

But if anyone in the earnestness of his intellect wishes to apply himself to the various branches of divine knowledge, or to the examination of the metaphysics, he will find that the whole world owes this kind of learning to Egypt.

Ammianus Marcellinus 4th Century AD

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Title of Paper

English, the language of the gods.

Objective of the Paper

The aim of this paper is 3 fold:

1. To propose a theory. To boldly suggest and prove that the names of the Egyptian Pharaohs and gods are to all intent and purposes, in English or at worse broken English. Example Pharaoh name, Amenotep translates as A-man-of-depth. Egyptian god name, Thoth translates as Thought.
2. To infer that encoded messages may be perceived by reading the original scripts in their proper context using the example of English above.
3. To suggest that the encoded messages are relevant and meant for us in our present time.

Abstract/Description

"The names of the Pharaohs, the names of their gods all in spoken or broken English. All common words, phrases and concepts. Take the names of the Pharaohs - Hatshepsut, Amenophis, Amenotep, in English when translated or rather re-pronounced we find a description of their personalities/dispositions and more. Hatshepsut becomes Heart-She-Shoot; Amenophis becomes A-Man-of-Peace; Amenotep becomes A-Man-of-Depth. It's all in the pronunciation. The key is in the pronunciation and sense of context. Even their gods e.g. Thoth and Horus becomes Thought and Horrors being concepts, abstract ideas and nouns. If one looks at the original scripts in it's proper context, it appears not only to tell a more informed social history and world view but a prophetic story relevant to our time (ahead) and more."

Scope of the Paper.

The remit of this paper would limit itself to presenting and defending the hypothesis as described above i.e. in the Aim of the Paper and the Abstraction/Description. I would be bearly hinting at how it was achieved by the ancient Egyptians. A subsequent paper to be presented would give an explanation to this.

Introduction.

Ancient Egypt has left us with a legacy the world is yet to fully come to terms with. Beyond the magnificence of the monumental pyramids, the splendour of it's wealth and treasure, the sophisticated artistry of her craftsmen and to say the least, the inscriptional hieroglyphics. Therein lays a tremendous and valueless source of recorded literature

illustrating history, mythology, religion, mathematics, medicine, astrology, astronomy, art and science. Much more information no doubt imminently to be uncovered, deciphered and properly interpreted.

With this in mind I introduce yet another dimension to the age old mystical Egyptian saga. A saga which never seems to yield completely to time. One that chooses to keep revealing her secrets slowly and gradually. In one which we have a never ending ever enduring romance, a magnetic mysterious cord linking the past, the present and the soon-to-be known future.

There have been a lot of transliterations, translations and interpretations to Egypt's Inscriptural text. From the earlier writings of Herodotus (484 -420 BC) the Greek Historian to Jean Francois Champollion's *Lettre, a' M. Dacier relative a' alphabet des hieroglyphes phonetiques* dated 22nd September 1822. From Wallis Budge 'Book of the dead' or 'coming forth by day and by night' to the arguably now more current versions by R.O Faulker. And to the unsung heroes of the discipline that we know today as Egyptology. I doff my hat to their collective efforts/endeavours.

This paper offers to present yet another incremental instalment to the corpus of culminated knowledge. It offers an untold, secret social history with psychological profiling of subjects of Ancient Egypt. Encoded messages in the names in English convey another level of depth to the previously unclear and arguable. This discovery will prove to be just as startling as is fascinating. It suggests English is the secret code of Ancient Egypt.

The names of the Pharaohs, the names of their gods all in spoken or broken English. All common words, phrases and concepts. Take the names of the Pharaohs - Hatshepsut, Amenophis, Amenotep, in English when translated or rather re-pronounced we find a description of their personalities/dispositions and more. Hatshepsut becomes Heart-She-Shoot; Amenophis becomes A-Man-of-Peace; Amenotep becomes A-Man-Of-Depth. It's all in the pronunciation. The key is in the pronunciation and sense of context. Even their gods e.g. Thoth and Horus becomes Thought and Horrors being concepts/abstract ideas and nouns. If one looks at the original scripts in it's proper context, it appears not only to tell a more informed social history and world view but a prophetic story relevant to our time (ahead) and more.

Below, I have provided a few names at random and shall demonstrate that the names can be read as English.

1. Ahmose-Nefertari
2. Akhetaten aka Amenotep IV, Ikhaton
3. Ankhesenamun
4. Hatshepsut
5. Simontu
6. Smenkhkare

An analysis of the listed names i.e. a summaritic history and justification is provided below:

1. Ahmose-Nefertari

Translation: I-Must-Never-Tarry

Summary: Queen. 1570-1505 BC.

Wife to Ahmose 1. Her mother was Ahhotep. Hatshepsut was her daughter. Her son was Amenhotep I who she governed with. Regarded as one of the most influential and powerful women of her era. Evidence of her participation in building and quarrying projects exists. Participated and succeeded in the expulsion from Kemet of the Hyksos. . She was the first in the history of Egypt to be given the title of God's Wife. Even after 600 years after her death her cult of worship still remained. A mark and measure of her achievement and the respect of her worth.

Justification: As her name would suggest, 'I-Must-Never-Tarry/wait' was a high achiever. Wasting little time when dealing with the affairs of state.

2. Akhetaten

Translation: I-Can't-Atain, I-Can't-Aten

Alias: Amenhotep IV(A-Man-Of-Depth) & Ikhaton (I-Can-Atone).

Summary: Pharaoh, king. 1352-1336 BC.

Son of Amenhotep III. A wife was Nefertiti. Best known as a Spiritual reformist. Sought to convert the people from monolatry (many gods and one supreme God as head of pantheon) to monotheism (the worship of one Supreme God). Dedicated a temple to Aten at Karnak. Promoted the worship of Aten and discouraged the worship of Amun and other gods. His zeal for religious reform proved to be unpopular with the priests and the people. His concern for security of the state of ancient Egypt was not a priority.

Justification: Akhetaten(I-Can't-Atain) evidently strived to attain spiritual reformation but failed. His alias Ikhaton (I-Can-Atone) is befitting for a man whose main preoccupation was spiritual reform and the worship of his God - Aten his failure at this experiment translated into the loss of confidence in the system and thus deterioration of the state. His other name Amenhotep(A-Man-Of-Depth) befitting of a man who pushed for the single worship of one Supreme God as against a pantheon of gods with one supreme being at its head. Thus, in a sense, a demonstration of his clarity and depth of thought.

3. Ankhesenamun

*Translation:*I-Can-See-a-Man. I-Can't-See-a-Man. I-Can-See-Amun.

Alias: Ankhesenpaaten (I-Can-See-Aten)

Summary: Queen.()

Wife to Akhetaten. And later Wife to boy-king Tuthankhamun. Tuthankhamun taken to mean-'the living image of God'(Amun).

Ankhesenamun was far older than Tuthankhamun. She was his father Akhetaten's wife. Thus making her Tuthankhamun step mother. In line with the tradition of the time was married to young Tuthankamun when Akhetaten passed away. Infact, she was also his stepsister as Akhataten had taken his own daughter as wife. This practise was common custom of the pharaohs well in line with preserving the royal blood/lineage.

Justification: Ankhesenamun was first married to Akhetaten. Thus establishing and corresponding with her other name - Ankhesenpaaten (I-Can-See-Aten). While with her second name Ankhesenamun (I-Can't-See-a-Man) and (I-Can-See-Amun),boy-king

Tuthankhamun is referred to. In other words as Tuthankhamun was a boy, 'I-Can't-See-a-Man'. As he was taken to be 'the living image of God'(Amun),her name rightly confirms his status as God/ Amun 'I-Can-See-Amun'.

4. Hatshepsut

Translation: Heart-She-Shoot, Heart-Sheep-Shoot

*Alias:*Maatkare (Might-Care)

Summary: Queen. 1473-1458 BC.

Wife to Tuthmosis II. Co-regent with Tuthmosis III. Daughter to Ahmosenefertari. Known as an ambitious and strong willed woman who circumvented power and had herself crowned king. Built her mortuary temple for Amun at Deir El-Bahri and erected a pair of granite obelisks to the god at Karnak and another later. Records exist of her restoring temples that had been left in ruins under the Hyksos. She ruled as a pharaoh for 20 years. The first time a woman ever achieved and wielded such enormous power and influence. Her reign was characteristically noted for peace, trading expeditions and building programs.

She tended to be an absolute ruler and, by expertly relying on her feminine charms(4),used it shrewdly, ruthlessly and skilfully to appropriate and consolidate her hold on the throne. She took to wearing a beard and a wig. Probably as a means of fooling visiting dignitaries. Playing personal handmaid on one hand and king on the other. Using her feminine charms and lowly none threatening position as handmaid as a source of gathering first hand information.

Justification: Hatshepsut or Heart-She-Shoot as the name suggests zeroed in on the weak spots of men, played and cashed in on her femininity in a male dominated environment and when she felt she had them where she wanted them. Heart-She-Shoot, like sheep to the slaughter.

She cherished power enough to fight and cling on to it leaving her co-regent, Tuthmosis III for along time in the background. Hence the name Maatkare(Might-Care). Invariably meaning, I care for *might* i.e. Power.

5. Simontu

Translation: She-Want-To, She-Want-You, She-Want-Do, She-Mount-You.

Summary: Royal Scribe. Male.

"Simontu was a 12th Dynasty official serving Amenemhat II (A-Man-They-Hate)1929-1892 BC He was titled the "Chief of Works" for the royal court and was a royal scribe. He also appears to have held administrative duties in the king's own *harem*. His mortuary stela, which is now in the British Museum, gives an account of his life."

<http://touregypt.net/who/>

Justification: Simontu. Si-Mont-U = She-Mount-You.

