COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WAYS OF NEUROLINGUISTIC DECODING OF ENCRYPTED MESSAGES FROM EGYPTIAN AND EUROPEAN CULTURE WITH A FOCUS ON THE CARPATHIAN-DANUBIAN PONTIC REGION

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Abstract*: The Egyptian and European culture abounds in encrypted messages, graphic representations or written messages with hidden meaning. We can assume that many of these messages represented ancient ways of neurolinguistic programming and we consider it interesting to research comparatively the decryption method and the similarities existing in their writing. In order to explore these similarities, we will try to select representative symbols and scientifically argue their cultural role in the spaces chosen as the object of the research.*

Keywords: neurolinguistic programming, encryption, comparative analysis, decoding, message

Introduction / Preliminary considerations

The main symbols of the ancient Egyptian culture, but also of the ancient, European one, are of course related to the religious life and the mystical convictions of their promoters. Interestingly, as we will see below, geographically, climatically or socially the two cultural entities have almost nothing in common, the representative mystical symbols are common and represent random realities.

This fact demonstrates that the choice of symbols is not only related to the rendering of immediate reality or to the creation of graphic representations related to objects of common use, but is a much more complex operation, related to the choice of graphic symbols meant to

stimulate the human mind, to lead to predilection beliefs, to create certain predispositions or premises for a certain fundamental perception.

Of course, the choice of already familiar symbols is also linked to the concrete aspect of their knowledge and acceptance, but it is precisely their takeover in such diverse cultures and their quite similar interpretation that demonstrates their complex role. In fact, the analogies between Egyptian and European symbols, as well as the representation of similar psychological or spiritual processes, are also treated by the Swiss psychologist Carl Gustav Jung: "Archetypes are numinous structural elements of the psyche and have a certain autonomy and specific energy, thanks to which they can attract the contents of consciousness that suit them. […] they are those forms or riverbeds, in which the flow of the psychic event has always moved."[1]

I. Chapter 1
Common Symbols in Egyptian and European Culture and Their Decryption

The symbolism of ancient Egypt and Europe shares some fascinating parallels, largely due to cultural exchanges and the universal nature of certain symbols from different civilizations, but also because while these symbols often had distinct meanings in their original contexts, many have been adapted over time as ideas and motifs have traveled through the regions. However, as it results from the interpretation of their graphic representation, the ancient symbols, both European and Egyptian, were nothing more than elements of neurolinguistic programming, some of them even very effective it seems: "For it is a fact that the myths of our different cultures work on us, either consciously or unconsciously, as agents of energy release, of life motivation and direction.."[2]

We will see in the following some key symbols and concepts that demonstrate similarities in symbolism between ancient Egypt and European traditions.

[1] Jung C.G. 2016. Symbols of Trensforming. Ed. Three.

[2] Campbell J. 1960. MASKS OF GOD: PRIMITIVE MYTHOLOGY. LONDON: SECKER & WARBURG.

Symbol	Significance		Graphic	
	Ancient Egypt:	Europe:	Ancient Egypt:	Europe, the Danubian-Pontic Carpathian area
Sun	Central symbol in Egyptian mythology, representing life, creation and gods, especially Ra, the god of the sun, who was seen as the king of the gods and the source of life and energy.	In many European traditions, the sun also symbolizes divine life, power, and influence. In Greek and Roman mythology, the sun god was Helios (later associated with Apollo), who rode his chariot across the sky, bringing light to the world. Similarly, in Celtic and Norse traditions, the sun represented vitality and renewal.	Egyptian symbolism graphically represents the Sun as the eye of Ra, the god who watches over earthlings.	In Europe, the Sun is represented by a sphere, sometimes with rays, but often with a face, with a gaze that is directed towards the earthlings. Certainly for the Romanian people, more than for any other European people, the sun represents light, warmth, salvation (see the tradition of Lăsata Secului, "the wheel of fire")[3] But the sun also appears as the seat or eye of God. In popular graphic representations, the sun often appears in the form of a rosette, rhombuses, hatched squares or spheres divided by crosses, melted as protective representations.[4]

[3] BUHOCIU O., 1979, Winter Folklore, Ziori and Pastoral Poetry, Minerva Publishing House, Bucharest

[4] PETRESCU P., 1971, Famous Decorative Motifs, Minerva Publishing House, Bucharest

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Cross	The Ankh, often referred to as the "Egyptian Cross," symbolizes eternal life. It was commonly depicted in the hands of the deities, signifying their control over life and death.	The Christian cross is one of the most recognizable symbols of life and salvation, representing Christ's sacrifice and resurrection. While the Christian cross spread throughout Europe, the ankh influenced early Christian symbolism, with some early Christian arts incorporating elements of the ankh.	Taking into account the Egyptians' beliefs about life and death, the "Egyptian cross" contains a rounded ending, meant to represent infinity.	The European cross is composed of straight, intersecting lines, which symbolize the meeting of the two worlds, terrestrial and celestial. In Romanian symbolism, the graphic sign of the two intersecting lines is interpreted as a balance between the four seasons or between the cardinal points, this symbol being used since early pre-Christian times in the Carpathian-Danubian Pontic area.[5]
Serpent	Uraeus, the growing cobra, symbolized divine sovereignty, protection, and authority. He was often depicted on the crowns of the pharaohs, representing the goddess Wadjet who protected the ruler.	n Greek mythology, snakes often symbolized healing and wisdom, as seen in the Rod of Asclepius, a symbol of medicine. However, the serpent also had a more ambivalent meaning in European culture, where it was often associated with temptation and evil, especially in Christian interpretations	The serpent represented power and protection for the Egyptians. Interestingly, in Egyptian graphic representations, it often takes the form of infinity, thus opening the way to the neurolinguistic decryption of the message: the snake's venom becomes protective, the way to eternal life	In the European mind, the snake has various representative valences: symbol of medicine and wisdom, of protection and power, but also of alispistism and evil. The graphic representations range from the symbolization of two snakes coiled parallel (duality) to the snake biting its tail (a sphere that emanates power, but represents danger). Extremely interesting is the representation of

[5] ZAHACINSCHI M. and N., 1992, Easter Eggs in Romanians, Sport-Turism Publishing House, Bucharest.

