Today's 7000 thousand World languages are artificial.
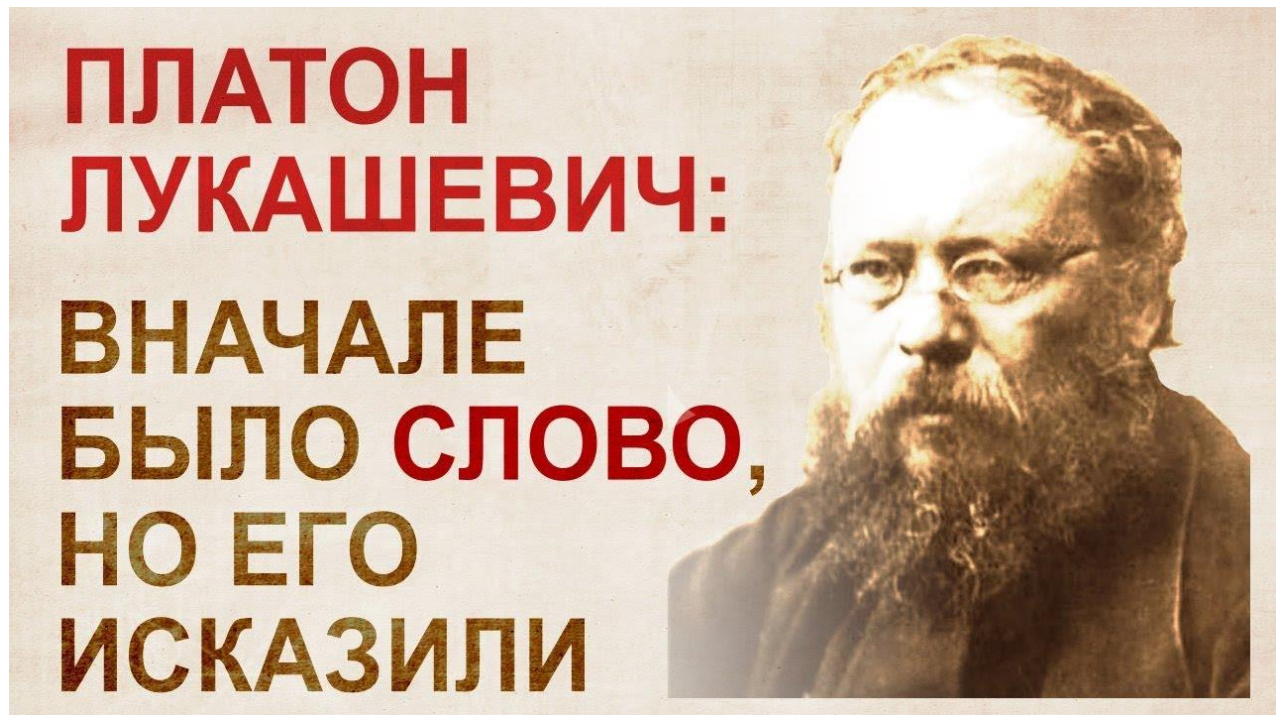
Oh, how many demagogues on this topic. Reasoning. Which language was the first, and whether it was at all. The answers to these questions can be found in the works of, alas, a little—known Russian scientist - Platon Akimovich Lukashevich.

Who is he? And what are his works about? You ask. Read on. You will have a difficult journey into the world of words that formed languages. The ones that turned out to be artificially created to maintain "Divide and rule". Well, by whom? That's another story.

I want to note that when preparing the material, I read the works of the scientist. That is, I took most of the information from the original source.

Platon Akimovich Lukashevich.

Platon Akimovich Lukashevich was an outstanding Russian scientist, linguist, philologist, ethnographer, writer, historian, astronomer. Born in 1809, died in 1887. There is very little information on the web about the life of this talented person. The name of Platon Akimovich was intended to be erased from the memory of the people, and his books are hidden in inaccessible library vaults, but fortunately, most of his works have been preserved, which everyone can get acquainted with.

He studied at the Nezhinsky gymnasium, then moved to the Richelieu Lyceum. He studied 60 languages of the peoples of the world, of which he was fluent in eighteen. Knowing such a number of languages and dialects, traveling and being intimately familiar with the culture of various peoples and nationalities, Lukashevich spent his whole life developing his unexpected discovery. He called it " Чаромутные/ENCHANTMENT" – this is the first and main work of Platon Akimovich about the origin of all languages from the proto-language, the primitive language, and their further transformations. He came to the conclusion that:

