasn't used in the past. Today, the word "sun" or "tail" have exact meaning and an exact coding in the Latin script. A reader facing "SAN" or "TAJL" will not immediately associate the correct semantics. Not only this, historical script did not contain whitespace or punctuation. For example, the AE-signal-combination found in Greek is the "end of phrase". The S signal is the "Start" signal. The origin of these signal combinations lies in the peculiarity of the Lechitic languages to use these sounds frequently at the beginning and at the end of words.

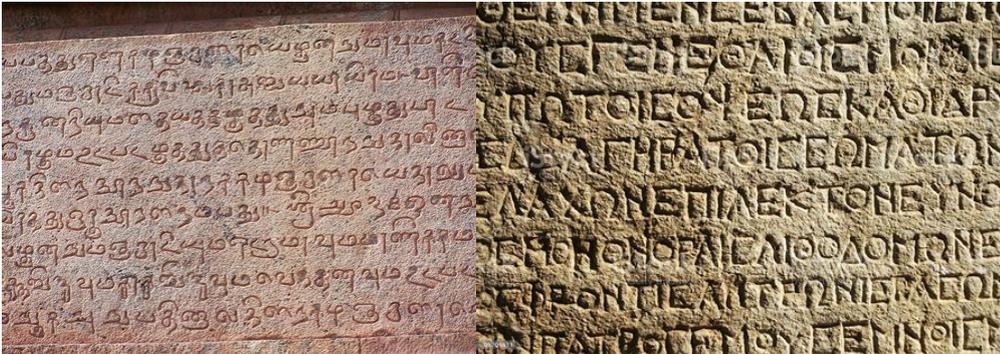


Fig. 18: Examples of ancient scripts: Who looks for whitespace, will be disappointed.

The reading of such a text is really strange thing and requires a particular attitude or cultural background to decode. Therefore, a piece of ancient text, like the ones shown in figure 18, will take several reads over the same place, at times forward, at times backward. The emphasis will be put in different places. This is the reason why in antiquity there was no established reading order or whitespace. This process can be understood as picking out different layers of information on a DVD disk. Depending on the mindset of the reader, the reader can be significantly misled about the meaning of the written or might miss the deeper implications.

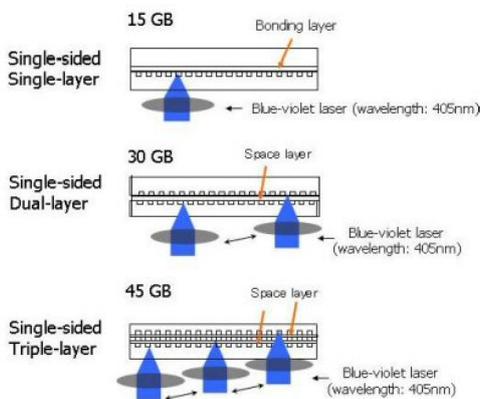


Fig. 19: Reading a multi-layer DVD: technical analogy to understand the reading of old script.

The script did not have whitespace because the magical symbol language didn't have whitespace, as well. In the Lex Ursprache, the said utterance changed their alleged meaning depending on the emphasis of certain sounds. Therefore, during my reconstructions you will find different alternative disintegrations of words. The disintegrations are not a conflict of interpretation, as one might naively believe. The alternative disintegrations are different layers of interpretation and their meanings add up! The vocals initially play a very insignificant role, because they were not stable among speakers.

The following example shows how emphasis and reading order can impact the reading:

ZDRADA ↔ STRIDA => S+TRI | DA or S | TRI+DA (A DIRT) => trade=is dirt  
 but also S | T+RA | DA => given by the TURA, given from the THREE/TREE

where the English words THREE/TREE ← TRI and STREET ← STRID

Wordplays were common. The temporal organization of sounds played a subordinate role to hand signs and body language. Inverse meaning of a fact was indicated not only by an inverter N (no/nie), but also by the inverter symbol S (the snake). The inversion of doing, was not *not doing*, but *done*. It was an inversion on the timeline. The presence tempus played a minor role. First languages had to solve: SHALL BE DONE (FUTURE) and whether it WAS DONE (PAST).

(S+AB/OD/OB/OP) SAW ↔ WAS (PO/DO/BA+S)

where W = LL = Ł (coding errors or czara)

I assume that graphical symbols were in use for any of the boxes in figure 20. The scrambling of these symbols resulted in the creation of longer, more charming (hence better recognizable) words with related, but ever more specific meanings.

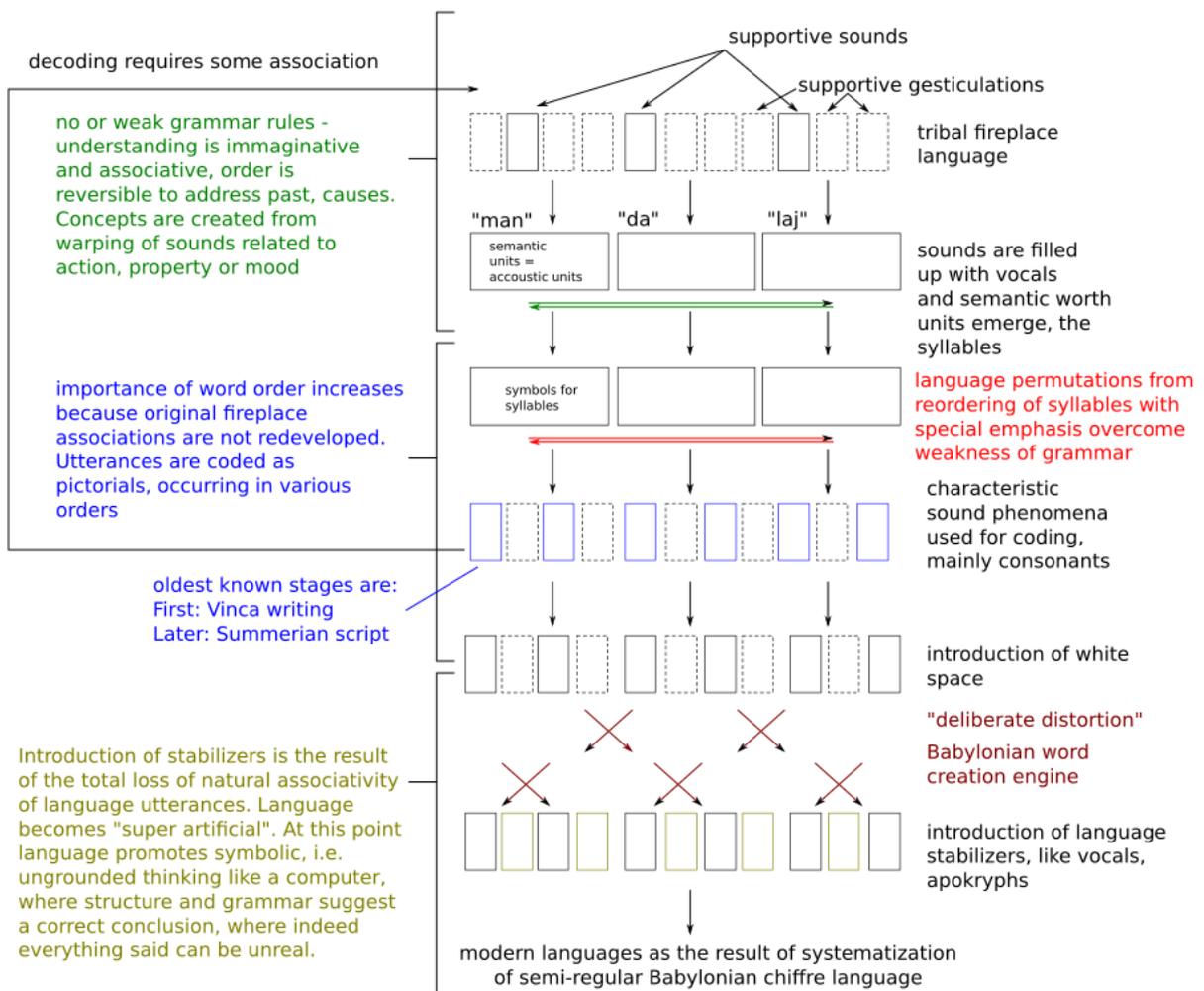


Fig. 20: Historical, multi-level scrambling of word fragments

## Germanic – A Special Case

The Germanic<sup>16</sup> languages pose a special case because the Germans pose a distinct subgroup among western populations. This subgroup does not originate in the Scandinavian peninsula because nobody originates there. Scandinavia is a terminal point for movements of people. The chronicles use „Scandinavia“ to refer to northern territories of Russia – therefore some misconceptions about it. If used correctly, the meaning of the chronicles is much better understood. The modern meaning of Scandinavia refers to a small fragment of the original area identified by this name. The literal etymology of this name is „skand idi navia“ – from where darkness comes (the north) but maybe some conjectures about the peoples existed.



Fig. 21: Current distribution of dominating Y-DNA

The geographical name Scandinavia refers to an area shown in figure 25. This area is the birthplace of the Germanic tribes. The location is the ideal place to develop certain peculiarities – a language mixed of Indoeuropean and Uralic.

The Germanic tribes arrived in Europe around the time of Hunic invasions (or as part of it, see fig. 22). The ancient chroniclers might have not been able to discern between Germanic and Slavic ethnicity, as they language was equally incomprehensible. Their ways, symbols and armaments definitively were very similar. The arrival of the German tribes is now often misunderstood as the arrival of the Slavic tribes. I believe, enough of time has passed to put history back into right.

In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, the Germanic tribes arrived on the Roman soil and were quickly incorporated. Also, Germans continued the Roman statehood. It is therefore very probable that Germans were invited by the Romans (on the grounds of ethnic proximity) to create a military counterweight to the Vandal tribes (the Poles and Czech) in return for land. However, the integration failed and now we have singled out states. The European Union can be understood as an attempt to reconstruct the Roman Empire under German leadership.

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16 Latin Germania is referring to a slavic region but as of 1850's, the term German became synonymous with Teuton/Niemiec



Fig. 22: Immigration of Huns into Europe, who later will be known as Anglo-Saxons (Niemcy). The immigrants conquer coastal areas around the North Sea and begin to settle for the first time (Deutsch=Tuacz=Nomad). The people derived from these immigrants are the Dutch, the Deutsch, the Danes, the Brits, the Danes of Norway, predominant part of white US-Americans, white Australians (people tightly related to R1b-U106), etc. At the time of this process, Germania is Vendo-Slavic! River names for Rhein and Main (rzen & men, i.e. zona i mqz) are of Lechitic origin.

There are always some doubters on the Hun-Germanic explanation, but the relationship between Germans and the Huns is generally known. During the war, the English and the USA have made various references to this fact – and it was not a misconception. But it should be remarked that the English and USA owe their ethnicity to the same group of invaders. The Huns and Avars<sup>17</sup> included the male line R1b-U106 and brought it right into the center of Europe from the steppe, where the haplogroup originates and can be still found there.

„Three out of 4 samples in the small Karos3 cemetery belonged to Hg R1b1a1b1a1a1-U106 setting apart this cemetery from all other groups, except for the Hun/2 sample which is the only other one with this Hg. Hg U106 is considered a “Germanic” branch as it is most significant today in Germany, Scandinavia, and Britain, and rare in Eastern Europe (Supplementary Table S4). Its ancestral branch Hg R1b1a1b-M262 is assumed to have emerged in the Pontic-Caspian Steppe and arrived to Europe with Bronze Age migrations (ref) . Its presence in Hun and Conqueror samples may derive from Goths, Gepids or other German allies of the Huns.“

However, the cited work also shows clearly that substantial amount of R1a-populace was arriving with the Huns, as well.

<sup>17</sup> Y-chromosome haplogroups from Hun, Avar and conquering Hungarian period nomadic people of the Carpathian Basin, Endre Neparáczi et al., <https://doi.org/10.1101/597997>, 3rd April, 2019

The Germanic tribes arrived in France and hence brought a mixed Indo-Uralic language, later augmented with Greco-Latin influence. The source and the vector of movement fits with the Yamnaya culture (Compare figures 7 and 23). This culture is not Indo-European but Turkic. Just as Slavic people have their old seats, Turanic people (R1b-Hg) have their old seats as well:



Fig. 23: The Yamnaya Culture as the origin of western people.

“The most economical and productive hypothesis is then to consider both the Serechny Stog and the Yamnaya cultures as Turkic, which would imply that Turkic people were the first to have mastered horse domestication, and to have passed it on to the neighboring people.” source in footnote 1, page 2.

This is confirmed by the presence of Turkic loanwords for horse terminology in both branches (Northern and Southern) of Samoyed and in some Finno-Ugric, the antiquity of which has been proved by specialists, and which imply the antiquity of the Turkic presence in Eastern Europe.

Once the Roman Empire was sacked by the Vandals and then the Vandals pushed back, the freshly reinforced Germano-Romanic people began to settle east of the Rhine. This settlement is very recent, fast – an almost explosive displacement took place – and hence many Slavic toponyms are found all across Germany, not only east Germany and Bavaria but to the very west of Germany and even Netherlands and England. Despite the aggressive expansion of the Huns (also known as Jungs in Asia), there seems to be an amnesia in regard to this. The Slavic tribes claim that Germans are impudent invaders, but this claim is pounding on a closed mental door of the average German.

However, this should not be, because Germanists have collected enough evidence on the expansion and quick evolution in the German language. It is a young language. The reason for the amnesia could be politico-historical: Once the Germanic tribes have left (or were expelled) from their seats in Asia and Middle East, they needed a home land – somewhere, no matter what the cost. I remember my Grandmother and I was very fascinated by her idea of “homeland seeking”. WWII can be considered as an act of revenge on the Slavic people but one should never lie to oneself about history. Settling in the Americas probably was just another aggressive way of “homeland seeking” for a large tribe who has lost a place to live. The origins of the Germanic languages cannot be properly understood if the ethno-geographic motion isn’t understood – again a German author is used to support the claims because it is the Germanic people who are in stubborn disbelief about their own true history. They cannot believe that they are the displaced ones. Indeed so much, it seems, they prefer a fairy tale, where they multiplied from eating meager fish on a cold rock in Scandinavia up to a number, which permitted them to settle large parts of Europe. But nothing helps, the land

of the Wendo-Slavs remembers their original inhabitants well, in Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Scandinavia and in England, and knows that German tribes are the new kids on the block:

pl: “Że zaś Müllenhoff, którego „Deutsche Alterthumskunde” jest kwintesencją tego wszystkiego, co nauka niemiecka o tym przedmiocie dotąd powiedziała, twierdzi — a wierzyć mu można pod tym względem, bo był znakomitym germanistą — że między Renem, a Wizerą stare nazwy miejscowe są przeważnie nie niemieckie, stąd wynika, że ludność niemiecka tu później przybyła. Pierwotna ludność miała być według niego celtycka, ale nazwy, które przytacza jako celtyckie są czysto słowiańskie jak np. Lippe – Lipa, Wipper=Wieprz, Nida. Nawet Ren. skoro jest Renitz itp., bo powtarzają się wszędzie na ziemi słowiańskiej. Ale nie tylko to; źródła niemieckie znają jeszcze Słowian nad Renem Fulda i w Szwajcaryi: rzeka Ruhr, wpadająca pod Duisburgiem do Renu, nazywa się w końcu XIII wieku „Rura Slavica” a podróżnik Qazwini znalazł Słowian pod Soest i Paderborn.”<sup>18</sup>

en: “Mr. Müllenhof’s work under the title ‘Deutsche Alterthumskunde’ is considered the quintessence of German research on the topic of German origins. He clearly states – and we can trust him on this, because he is considered an excellent Germanist – that toponyms between Rhein and Weser mostly aren’t Germanic and that Germans had to arrive later than their naming. Nevertheless, he makes futile attempts to explain the names with Celtic roots, despite the fact that the names are obviously Slavic; take Lippe-Lipa, Wipper-Wieprz or Nida. Even Rhein is Slavic - we know this name from Slavic territories where names like Renitz (Renic) reappear frequently. But this isn’t all. German sources report Slavs in Fulda am Rhein and in Switzerland. The river Ruhr, joining Rhein in Duisburg, is called “Rura Slavica” up until the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Conserved reports of Qazwini, a traveler of that time, has found Slavic people still living in Soest and Paderborn.”

There still exist places in west of Germany like Wenden (in proximity to Olpe: place of the Wends), Iserlohn (pl: Zrzesze) or Vlotho (pl: Błota). Whether the displacement was friendly or not, exist different opinions. Karlheinz Hengst<sup>19</sup> has analyzed the involvement of Slavic Nobility in the Holy Roman Empire and liked to conclude a friendly overtake. However, the political alliances were surely pragmatic. Helmold and Thietmar were describing the events of that time. Slavic people were rigorously taxed causing a severe resistance to Christianization, which resulted in insurgency and uprising.

The infamous Wichman is an example, how German nobility behaved towards Slavic people (first pretending friendship and then murdering the friends). Wichman has lost a battle in 967 against the Poles. Of this event, a painting exists showing how Wichman capitulates to Mieszko, the Polish King. It is worth noting, that Wichman is shown as a Turk. Also, the Sarmatians are properly displayed as such.

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18 *O Słowianach, mieszkających niegdyś między Renem a Łabą, Salą i granicą czeską*, Wojciech Kętrzyński, Światowit 2, 159-164, 1900, republished by the Muzeum Historii Polski

19 *Der slawische Adel, seine Sprache und seine Namen zwischen Saale und Elbe vom 10. bis 13. Jahrhundert*, Karlheinz Hengst



Fig. 24: Painting by Franciszek Smuglewicz: Capitulation of Wichman before King Mieszko in 967<sup>20</sup>.

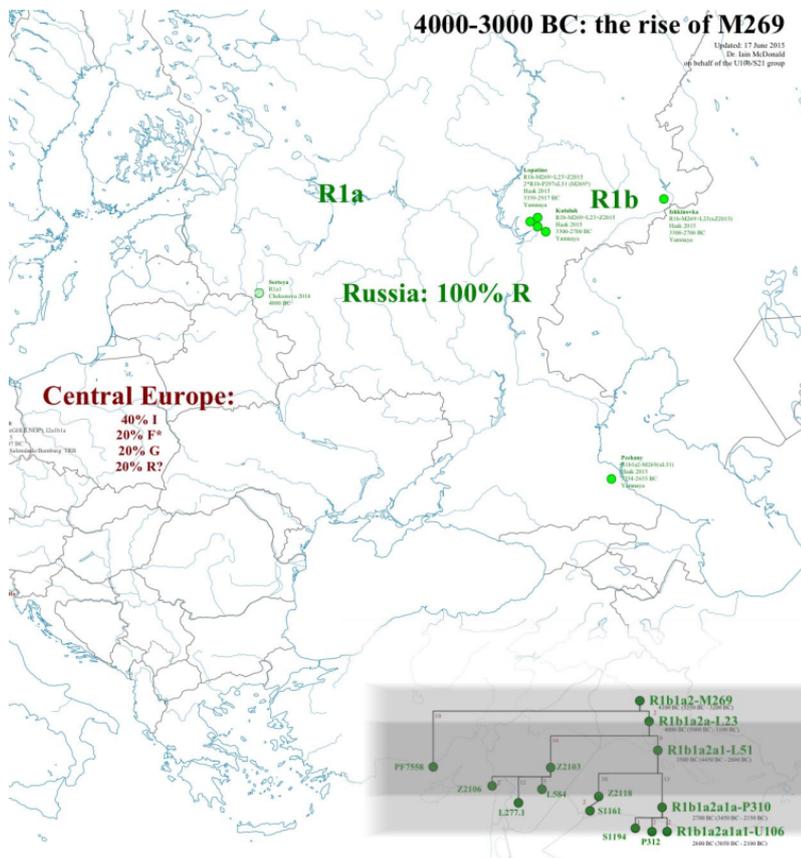


Fig. 25: In chronicles, Scandinavia refers to Ural area. This is the more likely origin of the Germanic tribes (Germany, Austriacs, Dutch, English, Saxons, Danes, etc.).

20 Sojusznik czy wróg? Relacje polsko-niemieckie w czasach Mieszka I i Bolesława Chrobrego, Mariusz Samp, histmag.org, ISBN: 978-83-65156-39-6, Promohistoria Michał Świgoń, Warszawa 2020

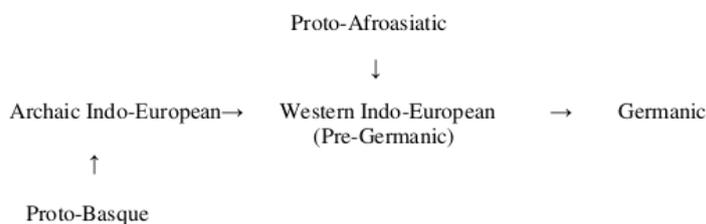
The Germanic displacement and homeland seeking is related to Nomad lifestyle and dispersion, hence a natural explanation, why the Germanic languages are special:

„Mailhammer suggests<sup>21</sup> that convergence of a non-Indo-European language with Proto-Indo-European may explain the identifying feature that strong verb ablaut is for the Germanic languages. Moreover, Mailhammer (2007: 199) suggests that language contact between speakers of Punic (a Semitic language spoken by the Carthaginians) and Germanic may explain the unique role played by ablaut in Germanic strong verbs. He asserts that the systemization and function of ablaut found in Germanic strong verbs are typologically more similar to that found in Semitic languages than that in Indo-European languages. His views prompt arguments for further research in Germanic languages from the perspective of language contact theory.“<sup>22</sup>

Clair follows the proposition of Vanneman to explain Germanic anomalies by populations traversing the Iberian peninsula.

„As outlined above, from a Y-chromosome perspective, the genetic evidence points to the I-M253 mutation as the genetic signature of the founding population of the Germanic homeland. Since this founding population migrated from the homeland of the Basque people, the first inhabitants of the Germanic homeland may have spoken a non-Indo-European language, something akin to Proto-Basque. This is supported by a similar distribution pattern of Proto-Basque hydronyms and I-M253 mutations in Europe (cf. Section 5.7). Thus, the genetic evidence offers a plausible explanation for the influence of Proto-Basque in the evolution of Germanic, as asserted by Vennemann<sup>23</sup> (2000). However, from the perspective of language contact theory, genetics and archaeology, Vennemann’s model may have to be revised. As the current model stands, Vennemann posits that Indo-European speakers maintained their language. However, from the perspective of population genetics, archaeology and language contact theory, in the Germanic homeland speakers of Proto-Basque may have shifted to the Indo-European language of farmers (cf. Section 6.2) starting around 4000 BC.“<sup>24</sup>

**Figure 6.1 Overview of Vennemann’s Language Convergence Model.**



**Source: Vennemann 2000: 261.**

*Fig. 26: Concept of the Germanic from Vennemann*

However, both paths of development can be simultaneously correct. The young age of Germanic languages (ca. 1750 years or less), the genetic homeland of R1b, the correlation with the Hun / Avar invasions, the lack of a dedicated „TURKIC“ DNA and the dominance of the Turk language on the recorded paths of the R1b, all this seems to prefer the theory of a TURKIC origin of the Germanic languages and that the German tribes are the Turks who we all think of.