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		I (e.g., the serpent in the Garden of Eden).	.	snakes in Romanian symbolism: snakes can hide among the leaves, grow wings, become dragons and rise to the sky.[6]
Eye	The Eye of Horus (also called Wedjat) was a symbol of protection, health, and restoration. It was believed to have protective powers and was used as an amulet to protect against evil.	The concept of the all-seeing eye, such as the Eye of Providence, became a symbol of divine oversight in European traditions, especially in Christian and later Masonic symbolism. Like the Eye of Horus, it represented omniscience and protection, especially from the higher powers.	In Egyptian symbolism, the eye is represented mainly by two different hieroglyphics: the eye of Ra and the eye of Horus. After the unification of the kingdoms of Lower and Upper Egypt, with the appearance of the cult of Ra, the graphic representation of the eye of Ra also appears: " [7] The eye is represented separately, precisely because it is not seen as a simple physical component of Ra, but as a weapon, a deity in itself.	In Ancient Europe, the graphic representation of the red eye, the dragon's eye, predominates, seen as a demonic power, which could subjugate any being. In Renaissance iconography, the eye appears surrounded by a triangle, an explicit symbol of the Holy Trinity. If we refer to the Pontic Danubian Carpathian space, the eye is represented in a much more explicit manner as a portal, an organ of perception but also of transmitting messages, with a dual beneficial or evil role, depending on the context. The eye is represented graphically either as the divine eye or as a symbol of the almalefic, but always in human form, more or less stylized.

[6] Romulus A., 2016, Dictionary of Romanian Traditional Symbols and Beliefs, Tipo Moldova, Iaşi

[7] www.ro.biography.name

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			With the fall from grace of the myth of Ra, the myth of the falcon god Horus is born, whose eye had been shattered by Seth in battle into six pieces, thrown to the ground. It is graphically represented very similar to a human eye, with two tails and pupil, an eyebrow and two graphic signs, representing the six pieces, but also the six human senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, etc.). The dual graphics even allow the interpretation of the symbols as a complementarity (the left and the right eye), which reinforces the idea of the neurolinguistic role of the message: people completed themselves with their deities, they were called to take part in their work on earth, to constitute a body together.	

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Wings	winged deities such as Isis and Maat were often depicted with outstretched wings, symbolizing protection, divine power, and spiritual ascension. The wings were also used in the representation of the scarab beetle, which was linked to the sun god Ra and the afterlife.	Wings also symbolized divine power and freedom in European art, especially in depictions of angels. Angels are messengers of God, with their wings symbolizing spiritual ascension, protection, and guidance, mirroring the protective and divine connotations in Egyptian iconography.	In ancient Egyptian culture, the graphic representation of wings had a deep symbolic meaning, primarily associated with protection, divine power, and spiritual ascension. The wing motif frequently appeared in Egyptian art and religious iconography, related to gods, goddesses, and sacred symbols. Below are the key elements and meanings behind the depiction of wings in ancient Egypt: 1. Wings of the deities Isis: One of the most prominent uses of wings in Egyptian symbolism is the depiction of the goddess Isis. Isis is often depicted with outstretched wings, symbolizing her protective nature and role as a mother and healer. Her wings are also associated with mourning, as	The graphic representation of wings in European culture is frequently associated with symbols of angels, flight, and freedom. Wings are often used in religious art to symbolize divinity and protection. They can also be found in European mythology and folklore, emphasizing ideas of ascension, inspiration, and escape.

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			she is shown giving life to the dead, especially in her role in the resurrection of her husband, Osiris. The wings of Isis embody both protection and resurrection. Maat: Another goddess frequently depicted with wings is Maat, the goddess of truth, justice, and cosmic order. Maat's outstretched wings symbolize balance and maintaining universal harmony. In art, its wings often protect and envelop, representing its role in maintaining the balance of the world. 2. The winged scarab The scarab beetle (Khepri) was a symbol of rebirth, regeneration, and the cycle of life. Often, the scarab was depicted with wings, which further emphasized its role in facilitating the sun's journey across	the sky and symbolizes the soul's flight into the afterlife. The winged scarab is a recurring funerary symbol in Egyptian tombs and amulets, symbolizing the transformation and protection of the deceased as they travel into eternity. 3. The Winged Sun Disc The Winged Sun Disk is a powerful symbol that combines the life-giving energy of the sun with the protective and divine connotations of the wings. It often appears at the entrances of temples and tombs, symbolizing the protection of the gods and their omnipresence. The god Horus, associated with heaven and royalty, was often depicted in this form, representing divine authority and protection. 4. Ba Wings In Egyptian funerary art, Ba, or the soul, is represented as a bird with a human head. The Ba wings