1). From the creation of the World, the Human Race had a single universal language – the **EASTERN** one.
2). Over time, for various reasons, other languages were formed from it – **ENCHANTMENT**.
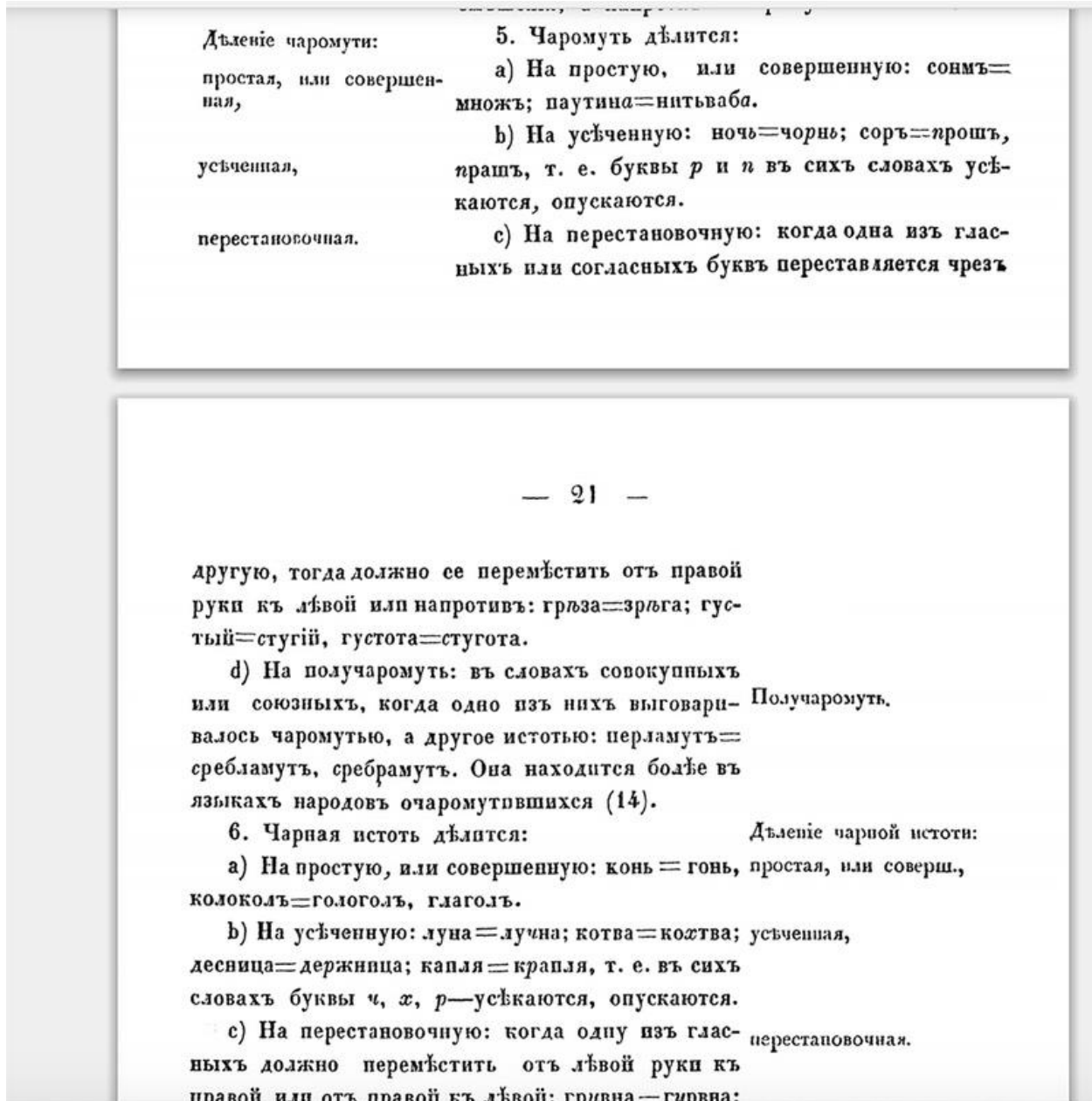3). All enchantment languages were formed according to the same and unchangeable laws.

The true Word ЧАРА/CHARA means SPEECH, to MUDDLE — to interfere, to mix. It means literally ЧАРОМУТЬ/CHARM — speech mixing. The TRUTH is the original source, the spring.

> In his opinion, the Enchantment languages were divided into Slavic, Slavic-Kalmyk or Mongolian, Slavic-Chinese, Slavic-African and Slavic-American branches. He also claimed that the language of the ancient Slavs was the original language of primitive people. 10 books by Platon Akimovich Lukashevich are devoted to this topic.

The question arises - how did the purest Oriental language become enchanted? And where did all the languages of the peoples of the world come from? To answer this question, first you need to understand the logic of the scientist in this matter. In his opinion, enchantment is divided into:

1. **A SIMPLE or PERFECT.** Example: host = many; web = thread.
2. **ON THE TRUNCATED ONE.** Example: night = rabble; sora = beg, i.e., the letters R. and N. are truncated in these words.

3. **ON A PERMUTATION.** This is when one of the vowels or consonant letters is rearranged through another, then it should be moved from the right hand to the left or opposite. Example: thunderstorm = horns; thick = stumpy; density = stugota.

4. **FOR HALF A TIME.** This is when in the words of the aggregate or allied, when one of them was pronounced 1 charomutia, and the other by the truth. Example: mother of pearl = silver, silver plated. It is found more in the languages of peoples who have been enchanted.

Дѣленіе чаромути:

простая, или совершен-
ная,

усѣченная,

перестановочная.

5. Чаромуть дѣлится:

a) На простую, или совершенную: сонмъ=
множъ; паутина=нитьваба.

b) На усѣченную: ночь=чорнь; соръ=прошъ,
прашъ, т. е. буквы р и п въ сихъ словахъ усѣ-
каются, опускаются.

c) На перестановочную: когда одна изъ глас-
ныхъ или согласныхъ буквъ переставляется чрезъ

— 21 —

другую, тогда должно се перемѣстить отъ правой
руки къ лѣвой или напротивъ: грѣза=зрѣга; гус-
тый=стугій, густота=стугота.

d) На получаромуть: въ словахъ совокупныхъ
или союзныхъ, когда одно изъ нихъ выговари-
валось чаромутью, а другое истотью: перламутъ=
сребламутъ, сребрамутъ. Она находится болѣе въ
языкахъ народовъ очаромутившихся (14).

Получаромуть.

6. Чарная истоть дѣлится:

a) На простую, или совершенную: конь = гонь,
колоколъ=гологолъ, глаголъ.

b) На усѣченную: луна=лучна; котва=кохтва;
десница=держница; капля=крапля, т. е. въ сихъ
словахъ буквы ч, х, р—усѣкаются, опускаются.

c) На перестановочную: когда одну изъ глас-
ныхъ должно перемѣстить отъ лѣвой руки къ
правой или отъ правой къ лѣвой: гривна=гирвна;

Дѣленіе чарной истоти:

простая, или соверш.,

усѣченная,

перестановочная.

Enchantment's introduction: simple, or perfect,
5) Enchantment shares;
     a) For simple, or perfect: host = many; web = thread.
truncated,
     b) On assimilated: night = rabble; litter= ask, please, i.e., the letters п/р and въ/v in these words are truncated,
omitted.

permutation.

        c) Permutation: when one of the vowels or consonants of the letters is rearranged through the other, then it should be shifted from the right hand to the left or opposite: grza = zrga; thick = stumpy, dense = stugota.

        d) For Half a minute: in the words of the aggregate or allied, when one of them was pronounced, it turned out to be an enchantment, and the other truth: pearl = silver, silver plated. It is found more in the languages of the peoples under enchantment (14).

