

## Narration script for Edenics CD III English PowerPoint Presentation

### **Slide #1**

SHaLoM.

I'm James D. Long. My wife Carol did the technical work behind this presentation.. We are the publishers of The Origin of Speeches at Lightcatcher Books. My own book, The Riddle of the Exodus, documents how the Biblical Exodus is historical.

### **Slide #2**

The Edenics project led by Isaac Mozeson, attempts to verify the veracity of a crucial Genesis episode even further back in the mists of our prehistory. The Tower of Babel is a myth, right? Keep your eyes and ears open. You're in for a surprise.

### **Slide #3**

How old is this idea that all humans spoke Edenic: most like Biblical Hebrew? Well, Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden were factory-installed with this language program 5,766 years ago. This original Mother Tongue was scrambled into 70 languages that kept on breaking up at a tower in Shinar or Sumer. This site is later known as Babel. This traditionally happened in the year 1996 after the Creation of Man. Do the math. Scientists studying language and genetics have concluded that ALL people do come from one woman's genes. Just for fun, they call her "Eve." Today's linguists finally accept the fact that the whole planet spoke one language. They call it Proto-Earth.

Here, on the screen is that verse in Hebrew. It's OK if you can't read it. Everything in Edenics is put into keyed English letters, but you'll know how the Hebrew was spelled.

In Hebrew it sounds like **VaYiHeeY KoL Ha'AReTS SaFaH A[K]HaT, OO'DiVaReeYM A[K]HaDeeYM**

In the book you'll learn how to hear words like: "WHOLE," "EARTH" "SPEECH" "WORDS" and "EACH"

### **Slide #4**

Whether you are a rabbi, minister, priest or atheist, a professor of Semitic studies or someone who doesn't know an Aleph from a Bet, you have much to learn and enjoy about Edenics.

This is pre-Jewish, back to Eden. We will learn how we are ALL cousins, how words from ALL languages are cognates, are related.

## Slide #5

In Edenics we discover that language was engineered.

Sound is Sense.

Music is Meaning.

Just as Adam and Eve carried the genes for all the later diversity of human population, every Edenic letter has a range of different sounds within that same part of the mouth. An Intelligent Designer made this original language system to be very versatile, able to be widely spun off into all the African, Asian, European and Native American languages.

The Aleph can be ANY vowel.

The Bet can shift to ANY lip-letter, or bilabial.

The Gimel can be heard as ANY throat-letter, or guttural.

The Dalet is normally like D, but it can become the other tooth-letter, or dental.

The Lamed is like L, but in another language it can slide over to the other tongue-letter, or liquid.

Mem and Noon, M and N, are interchangeable nose-letters, or nasals.

Zayin, Samekh, Tsadi, and Shin are whistling-letters or fricatives.

All human words are made up of these seven letter-sounds, just like every song is from do, re, mi, fa, so, la and ti.

## Slide #6

**SHoReSH** is the Edenic word for root or source. Can you hear SOURCE in SHoRESH?

One of the reasons why our scholars missed finding the Edenic roots in all words – besides disrespect for a silly old Bible story, is because words usually disguise their roots with prefixes before them, and suffixes after them. Even when we get IRREGULARITY down to REGULAR, many people wouldn't think of Edenic **RaGeeL** meaning REGULAR. So even the "AR: at the end isn't the sub-root of 2 or usually 3 letters.

What happens when faith becomes a routine? Then ReLiGion becomes too...ReGuLaR. We'll soon see how letters can shift locations, not just sounds. So RELIGION is from RaGeeL too.

## Slide #7

Do you like chemistry? Or botany or physics? The creator of our Edenic language created all these sciences. Consider the formula  $XY + YZ = XYZ$ . XY, our first sub-root, is the Phey-Resh in **PHeReeY**, a fruit or botanical product. YZ, our second sub-root is the Resh- Het in **RaYaK[H]**, a scent or smell.

Is there a better chemical formula or poetic haiku to capture that a Phey-Resh-Het, **PHeRaK[H]** or flower is...

- 1) a botanical product, and every fruit is a flower first, combined with
- 2) a scent or smell. And this information is encoded in just THREE letters.