21 Mailhammer, Robert 2007. *The Germanic Strong Verbs: Foundations and development of a New System*. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

22 *Germanic Origins from the Perspective of the Y-Chromosome*, Michael Robert St. Clair, PhD, University of California, Berkeley, 2012

23 Vennemann, Theo 2000. „Zur Entstehung des Germanischen.“ *Sprachwissenschaft* 25(3): 233-269.

24 *Germanic Origins from the Perspective of the Y-Chromosome*, Michael Robert St. Clair, PhD, University of California, Berkeley, 2012

The Turkish language was lost only after invading Slavic (Indoeuropean) core territories. It is not impossible that Slavic people acquired this language much earlier themselves from a previous European population made of G/I/J-Haplogroups. However, I will argue in this paper that this is not the case and that the language was brought and distributed by people of R1-Hg provenance. I will support my argument by showing language proximity with languages used by Northamerican Indians, Sumerians and Dravidians

The homeland of the Germanic Turks is to be sought in Asia, Siberia. If this is true, our later analysis must yield a relationship between the two language styles. Turkic language might appear not related to Indoeuropean but the distinction might not hold as strongly, when further investigated.



Fig. 27: HUNLAR – Hunlaja (Hunnenlager)

The following figure shows how Semitic, Chuvash<sup>25</sup> and Basque contributions to the Germanic language can be incorporated with a theory of ethnic movement for R1b-U106. This also explains, why Turk-speakers on this path hardly share common genetic material, and why it is so difficult to find a “Turkish DNA”. It is, because they are now known as the Germanic people.



Fig. 28: Movement of the Germanic tribes. R1a-tribes stayed in Asia around the Altai and Baikal to form the Slavo-Mongol (later Mogul) empire under Genghis-Khan (jenjhis - żądzić Kniaż – Kniaż żądzący. Knaż najwyższy. Some speculations exist to żeński Kniaż or dziki Kniaż – based on historical descriptions).

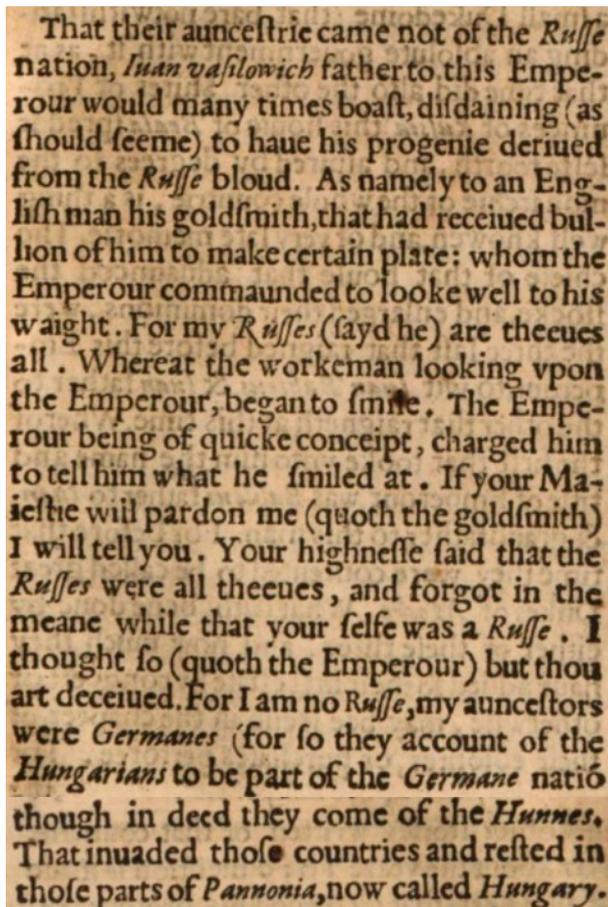
In the steppe, the Uralic languages prove dominant over Indoeuropean. For example, Kirghiz people switch to a Turk language despite having a dominating R1a-Hg. Several linguists have noticed strange constructs in the Germanic language group, proposing that Germanic languages could be considered as ruthenized

25 Chuvash-Germanic Language Connections, Valentyn Stetsyuk, [source](#)

Chuvash<sup>26</sup> or as turkified Russian due to close contacts<sup>27</sup>. The so mixed language, the *lingua rustica* is probably the base for what we today consider the German language. The elites were speaking the language of the elites of the Roman Empire, a Romance language with many influences from the Celt, the Arab and the Greek world. Hence the pressure to latinize the Slavs. *Rustica* was the language of Germans settling among the Slavic population. This creation of German had to yield many strongly deviating dialects, quite the contrast to the homogeneous Slavic - stretching from Rhine to Wolga, Slavic was the same. Slavic was considered the *lingua vera patri* (the true language of the homeland) and a *lingua franca*<sup>28</sup>.

But there could be prior contacts with the Russian language. In particular English seems to be derived from Russian. Indeed, there seems to be the case, that the Russian lords casted armies based on warriors of the steppe.

„They headed a tribal alliance, known in history under the name Alans (in details see [Alans – Angles – Saxons](#)).“<sup>27</sup>



That their auncestrie came not of the *Russe* nation, *Iuan vasilowich* father to this Emperour would many times boast, disdaining (as should seeme) to haue his progenie deriued from the *Russe* bloud. As namely to an English man his goldsmith, that had receiued bullion of him to make certain plate: whom the Emperour commaunded to looke well to his waight. For my *Russes* (sayd he) are theeues all. Whereat the workeman looking vpon the Emperour, began to smite. The Emperour being of quicke conceipt, charged him to tell him what he smiled at. If your Majesty will pardon me (quoth the goldsmith) I will tell you. Your highnesse said that the *Russes* were all theeues, and forgot in the meane while that your selfe was a *Russe*. I thought so (quoth the Emperour) but thou art deceiued. For I am no *Russe*, my auncestors were *Germanes* (for so they account of the *Hungarians* to be part of the *Germane* natio though in deed they come of the *Hunnes*. That inuaded those countries and rested in those parts of *Pannonia*, now called *Hungary*.

A tale about Ivan III of Russia:

en: "That their ancestry came not of the Russ nation, Ivan Vasilowich, father to this Emperor would many time boast, disdaining (as should seem) to have his progeny derived from the Russ blood. As namely to an English man his goldsmith, that had received bullion of him to make certain plate: whom the Emperor commanded to look well to his weight. For my Russes (he said) are thieves all. Whereat the workman looking upon the Emperor began to smithe. The Emperor being of quick conceipt, charged him to tell him what he smiled at. If your Majesty will pardon me (quote of the goldsmith), I will tell you. Your highness said that the Russes were all thieves, and forgot in the mean while that you yourself was a Russ. I thought so (quote of the Emperor) but you are deceived. For I am no Russ! My ancestors were Germanes - for so they account of the Hungarians to be part of the German nation, though indeed they come of the Huns that invaded those countries and in those parts of Pannonia, now called Hungary."

[source](#)

Also, according to Procopius: Huns, Anglo-Saxons and Germans are the same. The following two maps show, how this could be true:

26 German words of Chuvash origin: Zettel, sehr, Pulk, Hütte, Garten, Otter, gut, Wachtel – and many more

27 Anglo-Saxons at Sources of Russian Power, Valentyn Stetsyuk, [source](#)

28 The Slavic Lingua Franca, Florin Curta, East Central Europe ECE, vol. 31, part 1, 2004, pp. 125-148

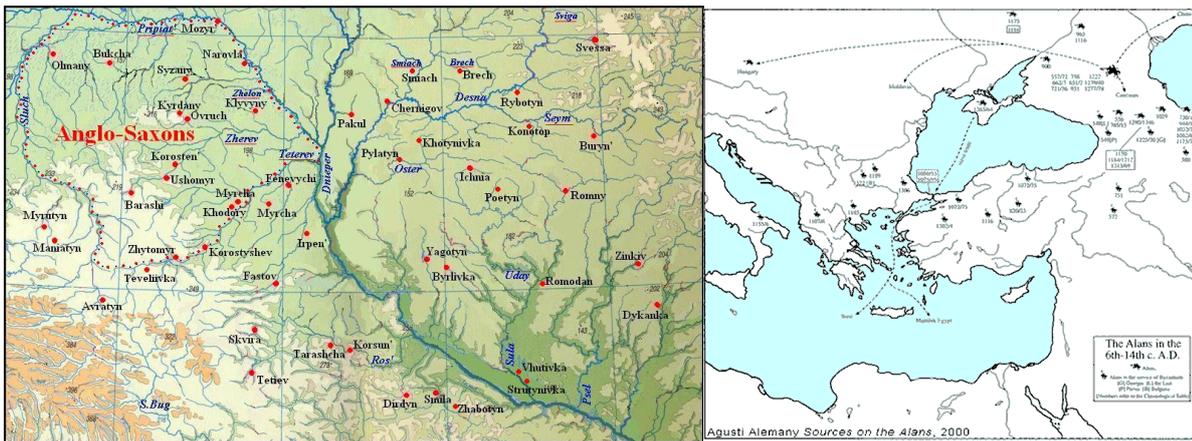


Fig. 29: Left: Anglo-Saxon homeland. Right: Invasion of the Alani (who use the symbol "Jelen"/deer)

The advantage of a steppic origin of the Germanic ethnic is the avoidance of the problem of finding a sufficiently large space required to generate large Slavic and Germanic populations. This is a key problem preventing an agreement between Slavic and Germanic researchers:

"(8) Criticizing the excessive restriction of the earliest Slavic area Trubačev finally recalls Brückner's humorous warning: *"Don't do to anybody what would not please you. The German scholars would love to drown all the Slavs in the Pripet swamps, and the Slavic scholars all the Germans in the Dollart [...] - a quite pointless endeavour: there would not be enough room for them; better drop the matter and don't spare God's light for either of them"* (idem, 206)."<sup>1</sup>

If the eastern origins of Germanic people were true, then certain word etimologies are easier to explain. For example the word „egg“ or „Ei“ relate to „legaja“ („Liegenbleiberchen“, „stay-puts“). In Germany, you will find packages of eggs labeled as „Legeeier“ – which is curious because there can be no other type of eggs – there are no flying eggs. However, the case of „Legeeier“ shows that the Germanic words are taken straight from Russian<sup>29</sup> and that the terms "jajo", „egg“ or „Ei“ are simply convenient word fragments, which came into use. As far as I am concerned, I have seen PIE reconstructions for this word, where the derivations for „egg“ are quite fantastic and show how badly mainstream linguistics can err in regard to PIE reconstructions, if the initial ethnic theory is false.

I would like to cite a source where the origin of Slavs and Germans is traced back to the same Tartar tribes. In light of modern genetics, the quote is probably to be interpreted in a manner, where people of haplogroup R1a are the Slavic-people and the people of R1b haplogroups are Dorani/Duranian/Tur+Ringi (root for Thüringer), the Tur/Thor people. (I know that this is simplified to polarize and that all ethnic groups were mixed to some greater or lesser degree).

pl: "Przewaga krwi Turańskiej w takim krzyżowaniu się ras wydała na północy nowe zupełnie typy, do których przedewszystkiem należą Germanowie. „This is the case with the modern Germans, a large proportion of whom are descended from the Huns, Slavs and other Tartar tribes" powiada J. Garnier."<sup>35</sup>

en: "The dominance of the Tura blood in this cross-over of races gave completely new types of people, who are mainly characterized as Germans. 'This is the case with the modern Germans, a large proportion of whom are descended from the Huns, Slavs and other Tartar tribes.' tells J. Garnier."

pl: "Była to rasa turańska, która, wyszedłszy ze wspólnych siedlisk ludzkości pierwotnej do Azji środkowej, w ciągu kilku tysięcy rozlała się po całym tym wielkim lądzie, przeszła do Syberii i przez wrota narodów na Uralu wtargnęła do Europy wschodniej."<sup>35</sup>

29 Russian was the elite language (lingua franca) in all of Siberia - Slavic-Mongolian invasion to Russia, Grand Prince Valeriy Viktorovich Kubarev, 2011

en: "This were the TUR people, who once left their original place in central Asia. In the following millennia, these people grew greatly to the point that they inhabited all available land. From Siberia, they entered eastern Europe through the gates of the Ural mountains."

pl: "Lud wiejski (dawni chłopi) uważał Niemców za ochrzczonych Żydów (chrystianizatorów). Są to ci sami Żydzi chrystianizatorzy, którzy chrzcząc żołnierzy rzymskich obalili Imperium Rzymskie, a następnie ruszyli na północ kolonizować ziemie słowiańskie."<sup>30</sup> ...

en: "People from the villages (called chłopi) were sure that Germans were baptized Jews (i.e. Semites), acting as missionaries. These were the same missionaries, who by baptizing Roman soldiers, ruined the Roman Empire. After that, they immediately began to colonize the Slavic territories."<sup>30</sup> ...

pl: "Do dziś więc stosunki etnograficzne starożytnej Germanii to w znacznej części *terra incognita*; do dziś setne nazwy plemion germańskich, przeistoczone przez rzymian, pozostają niewyjaśnionymi; tyle jednak pewna, że mnóstwo tych plemion należy do szczepu słowiańskiego, który stanowi tutaj element pierwszorzędnej wagi.

Bez porównania on ważniejszy, aniżeli przyznają to Niemcy, którzy w żaden sposób nie mogą jeszcze zrozumieć Germanii z czasów przed-Chrystusowych bez... Germanów.

A jednak do tego przyjść musi.

Erazm Majewski

Źródło: *Tygodnik Ilustrowany 1898*."<sup>30</sup>

en: "To this day, the ethnological condition of ancient Germania is *terra incognita*; hundreds of tribal names were distorted by Latin writers to a degree that their meaning cannot be clarified; this much is sure, though, that an incredible amount of these tribes belonged to the Slavic tree, indisputably the absolute majority of Germania's population.

The fraction is far greater and thus far more important than Germans would like to admit, and therefore seem unable to understand their Germania from the times before Christianity, which was without Germans.

Yet the time of understanding must come, one day.

Erazm Majewski. 1898"

# Indian Origin of the Lechitic Languages

Lechitic languages encompass far more than just the west-Slavic language branches. I propose that Lechitic is the actual language group, correctly identified as Indo-European but incorrectly understood as a branch of an „unknown“ or „mystical“ proto-Indo-European provenance. From private sources I know that until shortly after the second world war it was common knowledge and subject of teaching at school in Poland that Vedic and Antique (West Slavic and East Slavic) tribes were subgroups of the Lechitic tribes and that Lech / Lach was the proper name for the language. Variations of the name are Lęki, Laki, Luki, Lemki, Lasi, Laci, Lati (base for Latin). The proper root in the magical Lex is LKT (La Ko Ta – literal meaning: people of the earth<sup>31</sup>). This primordial statement further generates multiple correct statements, depending on emphasis: LA KOTA (cat people) or LAKO TA (lake-side dwellers). La and Ra are related anti-codes: Lasi ↔ Rasi

If LAKOTA are people “down to earth”, then RAKITA (sun tails, i.e. rocket guys) are “over the head”.

Also, the symbols show some remarkable similarities:



Fig. 30: side-by-side depiction of basic Slavic and Indian symbols

31 Also in the sense of „down to earth“ – to signify a difference with LUANGAL „people of the heavens“ (duraki, moonies, moon-seekers = money seekers)

<b>Variation</b>	<b>Modern Lechitic Derivatives</b>
Lęki = Lenki = Lemki	lęk, lek, lekarz=lek+art = medic! Lechites = Medicine Men miedź, miód = medi
Lasi	leśni, łasi
Laci, Lati	Łaci

The Lechitic language retains several peculiarities of the original indian-type language, like the use of ł or nasal sounds. Many Lakota words end with „ica“/“ika“, which is considered characteristic of the Slavic language. However, the „r“ is not present in Lakota, yet, showing that the language is not a newer times language (or that it was lost).

The following examples in section „Comparison with the Lakota Language“ on p.49 shall show that there is still enough similarity between Lechitic and Lakotic to recognize its common roots. The more basic the terminology, the easier it is to believe in a common word ancestry. The following table shall show how this can be exploited. Needless to say, after 30 thousand years of separation, not all vocabulary is easily translated.

Despite the antiquity of the language split, it is still possible to explain one language with the other (on the given examples, for which I was able to find the English translation, because I am not speaking any Indian languages). Even if there were continuous or recent contacts between Slavic Asia and North America, the deep implementation of the Lex-base among the Indians is only possible when the language was shared already when the blood was divided between the continents.



## The White and the Red – Some Occultism in Language to Understand

The term White Russians is the same as to say white-reds. The combination of these colors is very old and is used by Indian tribes, as well. There are some connotation to these colors. White-red relates to a particular type of tribal ethics (white) and family ties (red) – blood and honor, so to say. White-red, in the original Indianic sense, is the idealization of tribe-oriented warriorhood. White and red can also relate to very ancient white-skin to red-skin relationships.

The original color code has come to a slightly different use over time. The use of these color codes to identify a political setting is as old as the language in use. The God “Beles” / “Weles” / “Biały Pan” / “Bałwan” relate to the white color. The TUR (black) or the LEW (red) or the PEACOCK (PAW/WAB//RAV/WAR: blue) are richly embedded in the Lechitic language. Yellow-blue colors relate to Sumerian origins and Semitic contacts.

Usually, the white relates to a four headed God of virtue (symbolized by the eagle, i.e. AREL/OREL/ORZEŁ), while red relates to a tri-headed blood God (symbolized by a cat / usually a lion). Flag arrangements with these colors have a political meaning: white-on-red or red-on-white, white-above-red or red-above-white express in the Totem Logic who keeps who in check. Using modern-day political concepts, the white is for right-party movements and red is for left-party (LEW, LEWICA, hence the lion) movements – a code used until today. Leftist movements are collectivist, mafiotic/fascist, and involved in state/empire building. Right-wing movements are elitarian, meritocratic and individualistic, will erode statehood but also hold more traditional family-values. An alternative code for RED is BLACK (the TUR-variation). Western societies are leftist (hence coats of arms are usually red or black on white) while Slavic societies are rightist (hence coats of arms is usually white on red/black). This rule is maintained even on vehicle registration plates:



(Polish plates before the EU took over, which is Germanic project)



(German plates)



The Polish eagle is super conservative. The German eagle is the semantic inversion of the Polish eagle and indicates decisive opposition.



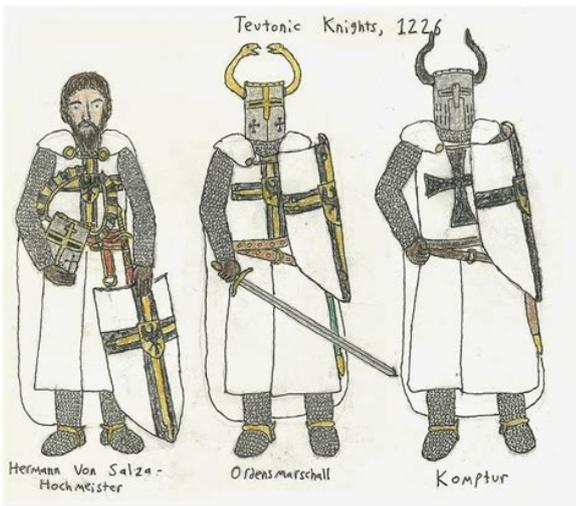
(the two-headed eagle or eagle+lion indicates balance between the two. The gryf/Greif is the combination thereof. It means “mixture” of the two approaches and/or people is indicated.)



(Polish king/knight)



left: (German / Turanic knight) (TUR+RAJ / RAJ+TUR = Reiter/Ritter)  
 right: (German Knight, with the black inversion of the cross of Jarilo=George.  
 The occult meaning of this is a “say no to St. George” – decisive opposition to Slavs)



(Example of the different Turanic symbols. The number of the TUR is 2)  
 (family circle, circle of blood) RODA/RUDA/ROTA = RUTHA = RUSSA/RASSA (race) <=> ASSUR -  
 ASSAR /ATSAR - ASSA = ATTA = OTTO (family by choice, OD CAR - from the black)

The inverse political conceptions have influence on the used terminology:

Forward	Inversion
<p>ROD - accumulation</p> <p>Po Lech:  “rodina”  “narod”, “porod”  “priroda”  “rada”  “poradat”  “zradit”</p> <p>Po Tura:  “rat”  “rotten”</p>	<p>DOR (Dorians) - diminuation  TUR/TAR/CAR/CZAR/CHAR  aka TATAR/TOCHAR</p> <p>Po Lech:  “durak”  “czarny” - “CAR” / “CZAR” / “SAR” / “TSAR”  “tyran” - tyrant</p> <p>Po Tura:  “Target”  “Durable”  “Adorable”  “Torus” by association with Ring/ring Rang,rank  Rang/Ring = circle = kolo  KOLO + TUR = Kultur, culture</p>
<p>DRI/TRI/TRZY - value</p> <p>Po Lech:  “zdrada”  “zdrawa” – (z drogi wiedzie, it does not literally mean  “healthy” – it rather means “let us celebrate our errors” or  “won z trójcą”)  “trima” – “trzymam”  “truiti” – “truć”  “dragon” – chases away the triads  (“my wa(s) pagon!” / “my pagonie dla/na was”)</p> <p>Po Tura:  “druid” / “truit” / “three”  “dragon” (“pagan”)</p>	<p>IRD - devalue</p> <p>Po Lech:  “terror” ← “tura ira” →  “eratum” ← ira tłum (tumany pobleđy)</p> <p>Po Tura:  “irdisch” – clear indication that the “people of earth” are  meant to err  “erde”  “Irrtum” → “error”  “irre”</p>
<p>RA+JAR – be happy, create</p> <p>Po Lech:  “radość”  “rażnie”  “stary ale jary”, “Jerzy”  “brama”  “razić”  “rajan”  “zar/żary/żarzy” – glowing, active  “żerki” - hungry  “jarmark” ← Jahrmarkt ← JAR + MARS/MERC (like in  mercenary, mercator)</p> <p>Po Tura:  “War” – in the fire  “gar” – was in the fire</p>	<p>AR+RAJ – destroy, collect</p> <p>Po Lech:  “partaczyć” &lt;= “pers”/”pars” - incompetent  “po ars” → “part” / “partition” → divide, destroy</p> <p>Po Tura:  “art”/”ars” – art, art of war, maybe like in <i>arsenal</i>  “arsenal” ← AR+SE+NAL ↔ LAN SE RA (Lanzer)  “reich”, “rich”  “ślawny”=“fame” ← “frame” ← W+RA+MA  = BRAMA (BRAHMA/BRAHNA)  “membrane” ← “men bra(h)na” ← “men barana”  “free”/”frei” ← “w(y) raj” (return to the Reich)  “array” – collection,  “Arbeit”/”arbite” ← “AR + WEIT/WIDE/BITE” – fire  everywhere  “Arbor” – burn the forest  “year”/”Jahr” – a full cycle / a gang (in sense of gear or  <i>ein Gang</i>)  JAHR ↔ JANJA ↔ GANJA/GANGA ↔ GANDŹA –  GANZ(ES)</p>

I think that the above table clarifies that the basic relationship between TURANIC (CENTUM or Proto-Germano-Italo-Celtic) languages and SLAVIC (SATEM) languages is the deliberate language block inversion and an artful language fight between tribes, not some slow, spontaneous divergence.