        6. Enchantment's source is divided: The division of enchantment's source:

        a) Into simple or perfect: horse = chase, simple, or perfect, bell = gologol, verb.

        b) On the truncated: moon = luchna; kotva = kohtva; truncated, right hand = holder; drop = kraplya, i.e., in these words the letters ч/h, x, p/r—smile, fall.
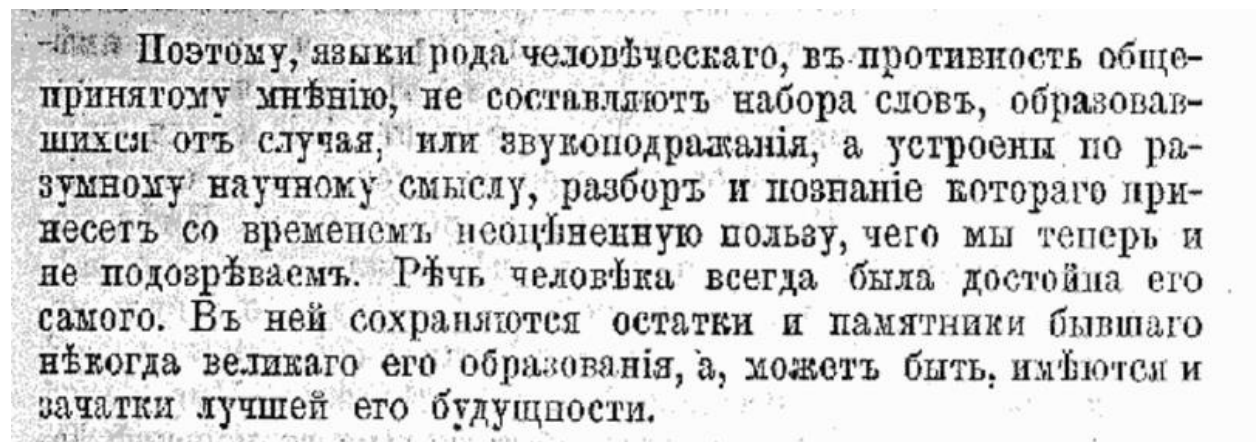
        c) On permutation: when one of the vowels should move from the left hand to the right or from the right to the left: grivna (old currency) = girvna (weight);

Existence of the primordial = original language

Modern linguistic theory unequivocally establishes that the proto-language of man was one, the only one. And he began to disperse somewhere 40-30 thousand years BC.

According to historical facts, for several thousand years the Slavic-Russian language was one, uniform for all the Caucasian peoples. And it began to diverge into dialects only at the end of the second millennium BC. It's not at all difficult to guess which language was the proto-language. What are the Greeks, Romans, Germans here? They just had yet to be born. In confirmation of the fact that the Slavic-Russian language is primitive for all mankind, modern Russian is the most complex of all possible linguistic organisms.

> In his work "The Roots of the Latin Language" (p. 51), he wrote that the opinion of society is erroneous when it says that the languages of the human race were primitive, only a set of sounds, mumbling, muttering. The situation is exactly the opposite. Now in our time, languages are at the level of degradation. While our ancestors possessed the most exhaustive and purest language arranged in a scientific sense.

> Поэтому, языки рода человѣческаго, въ противность обще-принятому мнѣнію, не составляютъ набора словъ, образовав-шихся отъ случая, или звукоподражанія, а устроены по ра-зумному научному смыслу, разборъ и познаніе котораго при-несетъ со временемъ неоцѣненную пользу, чего мы теперь и не подозрѣваемъ. Рѣчь человѣка всегда была достойна его самого. Въ ней сохраняются остатки и памятники бывшаго нѣкогда великаго его образованія, а, можетъ быть, имѣются и зачатки лучшей его будущности.

Therefore, the languages of the human race, contrary to the common belief, are not a set of words formed by chance, or sound imitations, but are arranged according to a reasonable scientific meaning, the analysis and understanding of which will bring in time a great benefit, which we now do not even suspect. Man's speech has always been worthy of him. The remnants and monuments of his formerly great education are preserved in him, and perhaps there are also the rudiments of his better future.

There is one historical version that says that in ancient times Kings, Magi, Priests and heads of Clans possessed secret knowledge, which were called Vedas or Sandras. With the help of the Vedas, people could receive knowledge from the Information Fields of the Universe, use its Wisdom and communicate with the Gods. To preserve the information in the purity of the Vedas, the Priests used a secret language.

*The images of the ancient primordial language (original) have been preserved collectively in all Slavic languages. And the peoples who preserved them began to be called: **SLAVS = SLOVENES** – **THE RULERS OF THE WORD**. But then, for several thousand years, the original, that is, the native language in Russia continuously lost its properties and was reborn. And now the Slavic language that we have is only echoes of that original language. For example, everyone knows that the Letters "Ъ/B", Ямь/Yat, Ерь/Er, Юсь/Yus were removed from the Russian Language, which destroyed the musical, tonic grammar of the language, and it was highlighted. And in the same way, in many words, the integrity of the syllable was lost.*

It turns out that in history we also see confirmation of the change of the primordial (original) language. That is, a confirmation of the very enchantment according to Plato Lukashevich.

It is also interesting that today another main secret of the Native language is being quietly revealed, namely that the **ANCIENT RUSSIAN LETTER WAS С-ЛО-ГО-ВЫ-М/S-LO-GO-VY-M**. Each sign denoted a syllable. The words of the ancient language were written and read in one line without separation, syllables from the left to the right hand and vice versa. Each Word had several hidden meanings.

Thus, the code to unravel secrets and hidden information is found in the reading of ancient Slavic words by syllables. Both inside and outside. It follows that **the enchantment was committed intentionally in order to distort the original meaning of the word**. Ancient words and their syllables, put together, can form sentences that, when divided into different adjectives, result in different texts that explain, indicate and deepen each other.