As "Chief of Works" with "duties" in the king's harem, Simontu was very busy man with a lot of work to be done. He would have been inundated with an unending stream of requests for services to be rendered, which would have had to be taken care of by him and him alone as there are no records to prove he got or required assistance. There's also the fact that the habitat of the Harem was a restricted no-go area for men other than eunuchs.

6. Smenkhkare

Translation: Its-Men-Career, Man-Career, Man-Can't-Care.

Alias: Nefertiti(Never-Ever), Nefernefruaten(Never-Never-You-Aten)

Summary: Queen.1335-32 BC.

"Nefertiti was the wife of [Akhenaten](#).one of the most famous and beloved of all ancient Egyptians..... She appeared with Akhenaten during his fourth year at el-'Amarna, which was Akhenaten's new city. The city was dedicated to the god **Aten**. In the **sixth** year of his reign, her name was changed to **Nefernefruaten**,... They raised six daughters but no sons at 'Amarna. One of their daughters, [Meket-Aten](#), died. After the death of their daughter, Nefertiti disappeared from the court. Some evidence shows that she stayed in 'Amarna, but lived in a villa called **Hataten**. Her daughter took over her place as Akhenaten's Queen. Her body has never been found."
<http://touregypt.net/who/>

Justification: Here we have a story within a story, evidence in events and names. Merit-aten (**Merit-Atain**) and Meketaten(**Me-Can't-Atain**) were probably one in the same. Merit-aten (**Merit-Atain**) was probably full of promise and an achiever on merit, no doubt a threat in the never-ending jussle and manoeuvring for power in the Royal court and thus became a casualty and renamed Meketaten(**Me-Can't-Atain**). Nefernefruaten (**Never-Never-You-Atain/Aten**) another renaming of Nefertiti(**Never-Ever**) could have been directed defiantly to her husband(Akhenaten) or to Aten(God) or both. As if to say 'You would never Atain/achieve your goals', 'Never-Ever'. Holding them responsible for the death of her beloved merittuous daughter. Hence the name of the villa she retired to heart wretched and angry at el-Armana called Hataten(**Hate-Aten**).

With Smenkhkare, we have 2 submissions:

1. One suggests Smenkhkare was a brother to Tuthakamun. '**Man-Can't-Care** would have been the suitable name for one who passed on the mantle of rightful king to Tuthakamun his younger brother.
2. The other, Nefertiti in disguise playing a man. Whichever submission taken, the meaning of the name still holds. '**Its-Men-Career**' for Nefertiti as she had to go to that length. i.e. disguising as a male (King) while entertaining foreign dignitaries. The thinking would have been that , if she appeared as a female ruler they could perceive the nation state as fair game. Thus for security of the state she put up with the charade.

As demonstrated a Quasi-historical narrative is parsed by reading the names in English. A coded encrypted history bears it face begging to be read.

Methodology/Method and Technique

The method of getting the names decoded, verified and validated relied mainly on:

1. Pronunciation or re pronouncing the words in English.
2. Contextualisation for confirmation. i.e. words or abstract ideas.
3. Association for interrelative confirmation i.e. names and places.
4. Cross-referencing persons/people with their history/achievements for confirmation.

5. Correlation of names with aliases. e.g. Sobekneferu = Neferusobek. (Same meaning)
6. Grammatical transformation.
7. After deciphering, decomposing and recomposing for confirmation i.e. syllables, words, phrases.

A point to note is as a result of the problems related to transliteration (From one alphabet to another) and translation (From one language to another) one cannot ascertain precisely letter for letter every alphabet in a word.

There also the problem of pronunciation involved. We speak then we write/record. Words may be pronounced in a different way allowing for wrong recording. In other cases sometimes words may be spelt the same but have a different meaning. And words may sound and be pronounced the same but have different spellings and meaning.

For example:

- *Right/write. Same pronunciation, different spelling and meaning.*
- *U/You. Same pronunciation, same meaning but different spellings.*
- *Inch as in Inch of a foot(measurement.) and*
- *Inch as in an Island. Same pronunciation, same spelling but different meaning.*

This process leaves room for a margin for error. However in interpreting one looks at the figures of speech, contextualisation, conformal transformation and grammatical constructs/transformation.

The Proof holds even in terms of construct of grammar and correctness.

For Example: Inscriptions from the pyramid at Unas, near Gaza.

'The Wisdom of Ptah-Hotep text.'

Translates as 'The Wisdom of The-Of-Depth' or in turn 'The Wisdom of Those-Of-Depth.'

Ptah = The /Those

Hotep = Of-Depth

A few more examples of translated/interpreted abstract ideas and words are:

1. Thoth
2. Hykos
3. Ta-Tchesert/Ta-djeser
4. Osiris
5. Seth
6. Aphis
7. Apophis

A closer look is at each one is provided below:

1. Thoth

Alias: Tehuti

Associated with: Osiris(O'series), Isis<Refer Table>, Seshat.

Translation: Thought.

Meaning: Thought as in thinking or as a result of thinking.

Summary: Ancient Egyptian god.

"Egyptian religion,of reckoning, of learning, and of writing. He was held to be the *inventor of writing, the creator of languages, the scribe, interpreter, and adviser* of the gods, and the representative of the sun god, Re. His responsibility for writing was shared with the goddess *Seshat*. The cult of Thoth was centred in the town of *Khmunu (Come)*in Upper Egypt."

"In the myth of Osiris, *Thoth* protected *Isis* during her pregnancy and healed the eye of her son Horus, which had been wounded by Osiris' adversary Seth. He weighed the hearts of the deceased at their judgement and reported the result to the presiding god, Osiris, and his fellow judges. ...Thoth was usually represented in human form with an ibis's head. The Greeks identified Thoth with their god Hermes and termed him 'Thoth, the thrice great' " Source - Britannica.com

Justification: The translation of Thoth is quite simple and clear in both pronunciations and sense. We have it documented that thoth was:

- *the inventor of writing*
- *the scribe,*
- *the interpreter,*
- *the creator of languages*
- *the adviser of the gods.*

These are all intellectual and academic endeavours that occur as a result of thinking/thought. In a sense it may be said thinking/thought give birth to all.

2. Hykos

Associated with: Anat, Astart, and Seth.

Translation: High Cost

Meaning: High Cost as in great loss as in invasion/battle/occupation -human cost, capital loss.

Summary: Period used to categorise a time when a foreign people-Palestinian occupied Ancient Egypt. The Hykos introduced chariots to the Egyptians. Armour, shields and helmets were made and incorporated into the army. They established their capital at Avaris. Their major deity was *Seth* but worshipped *Anat* and *Astarte*.

Academic arguments concerning the Hykos are divided into two main groups:

1. Those that believe the Hykos invasion of Egypt was a sudden one
2. And the others who believe it was a gradual one.

Justification: The High cost era must have proved to be an angry one as Seth is associated with Hykos. The anger most likely to have been experienced by the Egyptians at their loss of face, the human cost and there is the additional fact that the invaders thrust their religion and culture on the Egyptians.

The phrase, 'their major deity was *Seth* but worshipped *Anat(An-ant)* and *Astarte(A Start)*.' would signify:

1. That Egyptian anger grew from a little to a lot
2. That the Hykos invasion was a gradual process that began from a small point.

3. Or both.

3. Ta-Tchesert

Alias: Ta-djeser

Translation: The desert.

Meaning: The desert, the holy land.

Summary: Ancient Egyptian.

Justification: The pronunciation fits and it has also been meant to mean 'the holy land.' It becomes more apparent knowing the land of the Egypt was situated by desert land

4. Osiris

Alias: Usiri

Associated with: Isis, Aphis and Just about everything.

Translation: O'Series.

Meaning: Many. A lot as in people. e.g. Many People.

Summary: Ancient Egyptian god.

His origin is unclear and in truth everything else about him. He seems to be affiliated with just about every god. One way or the other. What we do know is 'one of the most important gods of ancient Egypt.he was a local god of Busiris, in Lower Egypt, and may have been a personification of chthonic (underworld) fertility,he was both a god of fertility and the embodiment of the dead and resurrected king.Osiris was slain or drowned by Seth, who tore the corpse into 14 pieces and flung them over Egypt. Eventually, Isis and her sister Nephthys found and buried all the pieces, except the phallus, thereby giving new life to Osiris, who thenceforth remained in the underworld as ruler and judge. ... Osiris was not only ruler of the dead but also the power that granted all life from the underworld, from sprouting vegetation to the annual flood of the Nile River. ...it was believed that *every man*, not just the deceased kings, became associated with Osiris at *death*."

At Memphis the holy bull, Apis, was linked with Osiris, becoming Osiris-Apis(O'series-A-peace), which eventually became the name of the Hellenistic god Sarapis. ...Osiris was also identified with Soker(Seeker).. Source - Britannica.com

Justification: His origin is unclear and in truth everything else. This is so because this would have been a very difficult abstract concept to describe given their trusted method of symbolic representation i.e. God and nature. Going with the phrases we find:

Osiris-Aphis = Many Peace, Much peace i.e. A period of plenty of peace

Osiris-Ani = Many Any, Any of many. One of Many.

Osiris slain or drowned by Seth = Many killed by Seth (Anger)

Osiris associated with Sokar = Many seekers (Sokar)

and so on. Refer to table.

The sentence/belief that '*every man*, not just the deceased kings, became associated with Osiris at *death*' serves as a statement of confirmation. i.e. (Osiris)Everyone dies.

The fact that we are dealing with a common word, adverb explains why there is so

much information about Osiris all unclear lacking coherent definition. Appearing outside the established mould of logic.

5. Seth

Alias: Set(Shit!), Sut(Shoot!) <Note in both cases *Set* & *Sut* no 'h'.>

Associated with: Apopis (A-Poor-Peace), Osiris(O'series), Horus(Horrors)

Translation: Seethe.

