

Sensational Uncovering by two Macedonian Scientists

2,200 year old Macedonian letters and text

Academics Tome Boshevski and Professor Dr. Aristotel Tentov deciphered the mysterious center text on the Rozetta Stone.

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Two Macedonian scientists after some years of investigation have deciphered the center text on the “Rozetta Stone” which for 200 years has been a mystery for the world experts. Academic Tome Boshevski from M.A.N.U. (Macedonian Academy of Arts and Science) and Professor Dr. Aristotel Tentov from the Technical Computer and Information Institute of the Electro-Technical Faculty in Skopje, a while ago deciphered the mysterious text and wrote a book “Po Tragite na Pismoto I Jazikot na Antichkite Makedontsi” (Tracing the Ancient Macedonian Writing and Language) about it, which was promoted on June 29th, 2006 at M.A.N.U.

207 years ago a stone was found in Egypt with three 2,200 year old scripts written on it: one was in Egyptian hieroglyphics, one in an unknown writing and the third was written in the so called “ancient Greek” demotic.

The stone artifact found 207 years ago was named the “Rozetta Stone” after Rozetta (El-Rasheed), the place where it was discovered.

The so called “ancient Greek” text was translated when the stone was unearthed and on the basis of that script the hieroglyphs in 1822 were deciphered by the French Orientologist Jon François Champolion.

According to Boshevski and Tentov, the center text is Macedonian containing close sounding words that are very similar to today’s spoken Macedonian. The scientists identified 167 words that are similar to words spoken today in some Macedonian dialects. The text is written in syllables of the type consonant-vowel. Identified are 25 consonants and 8 vowels. The primary symbols (consonants) are found in 8 positions and are structured and pronounced in a similar manner as Old Slavonic.

The preposition “na” (on, upon, to, up to, at, against) and the binding “i” (and, also, too, likewise, as well, in addition) are found in abundance. Words are bound by the “i” in a similar manner as it is done in the Macedonian language today.

The center text was the original text from which the so called “ancient Greek” and ancient Egyptian were written. The Macedonian text does not correspond letter by letters to the other two texts and thus far in the last 207 years since the Rozetta Stone was found, no one in the world had any success in deciphering it because they all refused to look for meaning outside the local languages spoken in the Egyptian territories. The two

Macedonian investigators however, expanded their scope by believing that the text could be of Macedonian origin given that Macedonian dynasties ruled Egypt for some 302 years. By becoming Pharaoh of Egypt, Alexander the Macedonian (the Great) began the Macedonian dynasty in Egypt which was continued by his brother Philip Aridei and Alexander IV (from 323 to 304 BC) and later by the Ptolemy's up to the last Macedonian Princess, Queen Cleopatra VII in 30 BC.

The Rozetta text was a decree made by Ptolemy V Epifan Evharistos on March 27, 196 BC which makes mention of two other stones where more of the text was found.

According to the translation, the Macedonian text calls the Egyptians "Agjupsi", the Macedonians "Zhivi Gospodari" (Living Masters) and the Greeks "Danajtsi".

Here are some words found on the Rosetta stone which are identical to today's Macedonian:

nashe ime (our name), najnashe ime (our most sacred name), detsa (children), detsana (our children), detsa moi (my children), bozhen (believer), najbozhen (most sacred believer), gospodar (lord, master), gospodari (lords, masters), zhe(i)vo (living, alive), boga (god), boga nashiot (our god), na nashevo boga Dze (to our god Zeus), na boga se detsa (children of god), nalea (statue), nadezh (hope), toj (he), moj (mine), mo (I), moi (mine), boi (war, fight), j'vi (to inform), b'de (to be), najze (her) divejen (becoming wild, becoming delighted), ata (father in old Slavonic), itn (urgent).