Another of the secrets of the native language is that **the endings of words have meaning and are readable**. These are subordinate Words through which the quality of the meaning or properties of the Word to which they are "attached" is expressed. **That is, each syllable has its own meaning, forgotten by Us. Often the end of a Word is the beginning of the next one.**

Let's consider this principle in action using the example of the word **LIGHT and MAGUS**.

1) LIGHT+ (WEIGHT) – the light is the message, or the Joint Message is the CONSCIENCE.

2) MAGUS = volsv + (in the crowd) – Volsv in the crowd. Veles advises the Word.

Hence it follows that certain combinations of ancient words in their syllabic reading are the golden key that opens the door to the true information field.

The enchanted language.

> *The Enchanted language gradually lost part of the semi-sounds, a third of the sounds, or simply distorted them. Such losses and distortions led to a "NATURAL NUMBNESS" of the language and it could no longer be heard by the Pure Fields of the Universe (Pure Information Field). The separated tribes grew and divided again, and even more changed the already confused language. Thus, enchanted languages are divided into:*

> *— main or ubiquitous — descended directly from the Primitive language.*

> *— On enchantment - descended from the main enchantments.*

Having perfectly analyzed eight ancient and new language, and each root Word in them, indicating the origin and references from where it was taken (so much so that out of tens of thousands of such words, no one could refute a single word, in its word production), having completed the scope of work of all the World Academies combined, **Plato Lukashevich convincingly proved to the World the following:**

1. THE ORIGINAL NATIVE LANGUAGE IN ITS ROOT BASIS WAS THE ANCIENT RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.
2. THE ENCHANTMENT HAS BEEN PRESERVED COLLECTIVELY IN ALL SLAVIC LANGUAGES. THE PEOPLES who preserved the Truth began to be called: SLAVS = SLOVENES — THE RULERS OF THE WORD.
3. FROM THE SLOVENE LANGUAGES, THE MAIN ENCHANTMENT LANGUAGES WERE FORMED BY CHARM.

The PEOPLES who enchanted the Truth began to be called: TAR-TAR or VAR-VAR.
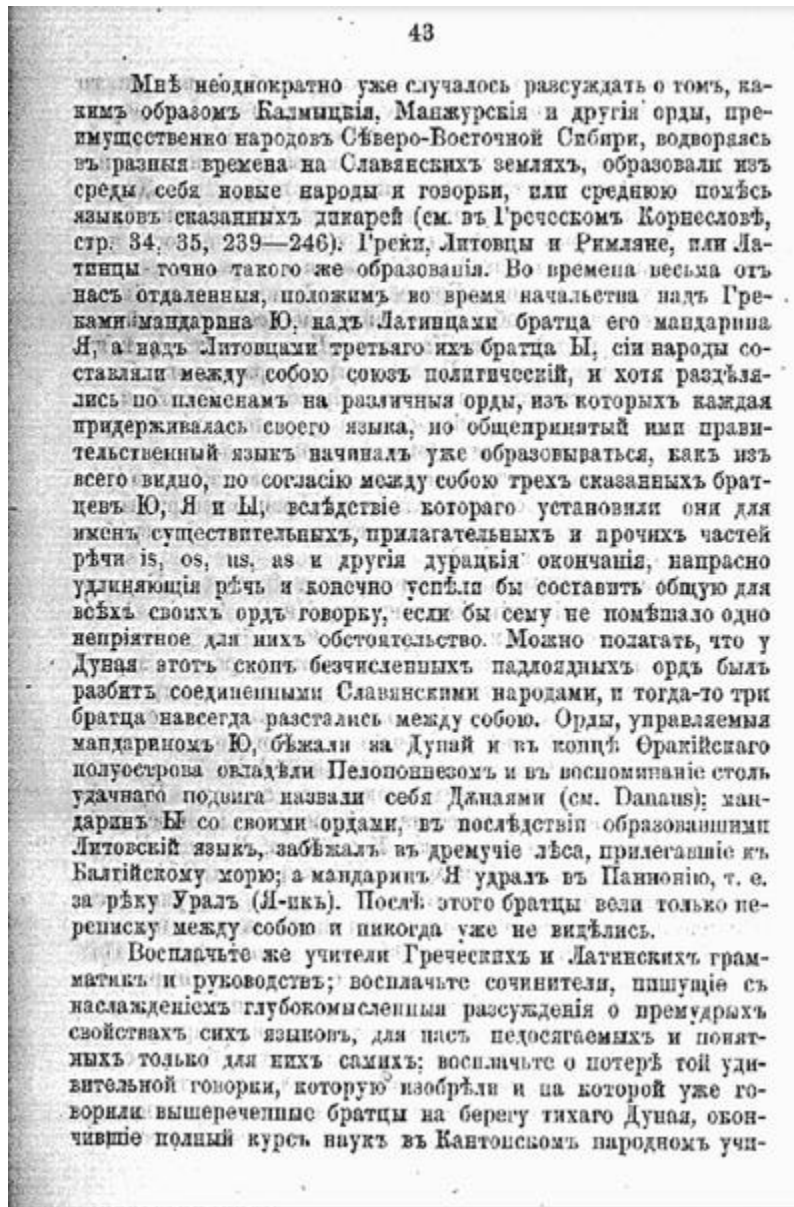
Types of enchanted languages.

According to the research of Platon Lukashevich, the main enchanted languages were much smaller than the more often-spoken ones, they occupied the vast expanses of the globe and were divided:

1. **On proper-Slavic or imperfectly enchanting.** These included the languages of Syria, Persia, all of India, Arabia, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, North Africa.
2. **On Slavic-Kalmyk or Mongolian.** These included the languages: Mongolian, Tatar, Turkish, Hungarian, the current pseudo-Persian, which is nothing more than purely Tatar, which adopted several words of the ancient Persian language and only in its beginnings, German.
3. **On Slavic-Japanese-Chinese** or completely enchanting.
4. **On Slavic-African** - the languages of the rest of the peoples of Africa.
5. **On Slavic-American**. The last two digits have their divisions.

