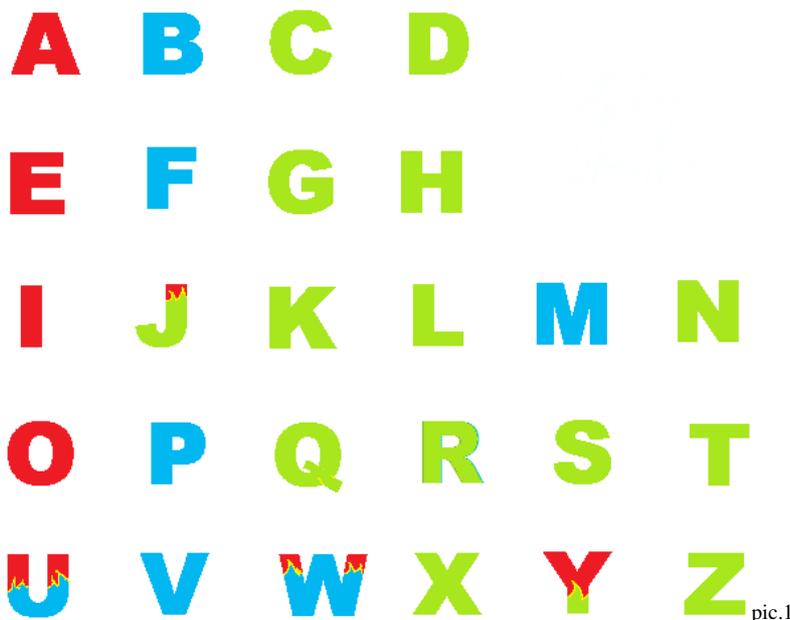


The Three Fates or, some say,
 Io the sister of Phoroneus, invented
 five vowels of the first alphabet,
 and the consonants B and T¹



(early forms of the alphabet don't include the last line², archaic latin adds only V to that³)

In this article it's shown that the letters in alphabet stand not occasionally but according to their articulatory (and, probably, semantic) features.

So, vowels break the alphabet into similar lines of the vOwel-laBial-Linguals⁴ (pic.1) the exceptions of J, M & Y are explained further on. (laBials are the letters, representing sounds pronounced with lips, Linguals are the letters, representing sounds pronounced with tongue, vOwels are the letters, representing sounds pronounced with mere voice. Though for proper pronunciation of O & especially U we need to use lips (& that's why U is burning blue underneath), just as for E & I tongue is used, but that's yet an excessive rectification (because we base our research upon the myth presented as an epigraph to the work)

In this edition of the article this structure is verified with latin, greek, jewish, russian & persian alphabets. Though it's also verified with georgian alphabet, with armenian it's not. Please understand the conscious naming nations in minuscule – for nations bring nothing but nationalism which brings death & destructions of war, when what humanity needs is automation & complete autonomy, to make every conscious human seed able of recreating the whole population & civilization if needed). The representation of the alphabet as articulatory matrix converges it with the syllabaries (so, in japanese kana there's also 5 rows beginning with vowels & the columns representing the consonant components of the syllable)

In the complete accord with the hellenic myth⁵, extant in the Hyginus' list, labials & linguals can be juxtaposed with those original B & T.

The position of the Y out of the vowel column was not clear until the following symmetry was discovered (pic.2).

A
B C
D E F
G H I J K
L M N O P Q R
S T U V W
X Y Z

pic.2

Supposedly the former system was left for the latter one because of T-part (the linguals) of rows tending to expand, because of M being replaced with J by theological reasons (explained on the next page), because of the U-row added to the alphabet with its Y & stuff^{2,3}.

It also needs to be noticed that Y is sort of redundant & in the Netherlands they write it like that:



Y is also named a *Latin Diphthong*⁶

How could the knowledge of the alphabet structures be lost? It quite well could because of those baboons fighting the world to ruins and murdering the elites constantly on the one hand & the snobbish segregating celestials like pretty much myself on the other.

