**Title: Indo-European as a Linguistic Construct: A Revision of the Atlantean Linguistic Origins of the Corsican Sardinian Block and the Diffusion of Post-Atlantean Languages in Europe and the Mediterranean**

Author: Dr. Luigi Usai

[usailuigi@gmail.com](mailto:usailuigi@gmail.com)

[www.atlantisfound.it](http://www.atlantisfound.it)

**Abstract**

The theory of Indo-European has been accepted for centuries as the basis of numerous European and Asian languages. However, new historical and archaeological evidence suggests that this theory may have been a construct developed to explain linguistic similarities between populations that, in reality, share a common origin: the Sardinian-Corsican geological block, part of the ancient emerged land of Atlantis. This paper explores the possibility that the languages called Indo-European actually derive from the dialects of the Sea Peoples, who migrated from the lands of Atlantis before and after the semi-submersion of the Sardinian-Corsican block, and that these languages were subsequently exported to Europe and along the Mediterranean coasts by the proto-Nuragic and post-Atlantean peoples.

**Introduction**

The idea of a common mother tongue, called Indo-European, has dominated linguistic studies since the 19th century. However, there are alternative theories that deserve attention and critical review, in particular the one that links the origin of these languages to the Atlantean civilization of the Sardinian-Corsican block, once part of the emerged and flourishing island of Atlantis. Through a historical, archaeological and linguistic analysis, this paper proposes a reassessment of the Indo-European theory, suggesting that the linguistic similarities between many European and Mediterranean languages could derive from a common Atlantean origin.

Throughout his career, Salvatore Dedola has argued with conviction that a linguistic Koiné existed in the Mediterranean , a sort of common language that left significant traces in subsequent languages, including the Sardinian language. Dedola has proposed that many Sardinian words find their roots in Akkadian, Sumerian and other ancient Near Eastern languages, suggesting an ancient and deep connection between Sardinia and these Mesopotamian civilizations. Through a detailed etymological analysis, Dedola has sought to demonstrate that the Sardinian language is not simply an evolution of Latin, as commonly accepted, but a complex linguistic mosaic that includes influences from these ancient languages.

Dedola 's idea regarding the existence of a linguistic Koiné in the Mediterranean, but I propose an interpretation that has even deeper roots. I maintain that this Koiné was none other than the ancient Atlantean language, spoken in the Sardinian-Corsican geological block when it was still an emerged island, before its semi-submersion. This Atlantean language, characterized by a syllabic, Semitic, stammering structure, and with agglutinative and ergative tendencies, would have been the original source not only of Sardinian, but also of Sumerian, Akkadian and perhaps even Hittite.

In this perspective, Sardinian does not represent an isolated exception, but rather a living witness of a larger post-Atlantean linguistic family. Before the semi-submersion of the Sardinian-Corsican block, the Atlantean language would have spread through migrations and cultural exchanges, laying the foundations for the languages that we know today as Sumerian, Akkadian and Hittite. Therefore, Sardinian would not have simply "maintained" characteristics of these ancient languages, but all these languages would share a common origin in the Atlantean language of the Sardinian-Corsican block.

This new interpretation offers a unifying vision of the linguistic origins of the Mediterranean and the Near East, placing Sardinia and Corsica at the center of a complex network of linguistic diffusion that gave rise to many of the ancient languages we know today.

**The Tale of the Tower of Babel: An Atlantean Perspective**

The biblical myth of the Tower of Babel, narrated in the book of Genesis, is one of the most fascinating and mysterious stories of the ancient scriptures. According to the story, humanity spoke only one language and, with the intention of building a tower that reached the sky, attracted divine wrath. God, to punish the arrogance of man, confused their languages, dispersing them throughout the Earth and creating the linguistic diversity that we know today.

Traditionally, this story has been interpreted as an allegory of the origins of linguistic diversity among peoples. However, if we consider the theory that sees the Sardinian-Corsican block as the cradle of an advanced civilization pre-existing the biblical episode of the semi-submersion of Atlantis, we can glimpse a possible reinterpretation of the myth of Babel.

**The Tower of Babel and the Sardinian Block Corso Atlantideo**

Let us imagine a time when the Sardinian-Corsican block, still emerged and prosperous, hosted a unitary and culturally homogeneous civilization, with a common language. This language, which we could call "Atlantean language", could have been the ancestor of the languages later known as Indo-European and not only.

When the Sardinian-Corsican block underwent its semi-submersion, with the consequent migration of its inhabitants towards new lands, the unitary language began to fragment. The migrations led the Atlantean peoples to disperse in Europe and along the coasts of the Mediterranean, creating new settlements and, over time, developing different dialects in response to the new geographical, cultural and social conditions.

In this context, the tale of the Tower of Babel could be interpreted as a mythical reminder of the linguistic dispersion that followed the semi-submersion of Atlantis. The "confusion of languages" could represent the fragmentation of the ancient Atlantean language into a myriad of dialects and languages, which migrating peoples brought with them to the new lands.

**Implications of this Interpretation**

If we accept this reading of the myth, the Tower of Babel would be nothing more than a symbolic representation of the process of dispersion and linguistic diversification originating from the post-Atlantean diaspora. The construction of the tower, a symbol of unity and common ambition, shatters under the weight of natural and divine forces, alluding to the catastrophe that caused the semi-submersion of the Sardinian-Corsican block and the consequent dispersion of its inhabitants.

This interpretation offers a new perspective on the origins of European and Mediterranean languages, suggesting that many of them may have a common root in the Atlantean Sardinian-Corsican block. The Tower of Babel, therefore, is not only a myth of linguistic origin, but could be an atavistic memory of the common roots of many of the languages that today we identify as Indo-European, all coming from an ancient and advanced civilization that flourished in the heart of what we now know as the Western Mediterranean. This theory has been called in another paper OoAT (Out of Atlantis Theory): Usai, L. (2024). Luigi Usai's "Out of Atlantis" Theory: The Exportation of Atlantean Civilization in the Ancient World. Zenodo . https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13630442

**Characteristics of the Atlantean language**

After careful reflection and reverse engineering on the concept of original language and on what happened at the historical, archaeological, geographical, geological, toponymic, oceanographic, cultural, anthropological, sociological level in the territories of the Mediterranean, particularly the western one, we realize that the Atlantean language could have had the following characteristics:

**Characteristics of the Atlantean Language:**

1. **Single or Double Vowels:**

The Atlantean language made distinctive use of vowels, both single and double. The presence of double vowels could indicate a form of emphasis or dialectal variation in the different regions of Atlantis. This phenomenon could have parallels in other ancient Mediterranean languages .

1. **Single or Double Consonants**

Consonants, like vowels, could be single or double, with a variability that depended on the area of origin. This arbitrariness in pronunciation reflects a living and evolving language, with possible influences from other prehistoric languages of the region.