The name inversion indicates a political divide upon the question of land use, the meaning of law, morals, sexual freedoms, family models, modes of ownership and the value of seeking for the absolute ground truth (VERACOPRAWODA). The divide upon these questions is in continuation until this day and a steady divide between east and west. While the eastern schools (successfully) maintain that on the one hand the universe is shredding itself in mystery and cannot be touched – i.e. it cannot be fully understood; hence its magical God-like status cannot be challenged – and on the other hand, it can be fully recognized through beauty, and understood by analogy when naturally following “God’s plan”. This plan entails a sensitivity to the surrounding, self-limitation, and decisions made in favor of morals instead of excessive personal comfort, discovery, advancement, power and knowledge. This is the “pagan way” or “natural wisdom”.

During prehistoric times, the tribes associated with R1b-Haplogroups, the Turanic tribes, got tired of the ever same. They arrived at the conclusion that TRUTH CANNOT BE FOUND<sup>32</sup> from reasoning plus observation alone and that *understanding was required*, and that *understanding* required *action*, ideally, an action with the risk of perturbing God’s best designs. God’s designs should be tested if they were really the best. Seeking power, advancement and knowledge was set out to be a moral obligation, pretentiously justified with the reduction of future suffering, which amounts to infinity over an infinite amount of time. At the same time, why not make own life comfortable while serving such a noble goal? Also, any amount of suffering caused by the right mission marginalizes argumentatively against infinite gains and reductions of suffering in the future. This requires a linear mindset of time, however, and a mindset of seeking *returns on investment* in moral questions.

The pagan approach, however, assumes that the world is oscillating and that the best quality of life is attained when the oscillations are small around an optimum – associated with a cyclical understanding of time. Ideally, the cycles are about the same, simplifying the keeping of history down to upholding historical archetypes, the Legends and Myths, by rituals and cyclical culture. In an oscillating world, strong impulses on the environment in one direction will evoke an equally significant counteraction in the future. Therefore, any attempt to radically evolve the system will simply amplify reoccurring suffering – and not eliminate it, as advertised.

The Turans have introduced RELATIVISM (in law known as positivism) and MAN-CENTEREDNESS at a metaphysical level, where his surroundings were mere instruments to acquire this knowledge and to escalate mankind to God-likeness. God-ability is achieved, when the rules of the universe were fully understood and used to its full potential. The Universe (i.e. the God) plus his God-like son (Man) would together achieve the perfect structure, a structure, for which can be proven that everything achievable by the Universe was also achieved, where it is guaranteed that nothing is above the God-like man. This is the prophecy of the arrival of the Anti-Christ, the stopper of the wheel of time. The cross is a concept of a cyclical time. Once the essence of man (his spirit wanting ever more control) has achieved a theoretical place of unlimited control over his environment, there will be no suffering because all adversaries and trials were surpassed. The spirit will live in eternal continuation and operate cyclically while enjoying all the resources of the universe – a timeless state.

However, this thinking is based on a mechanical mindset. People with this mindset are portrayed as lizards or robots, and this thinking coincides with greed and ruthless characters. The religion must serve as means to justify their doing. In secrecy, they hope that God can really never be touched, never dechiffred, because in this case, this would open up a never ending path of preying on the top of the food chain and an infinite number of generations of neophytes could be abused with these metaphysics. The aggressive male,

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32 The three-headed God, or the three-sided Christian “cross”, indicate that “there is no truth”.

conquering character, would never have to reach a balancing point with its female counterpart – figuratively speaking.

I hope that it is clear by now what the metaphysical fundamentals of Christianity are – and why it performs so poorly on the publicly acclaimed goals - and what is the role of Jesus Christus. It also explains, why the female Goddess was fully removed from theology. In Arianism, the three elements God, God's breath and God's son are three distinct concepts. Despite the Christian symbols, the religion is 100% pagan.

The question, what is the heresy, does not depend on the careful reading of Bible phrases or church dogmas – these are only for the clueless and weak minded –, but on the understanding of the underlying philosophy, as stated above. Catholics demand that God, God's breath (the holy ghost = the bright goal) and God's son are the same. This is of course a satanic religion in which man should seek equality with God and absolute control over his environment. The end is a singularity, a single free creature with a total control over all resources to please it – a monarchy. It is a point of total consciousness, because everything in this universe is artificial – was drawn from the source. Even the creator would theoretically consist of parts, which he would fully understand. A perfect closure of knowledge. Everything was transformed into a machine, a machine unable to generate surprise in the creator, who created it and maintains it. The machine cannot challenge the creator – but the creator is also eternally locked in that machine. He is locked, because he has no additional resources to disturb the machine. This means, that in the moment, when the free will acquires all resources for its disposition, it disappears.

In this regard, Transhumanism is just a modernization of this religion and expresses the same ideas to more advanced believers. To no surprise, the old and the new religion is promoted by the Germanic people.

From the moral relativism arose the idea of OWNERSHIP, first over LAND, then ANIMALS and MAN. According to this philosophy, ownership should be granted, even a total ownership over all resources should be granted, when the aspirant promises to challenge the status quo in a radical way and to demonstrate a totally new capability of man, one step closer to God-likeness. To this holy=bright goal, expense of any number of life - life, which is unable to mentally contribute to it - is justified. This is the metaphysical theory for a system like radical capitalism, radical progressivism, communism or any other system of total control and a justification for the use of force to grant it resources. Empires are built for this goal. People locked in Empires will first suffer a mental death and then the physical extinction. They are just resources, batteries to the metaphysical purpose of the Empire.

The extension of ownership to all kinds of things is, of course, at odds with any natural wisdom. It introduces the concept of absolute control over things and the fantasy, where an unlimited amount ownership is possible or desirable. The only limit is „what is technically possible“. The modern-day market-orientation and tech-seeking is a prolongation of this cultural „innovation“. In this culture's philosophy, man should not interpret what is God's will but should test it and be stopped by him. Wherever he ends up, this will be the „optimum“. It is a theory of extremism, symbolically marked by two columns to mark the extreme edges of creation and destruction, aka the two horns of a bull or the tongue split in two, like that of a snake or two-headed emblem-creatures.

By natural wisdom standards, a person has only a limited right to use the resources of the world around him and may not block or harm the resource. Living creatures own themselves. Increasingly, this was considered as a system of „resource underuse“ – something that stood against the wishes of the „more wanters“. In natural ethics, a certain type of characters received no opportunity to stand above others and had received immediate resistance when trying to gain control. This led to exile (RA+BAN / BAN+RA (panthera) a ban from the circle of the sun people, hence the moon). The exile practice has later led to the inverse process, the „excommunication“ (which is a ban from the circle of the moon people).

However, blocking or limiting resources is an important means to gather riches and power. From the desire to block and limit others from the access to resources arose a new culture – a mafia/pirate culture (black

colors, like that of Islam, Church authorities or Germanic colors). In the new culture, a pseudo-right was established permitting to instrumentalize everything you *owned* to satisfy self-centered needs and material gains, as long as it does not conflict with the power in charge (the mafia boss, to which you have to pay tribute to). Basically, for the price of paying „taxes“ you could get rid of moral obligations in your everyday activities. The Catholic church has optimized this lucrative source of funds to disgusting excess.

Ownership removed moral considerations from economic action. In the long run, this has removed religious (i.e. moral-philosophical) practice from governance, economy and science (truth seeking). Original inter-human morals were removed. Now, the in-group was governed by practical considerations only, amounting to something like a pirate morale on a pirate ship (*churches* are built of *ships*). The resulting morals were that of a mafia clan or CRIMINAL ↔ CRIMSON = RED RINGERS. Reserved out-standers and moral traditionalists were considered inferior and marked for annihilation – free to use, free to victimize.

This mafia „culture“ or „civilization“ created its own religions (Abrahamic religions) based on spoofed symbology and parodies of pagan religions.

ABRAXAMIT ← AB RAHA MIT ← MIT AB RAGA ← MIT RAGAB ← MIT (W)ROGÒW

This new culture has now favored a completely different type of character, the ruthless<sup>33</sup>. Now, everybody was only then a „respected“ person, if he could join the mafia and could collect resources, mainly to determine his rank. The guy on the top is the closest to God.

First, he did so by joining the mafia’s „religion“. If he had no money, he offered his life in exchange for some limited protection by the mafia. Otherwise, you were „vogelfrei“ on its territories – meaning that even the limited pirate morale did not apply to you.

A „religion“ gave a „branding“ to the new member through its symbols and certain rituals. Therefore, a mafia-religion requires a lot of visibility. A mafia is organized strictly by ranks=rings. In the beginning you enter the rank of the cattle (God’s sheep) which is used by the shepherd – but also receives some protection from other predators. If you want to advance, you must prove absolutely obedient, do as bidden and no questions asked. Does it sound like Catholic or Islamic dogma? No accidents. Further up the track, a pledge of loyalty is collected. However, you can only belong to the core of the mafia, if you are from the right family. Does this sound like an Italian God Father story? Does this sound like the middle ages and nobility? Does it all sound like a motorcycle gang? Yes it does.

The „freedom of faith“ can only exist if the gangs move on to newer, better religions. What we call *culture* is just a waste-tail of mafia magic and secret operations. Today, there is a freedom of faith in terms of “religion”, but no freedom of faith in the question of man-made climate change. This is an indicator that this religion plays an important role in a mafia’s strategy. The same is with the financial system or the vaccination religion.

The purpose of the mass religion is to install a bull’s ring on the cattle. In case that a herd begins to wake up, it offers an easy to use subordination mechanism. Several such mechanisms exist at all times. Ultimately, when a stampede is started because the cattle begins to realize that it is in a trap, the shepherd will usually open a door to a larger field, pretending freedom but which is equally well guarded and takes his time to recollect his possessions one by one. Ideally, in the end, the cattle is exactly where it was before but the individuals able to sense the hazard were removed.

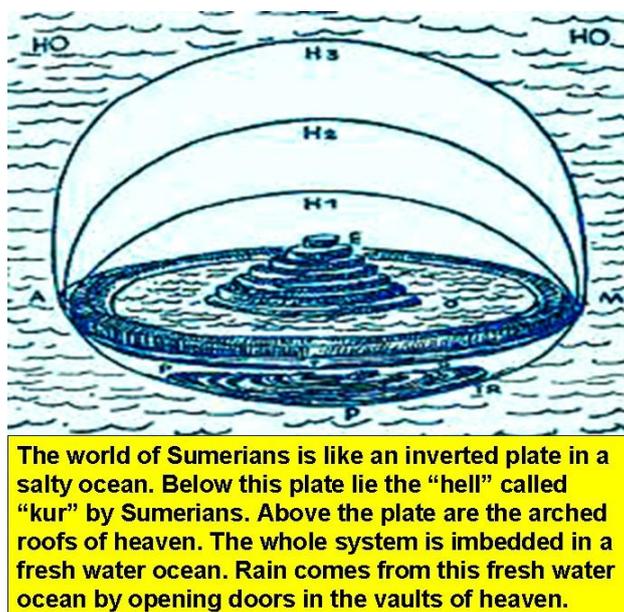
In the case that the stampede goes the shepherd’s way, the shepherd must be able to flee incognito, to redirect the herd on to a scapegoat or to kill the herd on the run. For these purposes, the shepherd will install one or more routine dependencies. An 8pm news program every night is a routine dependency and it is used to redirect, to present scapegoats and to cloak the shepherd. A “safety plug” is going to kill the danger. Once the herd leaves its devised “territories”, a safety plug is pulled and the cattle dies. Regular mass vaccination is

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33 Ruthless – red less (having no ROD = having no family ties, hence no scruples) – but contrary is advertised.

such an instrument and it is necessary, because the rates of church visitation are constantly going down, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the “holy communion”. The same function will serve digital money. It is already the case that companies or individuals working successfully on solutions or public attitudes, which the mafia does not control, are banned from the banking system. The last bastion of financial independence is cash, gold, etc. Therefore, all these resources must be withdrawn from the access of the average Joe, as much as possible.

Being able to avoid such routine dependencies is among the most important survival skills and very difficult, even if you know their purpose. First and foremost, you must be able to recognize them – this is where it starts getting difficult for most people. The Muggle-mentality of the average Joe prevents the correct classification of his environment. Nowadays, almost the entire population on earth is born and raised in the arms of the mafia. They don’t know an outside world. Every piece of information, which is an outside perspective, is a lethal danger to the local lords. Figure 31 shows one representative depiction of the “infosphere” maintained by the mafia.



*Fig. 31: The flat world theory is a mafia-joke to describe the world from its point of view. It is a gauge to determine the amount of mental control over the population.*

In any case, the shepherd must detect which cattle is his and which cattle he can still enslave, and which cattle he must compete for against another shepherd. This is where the cattle needs branding. This is the root of branding in commerce. People, who carry your brands – you own. In Christianity, joining the herd is easy, baptizing does the job. Put a cross on your neck and you are branded. This process of herding does not, or does not fully depend on the will of the cattle.

Through urbanization, a mass of people joined the lower ranks of the mafia and gave more or less a deliberate consent to the rules set out by it. Therefore all that initiation symbology and mysticism. The mysticism results from the fact that the inner working of the mafia is secret, incomprehensible, and not fully agreeable. The cattle must believe that the shepherd is working to benefit it, and that he is definitively working on the sustained existence of the herd, no matter what the true motives are, no matter who this is in the shadow. A system like this would not survive if the true plan was known: A plan to make the herd fully expendable.

The religious theater/media is a mysterious channel between the gang leadership and its subjects. You must ascend in the secret world to get the picture of what it is and it requires intelligence surpassing the average Joe, no matter the level of professional or academic education. Mafia attracts not only the most materialistic characters, but also the smartest of smart. However, intelligence is no replacement for knowing. You can

only understand, what is going on, if your character hasn't been distorted through mafia culture to a point, where you will actively oppose any acceptance of reality. The Matrix-movie is about that.

Or you are an „Indian“ – then you see the problems immediately with the mafia and try to resist it. But this will get you exterminated – a faith that Slavic people almost shared with the redskins.

Please note: Abrahamic religions<sup>34</sup> are often criticized for their moral double-standards. However, this is not a problem of the religion! It is a problem of the person issuing this critique, because he did not understand the nature of these religions.

Also, modern states are often criticized for their moral double-standards and criminal behavior. However, this is not a problem of the state! It is a problem of the person issuing this critique, because he did not understand the nature of the state. A state is the ESTABLISHED MAFIA (=STATE) – and not an adversary of the mafia. The state will only fight a concurrent mafia, i.e. if it does not pay tribute to the land lords. Every company, political party, or institution is a paying „chapter“ of the mafia, or it is destroyed. The mafia will never tolerate the separation of chapters or concurrent behavior („Arbeiten in die eigene Tasche“). Paying tributes or protection money is elevated to a noble duty or virtue. Opposing such thievery is declared crime. The tribal army is made of „warriors“. The army of the mafia is composed of „soldiers“. It is important to notice such differences in language. They are not just „historically grown“.

Checked? The creation of „modern states“ is accompanied by „Christianization“ or „Islamization“! Accidentally promoted by Turanic tribes.

In such a system, the power in charge releases the people under its control from the responsibility to make morally justifiable decisions in respect to everyone (responsibility = to stand before the tribal elders) and puts an artificial system of rules stating when an individual will be at conflict with the power in place. Loyalties or morals do not point to everyone, only to the clan leaders. Immoral activities can be absolutely legal. Morally just activities can be absolutely illegal. In particular, this system sounds very attractive to young people who seek a quick status, acceptance and an income. It appears easier and much faster to reach any desired goal.

Before a court, a mafia member (a *persona*, an *alter ego* in the metaphysical world) will not respond in terms of ethical reasoning towards ultimate consequences (as he would with tribal elders) but in terms of having a legal advantage, i.e. getting access to the protection of that power. It will get this advantage if the persona is serving the ultimate metaphysical goal. It is like a game of nightmare.

This has reshaped the mentality of the white man to a point where his language got unnatural and his morals became that of a criminal. The slow workings of a careful ethical consideration and tribal elicitation was replaced with a fast effect mechanism: the law, and the therein included immediate acting rights (plus the hierarchy to enforce it). It has developed disdain for anything traditional and has created a culture aiming at maximizing material wealth and amplification of speed. It has created a disdain for the natural and began to adore the artificial (i.e. the true meaning of the word „supernatural“). In particular, everything related to ancient religion, including the carriers of it, were marked for annihilation as it/they opposed the global commercialization of natural resources, incl. mankind – very well portrayed in the epic movie *Avatar*.

The idea that a person must have the individual right and freedom to make moral decisions was lost – in its place came the absolute subordination to the law of the clan. In the place of *assured sustainability* came the

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34 Where religio does not mean „to reconnect with God“ – what a Christian nonsense – Romans used „religio“ to reference to traditional law and ancient customs, i.e. „Brauchtumsrecht“/„Gewohnheitsrecht“  
RA + LI + GI (people of *earth*=commoners, *racja ludzi*, racja ludu – “*Right of the Commoners*”) as opposed to *racja stanu* / *Staatsräson* / *reason of state*. Today, religion would be synonymous with Civil Rights or Human Rights. Obviously, Abrahamic religions do not implement anything like this – they propagate total subordination.

striving for the *best use of available resources*. In natural wisdom, mental growth is the essence of life; By the mafia wisdom, mental growth is *cost* and *resistance*, *freedom* is *inefficiency*, therefore shall be restricted to a higher need and rank. People who shall not participate in higher level control, shall receive a cheap supplement to social and moral education. This is what Abrahamic religions, modern media and education do to the citizen. Dumbing down of the masses significantly reduces the cost of keeping a sufficient edge on the resource *knowledge*.

Linguistically, the new type of culture set itself apart from the natural language by inverting important names and concepts (like RUSSA ↔ ASSUR). Who belonged to the mafia, spoke a secretive language, an inverted language, full of codewords and euphemisms. When the organized criminality (Triads, signified by the 3-headed God) got hold of a tribe, its reality turned really magical. The triads are perfect at organizing a fictitious world, where the magic and mental distortion is implemented through „media“ and “authorities” – whatever that is at that time or place.

Puppetry techniques make sure that there exist high-ranking waivers who explain what is a serious belief and what is a conspiracy theory (usually inverted). This way clear-thinking people are quickly identified and isolated. Once they are identified, they are scared. If the soft methods of scare or isolation don't work, or if the yield of the business is too low, the sheep are led to the butcher and a new herd is created. This way, a triad is optimizing the genetic traits of its livestock. A triadic system is recognized by the apparent inversion between position and competence. This is not the result of a Peter Principle. The other way around: The triadic nature of our civilization is the reason for something that looks like the Peter Principle.

Therefore, many inversions observed in language are not the result of accident, nor the result of a natural script evolution. They are the result of triad operations and more or less friendly military speech.

<b>Straight</b>	<b>Vocabulary based on the Inverse</b>
Bog since Bog and God were put as equal:	God / Gov- / Gub- like in Chernigov (black God)
Gród	Burg
Dług tnie (cuts the debt) Dłużnie	Entschuld (igung) (excuse me)
Dług/Dłuż	Żołd → Sold
Zastawit (zastawić, zastawa, Zastawicz) „someone/something you put into pledge“	Vitastaza → Vitastasis „makes the Gentleman stay alive“
Kąs / kans ← kusnaja ← ku znaja (“for the perception”)	Snak / Smak “a snack” / “taste”
WORATAT → wracać = the returners! W ORA TAT → big mouths, big on prayers, punch the face	“TATAR” (probably “men of deed”, or some version of <i>rajtat</i> , <i>rajtur</i> ) but in Russian usually: “TATAROW”, “TATAROWCY”, “TATAROWCOW”
GODIMED gada miód (Alcoholic, makes cheap or delusive talks)	DEMIGOD (half-god)
ko+była cow, die Kuh, beef	weib+ok the wive, das Weib, the Goddess

pl: "Przyjmując modele hodowli i chowu możemy śmiało założyć, że twórcy Mowy są przodkami zarówno Niemców, jak i Polaków, tyle tylko, że Polacy pielęgnują język przodków a Niemcy zmieniają go na potęgę. Zaakceptowanie tego prostego faktu pozwoli na lepsze zrozumienie naszych dziejów."<sup>13</sup>

en: "By accepting the model of language originating with the nomadic people, we can boldly assume that the creators of our language were ancestors to the Germanic people and the Poles to the same degree, albeit with the difference that the Poles pay diligence to preserving the language of their ancestors while Germanic people are feeling free to arbitrarily distort it. Acceptance of this simple fact will permit for a better understanding of history."<sup>13</sup>

## Rules Applicable for Aligning Languages via Script

There are certain systematic rules of error when reading ancient (latinized) script. To my own surprise, the rules are evergreens, showing stable irrespectively of the language or antiquity. The following rules shall help the reader to understand the relationship and examples given to support the translations and explanation of genealogy.