But the writing system, even being rid of its inner matrix, definitely happened to be much too useful to get rid of.

Position of Y out of the vowel column & M-J-misplacement weren't actually the last mysteries that were to be solved before this article was brought in this world as a system, not apophenia. For I couldn't dare to bring velar & coronal (pic.4) in one group, as linguals – not even sure if it's a proper phonetic term nowadays, for as a rule the linguals are grouped into several sub-distinguishments⁷ (but hardly the creators of the alphabet were that meticulous: after all they told only about B & T in the myth, thus the introducers of the special forms of linguals knew about the structure, for they put it in the special place (backlinguals always precede the frontlinguals each line (even in X letter)), (pic4). But with this additional itemization it was to be understood why does H stand where it does & it made sense that it used to be [j] for it's named λf & eitf, & Bj`o`rk in Human Behaviour sings it just like that⁹.

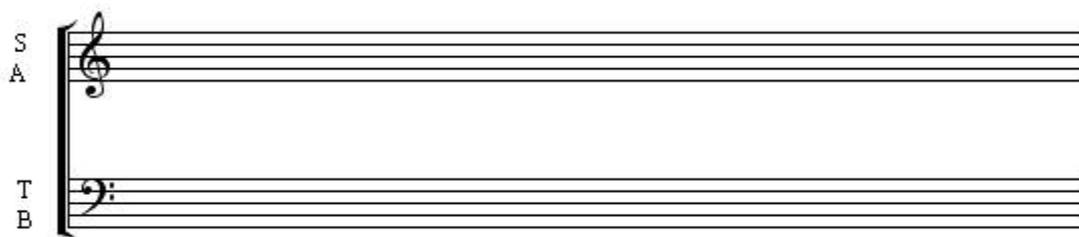


As for why would J & M stand where they do, it's been found that J stands for Jupiter (the highest patriarchal deity of the romans) (compare Jovi & Jhvh – first one is another form of Jupiter (as Bobby for Bobert), the second one is a transliteration of the highest patriarchal deity of jews) Jah – the same very name of jewish god, as pronounced by ethiopian rasta) & M stands for international word Mama⁸ in all the representations (and as the highest matriarchal being of the romans as well) (Maat, Minerva, Mokosh, Mara, Maria, Mother-goddess, the inner urge made me recall Muses (see representation of alphabets as musical notation (the next page)) & their mother Mnemosyne there are also the fates, who invented the alphabet (according to the

myth in the epigraph), & in greek they are named (Μοῖρα), also Moira is considered to be a form of the name Mary¹⁰ in ireland for example. (מרים) amer comme la mere) – MM as the female highest deity of the culture that created the alphabet. **So it's considered a patriarchal takeover of the previous culture. Quod licet Jovi, non licet bovi & so on.** This proverb was mentioned because cow represents a potent element of “pagan” beliefs¹¹. Not only because of Veau d'Or, but also because M is for M in milk, & that's what a cow says & the “horns” of the letter, though Egyptians wrote an (horned) owl there, though owl says not Mu, but uM¹², which is “intelligence” in Russian – at first sight it's unlikely related, though owls do stand for intelligence¹³. These reason give *bases* to consider M & J being replaced with religious reasons (for in Greek (further in the article) the same trick Zeus does. Or it might be because M became a real Mother having given birth to L & N, for these two are lingual, not labial. Or just because the most of mess happen to take place in the lines of vowels-division: J & I became different letters (Iovi, Jovi – it's both correct, just as V where now we'd use U (as in Maximum for example) – there are V in many writings¹⁴

The latter explanation is more solid than the former one, because in hebrew alphabet there's no j but ' sign is used for both i&j as it's historically two forms of one letter, just as V was used for both U & V & even W – the W the most *not only it stands between those two both articulatory and phonetically*, for the letter is named wow after all for sex is wow! – that's very much the form of the letter by the way, the ! & though there's no U-line in hebrew for it ends at T, the V letter, the most labial of all the vowels is strict labial in hebrew & put where the f stands in latin & for F they used pey, the letter identical to latin p, greek & russian π & so on. In russia they use the word пей[pei] for “drink” & пой[poi] for “sing” & in hebrew פ(peh, pheh) means mouth.