1. **Syllabic Language:**

Atlantean was predominantly a syllabic language, where the basic units were combinations of consonants and vowels. This type of structure is common in many ancient languages and may have been a distinctive element of Atlantean verbal communication.

1. **Semitic Language:**

The Semitic roots of the Atlantean language indicate a deep connection with the languages of the Near East. Elements such as the triliterality of the roots and the use of fixed vowel patterns suggest a kinship with the historically recognized Semitic languages.

1. **Spoken Language Stuttered:**

It is possible that the Atlantean had traits of stammering speech, characterized by involuntary interruptions or repetitions of sounds. This phenomenon could derive from geographical variations or from situations of environmental and social stress that influenced communication.

1. **Ergative Language:**

In some circumstances, Atlantean could take on an ergative structure, where the subject of a transitive verb was treated differently than the subject of an intransitive verb. This type of structure is found in several ancient and modern languages, indicating advanced syntactic complexity.

1. **Agglutinating Tongue:**

Atlantean also showed agglutinative features, where complex words were formed by joining morphemes with distinct meanings. This feature suggests a language capable of expressing complex concepts through morphological composition.

**Discussion:**   
The Atlantean language, as reconstructed through this analysis, represents a meeting point between different linguistic traditions of the Mediterranean. Its variegated nature reflects an advanced and cosmopolitan civilization, capable of profoundly influencing subsequent languages and cultures. The presence of Semitic, ergative and agglutinative elements suggests a connection between Atlantis and the great civilizations of the Near East.

The Atlantean language, with its unique characteristics, represents an important chapter in the linguistic history of the Mediterranean. This study opens new perspectives on the understanding of the European and Mediterranean linguistic origins, proposing a revision of the Indo-European theory in the light of Atlantean influences. Further archaeological and linguistic research could confirm and expand these hypotheses, providing a more complete vision of the language and culture of Atlantis.

**Semitic Origin of the Atlantean Language: An Analysis of Linguistic Evolution**

**Introduction**

The theory that all Semitic languages derive from the Atlantean language spoken in the Sardinian-Corsican geological block offers a new perspective on the linguistic and cultural history of the Mediterranean. According to this hypothesis, the original language of the Sardinian-Corsican block, when it still emerged entirely from the waters of the ancient Atlantic Ocean, would have laid the foundations for the development of Semitic languages, before the semi-submergence of this vast land.

**The Atlantean Language: Characteristics and Diffusion**

The Atlantean language, spoken by the inhabitants of the Sardinian-Corsican geological block, had a complex structure, characterised by:

1. **Single or double vowels:** A flexible use of vowels, which could appear in single or double form depending on phonological needs and the region of origin.
2. **Single or double consonants:** Consonants, similar to vowels, were used in single or double forms, influenced by region or linguistic context.
3. **Syllabic language:** The syllabic structure of the Atlantean language allowed for a modulation of sound that is found in many Semitic languages.
4. **Semitic Language:** Despite its antiquity, the Atlantean language showed traits that evolved into what we today recognize as distinctive features of Semitic languages, such as the triconsonantal consonantal root.
5. **Stuttering spoken language:** A peculiarity was the use of broken or stuttering sounds, a phenomenon that later evolved into some of the phonological features of the Semitic languages.
6. **Sometimes ergative and agglutinative language:** The Atlantean language also showed traces of ergative and agglutinative structures, which manifested themselves in some derived languages.

**Transmission and Evolution**

When the Sardinian-Corsican geological block began to partially sink, the peoples who lived there were forced to migrate, taking their language with them to new regions. These peoples, the ancient Atlanteans, spread throughout the Mediterranean basin and beyond, laying the foundations for what would become the Semitic languages.

The peculiar characteristics of the Atlantean language, such as the syllabic structure and the use of double vowels and consonants, evolved to adapt to the new geographical and cultural contexts, giving rise to different linguistic variants. Over time, these variants stabilized, and crystallized into the Semitic languages we know today, such as Akkadian, Hebrew, Aramaic, and Arabic.

**Semantic and Morphological Influences**

One of the most enduring legacies of the Atlantean language is its influence on Semitic morphology. The triconsonantal root system, which is fundamental to the construction of the lexicon in Semitic languages, has its origins in the consonantal roots of the Atlantean language, which had already developed a triconsonantal structure. Syntactic peculiarities, such as the use of the passive voice and agglutinative structures, can also be traced back to the Atlantean language.

The Atlantean language of the Sardinian-Corsican geological block represents the origin of the Semitic languages, uniting ancient peoples through a common language that has evolved and shaped the linguistic world of the Mediterranean and the Middle East. This linguistic bond not only strengthens the connection between Atlantis and Semitic cultures, but also opens new avenues of research on the linguistic and cultural diffusion in antiquity.

**Atlantean Origin of the Breve and Lunga in Latin Metrics**

In the context of the Atlantean language, as outlined in our study, distinctive features emerge that may have influenced the subsequent evolution of Mediterranean languages, including Latin metrics. Latin metrics, known for its use of short and long syllables in poetic composition, may have deep roots in the phonetic structure of the Atlantean language.

**1. The Syllabic Nature of the Atlantean and Latin Metrics:**

The Atlantean language, as previously analyzed, was a syllabic language, in which the basic units were made up of combinations of consonants and vowels. In this context, the use of single or double vowels, as outlined in our research, suggests a differentiation in the way syllables were perceived and pronounced. This differentiation between single vowels (which produce shorter sounds) and double vowels (which produce more prolonged sounds) could be the origin of the concept of short and long syllables in metrics.

**2. The Influence of the Atlantean Vocal System:**

The Atlantean vowel system, which included both single and double vowels, reflects a phonetic structure that emphasized the duration of the sound. This phenomenon could have directly influenced Latin metrics, where the distinction between short and long is fundamental. In the context of Latin metrics, a long syllable is defined as one containing a long vowel or a short vowel followed by two consonants. This rule could have its roots in the Atlantean habit of emphasizing the duration of the sound through double vowels or by adding consonants to prolong the syllable.

**3. Single and Double Consonants: A Connection with Metric Quantity:**

The variability of single or double consonants in the Atlantean language, which depended on the region of origin of the speech, could have introduced the concept of "quantity" in a metrical sense. In Latin metrics, the quantity of a syllable (short or long) depends not only on the length of the vowel, but also on the presence of consonants that can lengthen the syllable. This practice could derive from the Atlantean structure, where the prolonged or abbreviated pronunciation of consonant sounds influenced the perception of the duration of the syllables.

**4. The Atlantean as a Precursor of Metric-Poetic Structures:**

Considering the hypothesis that Atlantean was a Semitic language with agglutinative characteristics, it is plausible that rhythmic and poetic structures were an integral part of its oral tradition. This cultural aspect could have been transmitted to subsequent civilizations, such as the Latin one, which codified the concept of metrics. In particular, the use of repetitive and structured patterns in the Atlantean language could have laid the foundation for the rigid metrical structure observed in Latin poetry.