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Aꞥ ↔ AN, UM	Energetization ↔ Deenergetization
Eꞥ ↔ EN	Energetization ↔ Deenergetization
Ž ↔ J / G / ph  transitions of the kind: Jariło ↔ Jarijo Jeorje (Jurij) Žeorže George (spoken džordž after Germanic “beautification”)  or Garage ↔ Garaž	Unclear, but a very slavic phenomenon in boży – bogi – błogi – błojgi – bojgi – boji  Appearance of words in a language where phenoms ž, j and g aren’t converted anymore, is a signifier that the vocabulary is derived from Slavic and was absorbed without understanding of the senso-motoric units underneath used to produce these words.  (e.g. weight ↔ wažit ↔ ważyć or m(a)ight ↔ mažit ↔ magić ↔ moc, móc, możność, pomagać, wzmacniać, ... )
R ↔ Я (ar-ra, jar,raj inversions and non-slavic suffixes of the type or, ar which were ment to be oja, aja)	Czara / Coding Error / Script Evolution CYRIL script ↔ LIRYC script
P ↔ B (PAN ↔ BAN) (TURPAN ↔ TURBAN)	Energetization ↔ Deenergetization
B ↔ W (BAN ↔ WAN) (TURBAN ↔ TURWAN)	Coding Error / Script Evolution Perceptual challenges, maybe due to ł- phenomenon of the kind B+(ł)+VOCAL gave rise to a coding of W as B.  BOGI ↔ BŁOGI ↔ WOGI
M ↔ W ↔ B ↔ P	Phenomenological confusion group, probably responsible for lexical B-W-confusion
W ↔ F (WAN ↔ FAN) (TURWAN ↔ TURFAN)	Energetization ↔ Deenergetization
K ↔ G ↔ H ↔ {}	Energetization ↔ Deenergetization

<p>The tongue-twister fricative complex:  T ↔ TS ↔ TC ↔ Ć ↔ C ↔ S ↔ SZ - Ś  D ↔ DZ ↔ DZI  DSC/TSC  Tzci  STI ↔ SCI ↔ ŚCI  ST ↔ ŚĆ ↔ ŚĆ  SZCZ  ść  ...</p>	<p>TSC-complex  A <u>very characteristic</u> slavic <i>motor-smoothing complex padding a D/T</i>, a complex which is almost completely absent in non-slavic languages. Its presence in the Slavic/Lechitic dialects single-handedly shows, why Lechitic languages are the <u>PIE stem</u> (i.e. indoeruoepan languages derive from Lechitic (i.e. Slavic)) and not a mere variation of it. Foreign speakers do not resolve this complex and the different phonemic figures appear as disjunct unalterable sounds.</p>
<p>K ↔ C ↔ S</p>	<p>AKKAD ↔ ACCAD ↔ ASSAD (AS SAD, óś siadła, óś sadu) combination of coding errors and dialect</p>
<p>Ł ↔ \$VOCAL, VOCAL-VOCAL junctions</p>	<p>Motor anomaly causing a new perceptual phenomenon (source of Ł)</p>
<p>Ł ↔ L</p>	<p>Energetization ↔ Deenergetization</p>
<p>Ł ↔ U, UU, W, V</p>	<p>Coding Error / Script Evolution  (e.g. white ↔ łait = <i>milk</i>)  (milk ← mleko ← maleńka krowa)</p>
<p>Ó ↔ U</p>	<p>Energetization ↔ Deenergetization  The original Ó relates to disappearing VOCAL-VOCAL clusters, often created after the disappearance of a G.  KU GON (somebody you have to go to, and who has horses – tricks people, i.e. makes people his horse)  KAGAN ↔ KOGOǸ ↔ KOHOŃ ↔ KO{ }OŃ  ↔ KOOŃ ↔ KÓŃ ↔ KUŃ → deliberately restored to KOŃ</p>
<p>Q ↔ (o)k   (o)c  QO ↔ (o)ko   QUO ↔ kło  QU ↔ (o)ku  QW ↔ (o)kł + vocal</p>	<p>Coding Error / Script Evolution  predominantly associated with latin script and the usual effects when lechitic is spoken by foreigners:  quadrat ↔ kładł rad  quader ↔ kłade<b>ja</b> (układanka, łatwy do ułożenia)  (quad is not derived from cztery and all the derivations between the two words show that PIE reconstructions without a good prior understanding of the relationship between the languages <b>and the coevolution of script (!)</b> are deeply flawed. The word „quad“ receives the meaning of 4 only by semantical association. The same is true for the relationship between <i>hundred</i> and <i>centum</i>. Hundred is not derived from centum, while <i>centum</i> and <i>sto</i> are related through evolution.)  QUE ↔ (a) co je(st)</p>
<p>X ↔ H</p>	<p>Coding Error / Script Evolution</p>

D ↔ P ↔ B	Czara / Coding Error / Script Evolution
T ↔ D	Energetization ↔ Deenergetization
V ↔ F, W	Coding Error / Script Evolution
Miękki znak h, b, Ъ (jer) ch ↔ ć   th ↔ ć   sh ↔ ś   ph ↔ rz   dh ↔ dź   wh ↔ ł   gh ↔ ź (includes symbol reorder)	Czara / Coding Error / Script Evolution e.g. phona ↔ zona
S ↔ Z (SZ, ß)	Coding Error / Script Evolution Perceptual challenges, non-lechitic speakers find it very difficult to differentiate between fricative sounds, when they are clustered together.  For example: roz-s-zapad. Roz – desintegrative prefix s – completion prefix za – after pad - fall
D – Th – T	Energetization ↔ Deenergetization DAJ – THAJ – TAJ ( <i>association between secrecy and transfers</i> )
Control Characters AE/EA ↔ full stop / termination	Coding Error / Script Evolution (usually associated with Greek writing)
East Scythia ↔ West Scythia S ↔ C B ↔ W A/O ↔ O/U K ↔ C (runnic technique: „ <“ vs „<“)	Ancient Language Traditions in Writing Systems and Dialect
H ↔ N	Explanation from the Sumerian Dictionary:  <i>Every letter must be pronounced.</i>  <i>There are no silent syllables in Sumerian. Hence, "KIA"</i>  <i>is pronounced "KEE=ya"; "KAIMANU" is pronounced "ka=ee=MAH=NU".</i>  Obviously, H and N must have been frequent neighbor sounds.

## Comparison with the Lakota Language

I tested in how far it is possible to decode the Lakota language on the assumption that it had to be based of the same building blocks. The following table are my results. The English translations were taken from an online source and can serve as a benchmark on how good the interpretations are.

<https://forum.unilang.org/viewtopic.php?t=13138>

Lakota	Transformation Remarks	Lechitic	Official English Meaning
powwow	W-Ł confusion phenomenon	połów	Gody / Hunting Time Mating Time
iktómi	M-w confusion	I kto wy mi? (literal meaning: who are you for me?)	A trickster, who hates, if somebody challenges his knowledge.
Wakhan / wakhaj		Wiekaja / wieczny	eternal
Pheta	Ph ↔ ź/j/g – Confusion	Żeta / zycie / żar	Life / fire
Pheta Wakhan		Wieczny Ży(wo)t / Wieczna Żar Wieczny Płomień (where in Polish płomień = po+men = memory)	Eternal life („holy fire“)
Sakowin	W-m confusion S-z confusion	Zakomin (jak u pana boga za piecem)	
thiyóšpaye	Thiyó š paye Deo spoje	Spojenie Dziew Dziwospójnia (dziewa / diva / dea)	Large family led by women
owákpamni		Owych po mnie (literal meaning: others after me)	„agency“
iwaŋkab	iwanj + kab	Iwanków Janków	„Above“ elites
wóokihi	Wóokihi (h-n conf.) ↔ włokini ↔ w o oki ni ↔ w oczeni	Uczeni  (literal meaning: were introduced, were shown into things)	„ability“ the able ones
wacáŋtognakapi	Wa + canj + to + gna + kapi	Czający wój dogna kapi/gapę=zdobycz (literal meaning: the patient warrior will get his price)	„affection“
omníca		łamnica, łam	„bean“

psawógnaka	Pa + sa + włókl + na + ka	włuczył pasem na karku “something carried with a belt on the back”	„basket“
caṅhá	Canjna (H ↔ N) (middle: canin)	Czójny	„barking of a dog“
wapápa	Wa+papa	Warstwa papy	„wood bark“
itáṅcaṅ	I taj + san	Wtajeni są (literal meaning: know the secret things)	„bosses“
špaṅ	Spanj	Śpij / spać (literal: to sleep)	„to burn“ (probably a misinterpretation of the translator due to correlation between fire burning and sleeping)
hugnága	Hug + naga N-H-confusion: Hug ↔ Nóg or n+ugn+aga	Noga (do) nogi (literal meaning: a leg for the leg) Na ogień oko (have to keep an eye on the fire)	„burden“
mató	m(i)ado, (likely literal meaning „the honey guy“)	Miód Miedvied Miedźwiedz Niedźwiedz (literal meaning: the honey seeker)	„bear“ „meader“
tuwé kakeš	W-M-confusion Tume kakeš	Tłummy jakieś Tumany jakieś (literal meaning: some arbitrary guy, some dumb guys)	„anybody“
pšitó	Po+sito	Sito („sieve“) posite : the sieved stuff	„bead“
Kúta	Ku+Ta	Kuta, ku tąd (literal meaning: to the earth)	„below“ in German: „Kutte“
Caṅógnaka	Canjołgnaka Can jołg na ka	Co n czołg na ka (rk)  (literal meaning: what you carry on your back)	„box“, „coffin“
zintkála	(i-beautification) znitkala	Znikała (literal meaning: disappears quickly)	„bird“

Makú	(fusion word) Ma+kiu „mother’s tip“	Matki biust	„breast“
caṅbláska	Canjablaska	Są na blask (literal meaning: in plain sight)	„board“
ciṅcá	Cin+jca dzin+ojca	Dziecie (literal meaning: a new day of the father) This one requires an explanation: In Indian/Lechitic philosophy, the cycle of the sun is like a whole life. A new generation is like a new day.)	„child“
wómime	W + UM + MA w um mie	W objęciu umysłu (The mental sphere or circle)	„circle“
Šaké	z+ake or SHAKE = ZNAKE	Bez oka   bezocznie   znak   znacze (literal meaning: will cost you your eye, or ruthless, or deal without witness)	„claw“ but in truth, the English word „shake“ like in “shake hands” is in closest relationship with it
taṅiṅyaṅ	tanjinj+jan	Najtańszy (literal meaning: the cheap stuff)	„clear“ / „obvious“
omníciye	o+mni+ciye o+mnie+cija o+mnie+(lu)dzia/czia o+mnie+czuje	Can have several meanings: „czuwają (o mnie) nademną“ (proposed literal meaning: take care of me, people around me)	„council“
wakpála	Wa+kpala	Woda do kąpieli (literal meaning: „water for bathing)	„creek“

I think, the results are pretty good and should convince for the moment. Of course, it would be very interesting to start a full study of the relationship between the indigenic languages of the Americas and the Lechitic.

## Examples of Apache Indians

The following examples are a variety to show, how Lechitic language can relate to the Apache language:

Apache	Lechitic interpretation without prior Apache knowledge	English (by author)
Daa'gii' sii' (sung by crown dancers)	<b>Da wielkiej siły</b> ki=gi=earth (Dar wielkiej siły)	Will give great strength Will give strength of the earth (gift of great strength)
Baa'guu tałguu naa'dii'gashguu hish'kaa (sung by tribe)	Bóg dał ku nadzieji gaszącej iskrę	God has given a spark of light for a fainting hope
Gii' des' tle (the running)	Żides tle, żydzi cte/zle Gi – earth des – without/in motion (while sed=sits on, owns) hence: Gi+des = nomads	Nomads are evil
Tseenaagai'bi Zhaa (daughter of whitetail)	bi Zhaa (wo zna, pozna – knows the way, where bi/vi is associated with white, like in <i>biel</i> , <i>bi+el</i> ) Tseena gai – cienia gaj Tsee na agai – ci na oko (looks same like you)	The one, who looks like you, will get to know your ways (this is a spell name)

### BLESSING BY CROWN DANCERS

Daa' gii'sii'

### DANCING ALL NIGHT LONG

Baa'guu tałguu naa'dii'gashguu hish'kaa'

### THE RUNNING

Gii' des' tle

Julene was given the Apache name Tseenaagai'bi Zhaa,  
which means Daughter of Whitetail.

## Example of Tribal Names

Names and spelling taken from: <https://www.legendsofamerica.com/na-tribelist/>

When translating, the following rules must be tested:

W ↔ M, B ↔ W, R ↔ P, H ↔ N, K/C ↔ S/Z  
 (very analogous to problems related between CYRILICA and LATINICA)

Tribal Name (Latinized)	Lechitic Interpretation
Lakota	Lach (LA=people, beauty) (KOTA of earth/canyon like Kotlina, kotło, tło )
Navajo	NA+VAJU / NA BAJU (warriorous) „na wojennie“, „na bojowo“
Crow	S=C, so that Z+RAVA (from fire and water) ZDRAVA (health = medicine people) maybe even related to KROWA (cow, cattle) even if this is an English word, the samantics are the same due to the origin of the language RABA → physical association between raven with crow is responsible for the common root between the animal names.
Awatovi	A+WATO+VI Obwodowi (periphery tribe, water tribe)
Achomawi	Live at the PIT RIVER => PIĆ (rzeka z wodą pitną) A + CHO + MAWI (-mowi) as we will see with Summerian, SHO/CHO is very often very well translatable with SNO/CNO, which seems to have an older root in SHNO, CHNO. Therefore, the Achomawi can mean: „JASNOMOWI“ – tribe of honestly speaking people „ACHOMA“ river is the river of the „bright people“, „people having it good“ or „truth speakers“.
Ais/Ays	Ojca / Ojcowie „Fathers“ / “Elders”
Biloxi	Bieluchy, Białe Lachy - White
Blackfoot	(black feet)

Bigiopa	BIG+JOPA (BIG=BICH=WICH=WICHER) „windy mouths“ „Braggers“ or BI+GIOPA (Wielka Gapa) „losers“
Calapooya	Cała po oj(c)a „like the fathers“
Cheyenne	(Chayenne use a Lakota derived language) Znajenne / Znajome please note that the official translation of the Chayenne tribal name is „like one of us“ and therefore has the same semantic like „slavic“ from „swoi“ = słoi → słovi → sławi
Walaki	Walachy, Wilkie Lachy, Wilkołaki
Apache	ACHE = JASNE, CHE : potentially SCHNIE (dries)  B → P (hypothesis) AB+ACHE (from the bright one)  R → P (hypothesis - preferred, because many tribes start with AR-) AR+ACHE (bright fire / scorches earth)  related: ARACHNE (ARA C[HN]E – dries the land) or without negative connotations, simply „dry landers“
Croatan	Chorwaci
Dakota	Dół Kotła / Ludzie Dolin „people from the Canyon“
Canyan	Czą + jan   Z + AN + JAN trzić + jank „What Janki/Yankee adore“
Duwamish	Mieszanka Dwóch „mixed from two“
Meskwaki	Same as Muscovite, Moskwiaki – aka Foxes (Lisowce) people speaking „muscogean“ – considered as civilized by white people for their advanced culture. The origin of this name is obvious and predates official story of „American discovery“.

<b>Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole</b>	<b>„five civilized tribes“</b>
Chickasaw	<b>AB+ZNIC+KAS</b> ZNIC CAS <b>ÓW</b> (time keepers, history keeper) „znacze czasów“ / trzciciele czasu
Choctaw	K/C ↔ S/Z S/Z+[HN]OST+AW (AW=ÓW, AB) „znieść“ „ów“ „od znoszących“ The modest/tolerant people
Creek Creek Warrior  <p>(presumably, this is the effect of Russian explorations before Columbus, from the west side of the Americas)</p>	Same as GREEK, GREK, ŻREC „zrzec się“, „żerca“ Lechitic Warrior: 
Cherokee	Żerokie (firy eyes) Szerokie (wide/dispersed, living in the plains) Żarłoki (has eaten with his eyes, eyes glowing) to English aka “Jabberwooki”  compare with SARMATA „żar miata“ (breathes/throws fire)
Seminole	Z ZIEMI POLAN Semantically same as SEMIGAL = Z ZIEMI GAL (ÓW/IC JAN) = Z ZIEMI GALICJAN ie. „from the land when Jan is worshipped“ or „from the land of great Jan“

## Sumerian Language

Now, let's jump to a little bit closer to more recent times. The following description of the Lechitic language is based on the work of Ks. A. Szaniawski<sup>35</sup>.

„Już przeto w V-tym tysiącleciu przed Chrystusem odnaleziono mowę Lacha : EMwE LAH. Wyraz EMwE = mowa, sięgający początków rodzaju ludzkiego, przechował się, jak widzimy, dotąd w języku polskim w przedziwnej czystości. W tym samym stopniu czystości cała dzisiejsza mowa polska, jest w linii prostej pochodną od owej pierwotnej EMwE LAH.“

en: „The language of Lach was found already in the 5th millennium before Christ in the phrase EMwE LAH. This phase is reaching back to the roots of mankind and was conserved, as we'll show, in an unprecedented purity in the Polish language. Due to this purity, we can claim the Polish language to descend from this language, in a straight line from EMwE LAH“.

„Nazwa LAH = LACH, w miarę rozwoju tego plemienia, ulegała zmianom, stosownie do ogólnych, praw fonetycznych mowy ludzkiej. Obok więc brzmienia Lah powstawały kolejne odmiany: Leli, Lih, Luh, które w dalszym rozwoju wydawały formy: Lig, Lik, Luk, Lak.“

W V-tym i IV -tym tysiącleciu przed Chrystusem powstaje cały szereg ludów lechickich, spójnością mowy związanych. Pierwotnym siedliskiem Lacha była południowa, nadmorska część Babilonii, przyległa do Elamu.“

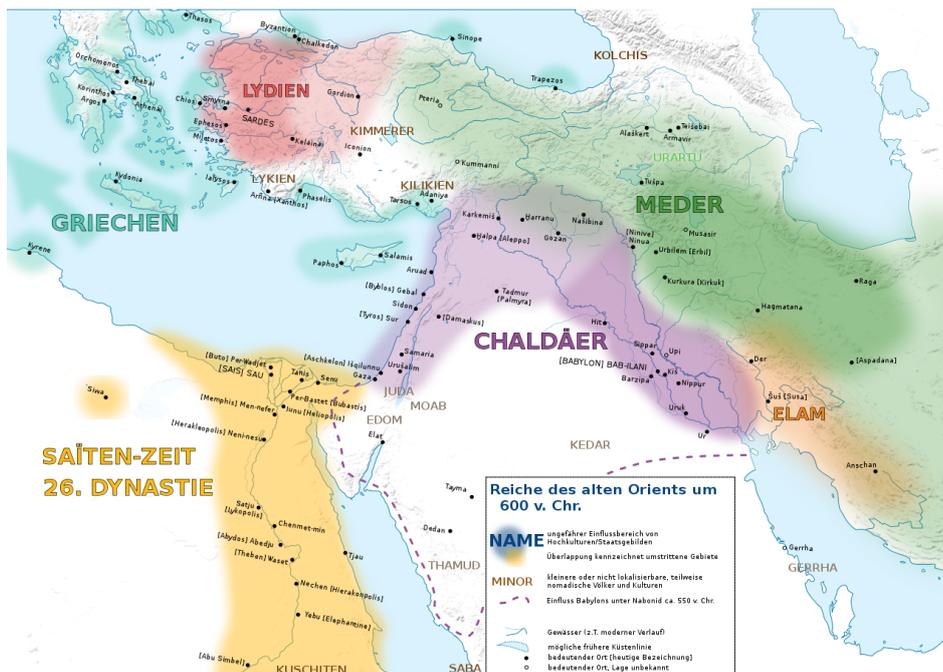


Fig. 32: Two antique cultures, side by side. The two cultures probably relate to the R1a/R1b division.

en: „The name LAH=LACH evolved in accordance with the phonetic sound shifting rules. Thus, aside from Lah, other related forms appeared: Leli, Lih, Luh. These have further evolved into Lig, Lik, Luk, and Lak.“

A series of tribes came into existence between the 6th and 5th millennium before Christ who are bound by the common language. Primary settlement of the Lach tribe is the southern, seashore-bound part of Babylonia, sharing a boundary with Elam.“

35 Lech, Czech i Rus, Ks. A. Szaniawski, copy from „Przegląd Katolicki“, No. 17. Druk Franciszka Czerwińskiego, Warszawa, 1907

According to Szaniawski, the people of this origin begin to populate Europe 6000 years ago. However, I still maintain, that the roots of the language are older and go back to Siberia. Nevertheless, there seems to be a strong archeo-genetic case supporting Szaniawski, who wrote his paper way before DNA analysis was possible.

"A large study performed in 2014 (Underhill et al. 2015), using 16,244 individuals from over 126 populations from across Eurasia, concluded that there was compelling evidence that "the initial episodes of haplogroup R1a diversification likely occurred in the vicinity of present-day [Iran](#)."<sup>[10]</sup><sup>36</sup> The subclade M417 (R1a1a1) diversified ca. 5,800 years ago.<sup>[11]</sup> The distribution of M417-subclades R1-Z282 (including R1-Z280)<sup>[12]</sup> in Central- and Eastern Europe and R1-Z93 in Asia<sup>[12]</sup><sup>[13]</sup> suggests that R1a1a diversified within the [Eurasian Steppes](#) or the [Middle East](#) and [Caucasus](#) region.<sup>[12]</sup>", [Wikipedia](#), 09.05.2021

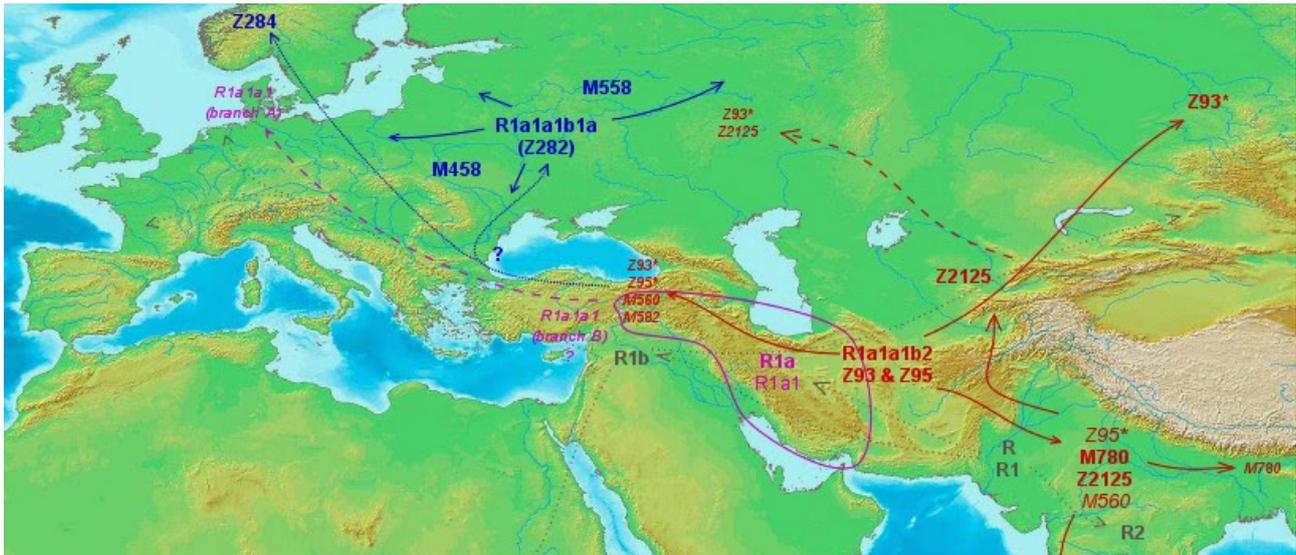


Fig. 33: Proposed origin of the R1a-Hg (However, R1a-Z9x is considered European in its origin)

If this was true, then the tracing back of R1a people to MEDIA and CHALDEA from chronicle analysis by Dr. Artur Lalak is correct. At some ancient historical point in time, east and west European populations have left this area and have settled in Europe and Siberia. By this act, high civilization in Europe was immediately imported.