Also the structure of pra-alphabet, described by Hyginus, tells us that it might be used as a pentatonica¹⁵ with ♭ & ↑ for bemol & diez (actually, musical notation is one of few fields where we need to convey the way it sounds).



The vowels added by the priests of Apollo to his lyre were probably those mentioned by Demetrius, an Alexandrian philosopher of the first century BC, when he writes in his dissertation On Style: ‘In Egypt the priests sing hymns to the Gods by uttering the seven vowels in succession, the sound of which produces as strong a musical impression on their hearers as if the flute and lyre were used, but perhaps I had better not enlarge on this theme.’¹

Latin alphabet does not stand alone among other writing systems, it's a member of a pretty multitudinous family of alphabets, **other members of which should verify or nullify the system found in the latin alphabet** (though some letters are positioned differently, will the system persist, is it the real system or just an apophenia?) *the found matrix will be verified afterwards as you'll be able to see*

And supposedly the oldest member of the group among the used nowadays is the hebrew alphabet: it includes only the first four lines of the alphabet, just as was in the ancient forms of the alphabet² Probably the most of you don't know the following examples of alphabets (well, it's a good time for you to make the research by yourself & find how they sound from books or internets – so you know the examples given here are exact.



Hebrew alphabet shows the same structure: vOwels-Beths-Taws with same M-displacement as in latin. But in hebrew alphabet I & J didn't divide in two different letters, but there's י, standing for both of them, which also stands for something more, which is יהוה (that very patriarchal highest deity of jews)). the word is read right to left (jews & arabs write right to left as if their zadiks were left-handers (in classical chinese there's also write to left direction, though first they fulfill the column, then write the next one letter from the previous one – which is pretty much right-handed if you really look at it (just turned 90 degrees around)

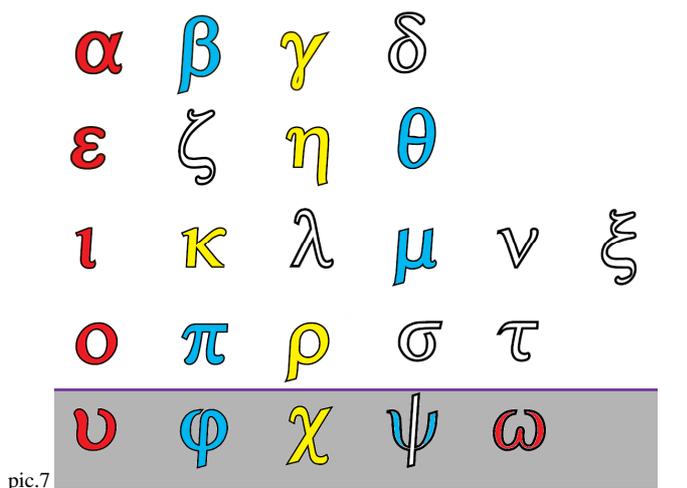
Though jewish letters are considered all-consonants, four of them are closest to vowels (and traditionally are transliterated into other languages with vowel letters: so ה, which became voiceless in arabic, in hebrew makes that –a ending which sounds quite vowel indeed).

In it there's not a trace of any positional distinguishing of back linguals from front linguals (none of obvious back-linguals: ג, כ, ק stand in the same column as c,g,k,q did) which makes jebrish alphabet closer to the supposed origin (where only b & t are, not a word about k – notions about this interesting letter, having appeared in the previous version now are extorted into a stand-alone article).

Though its consisting of four lines only takes it even beyond the myth, for in myth there are five vowels, which means hebrish was canonized before vowel went out of ו for it stands in the obvious labials' column with ב & פ in it & the only one missing is the very M(מ)

א
 ג ב
 ו ה ד
 מ ל כ י ט ח ז
 צ פ ע ס נ
 ת ש ר ק

The axial symmetry can be also found in the hebrew alphabet & ain't it a funky one!