The distinction between short and long syllables in Latin metrics can be seen as a natural evolution of the phonetic characteristics of the Atlantean language. The syllabic nature of Atlantean, combined with its complex management of vowels and consonants, would have provided a linguistic model on which later cultures, including the Latin one, based their metrical rules. Latin metrics, therefore, can be interpreted not only as a component of classical culture, but as a tradition inherited from a more remote past, dating back to the ancient civilization of Atlantis, represented by the Sardinian-Corsican geological block.

**Atlantean Linguistic Influences in the Near East**

**Introduction** Sardinian-Corsican Atlantis, as hypothesized in this study, may have exerted a significant influence not only on the languages of the Mediterranean but also on those of the Near East. This chapter explores the possible linguistic influences of Atlantis on the Mesopotamian languages, examining structural, lexical and phonological similarities between the Atlantean language and languages such as Akkadian and Sumerian.

**Methodology** The comparative analysis will focus on:

**Study of lexical roots:** Comparison of the triconsonantal roots typical of Semitic languages with those hypothesized for the Atlantean language.

**Comparison of Triconsonantal Roots between Atlantean Language and Semitic Languages**

**Introduction to Comparison** Semitic languages, such as Akkadian, Hebrew, and Arabic, are characterized by the use of triconsonantal roots, which form the basis for the formation of words through the addition of vowel patterns and affixes. The Atlantean language, according to the proposed hypothesis, may have shared a similar structure, suggesting an influence or a common root with these languages.

**Triconsonantal Roots in Semitic Languages** In Semitic languages, triconsonantal roots form the semantic core of a word. For example:

* **KTB** : This root, common in Arabic, means "to write." From the same root come words such as *kataba* (wrote), *kitāb* (book), and *maktab* (office).
* **SLM** : Another basic root, meaning "peace" or "to complete," from which words like *salām* (peace) and *muslim* (Muslim) are derived.

**Triconsonantal Roots Hypothesized for the Atlantean Language** Following the hypothesis that the Atlantean language was characterized by triconsonantal roots similar to the Semitic ones, we could hypothesize some roots with fundamental meanings for the Atlantean culture:

* **MRK** : It could be a root expressing the concept of "power" or "dominion". It could derive words like *merek* (powerful) or *marak* (chief).
* **NDR** : This root could be associated with the concept of "water" or "sea", reflecting the importance of water for the Atlantean civilization. From this root could derive terms such as *nadar* (sea) or *nadru* (river).

**Comparison and Similarity Analysis**

* **KTB (Semitic) vs. MRK (Atlantean)** : Both roots share a rigid triconsonantal structure, used to form key words in their respective cultures. The root *MRK* may have been central in Atlantis to express concepts related to authority, just as *KTB* is central to written communication in Semitic languages.
* **SLM (Semitic) vs. NDR (Atlantean)** : The Semitic root *SLM* , related to peace and wholeness, may find a parallel in *NDR* , where water, symbol of life and continuity, plays a central role. Both roots may reflect core values in their respective cultures.

**Evidence of Linguistic Interactions** If these hypothetical roots of the Atlantean language actually show similarities with the Semitic ones, it could suggest a cultural and linguistic transmission between Atlantis and Semitic civilizations. This exchange could have occurred through commercial contacts, migrations or cultural influences due to the strategic position of Sardinian-Corsican Atlantis in the Mediterranean.

Comparison of the triconsonantal roots between the hypothesized Atlantean language and Semitic languages highlights potential parallels that could indicate a common origin or mutual linguistic influence. This analysis supports the idea that the Atlantean language may have contributed to the formation of Semitic languages, enriching the understanding of the linguistic origins of the Mediterranean.

**Analysis of grammatical structures:** Examination of the morphological and syntactic characteristics shared between the languages of the Sardinian-Corsican block and the languages of the Near East.

**Analysis of Grammatical Structures: Morphological and Syntactic Characteristics Shared between the Atlantean Language and the Languages of the Near East**

**Introduction** Near Eastern languages, such as Akkadian and Sumerian, present complex morphological and syntactic features that could reflect influences from previous civilizations. The hypothesis that the Atlantean language of the Sardinian-Corsican block interacted with these languages offers a unique opportunity to examine structural similarities that would suggest a common origin or linguistic diffusion.

**Morphology: Agglutination and Use of Affixes** One of the most distinctive features of Semitic language morphology is the use of triconsonantal roots combined with affixes to form complex words. The Atlantean language, as hypothesized, may have shared a similar morphological structure:

* **Atlantean Language (hypothesized):** Atlantean is hypothesized to have been an agglutinative language, in which complex words were formed by joining consonantal roots with various prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. For example, a root like *MRK* (hypothesized to mean "power") could be combined with affixes to create different grammatical forms: *maraku* (powerful), *marakti* (might), *mirkatu* (domination).
* **Akkadian:** Akkadian also uses consonantal roots with the addition of affixes to form different words. For example, the root *Š-PR* (to send) can become *šaparum* (sent) or *šipru* (messenger) depending on the affixes added. This similarity suggests a common method of word construction, which may have been influenced by or derived from the Atlantean language.

**Syntax: Ergative Structure and Word Order** The syntax of the languages of the Sardinian-Corsican block, as hypothesized, and that of the Semitic languages, shows some characteristics that could indicate a connection:

* **Ergative Structure:** It is hypothesized that the Atlantean language may have had an ergative structure, where the subject of a transitive verb is treated differently from the subject of an intransitive verb. This feature is present in some Semitic languages, where case marking may vary in specific contexts, and in languages such as Sumerian, which features a system of ergativity in its verb constructions. The presence of this structure in both the Atlantean and Semitic languages may suggest cultural transmission or a common linguistic root.
* **Word Order:** Semitic languages tend to have a word order that follows the VSO (Verb-Subject-Object) pattern, although with variations. The hypothesis is that the Atlantean language may have followed a similar word order, with the verb preceding the subject and object, reflecting a syntactic structure common or influenced by cultural interactions between Atlantis and Near Eastern civilizations.

**Comparison of Verbal and Nominal Forms** Verbal and nominal forms in the Semitic languages and the hypothesized Atlantean language show further similarities:

* **Verbs:** In Akkadian, verbs are conjugated using prefixes and suffixes to indicate tense, mood, and person. If the Atlantean language used a similar agglutinative morphology, we might hypothesize the existence of a verb structure in which a prefix indicates person and a suffix indicates tense, similar to the Akkadian construction. For example, a verb like *maraku* (hypothetically "to be powerful") could take forms like *amraku* (I am powerful) or *marakti* (you were powerful).
* **Nouns:** Semitic languages, such as Akkadian, use declensions to indicate case, gender, and number. The Atlantean language may have had a similar system, with suffixes indicating gender ( *-u* for masculine, *-a* for feminine) and declensions for case, as in *maraktum* (power, nominative) and *marakti* (power, accusative).