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			symbolized the soul's ability to travel between the worlds of the living and those of the dead. The Ba bird represents the freedom of the soul and its ability to ascend to heaven or return to the body. 5. Protective winged figurines Winged figures were often depicted in tombs and sarcophagi as symbols of protection. These could include the wings of the gods or deities, enveloping the deceased in a gesture of divine protection. The idea of outstretched wings symbolized an embrace of safety, protecting the soul on its journey through the afterlife.	
The Tree of Life	Although not as central as in other cultures, the Tree of Life in Egyptian symbolism represented immortality and eternal sustenance.	The tree of life is a recurring symbol in European mythology, especially in Norse mythology as Yggdrasil, the great tree that	In ancient Egyptian culture, the Tree of Life was a symbol of eternal life, creation, and food. Although not as prominent as in other ancient cultures	In European culture, the graphic representation of the Tree of Life is a powerful symbol found in a variety of cultural, religious, and artistic traditions

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	Sometimes, the gods were depicted drawing life-giving or nourishing waters from the tree.	connects the heavens, the earth and the underworld. It also appears in Christian iconography as a symbol of eternal life and the promise of salvation.	such as Mesopotamia, the concept of the sacred tree appears in Egyptian mythology, especially in relation to the gods, the afterlife, and the maintenance provided to the dead. The most famous representation is found in the art of the tomb, where the gods and goddesses are shown offering fruit or water from the Tree of Life to souls in the afterlife. Key representations of the tree of life in Egyptian culture: Sycamore tree in Hathor: Hathor, the goddess of love, fertility, and the sky, is closely associated with the sycamore tree, which was considered a sacred tree in Egyptian culture. In the art of the tomb, Hathor is often depicted emerging from the sycamore tree, offering food – such as water and fruit –	It often conveys themes of interconnectedness, growth, immortality, and renewal. The concept of the Tree of Life arises in both mythological and religious contexts throughout Europe, often linked to ancient, pagan, and Christian beliefs. 1. Celtic Tree of Life (Crann Bethadh) The Celtic Tree of Life is one of the most prominent representations of the Tree of Life in European culture. In Celtic mythology, the tree represents the connection between heaven, earth and the underworld, symbolizing the interconnectedness of all life. Its roots reach deep into the earth (representing the past and ancestors), and its branches reach out to the sky (representing the future and the divine). The graphic representation of the Celtic Tree of Life often features a tree with knotted or braided roots and branches,

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			to the deceased, symbolizing the eternal sustenance that would be provided in the afterlife. This image reflects the tree as a source of life, death, and rebirth. Persea Tree: Another sacred tree in Egyptian mythology is the Persea tree, which was believed to grow in the gardens of the gods and represent immortality. The fruit of the Persea tree was sometimes seen as a symbol of eternal life, and the gods were shown engraving the names of the pharaohs on the leaves of the tree, indicating their place in eternity. The tree of life in funerary texts: In various funerary texts and grave illustrations, the Tree of Life appears as a symbol of protection and renewal. He is often shown near the gates of the	creating a continuous loop that symbolizes eternity, harmony, and balance between the physical and spiritual worlds. The oak tree had a special meaning for the Celts, often seen as the cosmic tree that connected different realms of existence. 2. Northern Yggdrasil In Norse mythology, the Yggdrasil World Tree is a central symbol. Yggdrasil is a huge ash tree that connects the nine worlds of Norse cosmology, from the heavens (the house of the gods or Asgard) to the earth (Midgard) and the underworld (Hel). The tree serves as a bridge between the realms, holding the universe together. Yggdrasil is often depicted with deep roots and towering branches, symbolizing life, death, and rebirth. The gods, as well as mythical creatures such as the eagle, snake, and squirrel, live around Yggdrasil, contributing to its

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			underworld, where he offers support to the souls of the dead on their journey to eternal life. The tree is a metaphor for the growth and continuity of life, reflecting the ancient Egyptian belief in the cyclical nature of life, death, and rebirth. Tree of Life Symbolism: The tree of life in Egyptian culture represented continuity, fertility, and eternal life. It was believed to provide not only physical sustenance but also spiritual nourishment, ensuring the safe passage of the deceased into the afterlife and their eventual rebirth in the world of the gods. The tree, often described as lush and fruitful, embodies the Egyptian understanding of life as a cycle that does not really end, with the afterlife offering an eternal continuation.	symbolic wealth. The depiction of Yggdrasil is usually complicated, with multiple branches and roots representing the interconnectednes s of all beings in the universe. This Norse tree serves as a metaphor for the cyclical nature of life and the cosmos. 3. The Christian Tree of Life In Christian symbolism, the Tree of Life appears in both the Old and New Testaments of the Bible, especially in the Garden of Eden. It represents eternal life and the divine source of sustenance and immortality. After the fall of Adam and Eve, access to the Tree of Life was forbidden, symbolizing the loss of immortality. Graphic depictions of the Tree of Life in Christian art often include a lush, fruitful tree, sometimes with cross-like elements, symbolizing both the sacrifice of Christ and the promise of eternal life. The Tree of

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				Life is sometimes juxtaposed with the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, highlighting themes of innocence, sin, and salvation. In medieval art, the Tree of Life often appears in the form of a vine or tree with symbolic fruit, connecting Christian teachings about eternal life with ancient nature-based representations. 4. Renaissance and Modern Artistic Interpretations During the Renaissance, artists revised the symbol of the Tree of Life, incorporating it into philosophical and alchemical texts. In alchemy, the Tree of Life symbolizes the soul's journey and the search for enlightenment, linking it to the transformation process of alchemical work. In more recent times, modern European artists have used the Tree of Life to depict themes of personal growth, spiritual evolution, and environmental