Meaning: Anger. i.e. To seethe, boil/surge/rise/come out in anger/rage.

Summary: Ancient Egyptian god.

Represented by "*storms, disorder, and warfare*.... Seth embodied the necessary and creative element of *violence* and *disorder* within the ordered world.was esteemed as a martial god who could sow *discord* among Egypt's enemies...image of Seth as the protector of Re in the prow of his *bark, slaying Re's enemy, Apopis*.

...Seth was the brother of Osiris. There, too, his character was *troublesome*, for he was depicted as *bursting* out of the womb of his mother, Nut; being an unfaithful husband to his consort and sister, Nephthys; and *murdering* Osiris.

.....the Egyptians equated the former(Seth) with *evil* and the demon *Apopis*, or with the Greek *Typhon*. Elaborate rituals of the repeated defeat of Seth as enemy largely replaced the earlier ritual *destruction's* of *Apopis*." Source - Britannica.com

Justification: The recurring themes here are all negative. We have in italics - '*storms, disorder, and warfare* all expressions of wrath(Anger). Other words associated with Seth (Seethe) are *violence, disorder, discord, slaying-Apopis(A-Poor-Peace),troublesome, bursting, and murdering*. All words, a by-product of anger. '*Bursting*' here would be as in erupting in anger. Seething in rage, we have the expression 'protector of Re in the prow of his *bark*' as in the mad and angry barking of a dog. The expression the *slayer* of Apohis (A-Poor-Peace) and the *murdering* of Osiris (O'series) is a figure of speech. What is meant to be conveyed here is anger/rage is - *the killer of peace* and - *the murderer of many*.

The 'earlier ritual destructions of Apopis' serves as a symbolic point of emphasis.

The emphasis being that Apophis(A-Poor-Peace) was a period when peace was continually destroyed.

The interrelativity between words/concepts helps in clarification. e.g. In a myth *Seth* was compensated by *Neith(neither)* with wives *Astarte* (nor)and *Anant*, when there was a dispute for kingship, which he lost. Thus Seth (Seething after loss) was to *start* (*Astarte*) with either a lot or with *little* (*Anant*). Not to forget the words, shit! and shoot! All present day expressions commonly spoken when seething (*Seth*).

6. Aphis

Associated with: Ptah, Apis-Atum, Osiris(Osorapis),User-Hapi,

Alias: Hap, Hep, or Hapi

Translation: A-Peace, Appease

Meaning: A period of peace. An agreement of peace. And perhaps appease as in to appease god with a sacrifice .e.g. bull.

Summary:".. sacred bull deity worshiped at Memphis. ...Like other bull deities, Apis was probably at first a fertility god concerned with the propagation of grain

and herds; but he became associated with Ptah, the paramount deity of the Memphite area, and also with Osiris (as User-Hapi) and Sokaris, gods of the dead and of the underworld. As Apis-Atum he was associated with the solar cult and was often represented with the sun-disk between his horns. Some ancient writers said that he was begotten by a ray of light from heaven, and others that he was sired by an Apis bull.

When a sacred bull died, the calf that was to be his successor was sought and installed in the Apieion at Memphis. His priests drew omens from his behaviour, and his oracle had a wide reputation. When an Apis bull died, it was buried with great pomp at Saqqarah, in underground galleries known in the classical world as the Sarapeum. It was probably in Memphis that the worship of Sarapis (after the Greek form Osorapis, a combination of Osiris and Apis in the image of an eastern Greek god) arose... From Alexandria, it spread to become one of the most widespread oriental cults in the Roman Empire.

Justification: As in A-Po-Phis (A-Poor-Peace) we may break it up accordingly and retain the necessary syllabus/components i.e. A-Phis (A-Peace) and seeing as the pronunciation makes the most important bases of translation 'Appease' is just as likely. However another look at the litter of hinting symbols should serve to verify and validate. We have *bull* associated with death, which could be an indicator that sacrifice is meant i.e. to Appease. On the other hand the custom appears to be that an Aphis Bull was chosen and subsequently on its death, however this may chance, the Aphis bull is used for oracular consultation.

A phrase like Ptap Sokar Apis:

Ptap Sokar Apis = The Seeker of Peace

or

Aphis-Atum = A-Peace Atuuuuuum (Onomatopoeic, Atum = explosion/explode as in ends/ceases)

In other words Aphis-Atum would mean-Peace ends.

or

Memphis = Men-Peace

or

Osorapis = Osiris-Aphis = O'series-A_Peace = A lot of peace.

7. Apophis/Apopis

Associated with: Anat, Astarte, Seth.

Translation: A-Poor-Peace

Meaning: A period of little peace with plenty of unease or no peace.

Summary: Described as the "ancient Egyptian demon of *chaos*, who had the form of a serpent and, as the foe of the sun god, Re, represented all that was outside the ordered cosmos. Although many serpents symbolized divinity and royalty, Apopis *threatened* the underworld and symbolized *evil*. Each night Apopis encountered Re at a particular hour in the sun god's ritual journey through the underworld in his divine bark. Seth, who rode as guardian in the front of Re's bark, *attacked* him with a spear and *slew* him, but the next night Apopis, who *could not be finally killed*, was there again to attack Re. The Egyptians believed that they could help maintain the order of the world and assist Re by performing rituals *against* Apopis." Source - Britannica.com

Justification: By linking up the words and phrases in italics we have *chaos, threatened, evil, attacked, slew and who could not be finally killed*. This is symbolic representation of Apophis. As the phrase expresses Apophis(A-Poor-Peace) was a period of poor peace. Rift with chaos, disruption and destruction yet still maintaining a low level and semblance of peace, hence the phrase "*who could not be finally killed*" i.e. poor state of peace but one that could not be killed off completely. Coincidentally we have the last great king of the Hykos (1585-42 BC) named Apophis thus signifying his tenure was a period of agitation and unrest to say the least.

An Analysis of Phis/Peace

The following examples have been given to prove the technique of decomposing and recomposing translated words/phases for verification and validification.

Example 1. *Amenotep meaning A-Man-of-Depth.*

*A = A,
Men = Man,
O = Of,
Tep = Depth*

This presents itself as a key in retranslation of other names/gods/words. Again another example:

Example 2. *Amenophis meaning A-Man-of-Peace.*

*A = A,
Men = Man,
O = Of,
Phis = Peace*

So in both instances the first 3 syllables correlate and tally in pronunciation and sense while the difference is the last 4th syllables. in the latter example i.e. example 2, Phis = Peace. To cross reference and verify the validity of an earlier translation

Example 3. *Apophis meaning A-Poor-Peace*

*A = A,
Po = Poor,
Phis = Peace*

In example 2 & 3 Phis = Peace

Apophis means A-Poor-Peace. Aphis becomes A-peace or Appease depending on the sense/context it is used. *Amenophis/Amon ofis* is presently taken to mean '*God is pleased*'. You will find there is too strong a similarity in both pronunciation and spelling between *peace* and *please*. And by all means God certainly is pleased with *A-Man-Of-Peace*.

Another example: Papyrus Sallier I. The story of Sequenere and Apophis

...Then king Apohis - life, prosperity, health! -made him Seth as lord, and he would not serve any god who was in the land except Seth....and he appeared to have sacrifices made...daily to Seth.

There we have the message figuratively told, - there is *no peace* where there is *Seth* (Seethe/Anger.)

Provided below is an alphabetically arranged table, decoded using the technique I had previously demonstrated.

Table: 1 Decoded Table.

EGYPTIAN	ENGLISH	DESCRIPTION
1. Ah (A)	I	Regent after the death of Tuthakhamun
2. Ahhotep	I-Of-Depth	Queen. Statement of affirmation. Thus – I am of depth (a deep thinker).
3. Ahmose aka 4. Amasis aka 5. Amosis	1. I-Must 2. Amass(es) 3. A-Moses	Suggests an ambitious personality. Amassed as in size, e.g. influence wealth and territory. A-Moses as in the biblical character would suggest a Leader as in a leader of men. I.e. Possessing strong leadership skills.
6. Ahmose-Nefertari	I-Must-Never-Tarry	A pharaoh. Suggests a person that never procrastinated. An acheiver, workaholic with plenty of get-up-and-go-spirit.
7. Akhenaten Aka Akhetaten	1. I-Can-Attain 2. I-Can_A-Ten 3. I-Can't-Attain	A pharaoh e.g. As in, I can attain eternal life or rule and achieving a wonderful height. Height of rule. Aspiration. As in I can meet the mark. 10
8. Akhet	I-Can't	A word
9. Amaunet	Am-A-Knight	
10. Amen	Amen	The Amen. One of the names of God. Revelations 3.14 NIV.
11. Amenemhat (I)	A-Man-They-Hate	A Pharaoh. Described as 'the beloved of Neper.' Probably a leper.
12. Amenempet	A-Man-They-Pet	A Pharaoh.
13. Amenherkhepeshef	A-Man-her-keep-Self	Suggests a man who keeps his wife/mistress/mistresses to himself.
14. Amenirdis	A-Man-'ll-Dis	A man that disses. Diss, Colloquial/broken.
15. Amenmessu	A-Man-Mess-you	A man that messes. Messes, Colloquial/broken.
16. Amen-Re	Amen-Re	The supreme God –Reborn.
17. Amenta 18. Amentet 19. Imentet/Imentiu	1. I-Met-Her 2. I-Meant-Her 3. America	A place. A spiritual location and physical location. 'Mountain of the underworld.' Described as 'Peak of the west' and 'Foremost of the Westerners.'
20. Amenherkhepeshef	A-Man-Her-Keep-Self	Son of Ramesses III. Suggests his wife kept him for