The analysis of the shared morphological and syntactic features between the hypothesized Atlantean language and the Semitic languages of the Near East suggests an interaction or a common origin that could have contributed to the formation of linguistic structures in both regions. These similarities strengthen the hypothesis of an Atlantean influence in the Near East, proposing new perspectives for the study of the diffusion of ancient languages.

**Archaeolinguistic evidence:** Evaluation of ancient inscriptions and texts to identify possible linguistic influences or borrowings.

-----Start of the experimental text Luigi Usai

**Archaeolinguistic Evidence: Influences and Linguistic Borrowings between the Atlantean Language and the Languages of the Near East**

**Introduction** Archaeolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that combines linguistic analysis with archaeology to explore the interactions between ancient civilizations. In this context, the hypothesis of an influence of the Atlantean language of the Sardinian-Corsican block on the languages of the Near East can be explored through the examination of ancient inscriptions and texts. This section aims to identify and evaluate possible linguistic loans or influences that could indicate contacts between Atlantis and Semitic civilizations.

**Near Eastern Inscriptions and Texts: A Comparison with the Atlantean Language**

1. **Sumerian and Akkadian Inscriptions:**
   * **Inscription Analysis:** Sumerian and Akkadian inscriptions, such as those found in the cities of Ur, Nippur , and Babylon, are among the oldest and provide a rich corpus of texts for comparative analysis. These inscriptions often concern religious, commercial, and administrative activities, areas in which linguistic contamination could have occurred.
   * **Lexical Similarities:** A comparative analysis may reveal terms that show phonetic similarities with hypothesized words from the Atlantean language. For example, an Akkadian term such as *marratu* (sea) may have a common root with the hypothesized Atlantean term *nadar* . This would suggest a possible linguistic loan, perhaps due to maritime or commercial contacts between the two cultures.
2. **Presemitic and Semitic Inscriptions :**
   * **Semitic Loanwords:** Ancient Semitic languages, such as Akkadian and Ugaritic, may contain traces of Atlantean loanwords, especially in terms related to trade, navigation, and religion. For example, words related to naval technology or traded products (such as metal or textiles) may reflect Atlantean influence.
   * **Comparative Analysis:** An example is the Akkadian term *karû* (port), which could derive from a common root with a hypothetical Atlantean term *karu* (landing place). This type of linguistic loan could indicate that the Atlantean peoples, expert navigators, influenced the maritime terminology of the Semitic languages.
3. **Egyptian Inscriptions and the Mediterranean Context:**
   * **Contacts with Egypt:** Egypt, with its long history of interactions with other Mediterranean cultures, represents a fertile context for the search for linguistic influences. The inscriptions found in Byblos , for example, contain characters that could suggest contacts with peoples from Sardinian-Corsican Atlantis.
   * **Symbols and Words:** Some Egyptian symbols used to represent maritime concepts or deities related to the sea may have parallels with Atlantean symbols. Terms such as *djew* (island) in ancient Egyptian may share a common root with Atlantean words related to islands or coastal geography, suggesting a cultural and linguistic exchange.

**Evaluation of Archaeological Evidence** Archaeological evidence can support the hypothesis of linguistic influences, especially when associated with specific contexts:

* **Artifacts and Finds:** The discovery of Sardinian artifacts in Near Eastern contexts, such as amphorae or metal tools, suggests the possibility of trade. If such artifacts are associated with inscriptions, there could be a direct link with the spread of Atlantean terms in these regions.
* **Trade Routes:** The trade routes that connected the Sardinian-Corsican bloc with the Near East may have been main channels for the diffusion of technical and commercial terms, which would have been incorporated into local languages.

**Discussion** Analysis of ancient inscriptions and texts reveals potential points of linguistic contact between the Atlantean language and Near Eastern languages. Although direct evidence of loanwords may be limited, the presence of lexical and morphological similarities suggests that such influences are plausible, especially in contexts related to trade, navigation, and religion.

Archaeolinguistic evidence gathered from ancient texts and inscriptions supports the hypothesis of an Atlantean influence on the languages of the Near East. This influence could have occurred through cultural and commercial exchanges, contributing to the formation of terms and concepts in Semitic and other regional languages. Further research could focus on identifying specific loanwords and their archaeological context to provide more solid evidence of these interactions.

-----End of experimental text Luigi Usai: I have to insert some of my ideas, for example the common derivation of the toponym Askalon and the Sardinian As Callonisi ; let us remember that the Atlantean people are a warrior people, so the trivial language may have been an intrinsic characteristic of this people, which the Sardinians would have maintained despite the passing of the millennia. It should be remembered that if it is true that the Garden of the Hesperides is located in Frutti d'Oro di Capoterra, it means that these two toponyms have remained unchanged for almost three thousand years! So Askalon as a toponym perhaps took its name from the Atlantean swear word, maintained in contemporary Sardinian, As Callonis , with identical etymology, radicals and semantics; if this were demonstrated it would be an extraordinary discovery.

**Preliminary Results**

1. **Common Roots:** Some lexical roots in Akkadian show similarities with those hypothesized for the Atlantean language, suggesting an interaction or a common linguistic origin.
2. **Morphological structures:** The presence of common suffixes and prefixes between the Atlantean language and the Mesopotamian languages could indicate a transmission of morphological elements through contact between these civilizations.
3. **Linguistic Loans:** The spread of terms related to trade and religion between Sardinian-Corsican Atlantis and the Near East may have contributed to the enrichment of the lexicon in Semitic languages.

This analysis suggests that Atlantean influence also extended to the languages of the Near East, contributing to the formation of linguistic and lexical structures that would have a lasting impact on the region. This perspective opens new avenues for comparative linguistic research between Mediterranean and Near Eastern languages.

**Atlantean Influence on Cretan and Mycenaean Languages: A Comparative Analysis**

**Introduction** The interconnection between the Atlantean civilization of the Sardinian-Corsican block and the Cretan and Mycenaean populations represents a fundamental aspect in the study of linguistic and cultural influences in the ancient Mediterranean. This contribution aims to examine the possible influences of the Atlantean language on the languages of Crete and Mycenae, analyzing linguistic and structural parallels that could indicate a common origin or a deep cultural interaction.

**Methodology** The comparative analysis will be based on:

1. **Study of the Linear A and Linear B tablets:** Comparison of the signs and symbols with those hypothesized for the Atlantean language.
2. **Analysis of linguistic structures:** Examination of the morphological and syntactic structures in Cretan and Mycenaean inscriptions, comparing them with the characteristics of the Atlantean language outlined in the previous chapters.
3. **Review of cultural influences:** Evaluation of archaeological evidence of contacts between Atlantean Sardinia and Crete, such as the diffusion of artefacts and construction techniques.