Lukashevich claimed that from the main enchanted languages, all the others were formed — enchantment languages, the tribes that came to "enchanted numbness" began to be called: PAGANS = GERMANS — MUTE LANGUAGES.

Latin language

Platon Lukashevich devoted a lot of time in his writings to different languages. Among them are such as "roots of the Latin language", "roots of the Greek language", "roots of the Hebrew language" and others. Have you ever wondered about the true origin of the Latin language? There is a Latin language, but there are no Latin people. Strange. This clearly indicates that at first the language was invented, and then new peoples began to form on its basis.

Мнѣ неоднократно уже случалось разсуждать о томъ, ка-кимъ образомъ Калмицкія, Манжурскія и другія орды, пре-имущественно народовъ Сѣверо-Восточной Сибири, водворяясь въ разныя времена на Славянскихъ земляхъ, образовали изъ среды себя новые народы и говорбы, или среднюю помѣсь языковъ сказанныхъ дикарей (см. въ Греческомъ Корнесловѣ, стр. 34, 35, 239—246). Греки, Литовцы и Римляне, или Ла-тинцы точно такого же образованія. Во времена весьма от-насъ отдаленныя, положимъ во время начальства надъ Гре-бами мандарина Ю, надъ Латинцами братца его мандарина Я, а надъ Литовцами третьяго ихъ братца Ы, сіи народы со-ставляли между собою союзъ политическій, и хотя раздѣля-лись по племенамъ на различныя орды, изъ которыхъ каждая придерживалась своего языка, но общепринятый ими прави-тельственный языкъ начиналъ уже образовываться, какъ изъ всего видно, по согласію между собою трехъ сказанныхъ брат-цевъ Ю, Я и Ы, вслѣдствіе котораго установили они для именъ существительныхъ, прилагательныхъ и прочихъ частей рѣчи is, os, us, as и другія дурацкія окончанія, напрасно удлиняющія рѣчь и конечно успѣли бы составить общую для всѣхъ своихъ ордъ говорбу, если бы сему не помѣшало одно непріятное для нихъ обстоятельство. Можно полагать, что у Дуная этотъ скопъ безчисленныхъ паллоадныхъ ордъ былъ разбитъ соединенными Славянскими народами, и тогда-то три братца навсегда разстались между собою. Орды, управляемыя мандариномъ Ю, бѣжали за Дунай и въ концѣ Ѳракійскаго полуострова овладѣли Пелопоннезомъ и въ воспоминаніе столь удачнаго подвига назвали себя Джиями (см. Danaus); ман-даринъ Ы со своими ордами, въ послѣдствіи образовавшими Литовскій языкъ, забѣжалъ въ дремучіе лѣса, прилегавшіе къ Балтійскому морю; а мандаринъ Я удралъ въ Паннонію, т. е. за рѣку Уралъ (Я-икъ). Послѣ этого братцы вели только пе-реписку между собою и никогда уже не видѣлись.

Восплачьте же учители Греческихъ и Латинскихъ грам-матикъ и руководствъ; восплачьте сочинители, пишущіе съ наслажденіемъ глубокомысленныя разсужденія о премудрыхъ свойствахъ сихъ языковъ, для насъ недосягаемыхъ и понят-ныхъ только для нихъ самихъ; восплачьте о потерѣ той уди-вительной говорки, которую изобрѣли и на которой уже го-ворили вышереченные братцы на берегу тихаго Дуная, обон-чившіе полный курсъ наукъ въ Кантонскомъ народномъ учи-

I have repeatedly happened to discuss how, in the image of the Balmyk, Manzhursky and other hordes, mainly the peoples of North-Eastern Siberia, settling in different times on Slavic lands, formed new peoples and speakers among themselves, or an average mixture of the languages spoken by the Dacians (see in the Greek Korneslov, pp. 34, 35, 239-246). The Greeks, Lithuanians, and Romans, or Latins, have exactly the same form. At a time very distant from us, let's say during the beginning of the Mandarin by the Greeks, his brother Mavdarin by the Latins, and their third brother by the Lithuanians, the peoples formed a Polish alliance with each other, and though they divided into different tribes, each of them kept to its own language, a

common government language was beginning to form. Judging from everything they could see by the mutual sympathy of the three said brothers YU, YA and Y, as a result of which they set up a special language for proper names, adjectives and strong parts of speech, and other foolish endings, vainly lengthening the speech, and would eventually create a vocabulary for all their hordes, if this had not been caused by one unpleasant circumstance for them. It can be assumed that at the Danube, a crowd of non-glorious, scavenging hordes were separated by united Slavic peoples, and then the three brothers would be forever separated from each other. The hordes, commanded by the Mandarin YU, raced to the Danube and to the border of the Oracian Peninsula, took Peloponnese and in commemoration of that successful exploit they called themselves Jnayami (see: Danaus). Mandarin Y, with his hordes, subsequently calling themselves Lithuanian, took to the deep forests bordering the Baltic Sea; and the Mandarin YA escaped to Pannonia, i.e., beyond the Ural River (YA-ik). After this, the brothers only corresponded with each other and never spoke to each other again.

Weep for the teachers of Greek and Latin grammars and manuals; weep for the composers who write with pleasure of their ponderings on the wise properties of their languages, which only they themselves can understand; Think about the lost utterance, which was invented and which is already spoken by the above-mentioned brothers on the shore of the quiet Danube, who completed the full course of studies at the Canto State Normal School.

Platon Lukashevich said that Greek and Latin were produced from the languages of the Asian conquerors (Mongols, Manchus, Chinese, Samoyeds and several dozen other peoples) with the adoption of a huge number of Slavic words.