Reading the whole slide opens up many related words. You may have to go over the slide show more than once to see how all these words fit.

### **Slide #7**

Most Edenic words have a two-letter sub-root, and a letter before it or afterwards that differentiates it from its built-in synonyms and antonyms. Back in 2005, it was thought that there were only several of these double-root words. But now it appears that there are dozens. Some of these are in the *Edenics CD III*.

Most are a bit complicated, so **KeLeV**, dog, provides an easy example. If you know cats and dogs, you are aware that dogs are ALL EMOTION. In Edenic that's 1) **KOL**/ ALL plus 2) **LeV** /heart. They will courageously face certain death to protect their master, and their loyalty is legend. The YZ or 2<sup>nd</sup> element here, the Lamed-Bhet- L-B, is most important in wolf words like LOBO, LUPIS and the L-V in WOLVES. The Hebrew wolf word, **Ze'V**, did not appear among the world's words for wolf. The word **KeLeV** did. This earlier term for canine, **KeLeV**, was better called Edenic, not "Hebrew."

On Noah's Ark there might have been only one pair of canines. The Adamic canine and his lovely bitch had all the genes for later foxes, hounds, wolves, jackals, and the 1000s of later breeds. ...The same story with human and human words, Edenic words.

### **Slide #8**

There is a large chapter devoted to word families in *The Origin of Speeches*. On the left, there is a Mem-Noon or M-N family of AMOUNTS.

Backwards or forwards MN or NM allows you to follow the MONEY, and to link AMOUNT with NUMBER.

Edenic **MeeYN**, from the larger amount, is the ultimate source of words like MINUS and MINI. Edenic is the ultimate source no matter what language an English word is from.

MOON is from Greek mona. **MOANaH** means "to count" in Edenic. People counted time by checking the sky many moons ago.

On the right is a word family built on Shin-Phey-Lamed/ SPL. The two-letter sub-root here is Pey-Lamed, as in **NaPHaL** to FALL. In you FALL in a test you FAIL. We FALL ASLEEP. We SLIP and SLUMP into SLUMBER. Whether you read the notes as SPL or SLP, or have an added N or M in the way, the message remains the music, the sense is in the sound.

### Slide #9

There are only 4 or 5 easy principles to learn in Edenics. All of them are well known by the scholars who know that French and Italian are sisters of Mother Latin. But nobody applied these to a Semitic language like Hebrew. The first principle is letters shifting sounds within their range: lip letters, tooth letters, tongue letters... remember? More at slide #13

Can you hear the lip-letter or bilabial in **AhBHaiL**, to mourn, shift from V to W, to allow for words like WAIL, and that mourning bird we call, for an unknown reason, an OWL?

Can you hear the nose-letter or nasal in **ILaN**, a shade tree, shift to M, to allow for that shade tree we call an ELM?

Can you hear the tongue-letter or liquid in **HahR**, mountain, shift to L, to allow for the word HILL? Yes, we now use “mountain” and “hill” for different sizes of topographical swellings. Edenics helps you to see similar patterns, and not to be as uncreative as a dictionary or certain teacher types.

### Slide #10

You may have noticed back at REEK and RA[N]K and SLIP and SLu[M]P That extra Ns and Ms were sneaking into words. N and M are nose-letters or nasals. Nasalization happens because it's easier to say ARRA[N]GE than **OaReKH**, the Edenic word that means to arrange.

In baseball or football, it is sometimes time to BUNT or PUNT. It's easier to say BUNT or PUNT than **Ba'ADT**, to kick or strike out at in Edenic.

There is also a whole chapter documenting NASALIZATION in English and other languages. English got the word BAMBOO from Malay in Asia. This hollow reed is the **ABOOBH** in the BiBle (that's another Bet-Bet or B-B reed word, like PaPyRus and PAPER. Again, the extra M in Bamboo is from ABOOBH, any reed or tube.

You know about letter shifts, so you can probably hear a PIPE, FIFE or OBOE.

Arabic is an old Semitic language. Is it as old as Edenic? The Edenic **K[H]aSiR**, pig, became the Arabic chaNsiR, pig. Older Edenic and even later Hebrew doesn't nasalize words from any language.