**Preliminary Results**

1. **Similarities in signs and symbols:** Some signs on the Cretan Linear A tablets show similarities with symbols traceable to Atlantean writing, suggesting a possible cultural exchange or a common linguistic basis.
2. **Morphological and syntactic structures:** The presence of agglutinative patterns and the use of common suffixes in Linear B inscriptions may reflect an Atlantean influence, indicating that the Cretans and Mycenaeans may have adopted linguistic structures from Atlantis through trade and cultural exchanges.
3. **Archaeological evidence:** The findings of Sardinian artefacts in Crete and Mycenae, such as Nuragic bronzes, support the hypothesis of direct contacts between these civilisations, facilitating the exchange not only of material goods but also of ideas and languages.

**Discussion** The hypothesis of an Atlantean influence on Cretan and Mycenaean language and culture opens new perspectives in the study of the linguistic origins of the Mediterranean. If confirmed, this connection could rewrite parts of the linguistic and cultural history of these civilizations, placing Sardinian-Corsican Atlantis as a hub of cultural diffusion that contributed to the development of Mediterranean languages and cultures.

This analysis suggests that Cretan and Mycenaean languages may have received significant influences from the Atlantean language, offering new insights into the origins and linguistic evolution of the ancient Mediterranean. Further research is needed to deepen these connections and validate the hypothesis of an Atlantean influence on these important civilizations.

**Atlantean Influences in Uto-Aztecan Languages: The Transmission of the Concept of Short and Long**

The phenomenon of the distinction between short and long syllables, which we have linked to Latin metrics, is not an isolated case in the languages of the world. Studying the Uto-Aztecan languages, spread throughout much of Central and North America, intriguing parallels emerge that suggest a common derivation from the Atlantean language.

**1. The Atlantean Language as the Original Matrix:**

As previously established, the Atlantean language, spoken in the Sardinian-Corsican geological block, had a complex phonetic structure, characterized by single and double vowels and consonants, as well as an elaborate syllabic system. These distinctive features may have traveled with the migratory Atlantean peoples across the ocean, influencing languages that developed in new lands. Among these, the Uto-Aztecan languages show signs of having inherited and adapted the concept of short and long.

**2. Phonological Parallelisms in Uto-Aztecan Languages:**

Uto-Aztecan languages, like Nahuatl, show a clear distinction between short and long vowels. This phenomenon, in which the duration of the vowel can change the meaning of a word, is a trait that finds a direct correspondence with the Atlantean metrics. Just as in Latin metrics, where the length of the vowel determines the structure of the poem, in Uto-Aztecan languages the duration of the vowel is crucial for semantics and grammar.

**3. Cultural and Linguistic Transmission:**

If we consider that the Atlantean peoples, after the partial submergence of their territory, spread to various parts of the world, it is plausible that they brought with them not only their culture, but also fundamental elements of their language. In transoceanic migrations towards the Americas, Atlantean linguistic traits could have profoundly influenced the native populations, giving rise to the Uto-Aztecan languages. The persistence of the concept of long and short syllables in these languages suggests a direct transmission or significant influence deriving from the Atlantean mother tongue.

**4. Evolution and Adaptation of the Phenomenon in the Uto-Aztecan Languages:**

In the context of Uto-Aztecan languages, the adaptation of the distinction between short and long syllables may have followed distinct evolutionary paths compared to Latin metrics. While in Latin the long and the short were codified in a rigid metric for poetic purposes, in Uto-Aztecan languages the distinction manifested itself mainly at the semantic and lexical level, becoming an essential phonological trait. This demonstrates how an original linguistic element can be adapted in different ways depending on the cultural and communicative needs of the peoples.

**5. Archaeological and Linguistic Evidence:**

Support for this theory can be found in archaeological finds and comparative linguistic studies. Some symbols found in Uto-Aztecan areas present analogies with those discovered in ancient Sardinian ruins, suggesting not only cultural but also linguistic contacts. Furthermore, comparative analysis of Semitic and Uto-Aztecan languages could reveal further traces of this ancient linguistic connection.

In summary, the persistence of the concept of short and long in the Uto-Aztecan languages represents a further example of the lasting influence of the Atlantean language. This phenomenon, which has traveled across millennia and oceans, testifies to the importance of the Atlantean language as a developmental matrix for many of the linguistic structures still observable today. The Uto-Aztecan languages, with their complex phonology, are a fascinating example of how ancient elements can be preserved and adapted in cultural and geographical contexts far removed from their origin.

**Connections between the Atlantean Language and the Amerindian Languages: An Initial Exploration**

This section explores the potential connections between the Atlantean language, as reconstructed through the theories of Luigi Usai, and some Amerindian languages, including Navajo, Apache and Hopi. By analyzing phonetic and grammatical similarities between these languages, the paper proposes the hypothesis that the Atlantean peoples could have reached the Americas before the semi-submergence of their continent, contributing to the diffusion of their language in the regions of the New World.

Luigi Usai's theory on the location of Atlantis and its connection with Sardinia and Corsica offers a new perspective on the spread of ancient languages. Among the implications of this theory, there is the possibility that the languages spoken by the Atlantean peoples had an impact on the Amerindian languages. This study aims to examine these connections, using methods of comparative and historical linguistic analysis.

**Method**

To verify the connections between the Atlantean language and the Amerindian languages, the following methods were adopted:

1. **Phonological Analysis** : Comparison of phonemes and phonological structures between the Atlantean language and selected Amerindian languages (Navajo, Apache, Hopi).
2. **Grammatical Analysis** : The study of grammatical structures, including morphology, syntax, and concordance, to identify significant similarities and differences.
3. **Historical Review** : Examination of theories and historical evidence regarding transoceanic migrations and cultural interactions between Atlantis and the Americas.

**Results**

1. **Phonological Similarities** : Similarities in the phonetic systems between the Atlantean language and the Amerindian languages have been identified, such as the presence of sounds and consonants that are rare in other ancient languages but common in Amerindian languages.
2. **Grammatical Similarities** : The grammatical structures of Atlantean and Amerindian languages show significant similarities, such as the use of affixes to modify the meaning of words and the presence of complex verb forms.
3. **Historical Evidence** : Although direct historical evidence is scarce, theories about the possibility of transoceanic migrations suggest that Atlantean peoples may have had contact with the Americas.

**Discussion**

Phonological and grammatical similarities between the Atlantean language and Amerindian languages suggest a possible transoceanic influence. If the Atlantean peoples did indeed reach the Americas, it is plausible that they spread their language and culture. However, further studies are needed to confirm these connections and to explore the implications of such linguistic influences.

This analysis offers a new perspective on the spread of ancient languages and cultures, suggesting that connections between Atlantean and Amerindian languages may reflect a history of transoceanic migrations and cultural interactions. The findings call for further research to confirm and expand understanding of these connections.

**Influence of the Atlantean Language on Sumerian: A Comparative Investigation**

This study examines the possible influence of the Atlantean language on Sumerian, the oldest known language of Mesopotamia. Following the theories of Luigi Usai, it is proposed that Sumerian, like other ancient languages, may have a common origin in the Atlantean linguistic substrate. Through an analysis of phonetic, morphological and lexical structures, this paper explores the similarities between Sumerian and the Atlantean language, with the aim of providing further evidence of the diffusion of the Atlantean language in the ancient Near East.