Such creation of artificial languages is the base to which history is subordinated and this is the beginning, the essence of fragmentation, loss of unity of people. **("Korneslov Latin, page 43)** There are many examples that the Latin language is formed from Slavic. Eg:

> *The phrase "A MARI USQUE AD MARE" = From sea to sea*
>
> *It comes from:* ***"МОРЕ ИЩУ (искать) ДО МОРЯ?/I'm LOOKING FOR THE SEA (to search) TO THE SEA."*** *Here the transition is as follows: MOPE/SEA ===> MARE, ИСКАТЬ/SEARCH ===> USQUE, ДО/TO ===> AD*
>
> *The phrase "LUX IN TENEBRIS" = Свет во тьме/Light in darkness*
>
> *Comes from:* ***"ЛУЧИ, ТЕНЬ БРОШУ/RAYS, WILL CAST A SHADOW"***
>
> *Here the transition is: ЛУЧИRAYS ===> LUX; ТЕНЬ БРОШУ/WILL CAST A SHADOW ===> TENEBRIS.*

In general, there is a method for finding Slavic roots in a Latin dictionary, which is as follows:
1. discard the endings (-um, -us, -o, -is in the Latin word);
2. **when translating, use the reduction of the letter's l/r, b/p, s/t, v/j, etc.;**
3. when translating, **pay special attention to the consonant letters at the root of the word**, given that there are many dialects in the nature of the language and only consonant letters retain the very core on the basis of which related words are formed;
4. when translating, if necessary, **use the inversion of the Latin word**.

alius – *another (Latin) / Ali (slav.) / "Do I love you?" "or love another?".*
neuter - *neither the one nor the other (lat.) / net user - neither the one nor the other (slav.).*
ullus – *some (lat.) / qul-lub – any (slav.).*
nullus – *none (lat.)/ ne-qul-lubo– none any (slav.).*
alter – *the other (of the two) (lat.)/ ali-ter – ali which (slav.)*
uter – *which (of the two) (Latin) / qu-ter – which (slav.).*
neuter – *neither one nor the other (lat.) / ne-qu-ter – neither which (slav.).*
uterque both the one and the other / *qu-tr-que which and which (slav.).*

The Russian dictionary also provides an analysis of all Latin words and all their Russian translations-synonyms in the Latin-Russian dictionary, confirming that the Latin language came out of Slavic. There are usually several such synonyms. In a large number of cases, a Russian word is found right among them, a distortion of which once turned out to be the corresponding Latin word. Moreover, COMPARING THE RUSSIAN ORIGINAL AND ITS LATIN REFLECTION (meaning the same and sounding similar), a typical consonant transition is found.

Such distortions are explained by the instability of writing some letters. In the XIII–XVII centuries, several alphabets were used, where the same consonant letters were depicted, in general, the same, but their position on the line sometimes changed.

> *The letter "p" could be written as "b", "q", "d", which then led to the transition of the sound "p" into the sound's "b", "ku", "d". After the solidification of the new Western languages that emerged from Slavic, such fluctuations "ossified" and were recorded in textbooks.*

I will give examples.

1) The Latin word "mixtio" means "mixing", "mixture". Probably, the original Slavic word here is "to interfere". Comparing МЕШАТЬINTERFERE and its Latin reflection MIXTIO, we find that the Russian ШSh here has passed into the Latin X.

2) The Latin word "moenia" means "city walls", "fortifications", "fortified place", "stronghold". The idea arises that the Slavic original here was the word ТЫНTYN, from which, by the way, is Russian WALL. Comparing TYN with its Latin reflection MOENIA, we see that the Russian T has passed here into the Latin M. And it is clear why. After all, the Russian "t" was also written as "m", that is, in the form of three sticks with a dash at the top, which is almost identical with the Latin "m". In this form, the consonant "m" (Russian "t" with three sticks) entered some Latin words.

Greek language.

As mentioned earlier in the work of Platon Lukashevich, the Greek language was produced from the languages of the Asian conquerors with the adoption of a immense number of Slavic words.

языковъ подобныя орды, вторгнувшіяся въ Славянскія страны: Италію, въ нынѣшнюю Литву, въ Германію, Скандинавію, Британію, Галлію и въ Пиренейскій полуостровъ, именно: въ началѣ словъ гласную переносили за двѣ сряду согласныя къ правой сторонѣ, а названія десятеричнаго счета старались подвесть подъ соотвѣтственныя названія Славянскія, но не подъ всѣ, а брали по четыре или по пять, отъ своихъ же отказывались, которыя легко отыскиваются въ ихъ языкахъ въ сложныхъ словахъ. Такая замѣна названій числительнаго счета нисколько не нарушаетъ прямаго смысла ихъ по всесвѣтному Славянскому чаромантію. Точно такъ составился Арабскій языкъ и ему сродные, но усвоившіе въ основаніи Ассирійско-Славянскій выговоръ словъ. Числительныя же имена Славянскія въ нихъ не приняты. Таково было вообще образованіе новыхъ языковъ и народовъ изъ смѣси языковъ и народовъ Сѣверо-Восточной Азіи на землѣ Славянской.

Какъ только Греческія орды заняли Юго-Западныя земли Ѳракійскаго полуострова, то, какъ выше сказано, Пелазги тамъ обитавшіе, были оттуда или изгнаны или же, подобно Илотамъ, порабощены: тогда-то кровь Монгольская, или Калмыцкая, смѣшалась съ Славянскою и произвела новую смѣшанную породу человѣческую — Грековъ. Говорятъ, что Греческая физіономія и вообще Армянская, Грузинская, Арабская, Римская и т. п. есть первообразъ красоты человѣческой, а по моему въ ней нѣтъ ничего привлекательнаго: эти длинныя лица, орлиные и ястребиные носы означаютъ скорѣе хищническую породу человѣка, готовую для собственной выгоды на всякія посягательства и на обиду своего ближняго. Это вѣрно.