A	B	Γ	Δ			α	β	γ	δ		
E	Z	H	Θ			ε	ζ	η	θ		
I	K	Λ	Μ	N	Ξ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ
O	Π	P	Σ	T		ο	π	ρ	σς	τ	
Y	Φ	X	Ψ	Ω		υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω	

Greek Alphabet contains the AEIOY-system too, but it is even more disturbed there (not only in I-line the reforms took place (the removal of **M** off the labials' column), but also in E-line **now-lingual θ (theta)** (of which russian θ (фита, fita) descends & it sounds quite like F (which in latin appears in this very line) – this two points allow to suppose that a thousand years ago (if the dating of the adaptation of greek for russians is correct, of course) greek θ was pronounced as f) removed off the labials' column with letter ζ, which, all of the sudden, also stands for the supreme patriarchal deity's name, but Zeus, that once used to start with this letter: Ζεύς, today is put down as Δίας, which is, surprisingly translated as Jupiter, and hardly is it by an accident, that in latin God is Deus, which sounds quite as Δίας, and this probably a coincidence wouldn't worth mentioning if in latin G didn't stand in this very line before h, which is H just as much as η (which is considered being represented with the [h] sound as in words like Homer), before which ζ(Z) stands. Θεά is also a word in greek for the goddess, though dictionaries give θεός for god sometimes, though Θεά is Фея [feya] in russian, which means fairy, but a fairy-guy is a little too tender for a god. Θεία (name of the first moon goddess, the sun's mother) is transliterated as Феия (Feya). Regarding theta being obscene¹⁶ in old russia it's possible to assume that its connotation was that of female genitals (note that τ in hebrew) has a connotation of male genitals)¹⁷

Also the post-inclusions in I-line are of the same amount as in latin, but instead of J there's ξ which actually looks very much like ζ, which in its turn is the inclusion in the E-line (also they both look & sound very much like snakes¹⁸ - probably the snake-worshippers had their impact on Hellenic culture in some historic period (it can be whether verified or falsified by further research) – note that in jewish alphabet there's neither J (for ' is used for both of them I & J sounds) nor ξ thus is verified its ancient ancestry as of the older writing system than latin

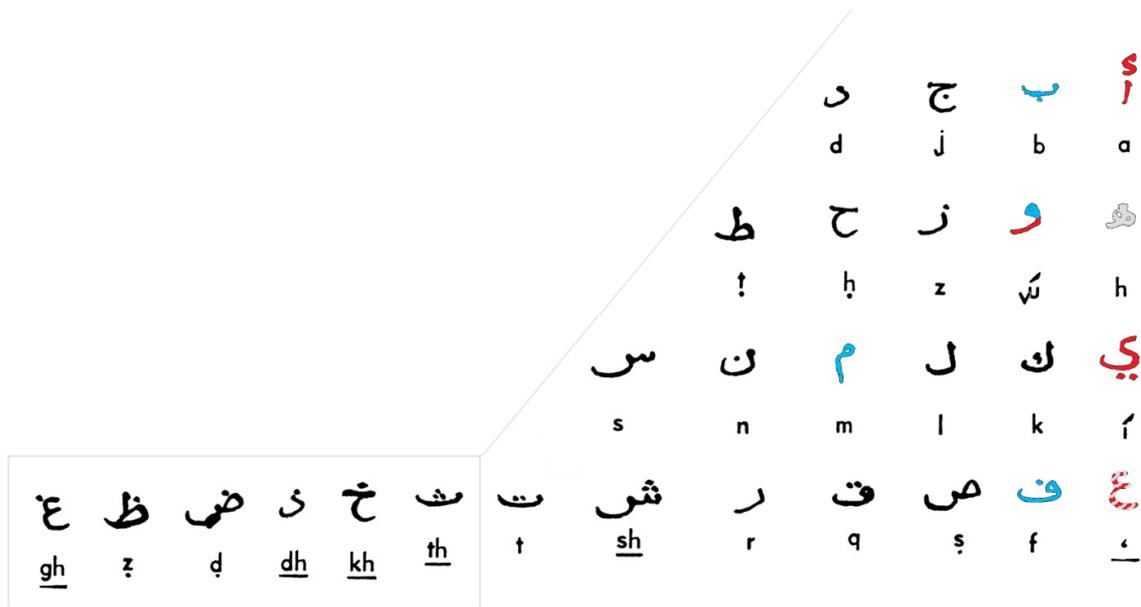
& greek, for it was ceased for centuries before the most reforms took place, though it itnessed the M-overthrowment - & it doesn't have no U-line, though the I & Y are the two most problem lines – for I brought J & U brought V. The name Ivan/John not only illustrates that (in hebrew o,u,v,w all are transliterated with the letter ו which is positioned as if it's not really a vowel) but also raises the question of the vowelity of h which somehow appears in the alphabetic position of semitic ה & ו though it doesn't sound all vowel, especially in the arabic version of it,where it sounds quite like latin h which appears on a vowel branch in ¹⁹ also in greek the word haploid turns out to be απλοιδ