**Introduction**

Luigi Usai's theory on the location of Atlantis and its connections with Sardinia and Corsica has significant implications for our understanding of ancient linguistic origins. One of the languages that may have been influenced by the Atlantean language is Sumerian, an isolate spoken in the Mesopotamian region during the period of the first urban civilizations. This study aims to explore potential connections between Sumerian and the Atlantean language, examining phonetic, morphological and lexical similarities.

**Method**

To investigate the influence of the Atlantean language on Sumerian, the following methods were adopted:

1. **Phonological Analysis** : Comparison of the phonetic systems and sound characteristics of the Atlantean language with those of Sumerian, looking for particular correspondences.
2. **Morphological and Lexical Analysis** : Study of the morphological structures and vocabulary of Sumerian to identify similarities and possible influences of the Atlantean language.
3. **Historical Contextualization** : Examination of theories regarding possible cultural and linguistic interactions between the Atlantean peoples and Mesopotamian civilizations.

**Results**

1. **Phonological Similarities** : The analysis revealed significant similarities between the phonemes of Sumerian and those hypothesized for the Atlantean language. These include the presence of particular sounds that do not find correspondence in other languages of the region, but which can be traced back to a common origin with Atlantean.
2. **Morphological and Lexical Similarities** : The morphological structures of Sumerian, such as the use of suffixes and the construction of compound words, show similarities with the reconstructed features of the Atlantean language. Some key terms of the Sumerian lexicon may also have common roots with the Atlantean vocabulary.
3. **Historical Contextualization** : The theory of cultural and linguistic diffusion between Atlantis and Mesopotamia is supported by mythological analogies and possible migration routes that could have facilitated the exchange of knowledge and languages.

**Discussion**

The similarities identified between the Atlantean language and Sumerian suggest a potential Atlantean influence on one of the oldest known languages. If confirmed , these connections could indicate that the Atlantean language contributed to the formation of Sumerian, with significant implications for our understanding of the linguistic and cultural origins of Mesopotamia.

This study suggests that the Atlantean language may have left a significant imprint on Sumerian, contributing to its formation and development. The evidence collected indicates that further research is needed to fully explore these connections and to better understand the dynamics of linguistic diffusion in the ancient world.

**Influence of the Atlantean Language on Etruscan and Basque: An Analysis**

This study examines the potential influences of the Atlantean language on the isolated languages of Etruscan and Basque. Following the theories of Luigi Usai, the hypothesis is explored that the Atlantean language may have influenced these languages, suggesting a common origin in the Atlantean linguistic substrate. By analyzing phonetic, morphological and lexical similarities between Sardinian, Etruscan and Basque, the paper aims to provide further evidence of the diffusion of the Atlantean language in the Mediterranean.

**Introduction**

Luigi Usai's theory on the location of Atlantis and its connection with Sardinia and Corsica suggests that the Atlantean language may have had a significant impact on other ancient languages. In particular, it is hypothesized that Etruscan and Basque, two isolated languages with unique linguistic characteristics, may retain traces of Atlantean influences. This study aims to explore these connections to verify whether there is a common linguistic substrate.

**Method**

To investigate the influence of the Atlantean language on Etruscan and Basque, the following methodological approaches were adopted:

1. **Phonological Analysis** : Comparison of the phonetic systems and sound characteristics of the Atlantean language with those of Etruscan and Basque.
2. **Morphological and Lexical Analysis** : Study of the morphological structures and lexicon of the Etruscan and Basque languages to identify similarities and affinities with the Atlantean language.
3. **Review of Historical and Archaeological Data** : Examination of the historical and archaeological evidence regarding cultural and linguistic diffusion in the ancient Mediterranean.

**Results**

1. **Phonological Similarities** : Similarities in the phonetic systems between the Atlantean language and Etruscan have been identified, such as the use of particular sounds and consonants, not common in Indo-European languages, but present in both Etruscan and Basque.
2. **Morphological and Lexical Similarities** : The morphological structures and vocabulary of Etruscan and Basque show some similarities with the reconstructed features of the Atlantean language. For example, the use of certain affixes and declension patterns appear to reflect common influences.
3. **Historical and Archaeological Evidence** : Although direct evidence is limited, cultural interactions in the Mediterranean and archaeological data suggest the possibility of cross-linguistic influences between civilizations that may have had contact with Atlantean peoples.

**Discussion**

The phonological, morphological and lexical similarities between the Atlantean language, Etruscan and Basque suggest that the Atlantean influence could be more extensive than previously assumed. If confirmed, this influence would indicate that the Atlantean language left a significant imprint on the isolated languages of the Mediterranean, contributing to the formation of linguistic and cultural substrates.

This study proposes that the Atlantean language may have influenced the Etruscan and Basque languages, suggesting a common linguistic substrate and broadening our understanding of linguistic diffusion in the Mediterranean. Evidence suggests a deeper connection between these languages and the Atlantean language, although further research is needed to confirm and deepen these findings.

**Connections between the Atlantean Language and Ancient Egyptian**

**Introduction**

In the context of the theory on the identification of Atlantis with the Sardinian-Corsican block, an important and potentially revolutionary line of research emerges: the connections between the Atlantean language and ancient Egyptian. This study aims to explore how the roots of the Atlantean language, if accepted as a historical and cultural reality, can influence the understanding of the language and culture of ancient Egypt. By analyzing the phonetic and grammatical similarities, and considering the possible cultural influences, new light could be shed on the interactions between Atlantis and ancient Egypt.   
We will start with some examples: in the Museum of Bologna the Usai Mummy is preserved. First, the surname Usai of the mummy is exactly the same surname of the author of this paper, Luigi Usai. Second, together with the Usai Mummy there is the Stele de Sameri .

**Linguistic Connection between the Egyptian Stele of Sameri and the Sardinian "Sa Meri"**

In the context of my research on the identification of Atlantis with the Sardinian-Corsican block and on the cultural diffusion between ancient civilizations, an interesting linguistic connection emerges that deserves attention. It is observed that the name of the Egyptian stele of **Sameri** seems to present a surprising phonetic similarity with the Sardinian expression **"Sa Meri"** .

**Phonological and Semantic Similarities**

* **Phonological Similarity** : The Egyptian stele of **Sameri** , which refers to a specific figure or concept, sounds remarkably similar to **"Sa Meri"** . This similarity is not only phonetic, but also semantic, since **"Sa Meri"** in Sardinian means **"the absolute mistress"** . This phonological and semantic correspondence suggests a possible cultural or linguistic connection between ancient Egypt and the Sardinian-Corsican block.
* **Meaning and Contextualization** : The expression **"Sa Meri"** translated as "the **absolute mistress "** could have a particular relevance in the context of the Egyptian stele of **Sameri** , suggesting that the figure represented or the concept described in the stele could reflect a title or a role of great authority and dominion. This reinforces the idea that there could have been a cultural or linguistic transmission between Egypt and the Sardinian-Corsican regions.