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				awareness. A famous modern representation is the Tree of Life mosaic created by Gustav Klimt, which highlights both the decorative beauty and the deep symbolic meaning of life, interconnectednes s, and renewal. 5. The Kabbalistic Tree of Life The Tree of Life in Kabbalah, a mystical tradition in Judaism, has found its way into European symbolism. The Kabbalistic Tree of Life represents the structure of the universe and the path to spiritual enlightenment. It consists of ten spheres (Sefirot) that symbolize different aspects of God and the spiritual journey of the soul. Although rooted in Jewish mysticism, the Kabbalistic Tree of Life had a significant influence on European esoteric traditions, including Hermeticism and Renaissance occultism. It is often graphically depicted as a geometric structure

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				with interconnected spheres, symbolizing the balance between the divine and earthly realms. In Romanian folklore, the Tree of Life is associated with fertility rituals, home protection and the circle of life and death. The tree connects the past (roots), present (trunk), and future (branches), symbolizing the endless cycle of birth, life, death, and rebirth. This mirrors the belief systems of other cultures, but is uniquely expressed in Romanian folklore, often related to nature, growth, and the preservation of life. Mythological creatures such as the Fairy (fairies) or dragons in Romanian mythology are sometimes linked to sacred trees, and the tree serves as a guardian or gateway between worlds. 3. Religious significance In the Orthodox Christian faith,, which has deep cultural roots in

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				Romania, the Tree of Life is closely linked to biblical images, especially the Garden of Eden and the concept of immortality. It represents Christ's sacrifice on the cross, as the Tree of Life is seen as both a source of spiritual nourishment and redemption. The cross itself, often called the "Tree of Life" in some religious contexts, symbolizes eternal life. Romanian churches, especially the wooden churches of Maramureș, sometimes incorporate stylized Tree of Life motifs into their architecture, blending Christian and pre-Christian symbolism. 4. Traditional Painted Eggs The tree of life is also a popular motif in Romanian Easter egg painting. Intricately decorated eggs, known as painted eggs, often depict the Tree of Life as a central theme, surrounded by

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				other symbols of nature and rebirth. The motif represents new beginnings and the eternal cycle of life, deeply linked to the spring season and the themes of the resurrection celebrated at Easter. 5. The tree of life in funerary traditions In funeral customs, the Tree of Life symbolizes the transition from the earthly world to the spiritual realm. It is commonly depicted on funerary landmarks and funerary crosses in Romanian cemeteries. This practice reflects the belief in the afterlife and the continuation of the soul's journey, guided by the eternal force symbolized by the tree.

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Scarab beetle	The scarab beetle has been associated with Khepri, the god of the rising sun and rebirth. It symbolized regeneration, transformation, and the cycle of life, death, and rebirth.	Although the scarab beetle is not directly present in European symbolism, the idea of insects as transformative symbols—such as the butterfly representing metamorphosis or resurrection—has parallels in European traditions, especially in early Christian art and later Renaissance symbolism.	culture, and its graphic representation has a deep spiritual and religious significance. The scarab was associated with the god Khepri, the deity of the rising sun, creation and rebirth. It was believed that Khepri renews the sun every day, pushing it into the sky, like a scarab beetle pushes a ball of dung. This cycle of the sun's journey has become symbolic of transformation, and eternal life. Key elements of the graphic representation of the scarab: Cockroach shape: The scarab was often depicted in realistic detail, with an oval, dome-like body, slender legs, and antennae. The cockroach's natural tendency to roll dung into a ball was seen as a metaphor for how the sun rolls across the sky, linking the insect to solar	The scarab beetle, although initially an iconic symbol of ancient Egyptian culture, has also made its way into European culture, but with a different accent and meaning. Its representation in European art, literature, and esoteric traditions often stems from the fascination with ancient Egypt and the symbolism associated with rebirth, protection, and transformation. 1. Egyptmania in European art and jewelry In the nineteenth century, Europe experienced a period of intense fascination with ancient Egyptian culture, commonly referred to as Egyptmania. This was triggered by Napoleon's campaign in Egypt and the subsequent translation of hieroglyphics after the discovery of the Rosetta Stone. The scarab, as a powerful symbol in Egypt, became popular in Victorian jewelry and decorative

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			and life-giving symbolism. In most graphic representations, the scarab appears as a wingless cockroach in relief sculptures, amulets, and sculptures. However, in other religious contexts, especially on the walls of the tomb, the scarab could be depicted with wings, symbolizing spiritual ascension. Winged beetle:regeneration, A common graphic depiction, especially in funerary art, shows the scarab beetle with outstretched wings. The winged scarab represents transformation and protection in the afterlife. These scarabs were often inscribed on the walls of the tomb or included in amulets placed next to the deceased to ensure their rebirth in the afterlife.	arts. Scarab motifs appeared in brooches, pendants and rings, often created in gold or semi-precious stones. They were not only decorative, but had a symbolic weight, representing luck, protection and transformation. For Europeans, the exotic origins of the scarab and its association with ancient Egyptian mysticism made it an attractive symbol of the mysterious and eternal. 2. Esoteric traditions and occult symbolism The scarab also found its place in esoteric circles and occult practices in Europe, especially in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Influenced by Theosophy and Hermeticism, the symbols of ancient Egypt, including the scarab, were adopted in magical rituals and practices. Aleister Crowley, a prominent figure in the occult, referenced