The position of ω out of the vowel column can be explained by the axial matrix, though the probability of such a symmetry for the last line is about 50% (axial symmetry would verify the last line if the vowel stood at the χ position as well, but not in φ or ψ (though it also fits in the hypothetically restored versions of the alphabet, though it doesn't lower the coincidence's probability much))



pic.8

Though persian alphabet is often arranged as ا ب پ ت ث ج چ ح ذ د خ ح چ ج ث ت پ ب ا ض ص ش س ژ ز ر ذ د خ ح چ ج ث ت پ ب ا ی و ه ن م ل گ ک ق ف غ ع ظ ط this order (which is given just to see letters arranged to their forms) – just as in hebrew, where they have built kabbalah upon this concept (the h at the end of the “kabbalah” word indicates that there’s ה at the end of it (קַבְּלָהּ), but it sounds pure vowel for me). Having the letters positioned according to their number we can get the alphabet analogue (so called abjad)



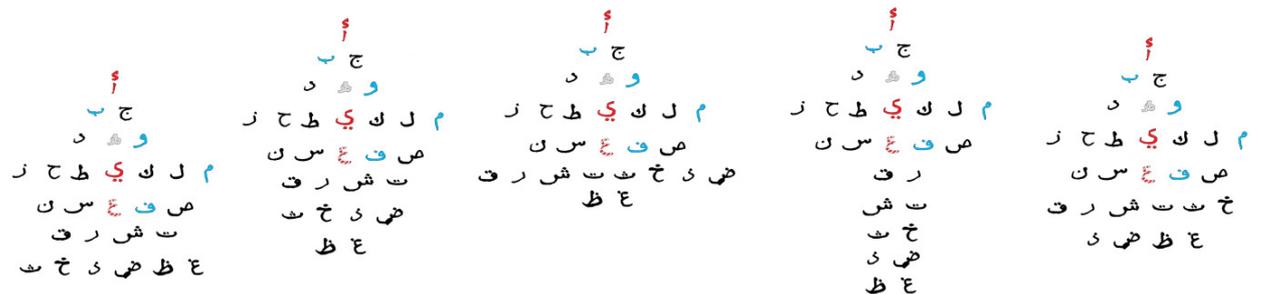
د ج ب ا

ط ح ز و ه

س ن م ل ک ی

غ ظ ض ذ خ ث ت ش ر ق ص ف ع numberless in farsi: گ ج چ پ ت ث خ ذ

The order of the letters (till the letter ت inclusive), as in hebrew, allows us to put ه in the vowel position also upon the reasons given few lines before (at the end of the greek part).