„Dziś wszystkie pierwotne języki całej Azji mniejszej, czyli Anatolii, uczeni uznają za odłamy mowy Likijskiej, czyli Lechickiej.“<sup>35</sup>

en: „Today, academia considers all languages of Asia Minor (i.e. Anatolia) to be derived from the Likij language, i.e. Lechitic.“

And a Lechitic language will imply a Vedic culture, apparently the case:

“This scenario also explains the striking resemblance between Vedic form and a head unearthed at Nevali Cori in Anatolia by Harald Hauptmann. The site of Nevali Cori dates to about 7500 B.C. The striking thing about the head is that it is clean shaven except for a long tuft at the top that looks strikingly similar in style to the śikha that a student wore in the Vedic times. B.G. Sidharth has taken this similarity to mean that this Anatolian civilization was Vedic.”<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Underhill, Peter A. (2015), "The phylogenetic and geographic structure of Y-chromosome haplogroup R1a", *European Journal of Human Genetics*, 23 (1): 124–131, [doi:10.1038/ejhg.2014.50](https://doi.org/10.1038/ejhg.2014.50), [PMC 4266736](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2466736/), [PMID 24667786](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24667786/)

<sup>37</sup> On The Classification Of Indic Languages, Subhash Kak, *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, vol. 75, pp. 185-195, 1994, <https://www.ece.lsu.edu/kak/indic.pdf>

The following evolution of language is presented based on various sources, but often on the correspondence between pharaoh Amenhotep III and the king Tarhundaraba.<sup>35</sup>

Age, relative to now	EMwE LAH	LECHITIC (NOW)	ENGLISH (NOW)	GERMAN (NOW)
-7000 ↔ -6000	KU	KUĆ	to forge	schmieden
-7000 ↔ -6000	BI	PIĆ	to drink	trinken
-7000 ↔ -6000	RU	RUCH	movement	bewegen
-7000 ↔ -6000	MU	MÒWIC	speech	sprechen
-7000 ↔ -6000	NU	NIE	no	nein
-7000 ↔ -6000	GI	GIĄĆ	to bend	biegen
-7000 ↔ -6000	MI	MYĆ	to wash	waschen
-7000 ↔ -6000	ZU	ZĄB	tooth	Zahn
-7000 ↔ -6000	AR	ORAĆ	to plow	pflügen
-7000 ↔ -6000	PAT	PIEC	oven	Ofen
-7000 ↔ -6000	BAR	BRZUCH	belly	Bauch
-7000 ↔ -6000	<b>UKU</b> (obviously all four words have a common root)	<b>OKO</b>	<b>eye</b>	<b>Auge</b>
-7000 ↔ -6000	LIK	LICO (ŚLICZNE)	face (but <i>lithography</i> )	Gesicht
-7000 ↔ -6000	MUR	MUR	wall	Mauer
-7000 ↔ -6000	KUR	KRZYWIĆ	to bend	Kurve
-7000 ↔ -6000	KUR	KRAJ	delimited piece of land (land is no adequate translation)	( <i>Land</i> is no adequate translation)
-7000 ↔ -6000	KUN	OGON (also present in KOŃ or KONIEC)	tail	Schwanz Pferd
-7000 ↔ -6000	<b>TAB</b>	<b>TAW-&gt;DAW-&gt;DWA</b>	<b>two</b>	<b>zwo/zwei</b>
-7000 ↔ -6000	SUH	SUCHE	dry	trocken
-7000 ↔ -6000	LAT	ŁĄD (LAND)	ground, land	Land
-7000 ↔ -6000	BUR	WÒR bur -> ancient CYRILIC effect: vak (cz)	bur -> ancient CYRILIC effect: bag	Sack (but conceptually related words exist, e.g. Bagger)
-7000 ↔ -6000	SZAD	SAD	garden, but garden is only a cognate	Sitz, in the sense of Niederlassung

			garden derives from grod	
-7000 ↔ -6000	RIT	RZYĆ / ŻYĆ RYĆ -> ŻYĆ?	life, to live, to plough (ritual, repetitive action)	Leben, Pflügen
-7000 ↔ -6000	LIT	ŁYDKA (probably related to LIC)	a calve	Wade
-7000 ↔ -6000	<b>MUK</b>	<b>MOC / MOCOWAĆ</b>	<b>might</b> , fixation	<b>Macht, machen</b>
-7000 ↔ -6000	PAM	PAMIĘĆ / PAMIĘTAĆ	memory	
-7000 ↔ -6000	TUR	TWORZYĆ	to create	
-7000 ↔ -6000	KAB	KIBIĆ	waist, midriff, belt aka "cable"	
-7000 ↔ -6000	SIM	ŚMIECH	to smile	
-7000 ↔ -6000	PIS(Z)	PISAĆ	to write	
-7000 ↔ -6000	APIN	PIEŃ (similar words "zapinać", "odpinać" etc.)	trunk, tribe but also "pin"	
-7000 ↔ -6000	NAN	NAŃ	unto	N/A
-6000 ↔ -5000	KAMET	KAMIEŃ KMIEĆ	stone elitarian status	N/A
-6000 ↔ -5000	<b>REW</b>	<b>LEW</b>	<b>lion</b>	<b>Löwe</b>
-6000 ↔ -5000	SER	SER	cheese	Käse
-6000 ↔ -5000	ANI	ANI	none	keins
-6000 ↔ -5000	NEBHATA	NIEWIASTA (NIEBIASTA)	heavenly wife	N/A
-6000 ↔ -5000	MR	MORZE	sea	Meer
-6000 ↔ -5000	RM	(RW -> RWA -> RWAĆ) RYBA	fish	Fisch
-5000 ↔ -4000	<b>HALUGA</b>	SŁUGA	servant	<b>Halunke</b>
-5000 ↔ -4000	BARATMU/ WARATMU	BRAT MÒJ	my brother	mein Bruder
-5000 ↔ -4000	UWANDZI	UWODZIĆ	to seduce	verführen
-5000 ↔ -4000	LADA	ŁADNA	beautiful	schön
-5000 ↔ -4000	<b>MI</b>	<b>MI</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>mir</b>

-5000 ↔ -4000	EMU	MOJEMU	mine	mein
-5000 ↔ -4000	TI	CI	thine/to you	dir
-5000 ↔ -4000	HANDA	HANĀ	once (but now hand)	Hand
-5000 ↔ -4000	ZA	ZA	after	nach
-5000 ↔ -4000	PA	PO	be- / after	ver-

The following table will extend the above analysis by accessing samples from a *Sumerian Dictionary* in which basic words and fragments were translated.

Sumerian Dictionary	Lechitic Interpretation	Germanic Interpretation	Latin Interpretation
GAL "great", "good" "exist", "create" probably	HALA CHWAŁA -GAL (ending)	HALLE	--
<p>GAL ANNUN / GAL ANNA is the prototype phrase for the <b>CREATOR GOD, GREAT GOD, GOOD GOD</b> <b>but the original phrase is "chwała bogu"/"dzięki bogu" &lt;=&gt; NA AN GAL "na Jana chwał"</b> <b>BOG ↔ GOB (GOV, GOD) where the governance is per definition against God</b> <b>(here: God in sense of Bog)</b></p>			
AN "heaven"	JAN	AN / ON	--
ANGAL / AN EL	ANIOŁ	ENGEL / ANGEL	--
SHAMASH "sun"	ZNA NAS	SCHAM	--
SIN "moon"	SINY	SINGEN, SÜNDE	--
GUDUD "Mercury"	reverse: DOGODNE <b>GODNOŚĆ</b>	GUT TUT GUTE TAT	Is a "message carrier" – nosiciel = ność
NEBO "Mercury sphere"	NIEBO (free of effort)	OBEN	
DLIBAT "Venus"	DŁUBAĆ	--	--
MASTABARRU "Mars"	M(i)ASTA WAR RU WARUNEK WARA MIASTO but also URRABATSAM UR RABAT SAM urobić sam własny dorobek	WEHR	--

UMUNPADDU "Jupiter"	UM UN PADDU UM ON PADA UMUN RADA JUMUN JAWAN JVAN / JAN  umyślnie upada umiejętnie pada on upada / układa in the sense of GOD OF FORTUNE  UDDAPNUMU UDDAR NUMU UDDAЯ NUMU oddaj niemu, zwróć	--	OMEN, IU PATER, IUS  IUS PATER (Kraft des Zufalls, by the force of random events)
MARDUK "Sphere of Jupiter"	DUCH MORZA DUCH ŚMIERCI MARTWYCH DUCH DUSICIEL	--	from DECH → DUCH then WIELKI DUCH, B(i)ELI DUCH, VELI DUCH we later get: DUCE DUX due to semantic drift
Zodiac Sign TAURUS KAKKAB U ALAP SHAME "Great Emissary"	KAKICH U ALAR/RALA ZNAME co u króla znamy -> jakiego za króla uznawamy (who we consider king)	SHAME, SCHAM, NAME	--
RE'U KINU SHAME UTU'AME RABUTI "viper"	(Z) RAJU KINU ZNAME, OKAMI RABUTI "we know this kind from Raj - works with many eyes/spies"	--	--
SHITTU "snake"	Z+{G}+N{A/ I}C+T{U/A} znajdź, znać śnić, lśnić, zgnić zgnilizna, gadzina	Schnitte, snatch, snake Natter	--
KALBU RABU "lion"	CAL PORABU całość porabuje "will take everything" or "will put together", "will bring happiness"- unfortunately, the grammatical cases are relevant here	KALB RAUB	--

ZIBANITUM "ravens dog"	ZI+BANI+TUM: ziemi banicja zjebani zimna banicja ZIBAN: żupan, ziemi pan ZIWANI TUM: żywy tłum zwiany tłum	to ban, dumm, dumb	
AKRABU "scorpion/man"	OKRADAĆ RABOWAĆ "thief"	--	--
AG "fire"	OGIEŃ OGON / OGOŃ / ODGOŃ AGEN (ruthenian speech) by a series of associations: AGNAT (father line) and respective inversion: NE AGNAT -> MAGNAT / MAGNET	--	AGENT, MAGNET
KIA / GIA "earth"	in Polish words ending with -KI and -SKI	SKIA -> SKY	
ANNA "air"	NA / ONA JOANNA, INANA, JANKA, JANINA	AN	--
BADUR "water"	BA+TUR (guidance of TUR) WODA (literal: will give guidance) WODÓR (element) WADIT -> WODZIĆ, WADZIĆ	BAD, BATH, WATER, WASSER, WATT "also in the sense of evil"	
ZI "spiritual insight, thought, cold"	ZI+M(N)A, SINA, ZJI, ZJE ZŁY, ŻLI	SEA, SEE, SINE	--
AMAUSHUMGALAN NA "lords of bread and life", i.e. Janki	A MAU SHUM GAL ANNA A MAJU ZNUW GAL JANA <b>a mają (co) znów chwalić Janka</b>	--	--

ANSHARGAL "Great Prince of Heaven"	AN Z NAR GAL coding correction: AN Z NAЯ GAL syllable inversion: GAL JAN Z NA (NAMI = NIEBA) "God is with us" „God will tell you“ „God knows everything“	--	--
ANUNNAKI "those from heaven"	AN UN NA KI KI(J) NA NUNA "have a stick and the sun" A NUN NAGI "extremely poor" ANIOŁ NAGI "naked angel"	--	--
DAMKIANNA "mistresses"	DAMKI JANA laski	--	--
KURGAL "great mountains"	GUR GAL GÓRALE GÒR HALE	--	--
HURSAGMU "Mountain of the Sky=Chambers"	GÒR S AGMU CHÒR Z OGNIA (mountain of fire, choir of fire, corps of fire)  N URS AGMU <b>urwisa nie odgoni</b> (will not chase away the bear)	URSACHE <b>UHR(ZEIT) SAGEN</b> - TO NURSE - VON OBEN GESAGT/BESTIMMT - SEGEN HURS -> fragment associations: - HOUR - CORPS - CHOIR	URSUS (the unspeakable name of the bear)
TIAMAT "maiden of life"	TIA + MAT cie matczy	--	--
SABITU "the abyss"	ZABITE	--	--
Ati Me Peta Babka "Gatekeeper, Open Your Gate for Me"	Oto mi piękna babka	--	--
Zi Dingir Kia Kanpa! "Spirit God of the Earth, Remember!"	PA KAN KIA GIR DIN ZI <b>POGOŃ KIJEM,</b> <b>(CO) GARDZI</b> <b>ZIEMIĄ</b>	--	--
MALA "as much as"	MAŁO / MAŁE / MAŁA	--	--

LU LU "either or"	TAK LUB TAK LUBI TAK, LUB TAK	MACHT LULU	--
NA "for"	NA	--	--
AYYUMMA "whichever"	MA UM Y (J)AY ma umysł i jaja OJ, JA UMIĘ man, I can do it	--	--
AMMENI "why?"	JAM MENI I am in thought	I AM	--
DILI "1"	DZIELI DZIELNY "tough, strongly divisive, performing"	--	--
SINI/MIN "2"	MINSINI MIEJ SYNY my grandfather always reminded me: "two sons you must have", or "one son is like no son"	--	MINIMUM
SHA/NIG/GAR "4"	GAR : GRA NIG : NIC SHA : ZNA -> GRANICE ZNA	--	--
USSU "8"	SU US (ZUS) ZŁU OŚ: "the axis of evil" ZŁOŚĆ OSA "wasp"	ASSA / ATTA / OTTO ZEUS	--
UZNUM "ear"	UZNA(M) / POZNA / ROZPOZNA	MUN ZU MUND ZU (this is an example, how Germanic could be a military CZARA langugae created by Slavic speakers for secretive purposes)	--
BELU "extinguish"	WIELU	FELLOW	BELLUM

After this many examples, it should be clear, that the names in Sumer can be approached on the basis of Lechitic languages:



Fig. 34: Sumer

Sumerian Name	Lechitic Reconstruction
KUTA	KOTLINA
ADAB	BADA - WODA
UR	URODZAJNY
UMMA	UMYSŁ M/NA - NA ZAMYŚŁ - ZAMYŚLE / quiet place
URUK	UROK / UROCZE
HATRA	NA TRZY / CHYTRY
TUTUB	TU+CUB – DO CZUBA
GIRSZU	SZUGIR - SZUGIĄ - SZU KIJ (SZUKAJ, SUCHY/KIJÒW)
URUKUG	UROK DLA OKA
LARSZA	SZALAR - SZAŁ JAR
BAD TABIRA	WOD DA WIRA - WIROWA WODA BIRA could be associated with BIERAĆ or DO BRANIA WÓD but also more Germanic interpretation is possible: BAD DO BIER – waters suitable for beer
BABILON	BABI+LAN/LĄD, WABI LWA
SUMER	ZUM MEER CUM MORZA (anchored to the sea)

## Dravidian Languages

It is impossible to walk over the language evolution and skip a language associated with the R2-Hg. Unfortunately, I am not an expert on Dravidian Languages but I will draw on third party sources to underline my point.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica<sup>38</sup>, the Dravidian (DRA+VIDI / TRI+VIDI / GRABI+TI) languages share features with the Indo-Aryan languages due to their long proximity. As already explained, the sharing of features is not the result of long proximity but genesis.

The simplification of consonant clusters is considered as characteristic to differentiate between Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages. However, I doubt the correct interpretation of this process, as shown here:

Sanskrit	Indic Language	Polish (now)
asta-	Prakrit: attha-	Probably, the two fragments aren't of the same etimological origin: 1) Jest / jazda 2) od-, odsta-, odsu-, odci-
sapta-	Prakrit: satta-	The two fragmets probably aren't of the same etimological origin:  SAT+TA → SAD+DA (like in <i>sadle, der Sattel</i> : place for sitting) Will be used in vocabulary where some <i>settlement</i> is required.  SAP+TA → C/SAR+DA is related to the following terms: - szept → szeptem → septem (7 is codeword for whisper) - czar da → czort (makes things beautiful, make things invisible) - złap to → s(ł)ap ta → sapta (use the opportunity) for exsample: SAPIENCE, SIEBEN
dirgha	Prakrit: digha- diggha-	dzierga dzika dogna / cię gna
ga- gamaya-	Konda: ki- kibis-	ku + mają (The source of the -bis- is unclear, might relate to <i>kibic, kibić, kpić, hybić</i> – therefore a very old <i>być</i> ) In Polish, there is no particular word order. The following examples are equally just: 1) “mają iść ku stawu” 2) “ku stawu mają iść” 3) “mają ku stawu iść” 4) “ku mają stawu iść” (probably the most “Sanskritic” style) playful constrution: *gamayastabaiti  Note: “kumają” remained as a stand-alone word. Therefore, a modern Polish phrase would look like this: “kumają iść nad staw”, “żaby kumają” “kumają hybić doma” (dialectal: <i>consider to seek the way home</i> )

krtva	Telugu: cesi	en:"having done" kas/CAS/czas → doczesny, czesny, Czech, cios In modern Polish the use is: “zrobił w czas”, “zrobił wcześniej”  when W ↔ M error is assumed: KRiT+MA → had to close “krith ma” → “kryć miało”  when W ↔ B error is assumed: KriT+BA → had to close “kryć po” → “pokryć” / “pokryło”
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On the history of the language, Britannica writes the following:

"Several studies made over the past two centuries assert that the Dravidian languages had some kind of genetic relationship with the [Ural-Altaic languages](#) of northern Europe, though, in general, most scholars have not found this theory to be sufficiently demonstrated. Attempts have been made to relate Dravidian with [Elamite](#), [Sumerian](#), [Basque](#), the Sub-Saharan languages of Africa, [Korean](#), and [Japanese](#)."<sup>38</sup>

The difficulty in establishing the connection is exemplified by the following names for “salt”. The difficulty exists because, as Britannica explains, the research is attempting to find a common root word for it – which is a false working hypothesis. The Dravidian names for salt have two distinct sources: 1) “for the soup” and 2) “created by heat”.

Indic Language	Potential Polish Relationship
Tamil: uppu "salt"	do zupy
Kui: saru "salt"	z + aru "from earth"  po żaru "after sun scorch"  bez + jaru "without flora" / "desert"
Gondi: sovar "salt"	z + ab + ar (from earth, after heat, etc.)
Parji-Kolami: cup "salt"  en: “a cup for the soup”	do zupy  would be explainable in case that we may apply: C ↔ S cup ↔ sup related words: pl:zupa, en:cup, soup  if we may apply further P ↔ R ↔ L (Asian problem with R-pronunciation) sur ↔ sul, sol, sól, en:salt

My working hypothesis is that people, who are genetically related, will usually exhibit a relationship in language. This rule weakens on smaller scale, as the effects of local and temporal domination increase. Subhash Kak writes in 1994, at a time when DNA analysis was not available to determine the relationship among peoples, that he doubted the biological argumentation of earlier authors – as he correctly noticed, because biological relationship was determined based on the racial appearance. Today, what is brought as a counter argument, works in favor of the bi-genecity: The genetic evolution of man is resulting in a genetic evolution of language. Therefore, I agree to say that India is a single language space, rooted in the Vedic culture.

“No wonder then that linguists have reached seemingly contradictory conclusions:

1) There is such typological commonality between the Indo-Aryan, Munda, and the Dravidian languages that these languages should be considered a single supergroup, and India considered a linguistic area.

2) Sanskrit and Old-Indo-Aryan are strikingly similar to Old Iranian, a language taken not to have been influenced by Dravidian, so that the Avestan texts can almost be read as Vedic Sanskrit.”<sup>39</sup>

If this was the case, then the application of the Lex building blocks should be permissible:

Dravidian Language <sup>40</sup>	Translation	Lechitic Interpretation	Translation of the Interpretation
Tamil: aruvāṇam	copper tray “vanam” like venom	AR   MA + VAN “fire making wind”  AR + MA   VAN “weapon of the lord”	<i>Blow of the glow or venom from the ground</i> (surely relates only to copper as the substance)
Pokkuz	navel	* Pokaż, pokusa PA+KA+ZA	The visible, the seducing
kata	Hole, pit	* do kąta KU+TA same as Q+TA down to the ground	Corner, place to hide
punya	Lucky, meritorious (the translation could be an euphemism, because <b>punishment</b> is related to mischief, maybe related to <i>pregnancy</i> )	* płonie PA + LA + NE in the sense of randy * po łonie PO + UNA after unification (sex)	Sexual terminology related to sex and fulfilled randy
<b>tiri</b>	To turn, revolve	* <b>ciry</b> (G+)TI+AR where to fire, where to put energy on, fire on you	Makes one crazy Related to the English word “ <b>direction</b> ”
umāguni	owl	*goni umiejętność UM + GON	Ambitious person, seeker of competence
umā-paṭci	Paradise bird	*umieja patrit’, można na to patrzyć UM + PO + TRI	one can endure to look at it
ūmaik-kōṭṭan	a large species of owl	umaja kłotit’ t’an *umie kłócić spokój (cien) UM+JA+KO+LOT+TAN	goes on the nerves (does not relate to a bird, but an overly ambitious person)

39 On The Classification Of Indic Languages, Subhash Kak, Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, vol. 75, pp. 185-195, 1994, <https://www.ece.lsu.edu/kak/indic.pdf>

40 Pleonastic Compounding: An Ancient Dravidian Word Structure, Periannan Chandrasekharan, Electronic Journal of Vedic Studies, Volume 18 (2011), Issue 1

## Exemplary Language Comparison with Sanskrit

This section shall demonstrate the relative stability of the Lechitic language over time by comparing a provably older version of it with its current form. The reader shall be convinced that the Indian languages are very stable and the more likely candidate to pose the trunk of the PIE language tree.