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			The wings usually extend symmetrically on each side of the beetle's body and can be brightly colored or stylized, often adorned with hieroglyphs or solar images, emphasizing the connection between the scarab, the sun, and immortality. Scarab Amulets of the Heart: In ancient Egyptian burial practices, the scarab of the heart was a particularly significant graphic representation. These scarabs were placed over the heart of the deceased to ensure that he would not betray them during the Weighing of the Heart ceremony, an essential part of judgment in the afterlife. These scarabs often included inscriptions of spells from the Book of the Dead, especially those designed to protect the deceased from having their hearts weighed with the feathers	ancient Egyptian symbols, including the scarab, in his works. The scarab was seen as a symbol of spiritual transformation and the cyclical nature of life – concepts central to many esoteric belief systems in Europe. In this context, the scarab came to represent the self-creation, renewal and eternal progress of the soul, just like its original Egyptian meanings. 3. Literature and cultural symbolism In European literature, especially from the Romantic period onwards, the scarab was used to symbolize the mysterious and the old. Authors, poets, and scholars frequently used the scarab as a metaphor for resurrection, eternity, or arcane knowledge, drawing on its Egyptian roots. This symbolism can be found in Gothic literature and later in modernist interpretations of ancient symbols. For example,

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			of Maat, the goddess of truth and justice. Solar symbolism: The scarab is also frequently depicted as a symbol of the rising sun, often depicted with a sun disk, either leaning on top of the beetle or pushed by it. This graphic representation emphasizes the role of the scarab as a divine force in the daily renewal of life and its connection to the cyclical nature of existence. Hieroglyphic symbol: The scarab beetle also served as a hieroglyph, representing the verb "to become" or "to transform" (kheper). In writing, the scarab glyph symbolizes creation and transformation, often used in the name of pharaohs, reinforcing their divine role as	scarabs often appear in mystery novels and adventure stories centered on Egyptology, where they are portrayed as talismans or as part of ancient curses, reflecting both fascination and fear. 4. Scarab motifs in modern art In modern European art, the scarab continues to be used as a decorative motif and symbol of rebirth and protection. Scarab imagery emerged in Surrealist art and Art Deco-inspired jewelry design, which borrowed heavily from ancient Egyptian forms and symbols, especially after the discovery of King Tutankhamun's tomb in 1922. Salvador Dalí, for example, used the scarab in some of his surrealist works, not only for its symbolic value of renewal, but also as an exotic motif that blends ancient history with modern artistic expression. In Romanian culture, the

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			creators and protectors of their people. Symbolism and Significance: The graphic representation of the scarab in ancient Egypt is more than decorative. It symbolizes life, protection, renewal, and immortality. Whether in tombs, jewelry, or inscriptions, the image of the scarab was believed to protect individuals both in life and in the afterlife, ensuring their spiritual rebirth and eternal existence.	graphic representation of the scarab beetle does not have a deep-rooted presence, as it does in ancient Egyptian symbolism. However, elements of Egyptian iconography, including the scarab, made their way into Romanian art and culture primarily through the influence of Egyptomania and esoteric traditions popular in Europe in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Here's an overview of how the scarab beetle was incorporated: 1. The influence of Egyptomania In the nineteenth century, as in much of Europe, the Romanian elites became fascinated by ancient Egypt. This led to the adoption of Egyptian symbols, including the scarab, in decorative arts, jewelry, and sometimes in architecture. The scarab, along with other symbols such as the pyramid and the ankh, became

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				part of artistic movements that emphasized mysticism and spirituality. Romanian jewelry or decoration from this period could feature amulets or scarab motifs, not because of a local tradition, but because of the influence of European trends and the fascination for Egyptian mysticism. 2. Esoteric and occult influences The scarab appears in Romanian culture primarily through its connection with occult and esoteric practices. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many Romanian intellectuals and artists were influenced by Western occult traditions, which often drew inspiration from ancient Egyptian symbols for spiritual and mystical purposes. In these contexts, the scarab symbolized protection, rebirth and eternal life, just like in Egyptian culture,

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				although it was not a symbol rooted in the Romanian indigenous tradition. These esoteric interpretations have often featured the scarab in books, illustrations, and magical practices within the Romanian occult community.
Falcon and Eagle	The falcon was associated with Horus, the god of the sky and the protector of the pharaoh. She symbolized divine kingship, vision, and power.	In European traditions, the eagle has similar meanings of power, vision, and divine authority. The eagle was sacred to Zeus in Greek mythology and became a symbol of imperial power in Rome and later in European empires.	The falcon is usually depicted in a realistic form, either perched or flying, with outstretched wings. It is often adorned with the Double Crown of Egypt (Pschent), representing Horus' role as the unifier and ruler of both Upper and Lower Egypt. In hieroglyphics, the falcon often appears as a symbol of divine protection. Horus, in the form of a falcon, is often shown perched on or floating above the pharaoh's head, emphasizing his protective role over the ruler. headed god is also depicted in	Hawk Nobility and chivalry: In medieval Europe, the falcon was often a symbol of nobility and chivalry. It was often depicted in coats of arms, representing traits such as courage and strength. The sport of the falcon, a pursuit of the elite, further cemented the falcon's status as a symbol of nobility. Heraldry: Falcons appear in heraldry, where they symbolize bravery and readiness for battle. They are often shown with their wings spread, perched or in flight. The image of the falcon can signify protection,