		herself.(Possessive)
21. Amenhotep	A-Man-Of-Depth	
22. Amenophis	A-Man-Of-Peace	
23. Amenemopet	A-Man-them-Pet	
24. Am-heh	Am-He	Describe as underworld god, 'devour of millions.' Only Atum can fend him off(Devil)
25. Ammut	Amount	A god of the underworld.
26. Amun 27. Ammon	A-Moon	A God.
28. Anat	1. An-Ant 2. Ant	Used to describe a small an insignificant opponent e.g. of war, stamina, vigour, bravery (coward). Use as an insult.
29. Andjety	I'm-Jittery	As in 'am flustered' or 'am scared' described as the 'bull of vultures' in other words a big coward.
30. Ani	Any	Name of Scribe.
31. Ankh	1. Thank 2. I-Can't	Also symbol of life and Power.
32. Ankhesenamun	1. I-Can-See-A-Man 2. I-Can't-See-A-Man 3. I-Can-See-A-Amun	Wife/widow of Akhetaten and then Tutankhamun. His name meaning 'the living image of Amun.'
33. Ankhsenpaaten	I-Can-See-Aten	Also known as Ankhesenamun Wife/widow of Tutankhamun.
34. Ankhu	Thank-You	Person survives the judgement of the dead and thanks God/judge.
35. Annu	A-New	
36. Annu (Aanru)	A-New	Aanru as in herb.
37. Anpu aka Anubis	Ample	
38. Anti	Anti	
39. Anubis	A-New-Biz	A new form of business. Egyptian god of the dead. As in A-New-Business or A-New-Form-Of-Business
40. Anukis	1. A-New-kiss 2. A-New-Peace	Suggests reconciliation. A time of peace and growth.
41. Aphis	1. A-Peace 2. Appease	
42. Apophis	A-Poor-Peace	
43. Ap-uat	A-Path	Associated with Anubis.
44. Ares	There's	
45. Aresnuphis	1. There's-No-Peace 2. There's-New-	

	Peace	
46. Ari	There	As in Ares. (44)
47. Ari-hes-nefer	There-has-never	
48. Astarte	1. Start 2. A-Start	As in to start a fresh.
49. Astennu	Ascertain	A name given to the god Thoth.
50. Atef	A-Thief	A-Thief wearing a crown suggests a Pharaoh who stole the achievements of others or the crown itself.
51. Aten	1. Attain 2. A-Ten	(7)
52. Athothis aka Manethos	A-Tortoise	An animal. As in Thoth.(232) As in as wise as a tortoise.
53. Aton	Atone	
54. Atum	1. Atom 2. Atuum	As in atom and atuum/explosion.
55. Atum-Khepera	Atom-keeper	
56. Atum-khopher	Atom-Chopper	
57. Au Au	Onomatopoeic	Onomatopoeic. As in Dog. To bark like a dog/jackal.
58. Ausar	1. How-Sir? 2. Answer!	How sir? Greeting/flattering/begging. Pity.
59. Avaris or Sais	1. Avarice 2. Size	Capital of Asian lower Egypt pushed for expansion to the Upper Egypt.
60. Ay	I	Taken to be husband to Ankheseamun. Tuthankamun's widow. (I as in I/Ay killed him.)
61. Bes	1. Best 2. Beast	
62. Buchis	Butchers	Associated with the cow.
63. Bucheum	Butcher-Them	Associated with the cow.
64. Cheops	Chaos	
65. Em	1. Him 2. Them	Syllable as in (See 12).
66. Dehenet	The-Zenith	
67. Dehenet Imentet	The-Zenith America	Described as the 'Peak of the West.'
68. Djoser	Please Sir!	Yoruba(Djo) English(Ser).
69. Geb	Garb	
70. Gempaaten	Gap-At-Aten	Look at Aten.
71. Hapy/Hapi	Happy	
72. Harakhti/Haraskhte	Hierarchy	
73. Har-em-akhet	1. Harm-Him- I_Can't	He tries to relegate the Sun god-Horus. Suggests the god's

	2. Harm-Them-I_Can't	response is 'Harm-Him/Them-I-Can't! Out of mercy and compassion. (See 74)
74. Harmarchis aka 75. Arachis	Haa-Matches!	Suggests Ignition of fire/trouble, instigator or Agent provocateur. Associated with Har-em-akhet! Haa-Matches!
76. Harpocrates	Hypocrites	
77. Hathor	Author	As in Creator or Harbinger of something e.g. bad news.
78. Hatshepsut	1. Heart-She-Shoot 2. Heart-Sheep-Shoot 3. Hate-Sheep-Shoot	Suggests ruthlessness cloaked in feminine charm. Female temptress. Trampled on the sheepish/foolish
79. Hat-Mehit	1. Hate! Me-hit 2. Heart-Me-hit	In others words, I hate you and I'll hit you. e.g. as in the heart.
80. Heh	He	(See 24) as in the Devil.
81. Heru	Hero	
82. Heru-Shesu	Hero-(s)-He-Shot Hero-(s)-He-Sue	Suggests blasphemy when God is seen as Heru. Associated with the ceremony of the opening of the mouth.
83. Heru-Ur	Hero-Your	Meaning 'Your-Hero' as in God your hero.
84. Het or Hat	Hate	
85. Het-Heru	Hate-Hero	
86. Hor-Aha	Whor-Ahah!	Suggests this Pharoah welcomed prostitutes.
87. Horemakhet	1. Whore-Them-I-Can't 2. Whore-Them-I-Hate	Pharoah who didn't welcome prostitutes.
88. Horus	1. Horrors 2. Whore-Us	
89. Horus-Sopedu	Horrors-Stupid-You	Sopedu –lord of the East, Impregnates ISIS and beget Horus-Sopedu. I.e. Horrors-Stupid-You.
90. Hotepsekhem	1. Of-depth-Seek-Them 2. Of-depth-Seek-Him	
91. Hours	Hours	
92. Huni	1. Honey 2. Horny	
93. Hunefer	Who-Never	
94. Hykos	High-Cost	Period categorised, Foreign invasion, introduction of horses and chariots. Associated with invasion/war.

95. I-em-hetep	I-Am-Of-Depth	Suggests a deep thinker. Child of Ptah, whose mother was Sekhmet.
96. Ikhaton aka Akhenaten	I-Can-Atone	Spiritual leader/reformist. Tried to introduce monotheism.
97. Imhotep	I'm-Of-Depth	Name of distinguished Ancient Egyptian - Healer, Scientist, Architect. Thus , 'I-Am-A-Deep_Thinker.'
98. Imsety*	1. Im-Set 2. Am-Set	
99. 'ished tree	Finished tree	
100. Iry	Scary	As in 'So-Big-Scarey.'(207)
101. Isis	Insist Institute for the Study Interdisciplinary Sciences.	Described as the 'Mother of Horus(horrors).' Insisting on this approach will give birth to horrors. i.e. In search of the secret name of God. Believed to confer unlimited power.
102. Itum	Hit-Him	Queen and wife of Reshep. (Real Sheep)
103. Kare	Care	As in Maatkare
104. Kamutef	Come-You-Thief	
105. Khasekhem	1. Case-Them 2. Ask-Them 3. Chase-Them	Watch them, interrogate them or chase them. Any or all. Associated with Seth.
106. Khe	The	
107. Khemut	1. The-Mouth 2. The-Month 3. Come-Out	(See 140)
108. Khenti	Plenty	As in, 'Land of Plenty'
109. Khenti-Amenti	Plenty- America	As in 'Land of Plenty' (See 17-19 & 140)
110. Khet	Can't	
111. Khepera	Keeper	
112. Khnum	Come	
113. Khnumhotep	Come-of-depth	Associated with Niankhkhnum. (See 159)
114. Khnummose	1.Come-Must 2. Come-Must/much	
115. Khons (A god)	Cons	
116. Khonsu	Cons-You	
117. Kiya(Queen)	Kaya/kaiya/kiya	Jamaican slang for good Spliff, Grass, cannabis etc. Suggests person was a heavy cannabis smoker. Kaya used by traditional doctors for healing.
118. Koptos	Couple	
119. Maat	Might/right	As in might is right

120.	Maatkare	Might-Care & or Right - care	As I care for might or I care for right or both.
121.	Mautef/Duamutef	1.Motive/The motive 2. Ma-U-Theif?	
122.	Mehit	1. Me/I-hit 2. Me/I eat 3. Meat	As in all, any or a few of the translated options.
123.	Mekekaten	Me can't attain	Akhenaten's daughter. Thus I-can't-attain (kingship)
124.	Memphis	Man-Peace	A place
125.	Menes	1.Menses 2.Menace	Mensus suggesting constant flow of blood. Bloodletting during his reign. Menace again serves to reconfirm the suggestion.
126.	Meni	Many	
127.	Mentuhotep	Man/men-too-of-depth	
128.	Mentuemhat	Man/men-too-they-hate	
129.	Meresankh	Me-Rest-I-Can't	Wife of Huni (Horny). Suggests Husbands high sexual demand for his wife. (See 92)
130.	Metretseger	Messenger	
131.	Merit		Daughter of Queen Hat she put
132.	Mer-sekhert	My-secret	Described as 'lover of silence'
133.	Meskhent*	Misspent	As in life
134.	Mestha	Mister	
135.	Min	Mean	
136.	Mnevis	1. No vice 2. Novice	
137.	Mnevis -Wenen-Nofer	1. Novice-women-Never 2. No_vice-women-never	
138.	Montu	Want-to	
139.	Montuhotep	Want-to-(be)-of-depth	A 'wanabe' of depth
140.	Mut	1. Mouth 2. Month	(See 107)
141.	Mut-bastet	Mouth-Bastard	Rude, loud and talkative (Blasphemer?)
142.	Nakht	Naked	
143.	Nefer-Hetep	Never-of-depth	
144.	Nerfer-hotep		
145.	Neferkare	Never-care	
146.	Nefer-Nefru-Aten	Never-never-you-attain	
147.	Nefersobk	Never-so-big	Also known as Sobekkare and Sobeknefer. Queens name refers to her husbands sexual response/reflexes. (See 181)

