



The Language of Natural Life- Forms

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- UNOFFICIAL AMERICAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION -



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The Language of Natural Life-Forms

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If, as a result of his reason and intellect, man is so powerful in language that he can express himself specifically with certain words and say exactly what he wants to say, so that his fellow human being can clearly understand and grasp everything that is said and conveyed to him, then this does not only apply to man. All animals, creatures and all other forms of natural life also have languages, but they are completely different from the language of humans. It is a given that every genera of animal and every separate species, as well as every type of animal and every separate kind, but also every other genus of natural life forms and their species, each have their own language. Each genus and each species of natural life form has its own language, which can simply be loud, whistling, chirping, hissing, roaring, snorting, cooing, barking, meowing, growling or whatever, depending on the genus or species of the life form in question. Thus, language is defined as certain sounds, movements, and impulses, etc., as well as various forms of behavior that actually function as a normal means of communicating with each other or with other species and life forms. Depending on what it is or should be, the corresponding language or communication comes across as accepting, friendly and good, or as dangerous, offensive, fear-inducing or repellent, etc. Consequently, natural life forms, such as oxen, cows, horses and pigs, or goats, sheep, chickens, or geese, as well as lions, zebras, crocodiles or elephants, tigers, camels and dromedaries, etc., each have their own language or means of communication that is specific to the corresponding life form.

These languages or means of communication differ from the language of humans in that, on the one hand, humans consciously and clearly use their intellect and reason to form clear words for communication, as well as sounds, noises, facial expressions and gesticulation, etc., through which they can express themselves in a variety of ways. This alone elevates humans above all other life forms, even to the point of being human-like apes. Like humans, all natural life forms have their own innate language or means of communication, including so-called domestic animals. And depending on the type of life form, it is natural for them to extend this ability to communicate by means of their own learning ability. The fact is that all living creatures also have a certain degree of intelligence, which they can use to educate themselves and thus learn through certain circumstances or through imitation, etc. This can be achieved through their language and behavior. Through their language and their behavior and through any other means of communication, very many of all forms of natural life can also somehow communicate and even make friends with other forms of life, as is the case, for example, with dogs and cats, etc., which are normally enemies from the ground up, but which can get along very well with humans and bond peacefully with them, just as they can develop feelings and thus also attachment and good togetherness. Contrary to the erroneous opinion of



humans, so-called higher natural creatures not only possess a certain degree of intelligence, but also have the ability to think by instinct and thus to form feelings, as well as to feel and sense, which - not alone - is one reason why animals, creatures and all other species and types of natural life forms should not be hunted or tortured.

Every higher species and every kind of natural life form - so called because they differ from man as a consciously thinking being - is, as he believes, capable of instinctive thinking, while lower and lowest life forms are capable of impulse thinking, sensation thinking or only reaction thinking and reaction acting. Nonetheless, all life forms, and indeed all natural life forms as a whole, have the capacity for language, which enables them to communicate with each other, at least within their own genus or species. As mentioned, this is specific to one's own genus or species, but it can also be absolutely different between groups and habitats, which means that cattle, for example, use and practice a completely different language or dialect than the same genus or species living, say, just 250 meters away. So, it is the same as with humans, for example, who live in Switzerland and speak Swiss German in a certain dialect, but who also speak Swiss German in various dialects in other areas, albeit in a completely different dialect. Nonetheless, it is possible for completely foreign natural creatures - animals, critters, and other living beings, as well as plants of all types and species - to communicate with each other. This is despite the fact that they speak a foreign language, as it were, as is the case with people who speak Swiss German, German, French, Italian, English, Chinese or Arabic, Urdu or Hindi, etc., but who can communicate with each other despite the language barriers, without the need for an actual interpreter. On earth there are many thousands of actual languages and dialects among humans alone, there may be 10,000 or more or less, but among natural creatures there are many millions. This is precisely because the immense diversity of their genera and species is in the millions, whereas in the case of mankind it is only small and there is actually only one genus of man, although there are various different species. These differ from each other in their anatomical appearance, as well as in the color of their skin, whereby the colors white, black, brown, yellow, bluish, reddish, and even greenish occur, but this is partly unknown to anthropologists because they are still far from being able to encounter such types of people.

Here on earth, the human genus exists only once, whereas the genera of natural creatures number in the millions and are divided into species that develop in certain ways through mutations from the genera. Overall, the genera of life forms are actually referred to as races, while the species that are actually mutations and emerge from the genera in this respect are referred to as half-races or crossbreeds, because they have different parents from different races that can mate with each other. This is the case when it is naturally possible, because otherwise it would not be feasible, as species are normally separated from each



other in such a way that sexual union to produce offspring is not possible if it were not conceivable as a result of a natural anomaly.

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