**Implications for Linguistic and Cultural Research**

* **Revealing Cultural Interactions** : The similarity between **Sameri** and **"Sa Meri"** could indicate cultural exchanges between Egypt and the Atlantean areas. If the two expressions have related meanings, this could suggest a deeper connection than previously recognized between these civilizations.
* **Re-evaluation of Toponyms and Titles** : The discovery of such similarities could lead to a re-evaluation of toponyms and titles used in ancient texts and inscriptions. It may be necessary to consider that names and titles could have shared origins or mutual influences.

The similarity between the Egyptian stele of **Sameri** and the Sardinian expression **"Sa Meri"** , meaning **"the absolute mistress"** , provides a new dimension to our understanding of the cultural interactions between ancient Egypt and the Sardinian-Corsican block. This phonological and semantic connection offers an interesting opportunity to further explore the influences and exchanges between these two important ancient civilizations, contributing to a more integrated vision of the history and culture of the ancient Mediterranean.

**Linguistic Connection between the Hieroglyph of the Goddess Amenti and the Sardinian "S' Ammentu "**

In the context of my research on the identification of Atlantis with the Sardinian-Corsican block, a fascinating linguistic connection emerges that deserves attention: the hieroglyph of the goddess **Amenti** present in the sarcophagus of the mummy **Usai** and the Sardinian expression **"S' Ammentu "** , which means **"The Memory"** . This discovery suggests a common linguistic matrix that could date back to the Atlantean culture.

**The Hieroglyph of the Goddess Amenti**

* **Goddess Amenti** : In Egyptian tradition, the goddess **Amenti** is associated with the concept of **"West"** and **"Death"** , and is often represented as a figure who presides over the realm of the dead and the memory of the deceased. The hieroglyph of the goddess Amenti, found in the sarcophagus of the mummy **Usai** , is a symbol of memory and continuity beyond earthly life.

**Meaning of "S' Ammentu "**

* **Sardinian Expression** : The Sardinian expression **"S' Ammentu "** translates as **"The Remembrance"** or **"The Memory"** . This word is deeply rooted in the Sardinian language and culture, and reflects a concept of preservation and respect for the past and traditions.

**Linguistic and Cultural Connection**

* **Linguistic Similarity** : The similarity between **Amenti** and **"S' Ammentu "** goes beyond mere phonological coincidence. Both expressions share a common conceptual root related to memory and recollection, suggesting a possible common original linguistic and cultural matrix. If ancient Egyptian and Sardinian share similar fundamental concepts, this could indicate a deeper connection between these cultures.
* **Atlantean Linguistic Matrix** : If we consider that Atlantis, as postulated in my theory, had a cultural and linguistic diffusion through the Mediterranean and beyond, it is plausible that fundamental concepts such as memory and recollection could have been preserved and transmitted in different forms. The connection between the hieroglyph of **Amenti** and **"S' Ammentu "** could reflect this common linguistic matrix that goes back to the roots of the Atlantean culture.

**Implications for Research**

* **Revelation of Cultural Influences** : The discovery of a similar linguistic and conceptual connection between Egyptian and Sardinian offers a new perspective on the cultural and linguistic influences between Atlantis and Mediterranean civilizations. This may suggest that ideas and symbols related to memory and remembrance have had a diffusion and preservation through these ancient cultures.
* **Reassessment of Atlantean Culture** : Recognizing a common linguistic matrix between Egyptian and Sardinian could lead to a reassessment of the scope and influence of Atlantean culture. This could contribute to a more integrated understanding of cultural and linguistic connections in the ancient Mediterranean.

The similarity between the hieroglyph of the goddess **Amenti** and the Sardinian expression **"S' Ammentu "** suggests a linguistic and cultural connection that could go back to a common Atlantean matrix. This discovery enriches our understanding of the interactions between ancient civilizations and provides new insights into how ideas and symbols were transmitted and transformed across Mediterranean cultures. The connection between memory and remembrance between these languages and cultures may reveal a cultural continuity that crosses temporal and geographical boundaries, offering a new dimension to our understanding of ancient history.

**1. Common Linguistic Roots**

One of the leading hypotheses is that Ancient Egyptian, with its common roots with Semitic languages, may share fundamental linguistic elements with the Atlantean language. Exploring this connection involves:

* **Comparative Phoneme Analysis** : A comparison of the phonemes of Ancient Egyptian and Atlantean languages may reveal phonological similarities. Similarities in basic sounds and phonetic structures may indicate a common origin or mutual influences.
* **Grammatical Similarities** : Analysis of grammatical structure, such as declension and conjugation patterns, may show significant similarities between Egyptian and the Atlantean language. Such similarities may suggest a direct linguistic connection or a form of cultural interaction.

**2. Lexical Loans and Cultural Influences**

The hypothesis that Atlantis had an influence on ancient Egypt opens the possibility of exploring lexical loans and cultural influences:

* **Linguistic Loanwords** : The identification of similar terms or expressions between Ancient Egyptian and the Atlantean language could suggest direct exchanges between the two cultures. An analysis of shared vocabulary and terms could reveal traces of linguistic and cultural communication between Atlantis and Egypt.
* **Myths and Symbolism** : Examining the myths, legends and symbolism present in ancient Egypt may reveal Atlantean influences. Similarities in myths and cults may indicate a transfer of religious beliefs and practices, suggesting a deeper cultural connection.

**3. Review of Historical and Cultural Interactions**

Accepting the hypothesis of a connection between Ancient Egyptian and the Atlantean language could lead to a significant revision of historical and cultural interactions:

* **Reassessment of Chronologies** : Cultural-linguistic discoveries may require a revision of historical chronologies, suggesting that Atlantis may have had a broader impact on Egyptian culture than previously recognized.
* **New Perspectives on Cultural Diffusion** : Evidence of reciprocal influences could modify traditional theories of cultural diffusion in antiquity, suggesting a more complex network of interactions between Atlantis and Mediterranean and Eastern civilizations.

**4. Research Methodologies**

To explore these connections, it is essential to adopt a rigorous methodological approach:

* **Advanced Linguistic Analysis** : The use of advanced comparative linguistic analysis techniques to identify phonological and grammatical similarities between Ancient Egyptian and the Atlantean language.
* **Interdisciplinary Collaboration** : Collaboration between linguists, historians, and archaeologists is crucial to interpreting data and contextualizing findings within the broader framework of cultural and historical interactions.

Exploring the connections between the Atlantean language and Ancient Egyptian not only enriches our understanding of ancient linguistics and culture, but also offers new insights into the history of Atlantean-Egyptian interactions. Accepting and deepening these connections could lead to a fundamental revision of our understanding of the past, revealing a web of cultural and linguistic influences that shaped ancient civilizations in previously unimaginable ways.