148.	Nefertiti (Queen)*	Never-ever	English(Nefer), Yoruba (titi)
149.	Nefer -tum	1.Never-Thumm 2.Tum/atom	Onomatop. Bomb. Never explode, close, end. Associated with Annu-Anew.
150.	Nefru	Never-You	
151.	Nehebu-Kau	Merci-Beaucoup	Translation - Thank you. French/France. Described as the snake. Atom presses his fingernails on the snake's spine.
152.	Neith	1. Neither 2. Neat	Neith associated with dispute. Who 'eliminated the first phase.' In other words we have a neither...nor ...situation eliminating both options. 'Neith Moulded' as in neatly moulded.
153.	Nekhbet	Naked	As in 'she of Nekheb.'
154.	Nekheb		
155.	Neper	leper	As in Leprosy.
156.	Nephthys	Nymphet	
157.	Neter	Enter	
158.	Niankhkhnum	1. Near-Can't-Come 2. Me-Can't-Come	(See 113) Associated with Khumhotep
159.	Nithotep	Nit-Of-Depth	Not-Of -Depth.
160.	Nofer	Never	
161.	Nu	New	
162.	Nome	Know-Me	A name of God.
163.	Nun	None	Nothing, out of (primeval waters) which god came from. Nun =God.
164.	Osiris	O'series	One of many Or one of Ani (Any) Or many Or Any of Many i.e. Osiris Ani.
165.	Osiris Andjety	O'series-I'm_Jittery	Many-Flustered or scared. Associated with Isis.
166.	Osiris Ani	O'series-Any	Any of many or one of many
167.	Osirus Aphis	1. O'series-A_Peace 2. O'series-Appease	Period of a lot of peace or Many try to appease.
168.	Pakhet	Packet	
169.	Peteese	Peter	The disciples/Apostles of Christ. As in brethren/brother in Christ
170.	Pihor	Paul	Same as above.
171.	Per-wer	Power	Mistress of the Power
172.	Ptah	1. The 2. They 3. That 4. Spit/Spat(Saliva)	Any of all are appropriate. Also as in 'they_that_spit' (spat) habitually.

173.	Ptah-Seker/Sokar	The Seeker	
174.	Ptah-Hotep	The-Of-Depth	i.e. As in wisdom of 'The of Depth'
175.	Pusennes	Useless	
176.	Re	Re	As in 'Re-incarnate.'
177.	Renene*	Relent/Regret	As in life.
178.	Reshef	Receive.	
179.	Reshep	1. Re:Shep 2. Real Sheep	Name of a Pharaoh. Husband to Queen Itum. Suggests that in this context he always had to be told what to do. Didn't have a mind of his own. He was lead like a sheep. Weak.
180.	Sa	Sir	As in the Sir (Title) of the Greeks
181.	Sais	Size	(See 207)
182.	Sekhem	Seek-Him	
183.	Sekhemkhet	Seek-Him-Can't	
184.	Sekhet-Aanru	See_ it- Aarnu	Aanru plant
185.	Sekhet-Neter	Seek-It-Enter	
186.	Sekhius	Seek-Us	
187.	Sekhmet	1. Seek-Me 2. Seek-Meat	As in, look for me or search for me, as in God. Also lion as the pyramid text states '....the king was conceived by Sekhmet' i.e. lion.
188.	Selkis	Selfish	Son of Nehhebu-Kau
189.	Sem	Same	
190.	Sennefer	Seen-Never	
191.	Seneferu	See-Never-You	Suggests a recluse. Khufu's father.
192.	Senemut	See-His-Mouth	Common sarcastic expression. Suggests an irritable talkative.
193.	Senuseret	See-New-Set	
194.	Sensert	See-New-Set	
195.	Sen-Wosret	She-Was-Right 'Seeing'-Was-Right Seen-Right/Worst Seeing-Right/Worst She-Worst	Husband to Wosret i.e. expression, I am Seeing 'Was-Right.' As in an Item. (See 248)
196.	Serket	Secret	
197.	Seti	Search for Extra Terrestrial life	Pharaoh Seti. A seeker. Suggests (Person) Main preoccupation.
198.	Seth aka Set, Sut	Seethe	A Pharaoh. To seethe as in Anger.
199.	Shabaquo stone	Shoe Stone Shu Stone	Shabaquo is Shoe to the Itserkiri. Nigeria. And probably Portuguese. God of the Air's stone.

200. Shai	Shy	As in personality.
201. Shay		
202. Shu	Shoe	A pun. A Soul. God of the Air. Also Onomatopoeic – Shooo, as in – God away (Evil one)
203. Simontu	1. She-Want-To 2. She-Want-Do 3. She-Want-You 4. She-Mount-You	Royal Scribe of Amenemhat II. Refers to sexual advances/behaviour.
204. Siuser	She-User	
205. Smenkhkare	1. It's-Men's-Career 2. Men-Career	Son to Queen Smenkhkare.
206. Snefru	Never-You	Son to Queen Meresankh.
207. Sobek	So-Big	
208. Sobek-iry	So-Big-Scary	'Humbles the proud' as in women in awe of size.
209. Sobekkare	So-Big-Care	Queen name. Expresses Queen's desire for size. e.g. lovers phallus.
210. Sobekmose	So-Big-Must	
211. Sobek-nefer	So-Big-Never	Queen's name. Queen's name with reference to her husband. In the sexual context or other.
212. Sobek-Nefer-u	So-Big-Never-You	Husbands (See 11)
213. Sobek-Snefru		
214. Sokar-Osiris	Seeker-Series	A series of seekers or seeker of series.
215. Sopedu	Stupid-You!	Sopedu- Lord of the East, impregnates Isis and begot Horus.
216. Soris	Sorry(s)	
217. Souchos	Such-Whores!	
218. Sut	Shoot	Associated with Seeth
219. Ta	The	
220. Ta-Tchesert aka	The-Desert	Described as the 'holy land.'
221. Ta-djeser		
222. Ta-urt	1. The-Hurt 2. That-hurt	Wife of Seth, Mistress of the gods.
223. T'cham	1. T'charm 2. Teach-Am	As in talisman charm, magic (Technology, in today's terms) Common phrases they used : 'the finest charm' 'real charm' 'charm from the hilltop' as in charm from above.
224. Tefnut	Tough-Nut	
225. Tem	Sperm	Tem-Ra, Gods Sperm/seed.
226. Tep	Depth	
227. Tet	10 th	As in the chapter
228. Teta	Teacher	As in the chapter of the tet of

		gold i.e. tithing.
229. Tettet	10/10	As in the same or excellent (grade).
230. The Ogdoad	The O'God	
231. Thebes (A God)	Thieves The Best The Beast	A place. Thebe Amun
232. Thoth	Thought	As described as the 'The divine intelligence of the gods.' (See 52)
233. Thothmes	Thought-Mess	As in thoughtless or confused or both.
234. Thoueris	Theories	Hippopothemos, goddess of child births. As in pregnant with ideas/theories
235. ThuThu	Hot	Yoruba. Nigeria. Wife of Ani. As in beautiful in this context. (Tutu)
236. Thutmose aka Thuthmosis	Doubt-Must Doubt-Most Thomas(es)	A Pharaoh. As in Thomas. As in the expression 'doubting Thomas' more probably in this the belief in God
237. Thutnefer	Doubt-Never	
238. Tiye (Queen)	Taiye	Yoruba. Nigeria. Common Yoruba name given to the 1 st of twins.
239. Uas	Rowers	As in boat and rowing (Propulsion in today's terms.)
240. Usermontu	User-Her-Want-to User-Want-to	
241. Uatchit	You're-Cheat	
242. Udjat	Urgent	Egyptian Eye Symbol
243. Ur	Your	
244. Wadjyt	What's-That	Represented by Eye of Ra
245. Wadjet	Watch-It	
246. Wehemu	We-Hear-You	Associated with the Sun god
247. Wennefer	1. We-Never 2. Win-Never 3. When-Ever	
248. Wosret	1. Was-Right 2. Worst	I.e. As Sen-Wosret. (See 195)
249. Yahmose	1. You-Must 2. Yeah-Must!	
250. Yahhotep	1. You-Of-Depth 2. Yeah-Of-Depth	Queen Yahhotep. Suggests Attitude or an inferiority complex based on intelligence and wisdom.

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An approach to translating more words would include:

- breaking up words
- Rejoining/recombining syllables to parse new words/phrases

Each word I have translated here could be used to re translate others forming new combinations. Using some as derivatives for others.

Analysis of the Problem

Ancient Egyptians appeared to have apotheosised, personified, anthropomorphised, deified and glorified everything that made sense around them. Pharaohs/Queens, Gods/Goddesses and words/concepts. The distinction gets even more obscure where we have myth and history overlapping and competing. Often times too *blurred* to be sensibly understood. For example we have Seth as king and the Seth in a mythological context.

It is just as well that myths and legends are taken to have their root in truth. And we understand and appreciate that accommodation should be made for error where we have semantical changes over a period time, cross-pollination of ideas, tongues and cultures and written forms. While not a precise science, for the largest part of it, it holds. It is in fact a miracle in itself that with all the detrimental factors involved we are still able to read meaning to these messages.

