

# ANÉEKA TALKS ABOUT THE TAYGETAN LANGUAGE - \*\*TEXT ONLY /

TRANSLATED ORIGINALLY FROM SPANISH\*\*

Published 1 October 2020 by ATTACHE, english

Anéeka: The stars of the Pleiades are within a cluster as a whole, working in conjunction with each other, all the stars cooperating with each other. But there aren't only nine (much less seven), there are countless of them within the cluster.

For example, Taygeta (Tau-19-A) is a binary system, as it has Sadicleya (Tau-19-B), a white dwarf, according to human science. Sadicleya (which means "midnight sun") is not counted within the nine stars of M45, but it is there. And it serves wildlife like a moon, as the Moon does for Earth, since none of Taygeta's planets have natural moons, only artificial space stations.

Sadicleya is very close to Taygeta, so it illuminates the nights of the planets as the Moon does for the Earth, and Sadicleya affects the rhythms and life cycles of all animals and plants. And because of the very cycles of Sadicleya orbiting Taygeta, it also varies how each planet is illuminated, and this is astronomically predictable. That is, it has cycles.

We use the name M45 for human reference only because we are using human language and we must use something in common. The races of the Pleiades call it something else, and that name can very loosely be translated as "our blue cloud of stars" or "blue cloud of stars". Because it is inside a nebula. And it is visible to the naked eye there, because the nights, although many times they are perfectly dark, other times have a blue tint or electric blue light that surrounds the night landscape. Because, although they are light years away from Earth, the stars of the Pleiades do manage to illuminate with the help of the nebula. The nights on its planets can differ enormously from the nights on Earth.

M45 is the name of the Federation which also assigns it a frequency reference number for star maps. It is written and is pronounced as... (here we have a fairly common problem: that the only pronunciation reference we have is using two human languages that are descendants in a linear way of the Taygetean language: the Navajo and the Inuit). Using here the Navajo in particular for its clearer writing, it would look like: "K'os DooTt'izh s'q". Phonetically: "Kos Dutliz-j skiu".

K'os means here "cloud"

DooTt'izh means "blue"

S'q means "star"

But, at the same time, the Pleiades in Taygetean could also be called: "Hoghan". Phonetically: "Jog jan". It's like home, house, colony. It is the same, only referred to by a different name. It is home. And blue, because it is a nebula surrounding the Pleiades. It's just that many times multiple names are used for the same thing.

It is Navajo, but there is no other way to capture a language of which humans have no major references, nor do I have Taygetean font here. Pronouncing it in Navajo is

enough, it does differ from Taygetan, but it is impossible or almost impossible to compare all pronunciations since the Taygetan language is not fixed. We understand Navajo and Inuit but they don't understand us. The problem is the type of language structure. Linear (human) and holographic (stellar- non-human, also called holographic tongue)

As a brief explanation: in a human language, fixed meanings are used for each word and there is a fixed grammatical structure that must always be observed. The word "cloud" only means the concentration of atmospheric water vapor, for example, and nothing else. It is also said that human languages are linear because they must have the words in a specific order, obeying nouns, verbs, adverbs, proverbs, and others. You cannot change the order much. Sometimes you cannot change anything because it changes the meaning of a sentence. "I see it is very cloudy outside and it can rain." You can't change it to: "And I see it very raining, how cloudy it may be." It loses coherence and meaning. "The cat ate his food." "The food ate his cat." Changes everything. That is a linear language, considered simple, that is why many of us speak several languages since it is easier for us.

In a holographic language, you can change the meaning of the sentence, put it in reverse, omit words, and it will continue to have the same meaning. "I see it is very cloudy outside and it can rain" - in a linear language it can be summarized only as "I see rain outside" or even in "I see rain" (which would be a statement in linear language that the rain is seen at that moment. But in a holographic one, it preserves the meaning of the rest of the sentence. The reason is that the words do not have a fixed value or meaning. This complicates the translation even to Navajo or Inuit.

It's just that, in a human linear language, the word is already loaded with meaning. In a holographic one, spoken words are just the means by which they get charged with meaning with added telepathy. That is, you are speaking in Taygetan, but you are telepathically uploading the meaning to the words. So, a specific word is plastic, with multiple meanings. This causes the Taygetan text to be compressed much more than a human linear language.

A phrase in holographic language can contain several pages of information in a linear language. That is to say, when we speak, we send a very large number of concepts in bulk. Impossible to do with a linear language. So, to be "economic", we can only say "cat ate" and we are able to load more data there at will such as: "The brown cat ate well today his 3 meals that I served him" or even more complex sentences.

Not that it matters, but sceptics say we talk about very human things. What they don't see is that if we didn't, how would we communicate? Only a few people here have the knowledge to do it, after much study.

Returning to the stars. Taygeta for us is "mother sun". Or mother. In Taygetan, we say: "Moma". Navajo again as concept or base language, for translation. The other star is Sadicleya: "Shá Tt'é'ítíí", in Navajo. Notice how it differs a lot sometimes, but it started out almost the same.

We, Taygetans, call ourselves something like "the free ones", or "those who are free". In Taygetan, it is: "T'áadoo bááh ílíní da". The best I can with Navajo as a base. I feel like Inuit is better, but I have no idea how to write that, that's why we turned to Navajo. Phonetically: "Tado baj lini da". But we also have another name: "the daughters." As might be expected, daughters of Moma. "The daughters", because it is a matriarchal

society.

About being “the free ones”... that’s old, it refers to Great Expansion. But I do not like it because it is also like the few who are free. It denotes the idea that we are only a few here, compared to other races. In Taygeta, there has never been much population. “The few”, because we are few, not referring to the fact that the others are not free.

“Tado baj lini da” is or was a shout for freedom about 850,000 years ago during the Great Expansion. To be free from the Reptilian oppression of that time. They scattered through the galaxy, especially the Lyrian races. Also, having arrived at a system without civilization, not even in the process of formation, it was a great chance encounter with a very vast solar system, with no owners other than animals. And full of abundance in everything, in resources, and having a mild climate and a mild sun. Benign weather only in Temmer. Erra is very changeable and sometimes very cold. Procyon is very hot and hostile, with very strong gravity. Dakote too cold all the time.

Regarding the Taygetan names of the planets, in this case they are the original names, only simplified. In itself, Earth could have come from Erra as the root of the name of your planet. Tierra in English, which comes from Celtic among others, and Celtic comes from the language of Atlantis, used by many current terrestrial Reptilian races. Tierra, as in Erra's twin, because before the flood they were very similar. Not anymore.

English itself can be said to be a humanization of the Reptile language. Reptile language still used today, apart from it taking words from other languages with other roots, of course. So today's English is not exactly a Reptilian language, but it has many of its older components coming from that root. Of course, today, English absorbs all existing languages to one degree or another. And German also shares the same Reptilian root, since as languages, they are related.