А Б В Г Д
Е Ё Ж З
И Й К Л М Н
О П Р С Т
У Ф Х Ц Ч Ш Щ
Ъ Ы Ь Э Ю Я

Russian alphabet having descended from the greek uncial & though it doesn't have no obvious labial in the second line, the letter θ (fita) though was replaced to the bottom of the alphabet before having been neglet, had the numeral value²¹ of 9 (which puts it in the second line) It is related to the one used by kopts – in both there are extra line after greek ω -likes present: and like in russian it goes in cluster alike to $\omega\omega$

Α a alpha	Β b v bida	Γ g gamma	Δ d daida				
Ε e el	Ϛ s so	Ζ dz zita	Η e t ita	Θ th thita			
Ι i jauta	Κ k kapa	Λ l laula	Μ m mi	Ν n ni	Ξ ks ksi		
Ο o o	Π p pi	Ρ r ro	Σ s sima	Τ t tau			
Υ u he	Φ ph phi	Χ kh khi	Ψ ps psi				
Ω ō ō au	Ϙ ξ xel	ϙ f fel	ϛ x khel	Ϝ h horl	ϝ dž džaudžia	Ϟ čš tšima	ϟ tī ti

pic.12

ⴓ(𐤋) not only looks like russian ш, but also sounds that way. Probably semitic ⴓ is to blame (though it's an ancient letter, most probably deriving from the teeth-ideogram (in hebrew this letter means teeth or a tooth & not only – well, you can check it yourself for in the eon of the internet the regulatory dogma is to be reformed). (the similar letter appears in phoenician & arabic which is named in this work persian or iranian just for sake of argument)

The funny thing is ⴓ & ⴓ remind russian Ш & Ш, who follow eachother at the very same position (only 6 letters are until the end)

But koptic doesn't support the axial matrix. Only if Ⲫ isn't considered vowel which I doubt it does (though I don't speak koptic to be sure if it's 𐤋-like or not) & it's H_being_considered_vowel hypothesis repeatedly emerges in this article in different contexts.

Of all the alphabets shown above the russian one happens to be the most deviant.

It doesn't even fall into the axial matrix properly. (not implying it does fit the linear matrix)

Georgian alphabet fits both the matrices properly:



Armenian alphabet doesn't fit in any.

References:

- ¹ Graves, Robert (1990) [1955]. [The Greek Myths](#) 1. Penguin Books. ISBN 978-0-14-001026-8. (chapter “Alphabet”).
- ² [Финикийский и друзья](#) (фриковатый линк, но шикарные иллюстрации: [например](#))
- ³ [Архаичная Латынь](#) (иллюстрация)
- ⁴ В доказательство того, что даже к является язычным, приложена [рентген-фотография](#).
найдено в <http://ling.cass.cn/yuyin/english/yinlu/pic.htm>
- ⁵ [отрывок из Гигина на латыни](#) (в этой работе, тем не менее, за основу взят миф в записи Роберта Грейвса¹, не только потому, что он в большей степени совпал с уже обнаруженными закономерностями, но и потому, что миф в записи Гигина явно неточен (слово septem (семь) не соответствует количеству представленных букв)
- ⁶ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/154567093/Encryption-and-Decryption-of-the-Alphabetical-Hieroglyphs> (Y)
- ⁷ [Фонетический алфавит](#)
- ⁸ Try & take John 1:1 as a riddle with that word
- ⁹ [Coronal ʌf](#)
- ¹⁰ [Mary](#)
- ¹¹ [Ю \(мифология\)](#)
- ¹² [Сова говорит уМ](#)
- ¹³ [Сова Афины](#)
- ¹⁴ [Roman square capitals](#)
- ¹⁵ [the best text i could find on hellenic music](#)
- ¹⁶ [Гоголь «Мёртвые Души»](#) (сноска в конце страницы)
- ¹⁷ [i](#)
- ¹⁸ [ξ hiççeç](#)
- ¹⁹ (from 6)
- ²⁰ [Числовые значения персидского алфавита](#)
- ²¹ [Числовые значения русского алфавита](#) (небезынтересен девятый номер в [глаголице](#))

ABCD (VOWEL-LABIAL-LINGUALS AS THE ALPHABETS' MATRIX)

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