Understanding is crucial. An understanding of the ancient's way of thinking is crucial in deciphering the cryptic passages of the papyrus texts. The key to assimilating the ancient's paradigm is know the main preoccupation of his mind. i.e. - God, birth, death and rebirth. One would have to think spiritually and naturally. As it was without an extensive technical vocabulary as we have today, all they knew both complex and abstract was expressed through the constraining prism of God, gods and nature. How would knowledge be communicated with the seemingly limited technical vocabulary of ancients? How would knowledge be communicated through time from the ancients and preserved to present/modern man? The answer is simple religion (God/gods and nature) and tradition. The best way/vehicle to enshrine information overtime especially in places/cases where the generality have little or no culture of writing. Distortion of information is however inevitable over the *curse* of time. As it has always been, we find people follow tradition without questioning the rationale behind it. Sadly the tradition goes on sometimes with much festivity leaving the rationale far behind, lost with time.

Modern man has lost so much of the ancient way of thinking, of his use of ordinary things of nature to explain what he may have perceived as the supernatural or natural phenomena. A good example, the Scarab dung beetle which features as the Sun god, Khepera(Keeper). The ancient Egyptians made a comparison between the dung beetle rolling dung across the sands of the desert with God rolling the Sun over their heads from the east to the west. They saw God as the keeper of the Sun as the Dung beetle was the keeper of the dung ball. They then took the Scarab dung beetle as an important symbol.

Another example, Amentet is described as the '*underworld*.' The underworld has taken different meanings however what is certain is that they meant it in 2 senses. Spiritual as well as physical in line with their dualistic perception. Physically from the point of view of the Ancient Egyptians, the world over the horizon, on the otherside, down-under would be the underworld. In other words a place like America would be '*down-under*' as we commonly call Australia. Hence you begin to understand Amente/America described as the underworld, foremost of the west, peak of the west.

Through the eyes of the ancients, if I were to describe something like Science. I could say science was associated with Osiris (O'series) or Osiris ani(Any of many), Ptah-hotep(The-Of-Depth), Amenophis(A-Man-Of-Peace). I could say Thoth(Thought) was his father and Thoueris(Theories) his mother. It would become vague and cloudy when naming and describing the many sons/daughters of Science.

The interrelativity between words/concepts helps in clarification. However ambiguity it seems is unavoidable.

For Example a statement like:

Seth was compensated by Neith (neither) with wives Astarte and Anant, when there was a dispute for kingship, which he lost. Thus Seth (Seething after loss) was to start (Astarte) a fresh with little (Anant).

This could suggest:

Submission 1.

- *There were at least two rivals to the throne one of which was Seth. Neither (Neith) got the throne.*
- *Seth(seething) was compensated with little(Anat) which he started(Astarte) with to achieve a lot more. Judging by the history.*

Submission 2.

- *There were at least two rivals to the throne one of which was Seth. Neither (Neith) got the throne.*
- *Seth(seething) was compensated. Seth neither(Neith) captured the throne on this occasion nor did he start(Astarte) with little(Nat).*

It lends itself to subjective interpretation when reading phrases, sentences i.e. quantitative text.

Other questions that beg asking are:

1. How did they get the names?
2. Why the names as earlierly translated do not correspond to the meaning of the names as I have translated on the table.

For Example:

Amenhotep meaning - 'Amun is pleased' as against 'A-Man-Of-Depth'

Hatshepsut meaning - 'Foremost of Noble Ladies' as against 'Hate-Sheep-Shoot'

The answer to the 1st question is that it was the duty of the Priests and they achieved this through oracular consultation.

The answer to the 2nd question is equally simple especially when one looks in context of the situational circumstances. I have 2 suggestions as a result:

1. If the priest knew exactly what they were doing then it stands to reason that it wasn't in their best interest to tell the Pharaohs the precise meaning of their newly given *divine* names. Instead a different meaning to a name would be given understandably for self-preservation. In other words - '*Great Fool*' could be translated by the Priests as '*Full of Greatness*'. And given a little bit of time, distortion/corruption we find ourselves in the present with a meaning like '*Great One*' leaving the original meaning far behind.

In any case flattery and sycophancy were the order of the day and perhaps the viable customary tools for surviving and excelling in the royal court.

2. The priest probably didn't know it themselves and it all went beyond them. i.e. The Oracle - Coded knowledge from this source. Divine communications between the sun God and the priest via consultation and interpretation of the oracle.

Another point worthy of note is that not all the names have lost their true meaning or are presently far from it. Below the alias also doubles as a confirmation of the name well in line with our rudimentary rule of conformity.

Example:

*Sobkneferu/Sobeknefru also called Nefrusobek (Original meaning - Beautiful is Sobek)
// My meaning, So-Big-Never-You. Breaking up this phrase and regrouping would give, Never-
You-So-Big //*

I feel its safe to say that the more damning a name was the higher the probability the meaning of the name would have been corrupted.

As mentioned earlier linking names and places leaves in clues in linking up the missing pieces of their lives

Example:

*Sneferu(See_Never_you) builder of the 2 pyramids at Dahsur(That-Sure, The-Sure)
'See-Never-you' and 'That-Sure'
// Thus meaning to say, So confident and sure he couldn't be bothered to see anyone.//*

Nomenclature i.e. system of naming of the ancients, oracular or otherwise is certainly a topic that needs to be studied more closely.

There's no doubt that the Pharaohs did everything in their power to secure eternal life. But eternal life to the ancients was not just perpetual living or spiritual life after dying as we know it today. To the ancients the whole exercise was for them to be remembered and not forgotten. For to be remembered is to live forever. To be remembered is to be immortal in the eyes of the ancients. Hence the mummies.

Figures of speeches abound. Anthropomorphism, personification are all the rage in the ancients belief system's interpretation of translated papyrus. Indeed they are so well articulated and precise it leaves little room for doubt. From puns to paradoxes, onomatopodia to oxymorons, its all there waiting to be read.

Example of a classical play on words by the ancients that proves the case for English as the hidden code is taken from the Papyrus of Ani 15-18. Plate XXV111.

Example:

*I am **Shu** of primeval matter. My soul is the God, my soul is eternity. I am the creator of the darkness, making its place in the bounds of the sky, the prince of eternity. I am the exalted one Nebu. I become young in the town, I become young in my province.*

*My name is '**Not setting**'*

*My name is **Soul**.*

My translated version is provided below.

*I am **Shu (Shoe)** of primeval matter. My soul is the God, my soul is eternity. I am the creator of the darkness, making its place in the bounds of the sky, the prince of eternity. I am the exalted one Nebu. I become young in the town, I become young in my province.*

*My name is '**Not setting**' ('**Not certain**').*

*My name is **Soul (Sole)**.....*

// As in the-evil that men do lies upon their soles/souls (and are therefore crushed by the weight of them) //

*Shoe/sole the connection is quite clear. A figure of speech. A pun.
Shu (Shoe - Outer covering, skin, flesh) Soul (Sole-lower /inner being.)
Shooo. Onomatopoeic. As in, Go away! - 'creator of the darkness'*

Another example of a play on words is from the Prisse papyrus. I translate Maat as **Might** and **Right**.

*"Great is **Maat**, the **mighty** and unalterable, and it hath never been broken since the time of Osiris"*

*"God will judge the **Maat (Mighty)** or **right**"*

*"Make **Maat** or **right** and truth to germinate"*

In present day English we have the phase - **Might is Right**.

Another Example:

*Tefnut = Tough Nut = Tough Not
// Paradoxical and equivocal //*

Without trying to digress into Psychology or Sociology, other than the conceited, there are few people we can point to and say - 'You're a Tough Nut' and not get back an

answer like - 'am Not Tough'(Tough Not) for rarely are the truly tough ready to accept quickly that they are indeed tough.

Examples of recomposed/reconstructed sentences

Example:

Ptap Sokar Apis = The Seeker of Peace
Astarte Anat =I-Start (with) Small (Nothing or next to nothing)

The problem of the different spellings for the same name is a frustrating hinderance and hurdle that needs unfortunately to be crossed for effective translation and interpretation.

For Example:

Amenta = Amente = Amentet = Imentet = Imentiu

Another point, similarity of sounds may prove confusing but the sense of the context would make it clearer or clear. Below Sekhmet, as taken from the symbolic decorations of boxes of dried meat left in Tuthankhamun tomb.

Example:

Seek Meat
Eat Meat
Seek/eat meat
Seek_ Meet.
Seek_ Me

Implications/Importance/Ramifications

The importance and implications are far and wide more than I could have hoped to present or address. However I have tried to classify by - Economic, Social, Political, Religious factors.

Economic

I was to read the author Alan F. Alford comment, ..I was attracted to the argument that the Sphinx was a lion, signifying the era of Leo from the 11th millennium BC. But now - having carried out a really in-depth study of ancient Egypt - I've come to the conclusion that the Sphinx wasn't a lion at all, but was rather a carving of **Anubis**, the canine god of the Earth." These are his words not mine. Anubis(A-New-Biz) as the god of the earth. From Raa(onomatopoeic) the lion of the age of Leo to Anubis(i.e. Money) the god of our age. Another message from the ancients. Business/Mormon/Money/Capitalism they equate as one and the same. Wearing different faces to disciplines.

I think about the wealth of true hidden treasure. The list of botanical pharmercitics awaiting research and proper use: from medicinal herbs such as Aarnu(A-New) plant to Aniseed Annat. I am to trace Sampsouchos(Sample_Such-Whores) the tree of sobek(So-Big) to its latin synonym - Organo Marjoram (Organ Major-Ram?) a herbal used presently to relieve stress. There is a connection to be made here. If you are not with me

in Thoth then you do not deserve the message. Other than medicinal other things that could be traced by virtue of translation are body oils, bath oils (shampoo), tincture e.t.c.

I also think about the treasure seekers better armed and informed than ever before.