Sanskrit <sup>41</sup> (dictionary collected from reading practice)	Dialectal deformations (spoken or by writing)	Lechitic <sup>69</sup> (Polish) [dialectic associations]	Root Interpretation [alternative emphasis or coding practice]
agni	agani agoni agini	Ogień ( <i>fire</i> ) [ogon, ginać, ogonić]	O GON (O → A through russian, ruthenian, rassa/assar speaking tradition) [AG <sup>42</sup> AN]
akszy	aksy, axi (aks/zy ~ ?oczu łyzy?)	Oczy ( <i>eyes</i> ) [sokół, około, ocean <sup>43</sup> ]	O KOŁO O GOL [AG <sup>42</sup> SA]
adwaja		Nikomu drugiemu ( <i>left to no other</i> ) [od woja] ( <i>defended by warriors</i> )	(j)A DWA [OD WO]
asti	asthi, aszti	Kości → nieprzyjacieli ( <i>bones → enemy</i> ) [oś ci, os ti – <i>to pierce you</i> ]	OS TI OC TI OK TI G/H OS TI
asthiradah asthi/radah	rada rada gasthi (reverse order)	Gasthi Rada → męztwo ( <i>manlyness - associative meaning due to: ability to kill enemies</i> ) [rada ( <i>advise</i> ), dać radę ( <i>to overcome difficulty</i> ), radość, Radagast, Radgoszcz, gość]  Polish: radość → (1: was able to kill the enemy)(2: enough of sunshine) Germanic „Rat“, „rat“ (→ to give advise (ad vice → against obstacle) to overcome difficulty  Polish: „przyjąć gości“ → literal: <i>to receive bones (dead people) / to receive enemies</i>	RA DA + G/H OS TI (g/h sound is inversion code like in english: straight → strati)  Ra + Da Rod : people → rodina, narod, priroda Rodina : group overcoming difficulties together, group giving happiness (sunshine)  Germanic derivations: Rad : the wheel Rat : the advise/advisor rat : tough animal rod : war vehicle rods : daredevils

41 Język Sławiański-Język Sanskrycki, W. S. Maiewski, royal attesting notary and archiving master, Warsaw 1816.

42 Germano-Greek languages use AG for fire and circle

43 O KOŁO NAS → OKEANOS → OCEAN

adati	odjati/objati/awjad	Jeść ( <i>to eat</i> ) [objeść, obiad, obiata, biada, <u>jadać</u> , a jadł ty?]	TI OB JAD TI AB JAD ( <i>takes you your food</i> )
adima	jadima/jadina	Jedyny ( <i>can be singled out, identifiable, victim, left for food</i> ) [od imienia]	JAD I MA ( <i>is eaten and has it done</i> )
amisza	Ja misza amis → amicus (romance)  en:mix, mass de: Mischung, Mixer, Masse Mongolian: max like in Turk „Janissar“. Could mean „?the ones?“ or more likely „ <u>combat fodder</u> “.	Mieszać → Mięso (zmięszanie, zamieszanie, mieszanka)  An <i>amicus</i> is somebody for the blood bath in the sense of de: „Schlachtgefährte“	(j)A MI SA ← JA NI SA ← ONI SA (oni są – probably a mistaken fragment from ONI SA MA SA)
Atha	A t´o  ether, Äther	o co / o to (oto, a co)	O TO ( <i>around a defined thing</i> )
Amartah		Nieśmiertelność a → slavic coexistent of nie, in pl: „a nie?“ mar → (z/s/ → ś)+mier tah ≠ tel [] → ność (to carry)	A MAR DA ( <i>gives against death – obviously a semantic fragment because something is missing, therefore the following extensions:</i> TEL = ciel (body) NOST = nosić (to carry)) (something is given to carry the <i>body against death</i> )
Amara-sihna	Arab: Sin → Mond EN: sing, sin DE: Sünde, sein  The understanding of the moon/the mind as the source of sin continues as follows:  Mund – mouth – cheap talk, Mond, Mann, Mental (god of the mind), Mind Con Moon ist (the ones with the moon, <b>communists</b> )	Nieśmiertelny siny Nieśmiertelna śniadź (śniady, jasioń, niejasny, siła, osiłek (lion) (księżyc, lion, astharta) ( <i>you can't accomplish the elimination of idiots from the world who are seeking solutions by force. People, who cannot see the bigger picture, who are greedy to satisfy their personal desires. Overestimators of intelligence, people believing that progress of knowledge can lever out rules of the universe.</i> )	N(i)E JAS JAS E(i)N (czara/magical LEX double inversion: NE works to the end and points toward the object of reference)  (dimmer light, lack of mental energy → lack of brightness as symbol of sin)

Adawan	Abdawan, abdajan, abdati, abdar  de: WANN? weinen En: WHEN, whane, whine	To taki „A, da won“  (Nie obdarzony ( <i>not gifted</i> )  Obdarzony ( <i>gifted</i> )  AB DA AR ( <i>given with fire</i> ) DA AR → DAR ( <i>gift, fire given</i> ))	A, DA WAN ( <i>will run away</i> ) PA DA WAN (podawian / podaj pan: <i>somebody to help out</i> PADA WIATR: <i>makes your enthusiam drop</i> )
Ate		A z tego ( <i>and from this</i> )	A TO
Atrah	Adrag, da rag, adrax, adruk  en: rugged, a rug de: rügen (slap in the face, literally: <i>punishment by hand</i> )	Tu ( <i>is used in as „here“ but means: Do/od rąk</i> )  [ <i>typical lechitic phrases:</i> „Trzeba oddać do rąk!“ „Jest oddane do ręki!“]	AD RAG RAG AD
Athite	Ad hite	Wówczas, niegdyś	
Attisseja	Ad tisseja	Ustawicznie [jak od cieślara, ciosarza, pisarza] ( <i>immutable, like only can be set during production</i> )	TISSAT -> POTISSAT -> PISSAT (ciosać = to chisel => to write scrobać = SCROBAT => to scribe (to carve => to write)
Attissejati		Uciszcie się {jest} [przestańcie ciosać] ( <i>refrain from chiseling: in the sense of „get quiet“</i> )	TISSAT
Asian	Jas jan	Ten sam [jest jeden] (is one (and the same) = in the sense of the same)	AS ← (j)E(st) + IA ← JAr AN ← dAN
Ap	Jap	A drink [Japa]	JA PA ( <i>me after</i> )
Assawah	Assa bag	The horse (literally: <i>the God of the Asses</i> )	AS SA BOG ( <i>God of Gods</i> )

Aswata	A, swata	Stado koni ( <i>a herd of horses</i> ) [polish has a tremendous amount of vocabulary related to the SUA/SVA/SWA-complex, therefore only few semantically related examples: swata, swat, święte, złota, świata, zła ta, zwiana ta, zbita, siła ta, osłonięta]	A SVA TA O SWOJE DA ( <i>wil fight for its cause, is familiar with each other, consists of own kind</i> ) but also with different pronunciation: AS WA DA (leads us) A DA WSA (reverse: gives us everything)
Annaja		Ona jest / to one ( <i>this is her</i> )	ONA E ((j)e for exists) ON AR/AЯ ( <i>makes him hot</i> )
Aczczarati	Acz czarati Oczi carati  related: Karat (jewelry)  Czar: to keep, to pile, but with connotation of „to steal“  Czara languages are therefore „thief languages“.  CRATI, KROATI – thieves, but also lords  pl:KRATY – jail bars (by association)  (G/K/C)RATIA – Lordship (of thieves)  the following terms explain who can steal: DEMO+CRATIA THEO+CRATIA ARISTO+CRATIA	Oczy kraść ( <i>to steal your eyes, makes you fully focus on the presented item, to distract you</i> )	OKO(plural) CA RA TI  CA RA / KU RA / KA RA / GU RA (to the sun, in the sense of punishment)  CA RA TI (punishment for you or will punish you)  KA RA TE (techniques of punishment (with bare hands))  KU RA – other derived words: CORPS (spoken „kor“) – military punishment expedition and CORPUS (KAR RUS/IKARRUS - unit for the punishing of Russians) CHOR – heavenly singers (to the sun), usually military KURA – chicken, hen HURRA, GURA, GÓRA (will be on top)

Aczczelati	Acz czelati	Czcić ( <i>to adore / worship</i> ) [There seems to be a semantic drift in this. Literally it means: „ocz czeladz“, „patrzcie ludzi“] („watch all the people“)	OKO (plural, command) LUDI  ( <i>put your eye on people</i> )
Akroszati	O kraszati, o cratati, o cratat ti  en: crazy de: krass pl/ru: kras (also red)	Okrzyzczyć ( <i>to yell on sb.</i> ) [być okradzonym]  <i>The fact of being robbed has become the synonym with yelling.</i>	O CA RA TI (cf. aczczarati)
Api	Abi	Aby ( <i>let's hope it to be</i> )	A BY
Asui	As ui, a sui, ja sui, j'sui, jas ai	Jest (futur) (shall exist, shall be) [hasaj, jasaj, jaśnieją - tak ma być]	G/H JAS AJ (become bright to the eye and the meaning is inversed when G/H is prepended)  R ~ AJ (raj, en: „I“=“eye“) Я ~ JA (arja, jar)
bhanti/whanti	Baha/Waha/Macha anti ( <i>against God, the wanters, greedy guys, wanes against</i> )  an ~ usually ą ti ~ usually ci  Panthý / Pan the on Pany / Wany / Wends ( <i>bright lords, shiners</i> ) Po Anti	Świećąci / święćąci / święci ( <i>shiners, eye shine</i> ) [wahać, machać, błagać, błachy, wąły]	BOG AN TI AN TI BO G/H → PBHANTI ← (the satanic way, the communist way, the transhumanists, futurologists, religious fanatics, put in whatever is hot in your time or place).

Bhadati	Bha da ti	Badać (to investigate) [bóg da ci, pochodzić, dochodzić, do chaty]  related: Bogaci (the rich ones)  meaning: seeking knowledge how to get rich	BO G/H DA TI (because you do not have it – the knowledge)  PO HA DA TI (every one is on their feet to get it)  BO G/HA TI (because they have <b>cattle</b> ) VO CA TI (who call you) BOG HATI ( <b>rich guy=god</b> of the house)  en: because ( <b>bog</b> of the house)
Baja		Bojaźń (fear) [bajka (scary tale), bać się, bujda, bujać, wujać, bujaja woja].	BA JA PO JA WO JA (getting your own will – and one means is to shed fear, therefore the semantic drift)
Czand	Cząd, I.e Skąd, cando, quando	Ile (how much?) obviously there is a semantic drift in this. The question „from where“ has become an indicator for the question of „how much“.	S+K+A+T S – reference of past G/K – source signifier A – desintegration (nasal noises are semantic root primitives.) T – target signifier
Czesanti		Czesać się	CAS + A + TI (magical Lex: the time will disorder you) CAS + OD DO + CAS (occasional activity)
Dziad		Dziad, dzida	GI+DA (land giver)
Dzina		Dzień	(RA+)GI+NA modern: ro+dzina ((sun+)earth+on)
Dewada (zły duch – bad spirit)	Te / Tibi / Ti Wa Da Dewa da	Ci wadzi Drzewa da Dziwa da Dewaluację da	DE+VA+DA (distortion)

Diewa (goddess Ziewa)		Ci jeba, źle wodzi, zwodzicielka Diabeł, Drzewa, 3	TI + (J)E + WA an evil Goddess
Diva		Cię wodzi Dziwy	TI + WA an Goddess of wonders, mystical inspiration
Dan		Dane, podane, dar	DA+NA
Dodati		Dodawac	DO+DA+TI will give you
Hadati	Ha da ti HA → NA HA → GA → KA Ha+da → a herd	Nadaje ci Hodzi ci	NA+DA+TI to earn wealth  HA+DA+TI makes you walk/work
Jaran		jary	JAR+AN ↔ NA+JAR energizing
Kara		Kara	KU+RA literal code meaning: directed to the sun  codes have wide application: punishment (for the bettering) cure, kura, curator
Jatha	Jada	jako	JA+DA+KU I am off to ... was replaced with JA+KU I to ...
Krit	Kric, kryt', kryć, krzyż, cross	Krzyk (mowa)	KU+RA+TU light to here! Related words: ratunek
Kritaga		oko krzyk	
Kridati	K+radati	Ku radości	KU+RA+DA+TI - for giving you light - to cure you (light: pleasure/happiness)
Iczaij		Jeszcze	I+JAS+CAS and for the time being
Kala		Kalać się, kulać się, kalny (brudny) ku ład, kładł się	KA+LAT to the lateral, but lateral is semantically derived from lać=spoil

The list is terminated here. The close relationship between Slavic/Lechitic and Sanskrit is widely known and not disputed. The list was given to underline that several thousand years of separation caused really little deformation of the vocabulary. Grammar has suffered little, as well. The ablative case disappeared in Polish due to ineffectiveness – additional prepositions were required to make sure, how the ablative function was performed or directed.

# Characteristics of the Production of the Midnight Whisper Language (Polonica)

The Midnight Whisper Language (Polonica) aka Lechitic language (language of the mages, the „magical language“ or the „snake language“) puts a preference on sound production at the tip of the snout. Its characteristic sound results from the sophisticated use of fricatives – those propagate well in chambers and domes. The native Lechitic speaker is trained to resolve various swish-sounds from the whisper sound group. The following four diagrams show the main aspects of sound production in Lechitic.

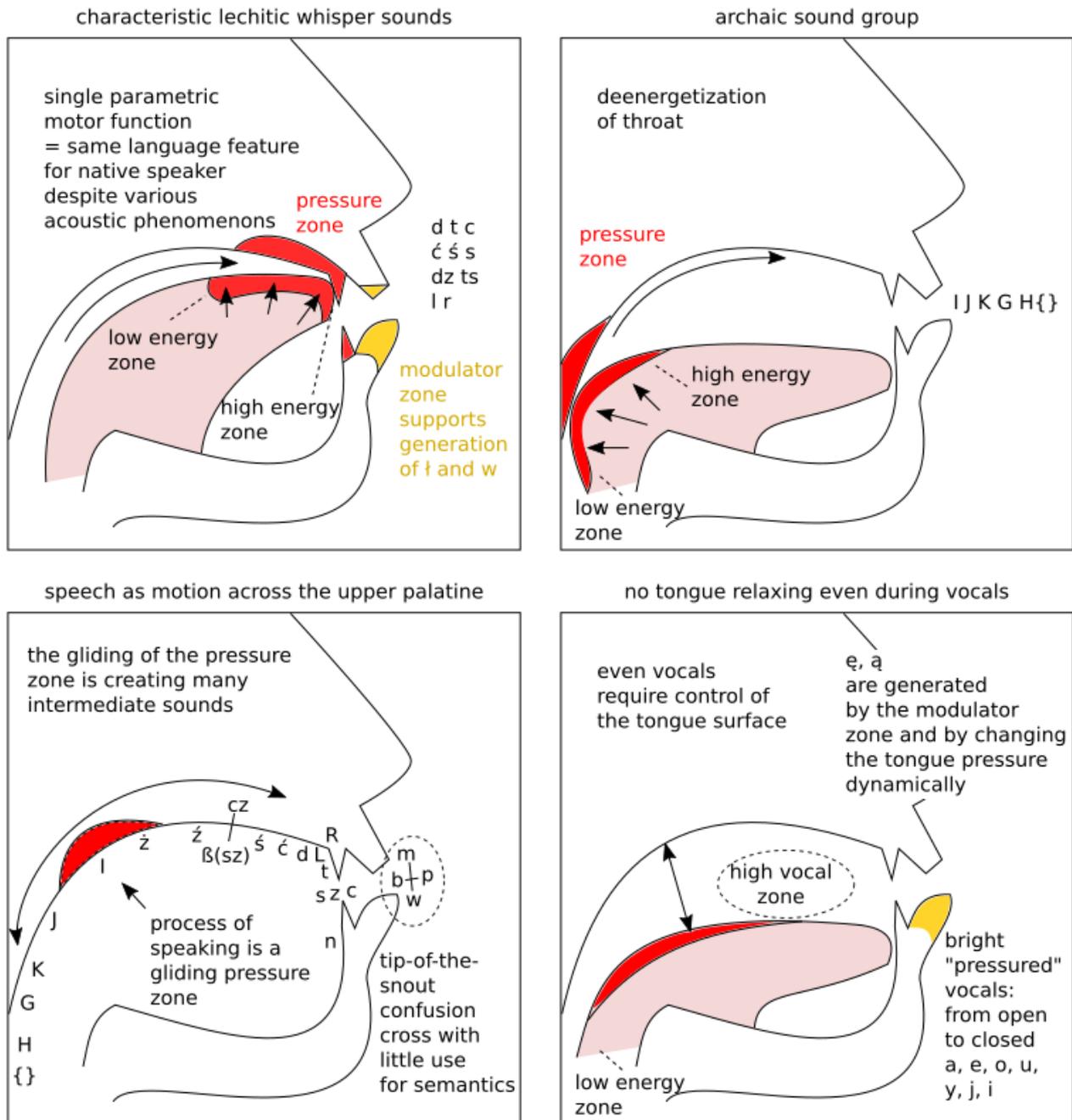


Fig. 35: Mechanical view of the speaking process (please note, that the d is the whisper d, not the power d, which is placed before the teeth)

The general way to understand the development of this language is to acknowledge the sneaking depreciation of jaw speaking and the respective preference of sounds producible on the upper palatine<sup>44</sup>. A coding theory could be applicable. As new and new concepts arose, the length of the required utterances is growing above a comfortable length for the practical use. In such a case, it would appear that people will playfully experiment to find new sounds, which were able to replace frequently used patterns (extension of code alphabet, then compression).

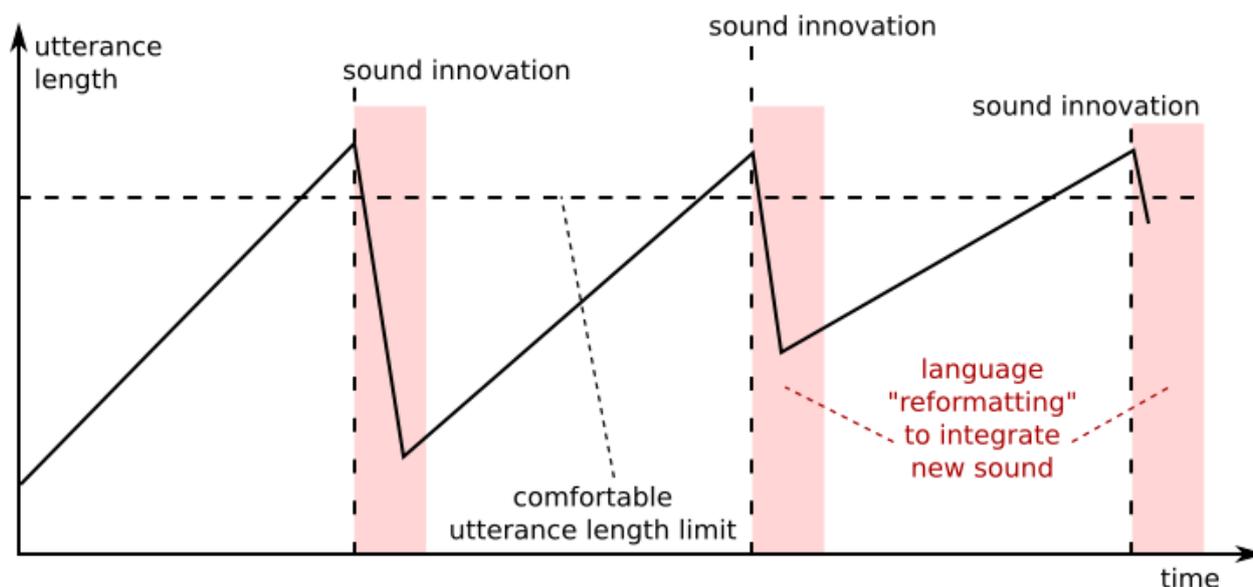


Fig. 36: By the theory of coding, by adding more bits to the sound-codes, the language reorganizes its vocabulary to accommodate more, and more sophisticated vocabulary.

This theory assumes that words get created in the order of necessity. That means, that primordial vocabulary related to emotions, intentions and social interaction will get created before the vocabulary related to a rich material culture, which is the result of a successful social interaction – and so on. This relationship between classes of words and the development of a collective mind is shown in figure 37, showing how sounds with low difficulty relate to more existential vocabulary, while sounds related to abstract knowledge are associated with sounds of higher difficulty. This makes it also an ideal concept for children to learn the language because the individual development is simply an accelerated socio-cultural development. As the mind matures, it gains the ability to produce more and more sophisticated sounds and combinations thereof.

The above process of sophistication also involves the reduction of vocal-freedom and the break-up of the confusion groups to some degree. This restraining of permissible vocal variability in certain vocabulary to support a more narrow semantic is considered as one of the key dialect drivers between Slavic/Lechitic languages.

The same is true for the BPMW-confusion group, which is now split into affirmative and derogative subgroups (BP and MW): think of słaby(-)/sławy(+) or serb(-)/serv(+). From comparison of dialects, it appears, that this split up of motor-function reserves seems to have occurred later than the beginning of the use of fricative sounds. Maybe no older than 1000 years back, yielding much confusion in regard to orthography and the true meaning of the words.

The theory could be doubted to the point that we see that Lechitic includes sounds from the whisper group in everyday terminology, e.g. „uczucie“. The original is a hands gesture supporting „o tu ta“ (pl: “o, tutaj“). It is important to understand that Slavic is an Ursprache and its roots sit in multi-level communication, including specific hand gestures, mimics and help sounds.

44 Please note: palatine ← pa latin : i.e. for the lechitic speech

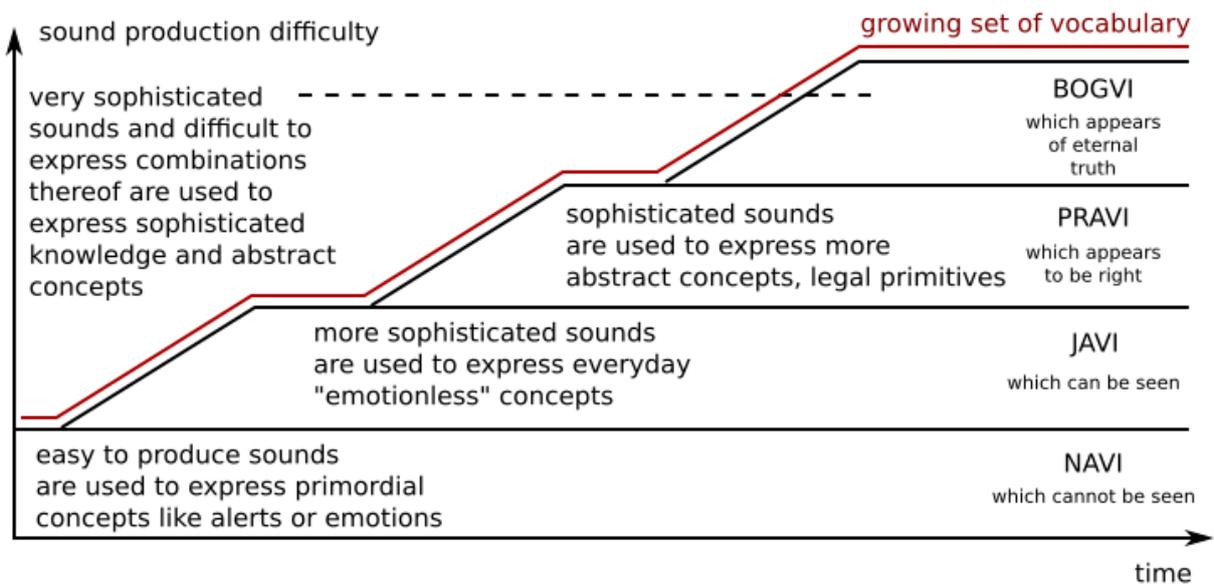


Fig. 37: Difficulty of sound associated with the sophistication of words created by mages. The four layers of the four layered God. The three headed God denies that there exist eternal truths.

The so created words cannot be easily transferred between pressure zone maps of different origins. Despite various innovations in the language, the maps have the tendency to be retained, even if a different language is acquired – thus causing dialect, vocal rearrangement and the feeling that speaking in reverse is “easier”.