### **Slide #11**

There's another chapter demonstrating how two of the three consonant letters of a root can swap places. This is called METATHESIS. Remember SPILL and SLIP?

Our dictionaries can't see that the SPC in SPECTATORS, SPECULATE or SPECTACLES are the same SCP in MICROSCOPES and TELESCOPES. The experts are far too SKEPTICAL of anything in the Bible, to consider how all these variations can come from Shin-Koof-Phey, **SHaQaF**, to look or see.

### **Slide #12**

Inversion of the English or foreign word to resemble its Edenic source is not surprising: given that Western languages flow from left-to-right, while Semitic languages go from right-to-left. A lot of sound-alike letters are mirror images of each other: like Gimel and K, Tet and D, Kahf and C, and Resh and lower-case r.

Inversions involves letters swapping places, much like metathesis.

This is far more common with short, two-consonant letter words. Here's a example with a three-consonant word. Daled-Bhet-Shin, **DeVaSH** means date honey, history's first sugar. Reverse Daled-Bhet-Shin to get S-V-D in English letters. Mild letters shifts get us to S-W-T. SWEET, isn't it?

### **Slide #13**

Instead of the alphabet, borrowed from Aleph-Bet, here are English and Hebrew letters arranged by the part of the mouth used to make the sounds.

Here are the interchangeable lip-letters, or bilabials.

The interchangeable throat-letters, or gutturals.

The interchangeable tooth-letters, or dentals.

The interchangeable tongue-letters, or liquids.

The interchangeable nose-letters, or nasals.

And the interchangeable whistling-letters, the sibilants or fricatives.

There is a seventh branch in our menorah of diversity, the apparently divine brain disturbance that created our 70 original language and national groups. That 7<sup>th</sup> branch involves the interchangeable vowels. Even in different neighborhoods of the same city, these vowels are pronounced differently. The well-established rules of letter shifting are called the GRIMM'S LAWS. But this observation was written about by the medieval French Bible commentator Rashi many centuries before the brothers Grimm.

#### Slide #14

Nasalization involves the nose letters or nasals. We touched on these a few slides ago, and perhaps you are now noticing how often an N or M appears out of thin air, which is not there in the word's original Edenic form.

Nasalization is always easy to pick up, and it helped disguise the Edenic origin of words.

The most common English word is AND. Ayin-Daled, [O]aWD means "further, in addition, the source of the word ADD. But scholars didn't figure out that "aNd" was a nasalized ADD -- also from [O]aWD.

This slide shows how [E]eQaiL, bend, is behind nasalsized words like ANGLE, Angle-Land, England, and English.

Nasalization is so natural that even the original form of Jack and Jacob, Ya'[A]KoBH, got pronounced as YaNKoBH and YaNkle by some European Jews.

#### Slide #15

Here's a list of Edenic words, I'll tell you the meanings, and you see if you can come up with the nasalized English word before the correct answer appears.

**ATiQ** means very old.

**ABooBh** is a hollow reed or pipe – but we mentioned it.

**DaTZ** is to leap in joyous exultation.

**HaKeH** is to look forward to something.

**NoePHeT** is a flirty adulteress.

**RaK[H]aTS** is to wash.

**SHooPH** is to rub or polish.

**SHOAQ** is the leg or thigh.

**SooaK[H]** is to bend down, the source of SAG.

**SaPHaQ** is to slap or clap.

**Resh-Ayin** is either R[A]h or Ra'GH. It is mistranslated as "evil."  
(Edenic Resh allows for WR in English.)

#### Slide #16

Now here's an interactive game with Metathesis, where letters from the Edenic origin have switched places. From the column of English words on the left,

BESEECH (to beg for) lines up with the Edenic **BeeQaiSH** (to request)

DARK lines up with **QeDaR** , black, sad  
DEGREE lines up with **DARGaH** (a step, a gradation)  
HaLT lines up with **[K]HaDaL** ( to cease or stop)  
GRID lines up with **GeDeR** (a fence... a similar GRATing or  
perimeter barrier of vertical lines – one often has to be creative  
to see these links millennia later)  
MARKET lines up with **MoKHeR** (to sell)  
TINKER (now is more like “fiddling with something” but a  
professional TINKER would repair broken household items) ..  
so it lines up with **TiQOON** (to repair,,,,, source of  
TECHNOLOGY).