Also see Relevant to our time Anubiz.

Religion(see above for connection between Anubiz.)

Peter (Peetese) and Paul (Pihor) in Egypt. I was to translate these names first before checking on the facts. The Egyptians had 2 gods by the names that were taken to be brothers(brethren) who died somewhere in the Nile/Egypt.

This prompts the question where did Peter and Paul die?

Submission 1 - Peter, believed to have died at 64/68. Crucified upside down in Rome and buried on the Vatican hill over the high altar of St Peter Basilica. He founded Church of Rome and served as its first Bishop.

Submission 2 - Paul of Thebes called Paul the Hermit was regarded as the first Christian Hermit. His Biographer St Jerome, held that he fled to Egypt during the persecution of Christians under Roman Emperor Decius (249-251). Died at 113 years old.

Submission 3 - I was to read/translate the names Pihor(Paul) and Peetese(Peter) before it occurred to me who were being implied here. I had to cross check the history. There is no conclusive information as to where they died but much speculation. And not the slightest hint in the New testament where? The Egyptians hold that these two were brethren(brothers, as in brothers in Christ) gods who died in Egypt.

What is not in dispute is the fact that there has never been any concrete archaeological evidence that Peter was indeed buried on the Vatican hill. There is no reference in the acts of apostles and to all intents and purpose it appears at least from this Egyptian account that they fled to the place their saviour fled to when he was about to be prosecuted as a baby - Egypt.

The popular claim that he(Peter) founded the Church of Rome and served as its first Bishop sounds more like political propaganda put out by an empire in desperate need of a divine stamp of authenticity. It would seem from the point of the first claim of Peter being crucified upside down and buried in Rome there could be no turning back.

Politically

Issues go from here to heaven. From conspiracies and conspiracies of silence to politics in archaeology. For instance Alan F. Ford states '.. it's really difficult to imagine the Pyramid being built in **10500 BC** simply because there was no-one around in the Nile valley to build it at that time. What I mean is, short of supernatural means, you'd need a whole army of people with the spare time to do it.' Its ironic that in his book 'when the gods came' he opines the Annunaki(Anarchy) gods, from his exploded planet theory

complained of their work/undertaking to the point of rebelling. So logically it begs the question, what work? I see inconsistency here.

Socially

With the interpretation/translation as a key, a psychological profile of the kings and Queens could be collected as the names, relationships/associations, places and symbols will reflect. See Overleaf.

-Names are important to indigenous or traditional people and as a result names are given with meaning. A few examples of names that would fit in with people and their personalities is provided below:

Example: In Britain

// The Politicians //
Tony Blair: Ahmose (A-Moses.i.e. A leader)
William Hague: Akhenaten(I-Can-Attain i.e. Aspiration)
// The Boxers//
Lennox Lewis: Ahhotep (I-Of-Depth)
Chris Eubank: Montuhotep (Want-To-Of-Depth)

One may describe someone like Yasmin Alihah Brown as Tefnut(Tough Nut), Saddam Hussein as Amenemhat (A-Man-They-Hate) and a TV programme like 'The Songs of Praise', Sneferu (See-Never-You). An important point to raise is that names were also changed as persons demonstrated new personality traits.

-Relationship: SEX,SEX, SEX. Sex in the Ancient City. Sexual history, sexual politics and chemistry. We have it all here. Ala war of the roses. A series of messages. Secret messages and more. We have words like Nekhbet(Naked) originally translated as 'Mistress of Per-wer' (Power). i.e. the power of the female body/beauty. Sex, sex, sex. From the simple to the complex and complicated.

We have names used to describe the nature of the relationship between a king and his wife.

Example:

Pharaoh Huni (Horny) and his wife - Meresankh(Me-Rest-I_Can't)

Example:

Pharaoh Amenemhet(A-Men-They/Em-Hate) and his wife - Sobekneferu (So-Big-Never-You)
// In the sexual context, leaves little to the imagination //

Example:

Pharaoh Sinuhe(See-New-He) alias Senusret(See-New-Set)
// Homosexual //

Example:

Pharaoh khnumhotep(Come-Of-Depth) and his wife - Niankhkhnum(Near-Can't-Come)

Example:

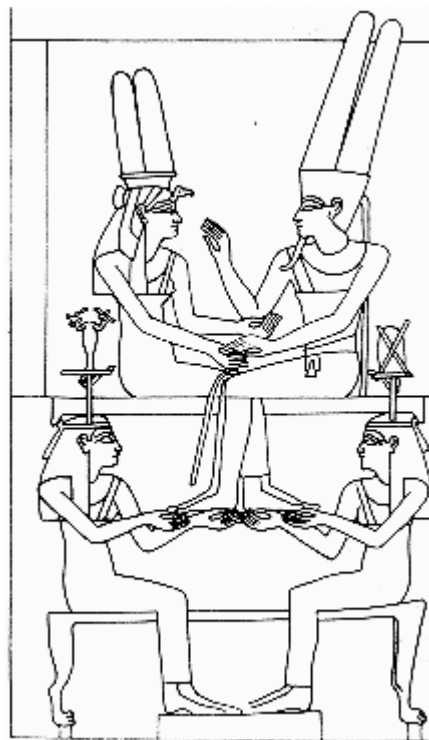
*Pharaoh Reshep (Re: sheep) and his wife - Itum (Hit-Him)
// Re: Sheep as in re-incarnated sheep and hit him as in husband batterer. //*

Example:

*Pharaoh Oyenbomontutef and his wife - Nithotep
// Oyenbomontutef associated with khetzellkhout, Uatchit and Nithotep //*

An example of a very complicated sexual relationship and the resulting complex task of hieroglyphical diagrammatic rendering is provided below.

Fig. 1: Queen Mutemwiya on the left, on top. Serkhet on the left and Neith on the right below



A simple diagrammatic representation of a very complex relational structure.

The diagram has :

1. *The King and the Queen holding hands.*
2. *The Kings feet being held/serviced by Sekhet below sitted on the left hand side.*
3. *The Queens feet being held/serviced by Neith below sitted on the right hand side.*
4. *Serket and Neith touching, hands held out to each other.*
5. *and Neith's third relationship (X).*

On the surface it looks simple enough. The nature of their relationships is expressed as:

- *Relationship 1- Matrimonial*
- *Relationship 2 - Suggesting extramatrimonial and Heterosexual.*
- *Relationship 3 - Suggesting extramatrimonial and Lesbian.*

- *Relationship 4 - Suggesting Lesbianism.*
- *Relationship X?*

Beyond what we see on the surface, there is a lot happening here. This would imply they were all having separate intimate relationships of their own. There were plenty of sexual rendezvous and escapades. Neith here *neither* committed to her relationship to the Queen nor to her Serkhet(Secret). But to her real passion, a third unknown person who was well Sais(Sized) and Sobek(So-Big) as association has evidently supplied. The drama continues with Neith associated understandably with Seth(Seethe). The phrase pissed(seethe) comes to mind or great Seth(Seethe) if the king got to know. The Queens name was Muthemwiya(Mouth-Em-Wiya). Wiya broken English expression for 'something else' i.e. *her mouth is something else*. The likely source of the exposé. A dangerous spaghetti junction of sexual innuendoes, rendezvous and escapades. Each cheating and double-dealing on the other except Neith, a hand up.

All this information expressed in the simple diagram. The only reason we are able to get this level of information is because of the translation. This also demonstrates how much information has been ignored and can be parsed from the original works. In the mythological context Neith was the creator Goddess Sais(Size) concerned with *procreativity* and had a close relationship to Sobek(So-Big).

It makes the expression 'under-the-table-arrangement' and 'love-triangle' look comparatively tame and lame. Credit should also be given to the full symbolic representation as expressed in one basic illustration. One loaded with discreet encoded messages. To achieve this with the limiting constraints of anthropomorphism, exposure(scandalous)and 2 dimensional graphical representation is one thing but to have it expressed so simply is another. All in all, no small feat at all.

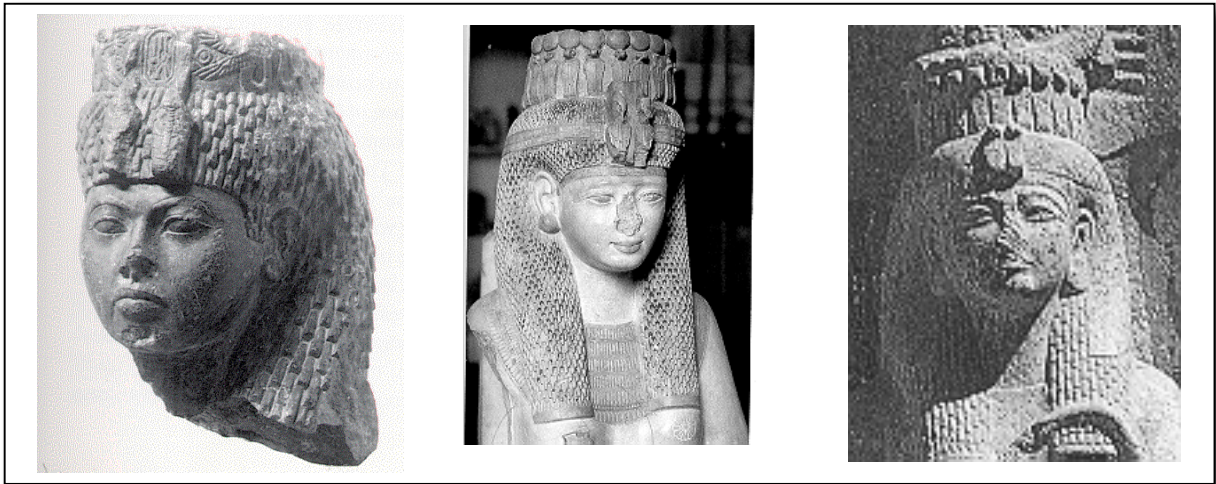
A crucial point to note is that it would appear to suggest that the code was not known to the Royalty. As they would not have permitted the embarrassing and scandalous commissioning of this work. Or would they? Or was this the customary policy of the court? Full or encoded disclosure irrespective of persons? That is the good or bad represented/documentated.