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			The falcon-temple statues and reliefs with a human body and a falcon's head, reinforcing the divine connection between heaven, royalty, and pharaoh. The Falcon is also depicted with the Eye of Horus (Wedjat), a powerful symbol of healing, protection, and renewal. 2. Eagle (Nekhbet) The eagle was associated with the goddess Nekhbet, the patron goddess of Upper Egypt and a patron deity of the pharaoh. Nekhbet was seen as a mother figure who protected the king, often depicted alongside the cobra goddess Wadjet, who represented Lower Egypt. Graphic: The eagle is often depicted in hieroglyphics as a realistic bird in flight, with its wings extended protectively over the pharaoh.	watching over its upper realm. Notable examples can be found in the coats of arms of various noble families in Europe Artistic representations: In art, falcons are sometimes associated with goddesses and mythological figures. For example, Freyja, the Norse goddess, is often depicted with a falcon cloak that allows her to fly. Vulture Symbol of power and freedom: The eagle has long been a symbol of power, freedom, and authority. His image is frequently used to represent countries and empires. The two-headed eagle is particularly important in heraldry and is associated with the Holy Roman Empire, symbolizing the unity of church and state. National symbols: Many European nations have adopted the eagle as their national

Symbol	Significance	Graphic	Symbol	Significance
	Ancient Egypt:	Europe:	Ancient Egypt:	Europe, the Danubian-Pontic Carpathian area
			This image symbolizes the goddess's protective embrace over the ruler. In royal royals, the eagle was part of the pharaoh's crown and the royal image. The eagle dress was a symbol of the protection worn by queens and goddesses, emphasizing maternal protection and royal authority. In many temple sculptures, Nekhbet is depicted as an eagle with outstretched wings, hovering above the king or holding the shen ring (a symbol of eternity) in her arms, signifying her role as guardian of both the pharaoh and the eternal order of the cosmos. Combined symbolism in Egyptian art: Both the falcon and the eagle often appear together in artistic depictions of pharaonic royalty, symbolizing	symbol. For example, the German coat of arms features a black eagle, while the Polish coat of arms features a white eagle. Both symbolize power, vigilance, and sovereignty. Religious and mythological contexts: In Christian symbolism, the eagle represents the evangelist John, emphasizing qualities such as spiritual ascension and divine understanding. In Greek mythology, the eagle was associated with Zeus, serving as his messenger and symbolizing divine authority. Artistic representations: the eagle is often depicted in sculptures, paintings and coins, where it is shown with its wings spread wide, giving majesty and strength. In medieval art, eagles often appear in scenes of heavenly glory, symbolizing the soul's ascension

Symbol	Significance	Graphic	Symbol	Significance
	Ancient Egypt:	Europe:	Ancient Egypt:	Europe, the Danubian-Pontic Carpathian area
			unified dominion over Upper and Lower Egypt. For example, on the pharaoh's Pschent crown, the cobra (Wadjet) and the eagle (Nekhbet) appear together, symbolizing the pharaoh's dominion over both parts of the kingdom and the divine protection he received from both goddesses.	to the divine. Falcon (Falcon) In the Romanian tradition, the falcon is associated with nobility, speed and freedom. In some historical contexts, the falcon has been linked to the Dacian people, the ancestors of modern Romanians, who worshipped birds of prey as powerful spiritual symbols. Graphics: In folklore and oral traditions, the falcon symbolizes keen vision and intelligence. He appears in Romanian fairy tales as a guide or protector, often assisting the protagonist in difficult situations. The graphic representation of the falcon in these stories is usually like a fast-flying bird, sometimes with symbolic connections to the sun or sky. Heraldry: the falcon is a common element in Romanian heraldic symbols, especially among noble families, where it represents royal power,

Symbol	Significance	Graphic	Symbol	Significance
	Ancient Egypt:	Europe:	Ancient Egypt:	Europe, the Danubian-Pontic Carpathian area
				independence and power. Its depiction is often stylized, with its wings spread wide, suggesting vigilance and freedom. 2. Eagle (Eagle) The eagle has an even deeper meaning in Romanian culture, as it is one of the central symbols of the nation. The eagle has historical and mythological importance and appears in heraldry, religious symbolism, and folkloric narratives. Graphic: National symbolism: the most prominent representation of the eagle is found in the coat of arms of Romania. The eagle, often depicted with its wings spread wide, is a symbol of sovereignty, protection, and national identity. He holds a cross in his beak, signifying the connection between the nation and the Orthodox Christian faith, and sometimes a sword and a

Symbol	Significance	Graphic	Symbol	Significance
	Ancient Egypt:	Europe:	Ancient Egypt:	Europe, the Danubian-Pontic Carpathian area
				scepter, symbolizing military power and justice. The symbolism of the Dacians: The golden eagle is related to the ancient Dacians, who regarded it as a divine creature. The Dacians believed that the eagle was a messenger of the gods, and its representation was part of their spiritual practices. In Dacian flags, a dragon-shaped standard called the Draco featured an eagle-like head, symbolizing both power and a connection to the sky. Folklore: In Romanian folk tales, the eagle appears as a symbol of strength and wisdom, often representing the bridge between earth and sky. In some stories, the eagle helps the heroes in their quests, embodying the qualities of vision, protection, and the ability to navigate different realms. 3. Religious symbolism In Romanian