Some quick mind in your audience may have easily gotten all of these right..  
Give them a **PZIRE**, I mean a PRIZE!

### Slide #17

In Edenics three-consonant letter roots are important for grammar,  
especially to convey the tense. For the essential sound and sense, we  
observe the inner sub-root of only two-consonant letters. Because Edenics  
was intelligently designed, reversing that two-letter sub-root reveals  
profound words of related or opposite meaning. As we shall soon see on the  
right of the screen.

To the left we see English words that mean the same, even though the LT is  
reversed to TL, the CV to VC, the FL to LG and so on. Yes, the Germanic  
origins of English were rearranged quite a bit since The Tower of Babel.  
But, as you can see, some traces of a scientific, modular, even reversible  
origin still remain. These are possible because English has many sources.  
The FOLIO and PHILO (as in PHILOSOPHY, love of wisdom) are from  
Greek, while LEAF and LOVE are Germanic.

The same Tahf-Lamed in TEL-Aviv, means a raised mound, a **TeL**,  
something TALL. In this case it is the Latin ALTO that seems to have  
flipped the Edenic letters backwards, or seems to be reading them in a  
different order.

Edenic displays this kind of marvelous order ALL the time. The language  
of Eden has only One source, and it is the source of English and everything  
else.

To the right side of the slide we see the sub-root Het-Lamed, like H-L.

There is no word with just Het-Lamed that means “HEALTH.” But this is the meaning, the theme of the Edenic Het-Lamed subroot. **[K]HeeLooTS** means strengthening or health, and is the source of HEALTH. Het-Yod-Lamed, **[K]HaYiL** means valor. A **[K]HaYaL** is thus a vigorous soldier. The built-in Het-Lamed opposites include the similar **[K]HeeYL**, trembling in sickness or pain. Het-Lamed-Shin, **[K]HaLaSH** means weak. The same two letters, Het-Lamed in this case, form a molecule of meaning. It can mean positive or negative health, like electrons that are positively or negatively charged.

Positive HEALTH words common to English include HALE and HEALTHY.

Our greeting “HELLO” means, be HALE, good HEALTH to you. HAIL, like German heil, is also a greeting, but it means “praise” --- from Edenic **HaLeL** (to praise).

Versatile pronunciation allows the Edenic letters to provide the wide world’s vocabulary. The Het can be silent like a vowel or be a harsh guttural in the throat. This why our negatively charged HEALTH words vary from ILL and AILING to CHOLERA or MELANCHOLY.

Water is hydrogen and oxygen, Conventionally, we call it H O.

A chemistry teacher will be upset if you call it  $\text{OH}_2$ , even though this is just as wet. There are health words that come from Het-Lamed reversed, but not in English. This basic introduction to Edenics concentrates on English. See the other books and CDs to see what happens in exotic languages.

### **Slide # 18**

Maybe you are delighted, even inspired to discover that language comes from a Creator, and not accidentally evolved from chattering chimps. Most language professors and dictionary scholars are NOT happy. Nobody likes to be wrong. The Edenics deniers try to say that our 23,000 bits of evidence (so far) are a bunch of “BORROWINGS.”

Take a moment to read what the prestigious Oxford English dictionary says about the word BABBLE (incomprehensible speech). They are clearly upset that the Bible’s BABEL is the likely source. Even as a mere borrowing, this upsets them. If the Tower of Babel were a Greek or Celtic fable, they would embrace it as the logical source.

They also say a word like LAD is “of unknown origin.” American Noah Webster knew that **YeLeD** meant a lad, a boy, in all Semitic languages. But the atheist authorities laughed at him for suggesting that a Western word can come from words found in the Bible. Scientific truth was not the issue, the issue was European cultural purity and devotion to Darwinism.