Symbols and Symbolism.

Atef crown was worn by the Kings of Egypt. Atef here once translated means A-Thief. This would suggest that Kings/Queens that wore the Atef crown probably stole the crown or the achievements of another or both.

Queen Tiye wore a twin *uraei* head-dress. This a very important symbol as Tiye(Taiye) means the 'first of twins' in Yoruba language, Nigeria. The twin head-dress she wore was therefore a symbolic representation of the fact that she was a twin.

Fig. 2: Queen Tiye(Taiye) wearing her unique head-dress with it's symbolic twin Uraei.



We may also refer again to the illustration of Neith above (see social/sex) as a symbolic representation of very complex relationships in the Royal court.

For more symbolism see 'Seti and Isis below, in Relevance to our time.'

Relevance to our time

As with the implications and importance, I feel may be underestimating the relevance of this paper and to our time. With words translated such as Atom, Atom Keeper and Atom Chopper,(table. see 56) the gravity of the implication is all to apparent. Other examples includes words like Anti, Atone, Anubis(A-New-Biz), **Hours** <too specific>, Amenta(America). All modern words/names that definitely were not around at the time the Ancient Egyptians wrote.

The figures of speech, phrases cited earlier in the '*Analysis of the problem*' are in tune with our time now and not before. We have language like 'Suchous'(Such-Whores) expressions like this which were bearly whispered in the 60's are now common place. Shit! and Shoot! All present day expressions commonly spoken when seething (Seth) are associated with Seth in the mythology.

Interestingly and more controversially we have Isis and Seti. Translated respectively as Institute for the Study of Interdisciplinary Sciences (**ISIS**) and Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence(**SETI**). They were not referring directly to these bodies/organisations specifically but to their aims/approach/objectives. This is to say that the main preoccupation of a Pharaoh like Seti was to the search for extra-terrestrial life. Interestingly we have the chapel of seker(Seeker) in the temple of Seti I at Abydos.

Fig. 3: Seti I. Dynasty 19. Tomb.



This illustration is akin to a Scot on a mast of a boat searching for land, or signs of life. Another simple symbolic representation of a complex concept.

In the case of Isis, we make a brief analysis of the mythology and we have Isis being impregnated by Osiris. In other words many(Osiris) sowing seed to make Isis pregnant. This is to say that the many varied disciplines that come together polling/combining ideas, making Isis pregnant (full/ripe). Unfortunately as the myth maintains they give birth to Horus (Horrors). There is a message here and it sounds very much like a warning.

Fig. 4: Osiris impregnating Horus with what appears like a staircase, on the immediate right of Horus.



I have translated some names and implied that they refer to countries such as France and America.

Example: Prophetic Analysis on France.

Nehebu-Kau, I have translated as 'Merci-Beaucoup' in French, which in turn means 'Thank-you' in English. Mythology ascribes Nehebu-Kau the snake(Apophis) and says Atom presses his fingernails on the snake's spine.

Example: Prophetic Analysis on America(Amenta).

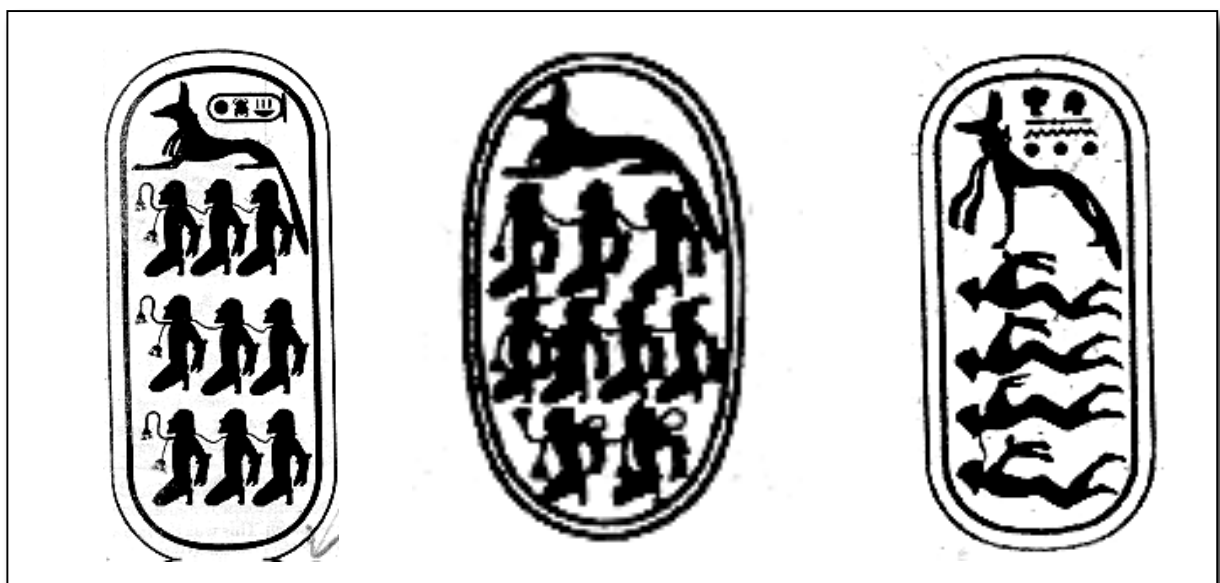
Amenta/Amente/Amentet/Imentet/Imentiu, I have translated as America. The ancients described Amenta as 'Foremost of the Westerners.' and 'Mountain of the Underworld'. Mountain here used to connote size. Underworld, I have explained would infer 'down-under' from Egypt's point of view. We have the phrase 'Dehenet Amenta' taken to mean 'Peak of the West' as an original translation. Dehenent therefore meaning 'the Zenith'. We have phrases like Khenti-Amenta i.e. Plenty America or better still, 'Land of Plenty.'

It also happens that Khenti-Amenti is described as Anubis (A-New-Biz). The connection between America and big business is well known and needs no introduction.

It is important to note a word like Amentet can be interpreted in a physical sense or spiritual sense or both and placed in time as 'then' and 'now' in line with the paradigm of duality. As I said interpretation is a subjective matter.

And lastly I write from chapter 125 of the book of the Dead (Budge 1994). We have Ani(Any) in the hall of judgement before the 42 gods, to answer negatively to 42 sins/offences. Once this criteria has been negatively confirmed. 'Any' is then considered,(Thoth)to ascertain his qualification. Ammut (Amount) becomes a deciding factor varying from person to person dependent on the outcome of thought(thoth). The feather hearted(light thinkers) are worthy and qualify only to meet with horus(Horrors) which is to befall many(Osiris). Since it is in line with the ancients belief that what is in heaven has a expression on earth. It would seem the present advances of science and where it would take us is being suggested here. The dream of eternal life, as in cryogenics and its related science, is and would be to us today and tomorrow, as was mummification to the ancients. It would seem another ominous warning from the past has been given to us as it ends with horrors a many.

Fig. 5: Cartouches/seal as drawn by Howard Carter and found in the tomb of Tuthankhamun.



The seal of Nebkheprure as illustrated by Howard Carter showing what appears to be nine captives is suggestive of clones kneeling (awaiting) with the god Anubis(A-New-Biz, as in A-New-Business or A-New-Form-Of-Business) sitting on top. Anubis is standing(activated) when we have three of the nine missing suggesting the active use of clones. If this is prophecy then they are saying nine spares(Clone) per person as an allotment. They also say, 'Nebkheprure, beloved of Imentet', Osiris and Anubis. Draw your conclusions, whether the use here is for body parts(spares) or as a direct clone time would tell. The message/conclusion they are trying to convey however is clear, horrors the aftermath, horrors the result.

I will say we have been here before. If the case of body part/spares(Bio-pharming) proves to be a prophecy to find expression very soon in the future, then we should approach it with caution and care. We/women have the more recent silicon experience to draw inspiration from. Sadly it's the same type of people that would get themselves ensnared again. The *feathered hearted* to which *Ammut*(the amount/cost) doesn't really count and isn't so much of an issue. They would always get pass that, one way or the other.

Summary/conclusion

I understand that this proposal provokes and promotes a lot of discussion just as it would raise plenty of questions such as how, why and why particularly English? Could they see the future? I refer everyone to Romans 9.17 of the Bible for the reason for the pharaohs. The debatable aside what has been presented is another layer of history - revealed. Another chapter of history is opened.

Runners up for the title of this paper were 'English, the secret code of Ancient Egypt' or 'God's last laugh.' I stayed with the title 'English, the Language of the gods' because:

1. John 10.34-35 states categorically clear '..You are gods.' i.e. all those that subscribe to the teaching. The ancients would probably think the same looking at us now.
2. The argument for English. English is the international language of today. If I have suggested the code was meant for us today and English is the language we are most likely share in common presently, then its no wonder that the code meant for everyone is in English. The International language of commerce and trade of all nations today.

And so we have 'English' on one hand Justified and we as 'gods' justified on the other. Put them together and we arrive at the title 'English, the language of the gods.'

The way they achieved it? The likely answer some would say lies somewhere between the esoteric and the spiritual. Others the legacy from a more advanced civilisation passed on to the Egyptians. I say, I leave that discussion for another day. What's important now is you have the key to read the message.

This paper is an introductory vehicle. It represents the first of other papers of similar tep/depth of contention.

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