Symbol	Significance	Graphic	Symbol	Significance
	Ancient Egypt:	Europe:	Ancient Egypt:	Europe, the Danubian-Pontic Carpathian area
The pyramid and the symbolism of the mountain	The pyramid symbolized the ascension to heaven and was a monumental representation of the pharaoh's path to the afterlife.	The concept of mountains as sacred places is found in various European traditions, symbolizing the connection between the earth and the divine. In Christianity, mountains often serve as places of divine revelation (e.g., Mount Sinai).	In ancient Egyptian culture, both the pyramid and the mountain have deep symbolic meanings, often reflecting spiritual beliefs, architectural ingenuity, and the connection between the earthly and divine realms. 1. Pyramid Symbol of the Ascension and the afterlife: the pyramid is one of the most recognizable symbols of ancient Egypt, primarily associated with the tombs of the pharaohs. It represents the pharaoh's journey to the afterlife and their ascension to heaven. It is believed that the shape of the pyramid itself, with its sloping sides, symbolizes the sun's rays, guiding the deceased to the sky. Architectural significance: The most famous pyramids, such as those at Giza, are	Orthodox Christianity, the eagle is sometimes described as a symbol of spiritual ascension and divine authority. Churches often feature iconography in which the eagle represents the power of faith or the transcendence of the soul. The eagle is also associated with the evangelist John, symbolizing the higher spiritual vision. In European culture, both the pyramid and the mountain have rich symbolic meanings, often related to themes of spirituality, power, and nature. Their graphic representations can be found in various forms of art, architecture, and literature. 1. Pyramid Symbol of power and knowledge: In Europe, the pyramid often represents power, wisdom and enlightenment. It is sometimes associated with Masonic symbolism, where the pyramid

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			architectural wonders, built to house the pharaoh's body and goods for the afterlife. The Great Pyramid of Giza, for example, was originally covered with smooth, white limestone by Tura, which would have reflected sunlight, making it shine brightly, resembling a celestial body. Graphic representations: In hieroglyphics and artistic representations, pyramids are often illustrated as simple triangular shapes, sometimes with inscriptions or symbols of the afterlife, such as Ankh (symbol of life) and Djed (symbol of stability). 2. The mountain Symbol of stability and eternity: Mountains in ancient Egyptian thought were often considered symbols of stability, eternity, and the creation of the world.	signifies the pursuit of knowledge and spiritual ascension. The Eye of Providence, often depicted atop a pyramid, symbolizes divine guidance and understanding. Artistic representations: The pyramids appear in various artistic forms, including paintings and sculptures. They are often depicted in contexts that suggest a connection to the mystical or esoteric, emphasizing their role as symbols of knowledge. For example, the pyramid appears prominently in Renaissance art, where it can symbolize the search for enlightenment, often depicted in works with philosophical themes. Architecture: In modern architecture, pyramid-like structures are often used to create a sense of grandeur and spirituality.

Symbol	Significance	Graphic	Symbol	Significance
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			They were seen as places where the earth meets the sky, representing a bridge between the two realms. Mythological significance: The primitive mound (Benben) was a key concept in Egyptian mythology, believed to be the first land to emerge from the waters of chaos at the beginning of creation. The pyramids have sometimes been associated with this mound, reinforcing their connection to the creation myth. Graphic representations: In art, mountains can be depicted against the backdrop of scenes involving gods and pharaohs, emphasizing their importance as sacred spaces. They are often depicted in a stylized manner, sometimes with flat tips, reflecting their status as the abode of the gods.	For example, the pyramid-shaped Louvre Museum in Paris is a contemporary interpretation of the ancient form, symbolizing the convergence of the old and the new. 2. The mountain Symbol of spirituality and nature: In European culture, mountains are often associated with the sublime, representing the greatness of nature and the divine. They are often seen as sacred spaces that provide a connection to the heavens, reflecting a long-standing belief in their spiritual significance. Artistic representations: The mountains have been depicted in countless works of art, especially during the Romantic period, where artists such as Caspar David Friedrich and J.M.W. Turner celebrated their grandeur and beauty. In their paintings, mountains are

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			Visual connections Pyramid representations: The pyramids are often shown with the sun rising or setting behind them, symbolizing the connection to the divine and the afterlife. Artifacts, such as funerary texts and funerary paintings, frequently depict the pyramid as a focal point in the landscape, surrounded by scenes from everyday life or the afterlife. Representations of mountains: Mountains can be depicted in murals, serving as the backdrop for significant mythological events. They are sometimes illustrated with trees or water, illustrating the landscape around sacred places. Artistic depictions of mountains often emphasize their height and grandeur, reinforcing their role as divine realms.	often depicted as towering, majestic shapes, embodying both the beauty and terrifying power of nature. Literature and mythology: Mountains occupy a prominent place in European literature and mythology, often serving as abodes of the gods or settings for epic stories. For example, Mount Olympus in Greek mythology is described as the home of the gods, while the Alps and Himalayas are celebrated in various literary works as places of mystery and transcendence. Combined symbolism in art and culture Interconnected themes: The pyramid and the mountain can be represented together in works of art, where they symbolize the relationship between the earthly and the divine. This is especially prevalent in landscapes where pyramids appear