### **Slide # 19**

Of course, there are a couple dozen words that are right from the Hebrew Bible, that obviously have been BORROWED. No amount of Bible-hatred can deny that CHERUB or HALELUJAH are Hebrew words learned by English Bible readers. The words with the asterisk beside them on this slide are acknowledged to be borrowings. Sure, AMEN was borrowed, but the very next word in the dictionary, AMENABLE is given a weird source. But just as AMEN means “I believe,” AMENABLE is that which is believable and acceptable... from the same Edenic Aleph-Mem-Noon SHoReSH or source.

JUBILEE? Well, of course that was borrowed from the Hebrew Bible. But the JUBILANT people who would JUBILATE with a loud celebration at the JUBILEE? --- No, these words are from a back-formation of a Latin and Greek stem combination...or some such linguistic gobbledygook they hope you'll swallow.

### **Slide #20**

Among unrecognized borrowings from the Hebrew Bible are these giant mistakes. The two most famous Biblical giants are **Og** king of Bashan, who attacked the Israelites, and Goliath who later fought David. The Ayin of Ayin-Gimel Og, can either be a vowel, which gave us the Ogre, and his lovely wife the ogress, or the Ayin can be a guttural GH – as in the Greek giant, gigos, and the English GIGANTIC, which got pared down to GIANT.

Goliath is the English rendition of the Hebrew Bible's **GoLioS**. As heard in Greek Kamelos (camel) from Edenic Gamal, the Greeks often turn a Gimel into the harsher guttural or throat letter, K. Their Goliath would be Kolios. Now you know where COLLOSUS is from, and COLOSSAL and COLOSEUM. European scholars made colossal mistakes by assuming that their pristine culture and language owes nothing to the Hebrew Bible.

### Slide #21

Edenics is not about making dictionaries add a few missed borrowings. Every human word is coined with the language program factory-installed at Eden. In fact, on the screen is the claim in Genesis that many generic animal names came from our mutual ancestor, Adam.

Naturally, he spoke Edenic. We all still think in Edenic. Animal names are an ideal focus for this brief introduction to Edenics. The skeptics will argue that Edenics plays tennis with the net down, since the letters can shift so much. But the odds are millions to one that linkable words in unrelated languages can mean something as specific as an animal name.

### Slide #22

Why does BUZZARD mean what it is? Nobody knew. Look at this slide, and the many relevant Bet-Zayin, B-Z words. The BUZZARD, like the vulture, is no courageous killer, like a hawk or Eagle. The BUZZARD descends on the dead and lives as a grave robber, on the loot or plunder found on the battlefield. Bet-Zayin is a wonderfully economic way to say “creature who consumes roadkill.”

### Slide #23

Why does GIRAFFE mean what it is? The dictionaries will make your head spin with silly theories. To Adam this animal looked like a walking neck. Edenic Ayin-Resh-Phey may be pronounced **GHoReF**. This means the back of the neck or SCRUFF. Drop the extra S in SCRUFF or SCARF for two more neck words. The C.R.V. in CRAVAT (a necktie) doesn't have that bogus “S,” which may have come from the common Old French prefix -- “ES.”

### Slide #24

Now to the front of the neck, the throat. Do you notice how the CRANE, EGRET and HERON are all long-throated birds with a hard guttural (throat letter), then an R, and often with the same N at the end as heard in throaty words like GROAN and CROON? Elementary, my dear Webster: the Edenic throat is **GaROAN**.

Now you know why the lock-necked Polish stork is a GERANjum, All people still think in Edenic. It's the only language program Modern Man was given. Babel—Babble affects the **output** stage. There are many more

ways to think Gimel-Resh-Noon (GaRoaN/ throat), but to come out with something that looks or sounds different.

### Slide #25

Now for one particularly, ravenous bird, the RAVEN. The Edenic Ayin-Resh-Bhet is usually pronounced **OaRaiBH**. It means RAVEN, the bird as black as **EReBH**, evening. You can see and hear how it's a fine source for RAVEN. But it's even better. The soft Germanic Ayin matches the Anglo-Saxon raven word, hraefn. The harsh, guttural Mediterranean Ayin is behind RAVEN words like Latin corvus and French corbeau [core-BEAU].