Въ нынѣшнее время филологи, отыскавъ нѣсколько Славянскихъ словъ въ Греческомъ языкѣ, порѣшили, что *они сродны,* т. е. одного съ нимъ *происхожденія* и болѣе ничего; но это величайшая съ ихъ стороны погрѣшность: изъ разобранныхъ здѣсь на букву А словъ (349), оказалось Азіатскихъ 316: это *родимыя* Греческія слова, потому что они произошли изъ языковъ тѣхъ народовъ, изъ которыхъ составился самый народъ Греческій. Славянскія же слова просто *приняты,* или усвоены Греками, такъ точно, какъ мы теперь тьмою принимаемъ Французскія и другія иноязычныя. Это чрезвычайно важно для изученія исторіи Греческаго языка; но чѣмъ же это неопровержимо доказать? Оно выявляется само собою: если бы Славянскія слова, въ Греческомъ языкѣ находящіяся, были ему *сродны,* то въ такомъ разѣ, какъ это видимъ во всѣхъ въ свѣтѣ языкахъ, находились бы въ немъ только *корни* сихъ словъ, но вовсе не
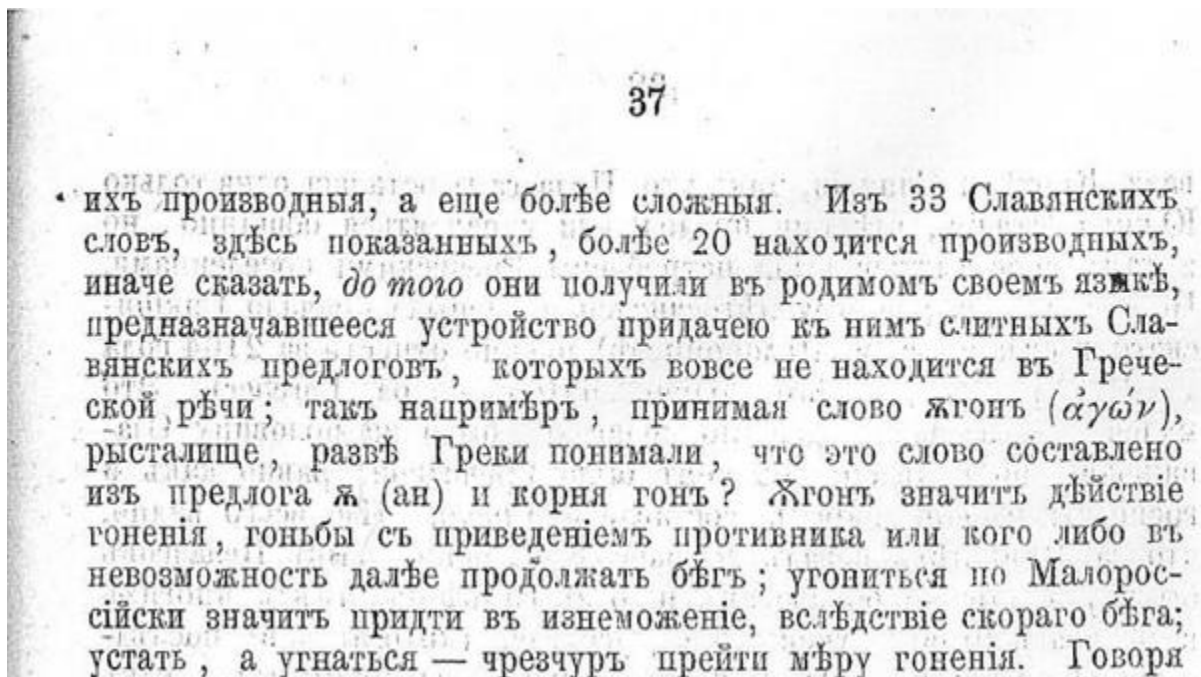
languages of a similar horde invading the Slavic countries: currently Italy, Germany, Scandinavia, Britain, Gaul and the Iberian Peninsula, namely: at the beginning of words, the vowel transfer for two consecutive consonants to the right side, and they tried to put the decimal notation under the corresponding Slavic names, but not under all of them, but took four or five, abandoning their own, which could be easily found in their languages in compound words. Such a replacement of the names of the numerical account does not in the least violate the direct meaning of the universal Slavic enchantment. In the same way, the Arabic language and its kindred languages were formed, but assimilated the Assyrian-Slavic pronunciation of words at the base. The numerals of the Slavonic nomenclature are not accepted in any of them. Such was generally the formation of new languages and peoples of the New World, as well as languages and peoples from North-East Asia on the Slavic lands.

As soon as the Greek hordes occupied the South-Western lands of the Oracian Peninsula, then, as mentioned above, the Pelasgians who lived there were either expelled or, like the Helots, enslaved: then the Mongol or Kalmyk blood merged with the Slavic and pierced the new mixed human blood — the Greeks. They say that the Greek physiognomy, and in general the Armenian, Georgian, Arab, Roman, etc., is the prototype of human beauty, but in my opinion, there is nothing attractive in it: these long eyes, aquiline and hawkish noses mean rather a predatory breed of a human, ready for any kind of compromise for personal gain and for offending their own kind. This is true.

Presently philologists, having found a few Slavic words in Greek, have decided that they *are akin*, i.e., *of the same origin* as the Greek words. But this is the greatest mistake on their part: out of the 349 words (349) taken apart here under the letter A, 316 were found to be Asian: they are Greek words, because they came from the languages of the people from which the Greek people itself was made up. The Slavic words were simply adopted, or assimilated by the Greeks, just as we now accept French and other foreign languages with darkness. This is extremely important for a study of the history of the Greek language; but how can it be unproven? It is revealed by itself: if the Slavic words found in the Greek language were *related* to it, then in such a way, as it is seen in all the World languages, there would be only *the roots* of these layers in it, but not at all

In his roots of the Greek language, it is written (pp.36-37) about the mistake of philologists who believe that the Greek language and Slavic are only akin. It's not like that at all. Using the example of 349 words, he proved that Greek words have an Asian origin. And Slavic words are only accepted by the Greeks and assimilated. Like, for example, the French in his time.

In support of his theory that the Greek language originated from Slavic, there is an investigation on this issue by N.A. Morozov (8.07.1854–30.07.1946), a Russian scientist born in the estate of Borok Mologsky district of Yaroslavl province.