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				at the base of mountains, suggesting a path to spiritual enlightenment. Alchemical and esoteric symbolism: Both forms often appear in alchemical and esoteric traditions, symbolizing the journey of transformation and attaining higher knowledge. The pyramid represents the ascent to enlightenment, while the mountain signifies the challenges and obstacles that we must overcome. In Romanian culture, both the pyramid and the mountain have symbolic meanings that reflect historical, spiritual and artistic values. Their graphic depictions can be found in folklore, literature, and art, often embodying themes of identity, heritage, and connection to nature. 1. Pyramid Symbol of eternity and spirituality: While the pyramid is not as prevalent in Romanian

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				cultural symbolism as it is in ancient Egypt, it still represents concepts of eternity and spiritual ascension. In a modern context, pyramids can be associated with new age or esoteric interpretations, where they symbolize the search for knowledge and enlightenment. Cultural references: The pyramid shape is sometimes used in contemporary art and architecture in Romania, reflecting the influence of global architectural trends. For example, the National Museum of Contemporary Art in Bucharest incorporates pyramidal structures into its design, symbolizing a link between tradition and modernity. 2. The mountain Symbol of strength and heritage: Mountains are a prominent symbol in Romanian

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				culture, often associated with national identity and folklore. The Carpathian Mountains, which cross Romania, are represented majestically and powerfully, embodying the spirit of the Romanian people. They represent the stability, resilience and natural beauty of the country. Folklore and mythology: In Romanian folklore, mountains often serve as a backdrop for myths and legends. They are depicted as sacred spaces inhabited by mythical creatures and deities. For example, Mount Ceahlău is considered a spiritual center and is often associated with various legends that highlight its mystical qualities. Graphic representations: Mountains are frequently represented in Romanian art, especially in landscape paintings and

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				traditional crafts. Artists such as Nicolae Grigorescu have captured the beauty of the Carpathians in their works, emphasizing their greatness and emotional resonance for the Romanian people. Combined symbolism In Romanian culture, while pyramids are not as deeply rooted, their depictions alongside mountains can evoke a sense of spiritual and natural harmony. Artistic representations: Both pyramids and mountains can be represented in art as symbols of the connection between the earthly and the divine. For example, in some landscape paintings, artists might juxtapose the solidity of mountains with the mystical qualities of pyramidal shapes to convey themes of balance and transcendence.

II. Chapter 2. Neurolinguistic considerations on the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphs and heraldic symbols in European and Romanian culture

We have of course observed, from the table above, the way in which symbolism intertwines and combines in the analyzed cultures. We could simply conclude that there are many similarities resulting from historical intertwining and undeniable influence, but have we thought for a moment about the practical aspect of these writings?

Knowledge occurred in the spaces examined on the path of faith and sovereignty. From this perspective, we can think that ancient peoples, as well as modern ones, sought means of subtle manipulation, not necessarily for petty purposes, but even for the purpose of coordinating society towards a constructive direction and implicitly of determining individuals to accept beneficial principles and ideologies.

From this perspective, the purpose of the present work is on the one hand to demonstrate that similarities do not come only through cultural exchanges, but also through the practical needs and purposes in which the messages were transmitted and circulated, but also to draw attention to the role of these messages in the development of the collective mind in geographically distant areas and to the way in which this mind has been transmitted to the present day.

III. Chapter 3. Conclusions

The role of neurolinguistic programming (NLP) in understanding the meaning of symbols in collective mental frameworks is a fascinating area of study, especially when comparing Egyptian and European cultures. Symbols play a crucial role in shaping perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors, and NLP provides tools for exploring these dynamics in both individual and collective contexts.

NLP is based on the premise that language and neurological processes interact to shape our experiences and perceptions. Symbols can evoke strong emotional responses and can be key in communication and cultural identity.

Hieroglyphics and sacred symbols: In ancient Egypt, symbols were an integral part of communication and spirituality. Hieroglyphs conveyed both

literal and symbolic meanings, allowing for layers of interpretation. Symbols such as the Ankh (representing life) and the Eye of Horus (symbolizing protection) have had deep cultural significance, influencing collective beliefs and practices.

The use of symbols in religious texts and tomb paintings helped to strengthen shared beliefs and cultural identity. The collective mental framework of the ancient Egyptians was significantly shaped by these symbols, which were believed to link the physical world to the divine, influencing society's values and rituals.

European cultures are also rich in symbolic representations, from the cross in Christianity to the eagle as a symbol of power and freedom. These symbols have evolved over time and are used in various contexts, including art, literature, and heraldry. The use of symbols reflects the collective consciousness and historical experiences of different European nations.

In NLP terms, the interpretation of symbols can influence societal behavior and norms. For example, the Renaissance brought a renewed emphasis on humanism, and symbols from classical antiquity were reinterpreted to reflect contemporary values. This change demonstrates how collective mental frameworks can adapt through the symbolic representation of ideas.

Therefore, both Egyptian and European symbols evoke emotions and memories that shape collective identities. The common meanings associated with symbols in each culture can affect how individuals relate to their heritage and cultural narratives. In both cultures, symbols serve as a means of communication beyond words, conveying complex ideas and emotions that may be difficult to articulate. This aligns with NLP principles, which emphasize the significance of non-verbal cues in communication. Impact on collective mental frameworks: The way symbols are used in each culture influences how communities construct their identities, beliefs, and values. This, in turn, affects how individuals interpret their experiences and navigate social structures The role of symbols in shaping collective mental frameworks is significant in both Egyptian and European culture, as seen through the lens of neurolinguistic programming. By understanding how symbols work in these frameworks, we can better appreciate their impact on identity, communication, and societal values. The study of these dynamics highlights the strong connection between language, thought and culture.

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