The following pressure zone maps (are simplified versions of the mouth, as shown in fig. 35) compare pressure maps from contemporary Polish vs. contemporary German:

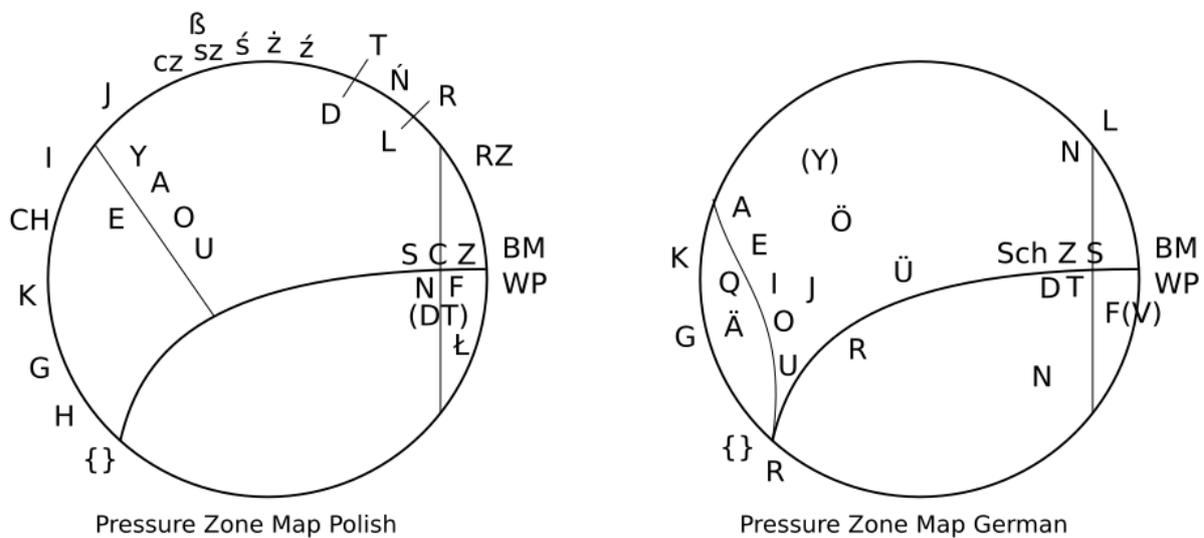


Fig. 38: Compression of the sound-scapes yields different pressure zones for each language.

Figure 38 can be used to explain, why certain simplifications or on-the-fly centumizations take place. It has to do with a pleasant motor function and the production of charismatic transitions. The following figures shall exemplify this:

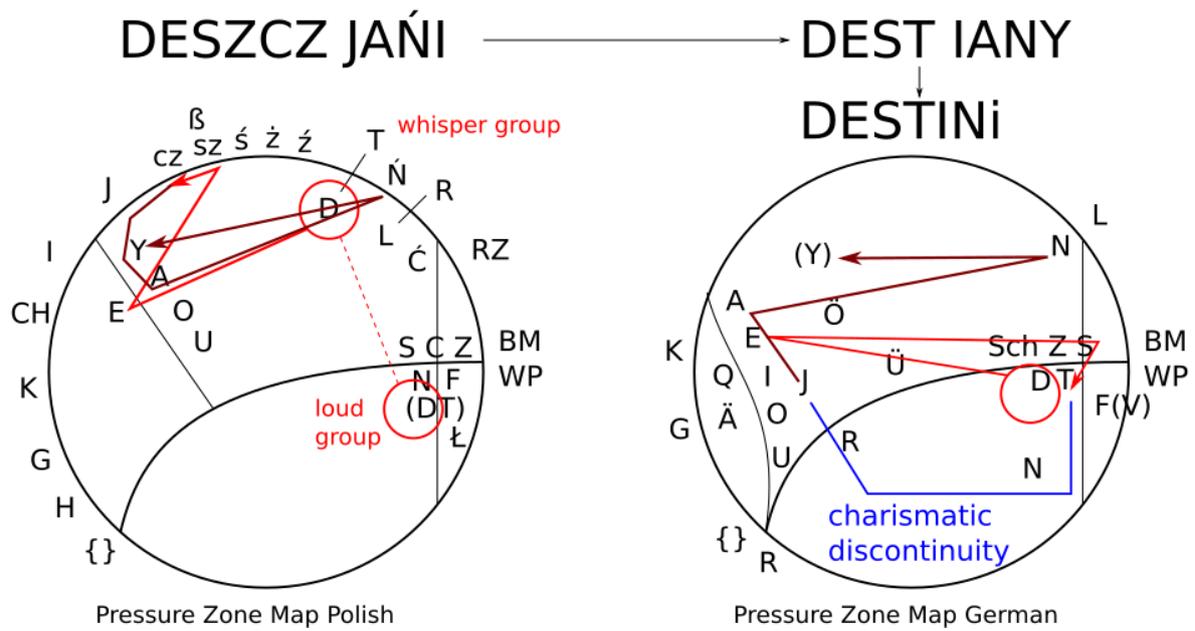


Fig. 39: Deszcz Jana

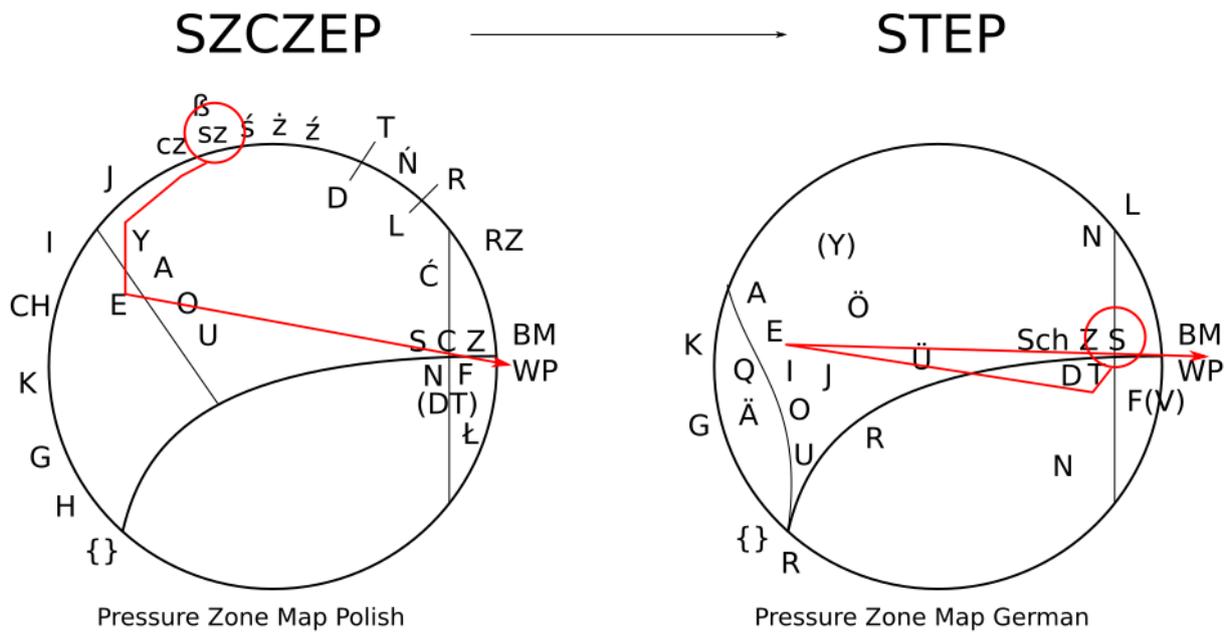


Fig. 40: Szczep (another step, another szczep). However STEP is probably derived from STER and the origin of the English STEP is based on coding error between P ↔ R. “Jeden STER w lewo/prawo” = “one step left/right” – naval origin.



## The Incomprehensible Magic Language

The reception of the language is based on motor-function-flow reconstruction. The word recognition occurs on the reconstructed motor argument. The perceived tolerance on this argument is responsible for strong phonemic morphology of semantic units used in communication. Listeners using a language based on phonemic rules, will find Lechitic chaotic and difficult to learn (beyond the fact that grammar is complex). Modern-day Lechitic languages have reduced the motor tolerances due to a higher density of objects in the semantic space. The negative result is that newer generations begin to loose the ability to see the obvious relationships in their own language.

More and more foreign words are retained without applying Slavic morphology to them. However, the Lechitic has never been low on vocabulary. Foreign terms were introduced for various reasons, but many of the so-called Germanic, Greek or Latin loan words are in truth returners, either from single words, clitics, proverb fragments or czara.

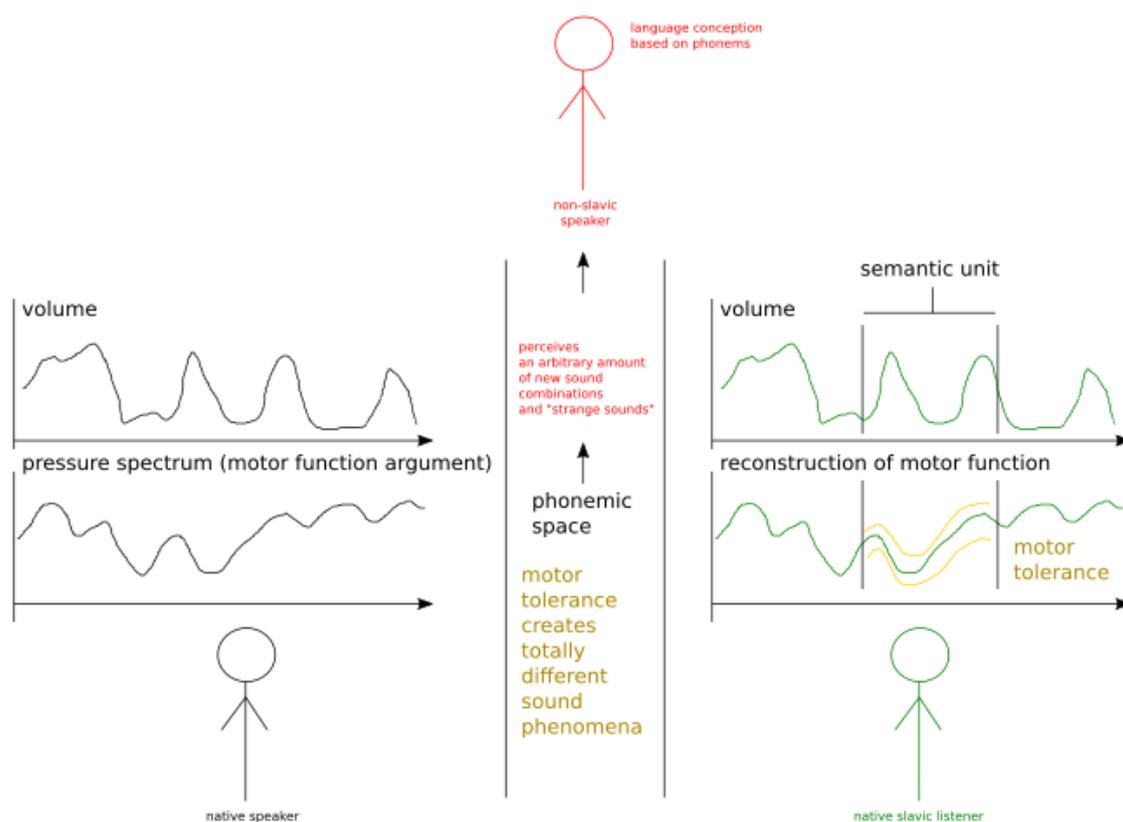


Fig. 43: The difficulty to understand the Slavic language as the result of the palatine pressure gliding.

## Characteristic Slavic Speech Complexes

The Slavic language is characterized by the following complexes:

<i>Complex Name</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
TSC-complex	The tongue twister fricative complex used in abstract verbs or during substantiation
SVA/SLA-complex	<p>Complex related to the appearance of S+GLIDING SOUND RELATED L +VOCAL Origin of this complex is S (COMPLETION SIGNAL) + VOCAL (SCOPER VOCAL O/U) + LA (PRIMITIVE) This complex is semantically related to FORCE / STRENGTH / PERSONAL VISIBILITY and derivatively to INDEPENDENCE / LIBERTY.</p> <p>Ur-Meaning: LEFT-SIDED [s lew sidet, siedzi z lwem, siedzi po lewej] (is on the left, is with the lion)</p> <p>Popular words with this complex are: sława, słowo, słaby (should get strength), słodkie, swoboda=słowo da, siła=sea (s(j)e(ł)a (sea → see) – in the past transitional phenoms weren't coded), zł{e/o/a}, słońce, słone, ...</p>
SRA-complex	<p>Complex related to the appearance of FRICATIVE+R+VOCAL {A,O} This complex is semantically related to BALANCE, HAPPINESS, CORRECTNESS, RESPECT, VIRTUE, but also with WEAKNESS and/or FAILURE.</p> <p>Ur-Meaning: RIGHT-SIDED [ra sidet, s ra siedzący, z prawa, prawidłowy] (sits on the happy / correct / sun side)</p> <p>Popular words with this complex are: z radością, zaradny, środek, środa, srać, zarabiać, de:schraben (from zrobić), zrobić, srogi, pożerać, zero, ...</p> <p>In Germano/Greek practice, the fricative {ż=rz} is encoded as ph. Therefore, words with „phra“ belong to this complex and have the same meaning, such as „<b>phrase</b>“ (żrą się : a phrase is a means to argue for the right).</p>



<p>The Wind-complex, a pronounced subgroup of the MN-complex W(j)AN</p>	<p>The complex relates to the windish (energetical movement) associations. Ven-, Van- z-<b>wiany</b>-tłum ← s <b>ven</b> tum → <b>centum</b> z-wiany-tłum, co zschedł się ← cto s ven tum (like in Russian szto) → sto (co zeszło się uroczyście). Thus sto and centum are phrasologically related but the exact semantics for the idea of 100 are not equal and cannot be derived from each other by transformation paths: sto ≠ centum ≠ hundred</p>
<p>DEUS-complex D+{J/I} / DZI / DŹ / DŻ / GI / JI + VOCAL</p>	<p>This complex is usually associated with life Gods (earth and sun, water).  Examples from this complex are: dzień/dyes/day, diva/dziwa (but not drzewa resulting from DRI+VA=guided to sun=driven), dyawczata/dziewczyny, dzieci, dziady more remote appearances are: diva, živa ↔ jiva/java=żywa, i.e. “flourishing”, “life giving”, “nurturing”</p>
<p>VA-complex {BPMW}-confusion group + VOCAL</p>	<p>This complex is usually associated with FLOW, <b>WATER</b>, GUIDANCE/LEADERSHIP, CONTINUITY, CAUSALITY, INEVITABILITY Examples from this complex are: woda/wada/water/bada (<i>literally: what gives you guidance</i>), Germanic loans (bath, Bad, wo?), Summerian (Badur) <b>vocal</b> (continuous flow, whole sound: wo+cały), <b>wola/bola, niewola, niebo/NEBO, Wolania/Bolania/Bolonia/Polania</b> <b>Wodan</b> - “given leader” like in „ODINA WODANA GADANA“ – only the agreed/elected leader“ (counts).  (English) <b>body</b> ← bo da / podać / ba dać (the given, the reached, the fallen, the investigated)</p>
<p>TUM-basical</p>	<p>The complex relates to COMING TO A HALT due to a SUBSTANTIAL MASS, OBSTACLE, associated with LACK OF INTELLIGENCE. Related words are: tłum, tłumić, tuman, tumanić In German retained as suffix: Christen-<b>tum</b></p>

<p>TA-complex T(TSC-complex)+VOCAL</p>	<p>This complex is very widely use in Lechitic: tu,ta,to,te,ta,te (signifier, localizer)</p> <p>often used as repetition: TA + TA → TA + TJA → TA TIA → TAT CIA TATC SIA → TAC ŚA → evolved into „...ć się“ brać się, poznać się, kąpać się, ... also possible and possibly simultaneous: TA + TI (later ć) + TA (later cia/sia/się)</p> <p>also: cię, się, siebie (TE WO), ciebie (TI TE WO), ciężar (TE JAR), sibi, tibi, sivi, tivi, ciągnę, ... (and many more)</p> <p>in German absorbed as „die Tat“ or “Kotau” kotau ← ku dołu, to the center, to the grave</p>
<p>Perental Complex BABA/WAWA/MAMA/MAWA DADA/TATA</p> <p>OJCIEC ← JA/AI TATA or TATAЯ (where the Я was moved to the front? The orgin of OJ/AI/EI must be speculated: for example via „oj, da ti“ – relatively plausible phrase: „kak dada worati, oj, da ti“)</p> <p>related to the parental complex are: WAWEL (WAW+EL) BABEL (BAB+EL) DADAEL (-&gt;„Daedal“) (DADA+EL)</p>	<p>There seems to be philosophical conflict between people of Slavic and Turanic populations, in regard to family structures and gender roles.</p> <p>Arian concept: MAMA + DADA (pronounced, distinct genders) Turanic concept: MADA + WADA (fused/approximately universal genders, eventually the result of the absence of one gender in the house)</p> <p>Therefore, there is <u>no historical evolutionary path</u> between FATHER, MOTHER and MATKA, OJCIEC, MAMA, TATA, DAD, MOM</p>
<p>Z+AR-complex full set of deenergetization (ŻJKGH)+{E/A}+R (K)E/AR, (G)E/AR and (H)E/AR deenergetizations</p> <p>Through coding-related defectcts between Wendi and Anti we find (J)AR → (J)AG in this complex, which is retained through Greco- Germanic writing practice.</p> <p>r(R) ↔ r(G)</p>	<p>This complex is related to liveliness, fire, and CONSUMPTION / DIMINUATION</p> <p>GER+MAN JAGEN (German) JAR / GAR (German) / ŻAR / ŻARCIE KARA, KURA, GARNEK, HARACZ</p> <p>AG may occur for another reason: vocabulary may be derived from Lechitic terminology related to classifying familiy ties: pl: (p/m)agnaty, kognaty where gnat ↔ gnać, giąć, ginać <b>A(j)-GNAT</b> (po <b>ojca gnat</b>, i.e. direct line: father- sided family) <b>COGNAT</b> (po <b>kobiocy gnat</b>, i.e. side line: mother-sided family; respective loan-word in English: „a cognate“)</p>

The following table is showing examples how to use the groups:

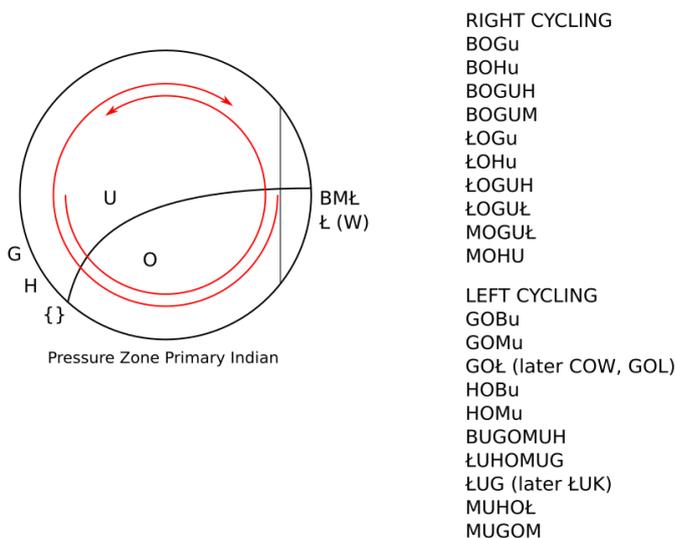
Formula	Generatable Utterance Examples	Meaning
BR+T meaning: {B/P/W/M}+VOCAL + R+VOCAL+ {TSC- group} + optional VOCAL	B(j)AR(j)ATI B{ }R(j)AT PRI(j)AT → prijatel W(j)AR(j)ATI M(j)AR(j)ACI M(j)AR(j)AS(j)A W(j)AR(j)AT M(ł)OR(j)AD MIR(j)OD M{ }R(j)OD	Magical LEX: B: causal R: right/sun/correct T: action <b>to fight, to overcome</b>  <u>modern words:</u> wariacja, wariat, wariant, warować, war, uporać się, borać/borath, myriad, bród Boris, brat, brother/bruder, broda, przyjaciel B+R+T+N : Britannia (Lex interpretations: cheap brothers, enemy land, shady writing)
Later, separation in two groups: BR+T (see above) (affirmative) MR+NT (derogative)	MAR → a, later reserved to maritime contexts, while O later reserved to death concepts M(j)ER(j)ATI (U)M(i)AR(j)A(T, T', Ć)	<u>modern words:</u> śmierć, umierać, morze miernota, marny, zmorać, smarować, zmarnować, zbroić, zbrojić
MN-complex {MW}+VOCAL+N  VOCAL bow preferably from {E,A} subgroup	M(j)EN M(j)AN → MANN MN(j)E MN(j)A M(j)IN W(j)EN → the Wends/Węds/Męds → Medi but in German question words: „wenn“, „wann“ W(j)AN → BAN → PAN (however, this requires a phase of energetization)	Reference to one <b>own</b> also, reference to the <b>mental</b> space  <u>modern words from this group:</u> Mann/man/men, mental, mętny, mąż/mans, imię = ja(k) men, name=na mne, pamiętać/pamenath, zmieniać, mniemanie, omanić, męcić, mątować/to mount, Main (river in Germany)
CAL	C+LA (like in <i>ku lać, zlać</i> ) C+AL (like in <i>całe, ciało,</i> <i>zcalone=szczęście</i> ) magical creations: LAC CAL LAT TAL LAT CAL LAC TAL (cal is a mirror function of LAĆ/LAC/LAT/LATH/LAD/LUD)	Reference to a body, <u>entity</u>

## Let's Talk PO LACH – The oldest language?

A language this old raises the question about what its name means. I hypothesize, that its name is constructed from LA + KO + TA. La/Lu relates to people or beauty. KO + TA relates to a tail, and not accidentally to a cat. The Russians (Orushya=Cat) are the LIONS. The Russian tribes use the LION on their coats of arms. The LAKOTA Indians use white and red tribal colors, which are the same as the colors of the Slavic people and they have a cat and the eagle as the flag emblem.

I suggest that LAKITA / LAKOTA / RAKITA<sup>46</sup> / RAKOTA relates to an ancient SUN-children people who evolved into what is now known as the White Man. LEG / LAG / LECH / LACH are simply short deenergetized versions of the name.

This language is equipped with a pronounced archaic group in the throat (JKGH) and on the lips (BPMW).



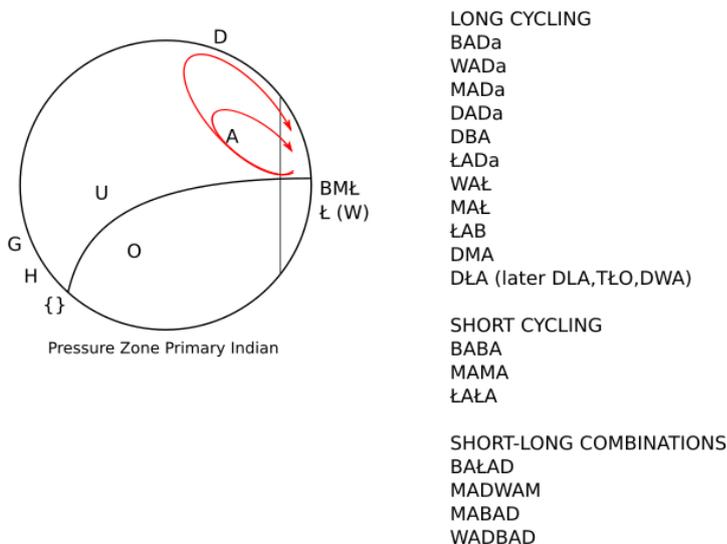
### RIGHT CYCLING

BOGu  
BOHu  
BOGUH  
BOGUM  
ŁOGu  
ŁOHu  
ŁOGUH  
ŁOGUŁ  
MOGUŁ  
MOHU

### LEFT CYCLING

GOBu  
GOMu  
GOŁ (later COW, GOL)  
HOBu  
HOMu  
BUGOMUH  
ŁUHOMUG  
ŁUG (later ŁUK)  
MUHOŁ  
MUGOM

Fig. 44: Primary circulations in the Lechitic



### LONG CYCLING

BADa  
WADa  
MADa  
DADa  
DBA  
ŁADa  
WAŁ  
MAŁ  
ŁAB  
DMA  
DŁA (later DLA, TŁO, DWA)

### SHORT CYCLING

BABA  
MAMA  
ŁAŁA

### SHORT-LONG COMBINATIONS

BAŁAD  
MADWAM  
MABAD  
WADBAD

Fig. 45: Duplicative local circulations in the Lechitic

<sup>46</sup> This is the source for the words „rocket“ and „racket“ in English

Slavic vocabulary is often built on the alternation principle, where the speaker will alter between these groups and smooth it by adding a parallel vocal for preventing zones of silence. Originally, the vocals rather had the function of flow control symbols than a semantic contribution to a word or syllable.