The absurd dictionary source for CROW is a form of "CRY" with a mysterious W at the end. What bird DOESN'T have a cry? What kind of birdbrains wrote and read these Semantically-challenged reference books? The Bible calls smaller blackbirds "**BiNaY HaOaRaiv**, the children of the Ayin-Resh-Bhet" – also pronounced like G-R-BH or K-R-V.

Yes, Edenics has skeptics. Let them eat crow.

### Slide # 26

The GOPHER is nature's prolific digger of tunnels. The dictionaries guess that GOHPHER is from a word for honeycomb. A simple guttural shift from Het to G allows GOPHER to come from K[H]oPHeR (digger.)

Native Americans didn't borrow words from Hebrew speakers. They knew these words from Adam. The Algonquian word sa-khank'-ka gave us the SKUNK. **TSaKHaN** means to stink in Edenic. With a metathesis you can hear the word STINK, as well as SCANDAL – which is a big stink.

### Slide # 27

The name HORSE has no known meaning. At one time, at the dawn of time, the word HORSE must have been as clear as descriptive names like GRASSHOPPER. A HEARSE used to be an elaborate plow pulled by an animal. To plow in Edenic is **[K]HoARaiSH**. This is why the "HORSE" name was only used by the British, since only they plowed with a horse instead of a bull. Horse in German is pferd; from the Edenic mule, a **FeReD**.

Nature's natural plower is the **SHoAR**, (ox). It plows with Shin-Resh words like **SHOORaH YaSHaR**, a straight line.

## Slide #28

The Universal Language: If one learns the compact vocabulary of Biblical Hebrew, one will have an easy time mastering several derivatives of each word. For example, learn that Dalet-Resh-Khaf, DaReKH, means a road, way or path, a DIRECTION.. and you could quickly learn some of the following:

Arabic (highway, way)	Ta Ri Q
Australian (paths)	Tu Ri(n) Gas
Australian (straight, direct)	Thoo R Gool
Basque (street)	kaL eKo
Malay: Bouton (road)	Da Ra
Chinese (way)	Dau Lu
Czech (track, way)	T Ra Ha
Dutch (draw; a long journey...TREK)	T R eK
Finnish (course, way)	To La
Gaelic (journey)	Tu Rus
Gaelic (direction)	uD aR u
German (through, by way of)	Du R CH
(source of THROUGH, THOROUGHFARE, THRUWAY ...)	
Indonesian (direction)	a Ra H
Indonesian (manner, way)	Tja Ra
Japanese (journey)	Ryo Ko
Japanese (fashion)	Ryu Ko
Japanese (road)	Do Ro
Japanese (street)	To Ri
Korean (manner, way)	Ro Khe
Korean (reversal of <i>kil</i> , road, street)	Li K
Latin (to direct; whence DIRIGIBLE)	Di Ri Gere
Latin (journey; whence, ITINERANT)	iT eR
Old English (reverse of rad, a road)	Da R
(source of RAID, RIDE and ROAD)	
Old French (reverse of <i>rote</i> , way, path)	eT oR
(source of ROTE, ROUTE, ROUTINE)	
Old French (reverse of <i>route</i> , way, road)	eT ouR
(source of RUT)	
Old French (track, way, course)	T R aC
(source of TRACE, TRACK...)	
Polish (course, track)	To R
Polish (way)	D Ro Ga
Russian (road, way)	Da Ro Ga
Spanish (right direction, straight)	De Re CHo
Thai (direct, straight)	Dt Ro Hng

At the end of the slide, mention how nobody knows where niño/niña came

from.

Karate is a Japanese word that everyone knows. Here it breaks down to 2 words, both reversed and exactly captured in the Edenic.

**Slide #29**

The topic of this slide, and presentation itself is more than just etymology, the history of a word. It is about truth itself.

**Slide #30**

SHaLoM is all about finality. SHaLeM is to pay up, to conclude negotiations amicably, to make final payments. Thus the peace of SoLeMnity, and the base-clearing finality of a grand SLAM.

So LoNg? That's just an awkward borrowing from hearing Semites say goodbye as SHaLom and SaLaam.

Does Edenics have a future, or will it be a flash in the pan like the Bible Codes? The Prophets seems to think that finding a common, pure language will turn us back to knowing that we are creations, and that we have a Creator.