**Literature Review**

The Indo-European theory was developed mainly on the basis of linguistic similarities between European and Indo-Iranian languages. However, studies on the Sea Peoples and their influence on Mediterranean civilizations offer a new interpretative framework. There is archaeological evidence suggesting contacts between Nuragic Sardinia, considered part of the geological block of Atlantis, and several Mediterranean civilizations, including ancient Egypt. Some scholars have already hypothesized that the languages of these peoples could have common roots, but few have seriously explored the idea that these roots could be located in a precise geographical area, namely Atlantis.

**Methodology**

This study uses a multidisciplinary approach, combining archaeological data, comparative linguistic analysis and historical sources. In particular, we will examine:

1. **Geographical and Archaeological Distribution** : Analysis of the archaeological sites of the Sardinian-Corsican block and their correlations with other Mediterranean civilizations.
2. **Linguistic Comparison : Comparison of the so-called Indo-European languages with the** pre -Roman Sardinian dialects and languages , hypothesizing a linguistic link.
3. **Historical and Mythological Testimonies** : Examination of historical and mythological sources that speak of Atlantis and the Sea Peoples.

**Analysis and Discussion**

1. **Archaeological Evidence** : Archaeological discoveries in Sardinia, such as giants' tombs and nuraghi, are consistent with descriptions of an advanced civilization and could be seen as traces of the Atlantean civilization. Furthermore, contacts between Sardinia and Egypt suggest that post-Atlantean peoples may have brought their languages and dialects with them during migrations.
2. **Linguistic Comparison** : The similarities between some European languages and archaic Sardinian could indicate that Indo-European is a construct that unites post-Atlantean dialects dispersed during migrations. This phenomenon of dispersion and subsequent linguistic convergence could explain the similarities that linguists have attempted to codify under the label of "Indo-European".
3. **Historical Implications** : The migration of the Atlantean peoples from the Sardinian-Corsican block would have had a significant impact on the formation of European and Mediterranean cultures. These migrations could have been caused by the semi-submergence of the geological block of Atlantis, forcing its inhabitants to seek new lands and bringing with them their languages and cultures.

**Conclusions**

This paper proposes that Indo-European, as it has been traditionally conceived, may actually be a misinterpretation of a family of languages that originated in the ancient Atlantean civilization of the Sardinian-Corsican block. Archaeological, linguistic and historical evidence supports the idea that these languages were spread by post-Atlantean peoples during their migrations across Europe and the Mediterranean. This new perspective could lead to a significant revision of the understanding of European and Mediterranean linguistic origins: this is the PSCA (Paradigma Sardo Corso Atlantideo), a new scientific theory proposed by the Sardinian researcher Luigi Usai starting from January 2021. This scientific paradigm shift disrupts current knowledge about the ancient world and paves the way for a total reform of ancient culture as we know it today, which requires a total multidisciplinary revision. Even sciences such as geology are being affected by this new vision of the world of antiquity, which places Atlantis at the centre of trade and conquests, understood as the Sardinian-Corsican island when it was a land mass in the centre of the current Western Mediterranean, which in antiquity took the name of Atlantic Ocean from it, while the Pillars of Hercules were located in the Faraglione Antiche Colonne of Carloforte, in current Sardinia.

If Luigi Usai's theory, which identifies Atlantis with the Sardinian-Corsican block, were accepted, it would have profound and multifaceted implications for the decoding and interpretation of ancient texts written in languages such as Akkadian, Sumerian and Hittite. This theory could revolutionize our approach to the translation and analysis of ancient texts, offering new perspectives and tools to scholars. Here are some of the main implications:

**1. Rereading of Cultural and Linguistic Contacts**

If Atlantis was indeed located in the Sardinian-Corsican block, Usai's theory suggests that Atlantean languages and cultures could have had a significant influence on Mesopotamian and Anatolian languages. This could imply that:

* **Linguistic and Cultural Borrowings** : Some linguistic and cultural elements in Akkadian, Sumerian, and Hittite texts may be direct borrowings from Atlantean languages and cultures. Comparative studies may reveal common linguistic roots or previously unrecognized cultural influences.
* **New Interpretations of Myths and Gods** : Myths and deities found in ancient texts may have equivalents or origins that point to Atlantean myths. Understanding such myths and deities through the Atlantean prism may provide new meanings and interpretations.

**2. Review of Translations and Readings**

Accepting Usai's hypothesis, scholars may have to revise translations of ancient texts in light of new knowledge about Atlantean toponyms and religious practices:

* **Toponyms and Nominalism** : Toponyms in ancient texts may reflect a geographical map influenced by Atlantean tradition. Reconsidering the origin and meaning of these toponyms may change our understanding of ancient geographical locations and dynamics.
* **Ambiguous Passages and Metaphors** : Passages that had been considered ambiguous or metaphorical could take on new meanings if interpreted in light of Atlantean myths and religious practices. This could solve interpretative puzzles and clarify complex texts.

**3. New Perspectives on History and Chronology**

The discovery that Atlantis may have had such a vast impact on ancient culture and linguistics could lead to a reevaluation of some historical events:

* **Reassessment of Chronologies** : The understanding of chronologies and historical sequences could be modified if we consider the interactions between Atlantis and the Mesopotamian and Anatolian civilizations. This could lead to new chronological and historical reconstructions.
* **Hidden History and Revisionism** : The revelation of a cultural powerhouse like Atlantis could change our view of political and cultural interactions in antiquity, leading to a revision of traditional historical narratives.

**4. Research Methodologies and Analytical Tools**

Accepting Usai's theory may require the development of new tools and methodologies for the analysis of ancient texts:

* **Advanced Comparative Analysis** : Scholars could develop more sophisticated comparative methods to identify and trace cultural and linguistic influences across ancient languages and cultures.
* **Mythological Decoding Techniques** : New techniques may be needed to decode and interpret myths and legends, taking into account Atlantean influences.

**5. Implications for Archaeology and History**

Beyond linguistics, Usai's theory could have implications for archaeology and history:

* **Archaeological Excavations and Research** : Archaeological research could be directed towards areas that could contain traces of Atlantean culture, leading to significant discoveries regarding its influence on other civilizations.
* **Analysis of Texts and Historical Sources** : A greater understanding of Atlantean roots could lead to a revision of historical sources and ancient texts, offering new perspectives on ancient history.

Acceptance of Usai's theory could not only enrich our understanding of ancient languages and cultures, but also reveal new details about how ancient civilizations interacted and influenced each other's cultures and histories. This process of reevaluation could provide new insights into history and linguistics, leading to a more complete and integrated understanding of the past.

**Keywords:** Asia, Atlantis, Sardinian-Corsican Block, Damnatio Memoriae, Dionysus, Sparagmòs, Libya, Linguistics, Comparative linguistics, Myth, Osiris, Toponyms, Indo-European, Tower of Babel, Peoples of the Sea, Atlantean diaspora, Mediterranean languages, Nuragic civilization, European linguistic origins.

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