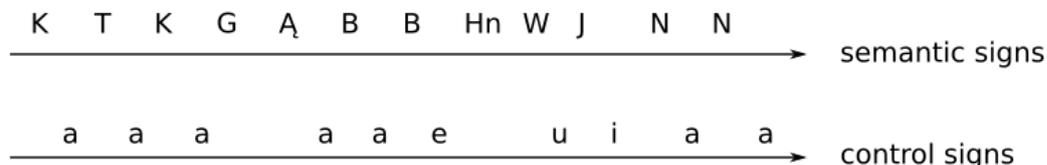


Fig. 46: Interplay between semantic sound signs and control signs (supported by gesticulations and mimics)

V	FUNCTION	EMOTION	EXAMPLES
a	- sequence continuation	- acceptance	ba da wa ga
e	- termination request	- disgust	be de we ge
i	- correction, question	- disbelieve	bi di wi gi
o	- group, emphasize, underline	- surprise, appreciation	bo do wo go
u	- activity indicator	- confidence	bu du wu gu

pl: "Z rozkładania polskich słów wynika, że spółgłoski nadają słowom sens, a samogłoski wyrażają uczucie." - Stefan Urynowicz, footnote 13

en: "The decomposition of Polish words reveals that consonants are the carriers of semantics and vocals are the carriers of emotions." - Stefan Urynowicz, footnote 13

Therefore, the original speech consisted rather of single sounds like J - M - B - K - T - K - A - G ... where each sound was emphasised according to need. The terminology often required support from gestures and mimics. To synchronize the speech with gestures and mimics, the Ursprache liked to produce duplicates: T-T, K-K, A-A, O-O. These duplications are quite characteristic and the actual charm of the language group. This feature is retained as word-word duplicates in all languages derived from this Ursprache.

The N-sound was probably in use as a NEGATOR from the start and was initially an interjection (it is used like this in Polish to this day).

The use of the archaic groups generates utterances of the kind:

J a M a G a / J a N e M a H a

N e W a H a B a J a

G u P a K a N e M a

J e M e W e K e

and so on. It sounds very Indian, but the average Pole should still understand (at least after a brief moment of thinking)

The basis for the next stage of the language development was the introduction of the D/T pressure point. Semantics of this group is to SEND / RECEIVE and ALLOCATION. Adding this to the archaic groups yields utterances of the kind:

D a M a H a

H a T a J a N e D a

K a T a J a T i

T u T a M a T i

and so on. This too, should be understood by a Lechitic speaker, now even better.

Furthermore, the language owns single-sound semantics, which I call the fireplace sound-signs to support gesture. The semantic sounds indeed stem from interjections. Polish owns the following signs from the archaic group: i, a, o, w – but continues to use o, e, oj/aj, be, ah as mere interjections. Fireplace codes have operand character, i.e. they describe how the following sequence is meant to be understood.

O: objąć (take by circumference)

I : associator for verb to verb and noun to noun

W : injector

A : negating, doubting associator, counter position

Translations from Polish will translate this as AND, usually

Adding these fireplace codes to the language can generate utterances of the following kind:

O G a D a T i I J a B a H i

A T u O M a H a I N e B u K u

W o K u W D a W a A J a N a H a T a

At this point, the utterances sound pretty Slavic but some other innovations took place. One such important innovation is the introduction of the L/R figure to express difference between beauty or correctness, left or right direction, cold and hot. This permits to generate utterance of the following kind:

L a D a M i R a

T u R a I M a N a O L u D a

L e L a I P a L e L a

R a M a D a H a

and so on.

A very important next step in language development was the introduction of reverse order speaking. The inverted speaking order was synonymous with the inverse meaning. This greatly eliminated the used of N(j)e in the vocabulary. This gave utterance of the following kind:

D a L u o D u L T a

K u O K o L a a R a T

D o u G a R

and so on.

This innovation yields two-letter operators of the kind:

BO + SUBJECT or SUBJECT + OB (later BO → PO and OB → OW )

NA + SUBJECT or SUBJECT + AN

DO + SUBJECT or SUBJECT + OD (later OD → OT)

AB + SUBJECT or SUBJECT + BA (later AB → OB and BA → WA)

The process of the playful use of inversions was significant as it created CONSONANT-CONSONANT and VOCAL-VOCAL butt joints and was a real biblical Babylon driver because this requires a very stringent emphasis of sounds to decode them properly. I speculate that the playful butt-attaching is the primary source for grammar cases. From eight prefixes were created eight grammatical endings, which are now known to Sanskrit and were also found in Polish<sup>47</sup>.

NA STOS AN → NA STOSAN → NA STOS(j)A → NA STOSIE (only a working theory)

but also reverse reading: AN + STOS + NA → Anstoß (shock hit), anstoßen

Important is the fact, that the aesthetics of the language could be heavily altered by the number of employed inversions. Poor emphasis is probably responsible for giving rise to syllables containing two consonants, like: GaR, BiL, BaL, LaR, KaD, KuD, GaD, TaR, WaL, WaR, BaR and so on. Examples of the utterances are:

GaRBaL

WaLGaDLar

KaDTaR

BaLLaR

BiLLaR

WaLTaR

and so on. I hope that it is immediately obvious that we are speaking about GERMANIC and TURKIC language aesthetics.

On the other hand, poor pronunciation is also permitting the creation of syllables based on two vocals, such as: oKo, aRa, aTa, oTo, oDo, iDi, iTi, iGi, aPo and so on.

Here a few examples from the above set:

oTooKo

iDioDoaRa

iGiaTaoTo

aPooKooDa

and so on. I hope that it is immediately obvious that the aesthetic of the above sequences is LATIN / ROMANCE and depending on the choice of vocals, can sound Slavic.

---

<sup>47</sup> The Ablative disappeared in Polish because it had not enough informational gain. Its use required additional words to make sure that the purpose of the Ablative was properly understood. Today, Polish has only seven grammatical cases.

This drives to the following conclusions about the aesthetics of the main language groups in consideration:

+++; pronounced use

++: in use

+: minor use

-: rather not used

Language Group	Fireplace Signals	2-sound syllables	3-sound, 2-vocals	3-sound, 2-cons.
Lechitic / Slavic	+++	+++	++	++ often as the result of shortening 2x2 expressions: dati → dać
Latin / Romance	+	++	+++ giving soft, romantic feel	+
Germanic / Turk	-	-	-	+++

The final evolutionary step is probably related to mounting inverted 2-sound syllables. The speaking of the D/T group had to be motorically extended to support replication of consonants.

D a T a D u D i T u T a (before inversions: no problem in pronunciation)

D a i T D a a T T i (now problem with triggering the D/T point consecutively)

D a i T c D a a T s T i (problem resolved with micromovement of the tongue)

D a i T c D a ł a T s T i (problem with double vocals resolved with additional l/ł, VOCAL + Ł can later become ę, ą)

From this point on, the whisper-group got systematically extended to support artistic and esoteric practice. Vocabulary related to intellect is preferring the whisper group, while vocabulary related to emotions and primary vocabulary is making strong use of the archaic group. As already shown, the original vocals have almost no semantic meaning and undergo strong alteration during speech and vary significantly between dialects. There are no *clean vocals* in the original Slavic – greatly depreciated by the south/western speakers. Vocals were cleaned only recently by introducing ł. The proper reading of vocals during reconstruction often requires the addition of ł or j sounds. Thus you read the Latin fragments „est“ and „sup“ properly as „jest“ and „słup“. Vocal-vocal junctions with a N and/or a T became preferably nasal: daan → daja, daem → daje, dajem.

# The Magical Lex – the magical language of the fire-place

Over the time, the people of the earth began to associate their symbols with their onomatopoeic sounds, giving rise to a philosophical lex right from the start. The meanings of the sounds and the respective symbols were philosophically rich and ambiguous because the associated real-life objects had a complex and ambiguous reality, too. For example, a pond can be a life-saving source of water for the thirsty but can be a deadly trap, as well.

tent			L - DA	people, arts, entertainment
sun		1	R - DA	completeness, unity, warm rationality, heaven / happiness domain of ideals and theory
earth		4	GI - MA ZI - MA	earth, resources, work, duty, cold domain of experience and pragmatism
wind			F - RA	good time, eternity, fairness
wind			F - AR	change of wind, war, temporary
danger		 4	X - BY+X	termination, action, fight, kill q-terra, cztery -> to earth, dust
fire and water		 5	T - BY+T	conditions of well-being fireplace, target, home, peace beginning
horned animal		 7	V - VOLI K - KUSI	food, resource, greed/desire things, which require whisper
flowing water		 2	W - DA GI + NA	"reaches water" / "is on earth" guidance, consequence, female, wife
tree		 3	DO + RA PO + RA	growth, development, expectation/future, optimism
root			DO + GI GI + DO RA + DO RA + PO	resource, memory/history, awaiting death/living dead, pessimism (related words dog, Jew, radość, rapper)
tree with roots		 6	Ż + WA	life, challenge, test goals meet resources
snake			Z MIJA N IEST	delusion, lie, coward inversion, defiance, negation as good as over
			home of happiness	 TUR people

Fig. 47: Association between Indianic pra-symbols, modern Latin letters and occult symbols

For sure, the following table IS NOT what the Urpeople thought of their language. The tables express semantics in the modern-day language. It was far more the emotions, the natural association between the sound and the meant, which was defining the use of the sounds. Many times, the sounds were used to immitate the actual acoustic phenomena accompanying certain objects of reference, for example *F* for wind.

Magical LEX Ursprache

sound	semantic
a	slowness, transfer, transport
b	relaxation
c	conflict
d	start of change or motion, distance
e	discarding / leaving
f	velocity
g	up
h	down
i	segregator
j	person
k	question indicator, direction
l	beauty / sweetness
m	emotion
n	negation
o	circumference, entity
p	after
q	before
r	right / power / force
s	inverter
t	halt of change or motion, determine
u/v	allocator
w	inside / enter
[x]	amplifier
[y]	diminuator
z	associator

Magical LEX Ursprache

twins	semantic
ab	moving away
ba	calmness
po	after sth. was accomplished
op	continuation
na	discarding / leaving
an	association
ok	is it accomplished?
ko	down
la	optimism
al	pleasant state
ne	keep
en	stay
ti	separation
it	finalization
ot	stabilize
to	define
wo	entry point
ow	exit point
ob	release
bo	because
śc	swallow / convince
ra	peace / satisfaction
ar	support / integrity
le	charming / smart
el	ignorant / dumb

Magical LEX Ursprache

sound	semantic
ą	desintegration
ę	release of energy / strength
ł	unconstrain, open
ż	cold / inactive
ź	hot / active
cz	reaction
sz/ß	friction / resistance
ć	close
ü	"ju" : you
ö	"jo" : it
ä	"ja" : I (aj)
ë	"je" : exists
ï	"ji" : does not exist
ś	constrain
æ	interruptor

Nevertheless, the above table should be able to support Lex decoding of Indoeuropean language roots.

From frequent sound combination arose semantic syllables, which were the basic words of our ancestors. The system of clustering happening to sounds, reoccurred at higher organizational level: the syllables. In this process, some syllables have proven so charming that they became stable as what we now understand as words.

Urynowicz<sup>13</sup> explains modern long words in the following way:

pl: "Rozumienie języka polskiego zależne jest więc od sklejanía sylab w słowa. Obecne polskie słowa dają się więc rozpoznać jako całe zdania naszych przodków. Nasze sylaby są więc ich słowami."

en: "In order to properly understand the Polish language, it is necessary to accept that its vocabulary was generated by assembling various semantic syllables. Current Polish words are thus properly recognized as whole sentences of our ancestors. Our syllables are their words."

pl: "Sylabizacja obecnie używanych w języku polskim słów wskaże więc nam rdzenie i prardzenie, dając pojęcie o dawnym znaczeniu słów i drodze ich rozwoju. Pozwoli na zrozumieniu, czemu rzeczy tak się nazywa a nie inaczej."

Sylabizacja daje coś jeszcze – wskazuje na rdzenie ważniejsze, poprzez ich akcentowanie. W polszczyźnie naturalnie akcent pada na drugą sylabę od końca, a w słowach bardziej złożonych na trzecią od końca. Oprócz wskazania na decydujący rdzeń, akcent może też wskazywać nam chronologiczne rozumienie słowa, kolejnych czynności koniecznych do uzyskania danego efektu, które to słowo opisuje."

en: "The syllables of contemporary Lechitic words directly indicate even primordial roots, giving us an idea about the ancient understanding of words and their path of evolution. The roots permits to understand why certain things are called in a certain way."

Analysis of emphasis of syllables benefits us further by exposing more relevant roots. In the Lechitic, emphasis is with the second syllable from the the end but in complicated words it is with the third from the end. Apart from showing use the decisive root, accent is indicating us the correkt chronological conception behind the word and additional conditions for taking effect."

In derived languages, emphasis analysis won't work like this. Nevertheless, it can be valuable to put emphasis in different parts to detect regrouping of syllables. For example, in Germanic language there exist many words beginning with "ST" or "SP". To a Germanic speaker, these combinations form a phonemic singleton and are pronounced as "sht" or "shp". There is only one emphasis on this combination but there should be two in order to discover the relationship with Slavic. In this example it is recommended to put these letters apart like: "Z+T/P" or "S+T/P"

EN: STONE - S+TO+NE (toniesz) - will drown you

DE: STEIN - Z+TAJN (secretive) - a secret convent, secretive place, a hideout

Hence a stone is an indicator of:

- a secretive place
- a secret, which is a burden
- a secret, when disclosed, will get you drowned (probably with the help of stones)

## Conclusions

The purpose of this paper was to show that language reconstructions of the PIE are not plausible motorically, genetically, historically or religio-philosophically, and that mainstream science should avoid reconstructions based on the assumption that the PIE has disappeared and has somehow branched off into different equivalent groups by simple alienation.

In truth, a fight of truly epic dimensions between a cult of life and a cult of death has chopped the languages into a SATEM branch and a CENTUM branch. The nature of the Germanic languages in this was hitherto unclear. Germanic and Romance languages are distinctively different from the Slavic language, in that they do not maintain any first order meanings anymore. They consist of charming utterances only, despite the fact that their orthography is sometimes closer to the original Lex. Western languages are very valuable in this regard.

Seeking the original etymological meaning without the Lex is a daunting task. The languages maintaining access to this Lex are clearly the Lechitic (i.e. Slavic) languages. They use atomized Lex until today.

The reason for the centumization and germanization is a fast, playful, distortive use of language in the area of the fertile crescent and Siberia, later Greece and Rome. In these areas, a multi-cultural situation arose where a lead language (a lingua franca) was used by many non-native speakers – a language of knowledge, the language of the Vedas, a language dedicated to seeking truth. Its use was prestigious because it was magical, philosophical and came with one or more sets of magical symbols to store the thoughts of dead people - an unheard of feature at that time -, and it gave rise to a death cult, which began to position itself against natural wisdom and the pagan life cult by principle.

This culture has developed an inverse language of the Rex. The *reges* didn't want to speak the direct language of the commoners, anymore – it included too much truth, and in Lex truth had to be spoken because Lex was forged in the fire of truth, magical symbol by magical symbol, sound by sound, just like a sword is forged in the fire of coal. It is brutal, dirty, pessimistic, disenchanting, true – and completely unsuitable to trigger mass movements needed for power – because nothing divides people so much as truth – and nothing brings them together better than a lie. It needed to disappear and native speakers had to alienate from its Lex base, or they could not be ruled.

But before it fell in disgrace with the kings, step by step, it displaced Uralic languages. In this process – I hypothesize - the Turkic language – as an intermediary stage – was born. Therefore, an uneasy to explain amount of Turk-like language elements are found in all Indoeuropean languages – far more, than language contact theories would permit.

To make things even more difficult, antique elites used czara techniques to prevent others from properly reading and understanding text, or the said (chiffre). Spell casting in Lex technically really works, if we understand that educated people were able to dechiffre the true meaning of names and terminology. In a magical manner, names began to influence the named. Czara reconstructions always yield Slavic, Protoslavic and Magical Lex plain texts. This makes the Lechitic language a truly secretive language, a midnight-whisper language of mages and medicine men. Today, we begin to see the rise of second-order czara, now based on the current CENTUM lines. We are probably the last generations to understand what the true origin of the *pixel* is. The quick evolution of Rex languages is likely unstoppable because the underlying cultural forces of distortion and disguise remain the same. However, in thousand years, Slavic descendants will probably still be able to understand their ancestors' accounts.

Thus let us conclude: The PIE is properly classified as Lechitic and is traceable to east Siberia, where it probably arose as the fireplace language (distinctively different from the sea-side languages of Asia, Arabia and Africa). The philosophical dominance of fire, energy-seeking and metal casting is the direct result of the changed living habits in an area, where sea-shores do not significantly contribute to nutrition or economy. To

no surprise, LAKOTA means people of the (center of) earth, i.e. people of the center of the continent. Therefore, I propose to call the group of languages derived from this trunk the Lakota or (better) Lukuta Language Group, definitively including the Indo-European languages, the Dravidian and the languages of the North American Indians. Languages of the South American Indians were not studied by me, but my intuition tells me, that these can be clustered in this group, as well.

In any case, the evolution of the Lechitic language is very slow and the modern Russian or Polish is very proximate of samples drawn from investigated ancient language branches. It is inadequate to classify Polish variations as Lechitic alone, but the classification owes to the fact, that Poles are the Slavic trunk tribe. Lechitic is a language of great antiquity, and the recovery of a hypothetical PIE language is a misunderstanding of the job. As Strabo has put it more than two thousand years ago: „**In mazove lingua est polonica, totius orbis antiquissima.**“

To round things up, the following diagram shall sketch a more realistic picture of language evolution than what is currently obtained by PIE reconstructionists. It contains the proposed phylogenetic language tree, oriented over time top-down, roughly aligned with the diversification of the major genetic threads of people:

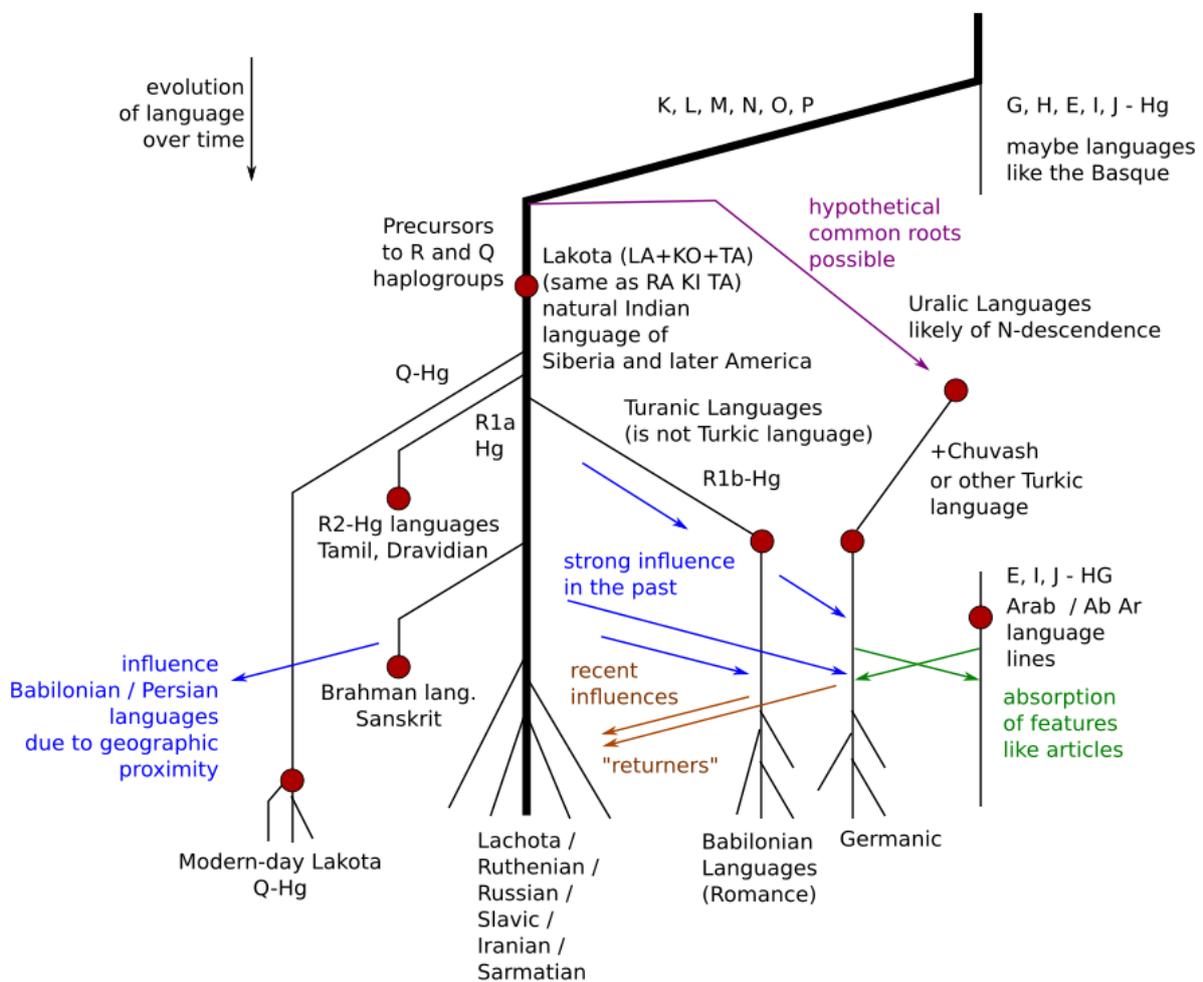


Fig. 48: The Indo-European language tree, put once approximately right (Hg-letters signify Y-DNA haplogroups). Please note that it is very well possible, that Turkic may share a common root with the promoted Indian language. Eventually, it is necessary to say that all R1-descendants are Turks and not merely the Germanic-speakers. In that case, many mysteries about Turkic loan-words in European languages, religion, art and warrior equipment were resolved.