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ихъ производныя, а еще болѣе сложныя. Изъ 33 Славянскихъ словъ, здѣсь показанныхъ, болѣе 20 находится производныхъ, иначе сказать, *до того* они получили въ родимомъ своемъ языкѣ, предназначавшееся устройство придачею къ нимъ слитныхъ Славянскихъ предлоговъ, которыхъ вовсе не находится въ Греческой рѣчи; такъ напримѣръ, принимая слово жгонъ ($\alpha\gamma\omega\nu$), рысталище, развѣ Греки понимали, что это слово составлено изъ предлога ж (ан) и корня гонъ? Жгонъ значитъ дѣйствіе гоненія, гоньбы съ приведеніемъ противника или кого либо въ невозможность далѣе продолжать бѣгъ; угониться но Малороссійски значитъ придти въ изнеможеніе, вслѣдствіе скораго бѣга; устать, а угнаться — чрезчуръ прейти мѣру гоненія. Говоря

Their derivatives are even more complex. Of the 33 Slavic words shown here, more than 20 are derivatives, in other words, before that they received in their native language, the intended device by adding to them fused Slavic prepositions, which are

not at all found in Greek speech; so, taking the word ëgon ($\alpha\gamma\omega\nu$), roost, did the Greeks understand that this word is composed of the preposition ж (an) and the root gon? Yogon means the action of persecution, chasing with bringing the enemy or someone else to the impossibility to continue running further; to overtake but in Little Russian means to become exhausted, as a result of a quick run; to get tired, and to keep up is to pass too much the measure of persecution.

He wrote that there had never been an ancient Greek civilization and it was written off of the history of Russia-Byzantium. **The fact that the Greeks were Slavs is indicated by Slavic toponyms in the names of Greek villages and hamlets. This is reported by N.A. Morozov in the V volume of his work "Christ"**, for example: Kammenitsy, Krivitsa, Lairs, Varsovy, Podgora, Lukavitsy, Goritsy, Krakow, Khlemats and many others. There was the usual transformation of the indigenous population and language into a new religious culture with a new language and with new traditions.

> *Having made a linguistic analysis of eight volumes of the "ancient Greek historian" Thucydides, which survived 2,000 years (!),* ***N.A. Morozov proved that a person could have only written them in the Middle Ages, when printing was already known and paper was invented, which is much cheaper than parchment and temple walls, on which they mainly wrote in ancient times****. Analyzing the texts of this hoaxer, N.A. Morozov proved that the entire classical Greek Pantheon is a free interpretation of the texts of the Bible, for example: Jupiter, abbreviated Hebrew Jepater – God the father. The name of the patron god of trade - Mercury corresponds to the Hebrew name Markel, i.e., merchant. Бахус/Bacchus (Вакх/Bacchus) is simply a male god (бог + ус/god + mustache). Venus means revered. Mars is from the Hebrew "mordukh", which means rebellious, as well as the month of March. Apollo, aka Dionysus, means ruined, the Greeks played the role of Jesus Christ, etc.*

Also, the study of our Russian epigraphist Gennady Stanislavovich Grinevich serves as a confirmation of Plato Lukashevich's theory. He studied the ancient Russian monuments made with features and cuts and had 67 letters that were discovered in Europe, showed their identity with the Pelasgian letter, as well as with Etruscan and Cretan letters, which in fact also turned out to be made with Russian runic writing, i.e., features and cuts.

And how do you compare the Cyrillic alphabet with the Greek alphabet? Do you still think that Greek is an independent language with its ancient origin?

числа	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
единицы	A Альфа **а** аз	B Бета **В** веди	Г Гамма **Г** глаголи	Δ Дельта **А** добро	E Эпсилон **Є** есть	F Дигамма **S** зело	Z Дзета **З** земля	H Эта **И** ижеи	Θ Тета **Ѳ** фита
десятки	I Йота **I** иже	K Каппа **К** како	Λ Лямбда **Л** люди	M Мю **М** мыслите	N Ню **Н** наш	Ξ Кси	O Омикрон **О** онъ	Π Пи **П** покой	Ϙ Коппа **Ч** червь
сотни	P Ро **ρ** рцы	Σ Сигма **с** слово	T Тау **Т** твердо	Υ Ипсилон **У** оукъ	Φ Фи **ф** ферт	X Хи **Х** херъ	Ψ Пси	Ω Омега **ѡ** отъ	Λ Сампи **Ц** цы

Final part.

There are such opinions on the web that say Platon Lukashevich was a mentally unhealthy person and all his works are only the brainchild of schizophrenia. But perhaps it might have seemed so if his theory had not been shared by more than a dozen scientists.

It's hardly mass insanity. Rather, it is a truth that SOMEONE is carefully trying to pass off as delirium and schizophrenia.

At least to recall that Lukashevich was fluent in 18 languages, studied 60 languages of the peoples of the world, one can think that a man with such knowledge should obviously be versed in them.

Also, do not forget that he calculated the orbit of Pluto, pointed out to scientists where to look for the planet, which was discovered in 3 months. Moreover, Platon Lukashevich calculated that another planet, to which he gave the conditional name "Vulcan", should turn between Mercury and the Sun. **And it was only at the end of the last century that astronomers actually discovered a large celestial body in this region, called a Vulcan.** At the same time, Lukshevich's discoveries in the field of languages were not recognized by science.

The whole fear of those who slandered him is that if the truth is revealed, people will find out the true meaning of the words they utter, find out what their name really means and will be horrified. What we say out loud somehow saturates the information field around us. And the purer it is, the more accessible the truth is. **It turns out that enchantment is a veil, a veil that blocks a person's path to the truth**.

But one way or another, all nations will learn the secret structure of their own, native language, and the true meaning of all its words, **because it becomes more and more difficult to hide the truth**.

P.S.

I attach the complete works of Platon Lukashevich to the article. You can download it from my Yandex disk here. Those interested in the topic — download. All the best, friends. Be inquisitive.

download PSS. Lukashevich P.A.
https://yadi.sk/d/TWzSnCDSKLrmLA

Alena Namlieva
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